

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1810.

[No. 3291.]

In Council, Jan. 10, 1810.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to State Debtors.

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

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

Sheriffalty.

HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends again to be a candidate for Sheriff, in consideration of which I again offer myself as a candidate at the next regular election for that important office. I return my sincere thanks to those of my friends who supported me at the late election, and again solicit a continuation of their favours, and the suffrage of the public in general.

R. WELCH, of BEN.

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809.

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

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

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the records of the court, as one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Wootton, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Wootton having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William Wootton, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Wootton's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and to show cause if any they have, why he, the said William Wootton, should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December, 1809.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.
December 12, 1809. 3m

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1810.

LAWS OF MARYLAND,
PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1809.

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 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.

An Act concerning the amendment of judicial proceedings.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the courts of law shall have power to order and allow amendments to be made in all proceedings whatever before verdict, to as to bring the merits of the question between the parties fairly to trial, and if amendment is made after the jury is sworn, a juror shall be withdrawn; and in all cases where amendments are made, the adverse party shall have time to prepare to support his case, but the case shall not be continued to the next term, unless the court shall be satisfied that the same is necessary, and such costs shall be allowed the party against whom such amendment may be made as the court shall think just.

2. And be it enacted, That all writs of error wherein there shall be any variance from the original record, or other defect, may be amended, and made agreeable to such record; and that where any verdict shall be given in any action, suit or demand, in any court of record of this state, the judgment thereupon shall not be stayed or reversed for any defect of form or substance in any writ, original or judicial, or for any variance in such writs from the declaration or other proceedings, nor for defects in any count in the declaration, so that there be one good count; and if the court of appeals should be of opinion that there appears to be sufficient matter of substance in the record and proceedings on any appeal or writ of error to enable them to proceed thereon, the same shall not be reversed.

or dismissed for want of form, and the court may, on motion, permit and direct any error to be made, or set to be done, by either party, on the trial of any appeal, or during pendency, which might or could have been done by such party after verdict, in the court from whose judgment such appeal was made, and which in law might have been necessary to give effect and validity to such judgment.

3. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any criminal process or prosecutions at the suit of the state.

4. And be it enacted, That in all cases where a verdict shall be given in any court of this state, the court before whom such verdict shall be given, shall and they are hereby authorized to enter such judgment upon the verdict as will carry an interest on the same until the payment of the damages assessed by the jury giving such verdict, in the same manner as is now used and practised in the cases of a confession of judgment in said courts.

5. And be it enacted, That all justices of the peace of this state shall be compelled, upon entering judgments upon cases within their jurisdiction, to enter the same in such manner as shall carry an interest thereon from the date thereof until the same shall be paid or satisfied.

A Further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to direct descents.

WHEREAS it may frequently happen, that some portion or portions may be entitled, as tenants by the entirety, to a life estate in an undivided part of the real estate of an intestate, and there is no provision made in the act to which this is a further additional supplement to empower the commissioners to ascertain and lay off the said tenant's part or portion; And whereas it may be beneficial to the parties concerned, either where a division is adjudged to be made among the representatives, or where a sale of the estate becomes necessary, that the aforesaid tenant's part or portion of, in and to, the same, should be previously ascertained and laid off;

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the commissioners shall be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to lay off the part or parts, portion or portions, of a tenant or tenants by the entirety, of, in and to, the lands and tenements of an intestate, by virtue of their commission, before they shall proceed to divide or value the same, and the said commissioners shall make such ascertainment and location of such tenancy a part of their return to their commission; and the chancellor, or the county courts, as the case may be, shall determine thereon, and confirm or reject the same, as in other cases under the said act.

3. And be it enacted, That if any person shall become entitled, as tenant by the entirety, to an undivided part of the real estate of an intestate, after the return of the commissioners aforesaid, and before the sale or division thereof, the courts of the several counties shall be and they are hereby empowered, to order that the commissioners shall alter and change their return, and the commissioners shall, upon service of the said order, proceed to alter their return, in such manner as that the tenant by the entirety shall come in for his proportionable share of the said intestate's estate with those who by law are now entitled to take as heirs of the intestate.

4. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in case of the sale of the intestate's real estate by the commissioners, they shall proceed to sell the whole real estate of the intestate, agreeable to the terms prescribed to them, disencumbered by any tenancy by the entirety; and the chancellor, or the county court, as the case may be, shall award to the tenant by the entirety such proportion of the purchase money as he or they shall think just and equitable, and in decreeing such proportion of the said purchase money to the said tenant, the chancellor, or county court, as the case may be, shall be directed by the age, health and condition, of such tenant, and such award of payment shall be sufficient to bar such tenant from all and every right or title by such entirety which such tenant may claim to the lands and tenements of such intestate.

5. And be it enacted, That in case the parties entitled to the intestate's estate cannot agree upon the division thereof, or in case any person entitled to any part be a minor, the commissioners shall have power to divide the estate into as many parts as it is susceptible of, without injury and loss to all the parties entitled, and to ascertain the value of each part of such estate in current money, and the judgment of the commissioners.

Remarkable Affliction
It appears by a petition and
to the legislature that there
in Adams county, state of
Miller, who has six chil-
dren, and who has never been
sick or talk, but have remained
from the day of the big
time. Four of them are dis-
abled. Two are twenty-five years
old. Two are sons, the youngest
is old.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1810.

MR. MACON'S BILL.

Abstract of Mr. Macon's bill from the committee of foreign relations, divested of all its formalities.

BE it enacted, &c.

1. The entrance of the harbours of the United States is interdicted to all public ships of Britain or her dependencies, except vessels with dispatches, or in distress.

2. Not lawful to hold any intercourse with or furnish supplies, &c. to the said vessels, which shall have entered any harbour or waters of the U. States.

3. The entrance of the harbours, &c. of the U. S. interdicted to all vessels sailing under the flag of Britain or France.

4. Not lawful to import into the U. S. in any vessel, not owned wholly by our citizens, any goods from any place in Britain or France, or their dependencies; nor shall it be lawful to import into the U. S. from any foreign port, in any vessel owned wholly by our citizens, any goods bearing the produce, &c. of France or Britain, or their dependencies.

5. After the 10th of April next not lawful to import into the U. S. any goods being the produce, &c. of the British islands, from any place other than a place in said islands, nor any goods being of the produce of British dependencies, other than a place in some of the said dependencies.—The same with respect to France and her dependencies.

6. The president authorized, in case of revoking their decrees, to issue his proclamation, suspending, &c. the effects of this law.

7. Repeals the act amending the non-intercourse.

THE NAVY.

According to a report of the secretary of the navy it appears, that in order to carry into effect the law of congress, authorizing the fitting out, officering and manning the frigates of the U. S. there will be wanting 4 captains, four master-tenant commanders, ten lieutenants, and two thousand three hundred and twenty-six seamen, in addition to those already authorized by law.

[American.]

Extract of a letter dated St. Barts, Decem-ber 9.

All is bustle and confusion here, as momentary hostilities are expected with England. The Swedes have shut all their ports in Europe against the English.—There have five French frigates arrived at Guadalupe from France; two were destroyed, and one cut out & brought to Antigua, by the English squadron.

3 frigates were here yesterday morning looking for 2 French, who were seen off Antigua a few days ago.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Stockholm, to his friend in Norwich, (Conn.) dated Oct. 27, 1809.

"The celebrated com. BURR is here, and on the extreme terms of intimacy with the king and nobility. He goes to Copenhagen in a few days and from thence to Paris."

THE SEASON.

The first 15 days of January were so warm, that peaches and plums, in several parts of the city, were in bloom. The thermometer rose frequently as high as 74 and 75.—On Saturday night there was a severe squall, attended by vivid lightning and loud and repeated peals of thunder, and on Sunday morning the thermometer fell to 35.

[Charleston C. Gas.]

We are informed by a gentleman who left America about 25 days since, that Brown, late director at New-Orleans, on his arrival at Antigua, had disposed of the specie he had carried off with him for bills on England—so that he had left that island with his boot on board a vessel bound for England.

[Ibid.]

The Trenton American says, that captain Francis Cruizer, of Somerset county, for two last seasons has been successful in taming and domesticating wild geese.—He has a flock of 37 of this species, which appear to have lost their wild nature, and to be perfectly contented in their present situation. They will come at his call from a considerable distance, and with the utmost familiarity eat from his hand. Their quills are clearer than those of the common geese.

Remarkable Affliction.

It appears by a petition and letters presented to the legislature that there resides at present in Adams county, state of Ohio, a Mrs. Miller, who has six children all born blind, and who has never been able to stand, or talk, but have remained as helpless as infants from the day of their birth to the present time. Four of them are daughters, from fifteen to twenty-five years of age; the other two are sons, the youngest of whom is 8 years old.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

MR. SEYBERT presented a memorial from the stockholders of the bank of the United States, stating the near approach of the period at which their charter will expire; the great benefit which the public have experienced from the facilities and the confidence which the bank has afforded to the collection of the public revenues and the discharge of the public debt; and the necessity and policy which exist for a speedy determination on the renewal of their charter, and praying for the renewal of the same.—Referred to a select committee of 7 members.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

Chancellor Livingston, in a letter to Mr. Cutts, dwelling upon the advantages which are expected to be derived from the introduction of the Merino breed of sheep in the United States, enumerates a number of facts which strongly indicate the progress of home manufactures. He states,

1st.—That the number of sheep in the State of New-York have nearly doubled in 4 years.

2d.—That there are as many carding machines as wool mills in the State.

3d.—A farmer told him that he had 600 pieces of cloth in his mill, and yet in a circle of 4 miles round him, there were 5 other fulling mills as fully employed.

4th.—The town of Clermont where the Chancellor's estate is situated, which contains about eighty farms, has fifty looms, and almost every family has a woman weaver.

5th.—No price is considered too high for a fine sheep. He has one for which he was offered 1200 dollars, and he refused the offer.

[Boston Gaz.]

VERMONT MANUFACTURES.

It appears from a report of the legislature of Vermont, that there were manufactures within that State during the last year, 1,305,550 yards of linen, and 1,042,445 yards of woolen cloth; that there are in the State 163 cloth-works, 135 carding machines, 8 furnaces, 26 forges, one of the furnaces yielding from 60 to 70 tons of pig-iron in 24 hours, 2 rolling mills, &c.—The clothes and iron annually manufactured are deemed nearly sufficient for the use of the inhabitants of the State.

NOVELTY.

A very singular appearance was exhibited in Springfield, on Friday last week. The thermometer standing at 0, and 2 degrees above, with the wind very high at N. N. W. The river furnished an appearance of a heavy fog passing rapidly down it. On an appearance for extraordinary examination was made, and it was found that the wind took the small particles of water and carried them up into the atmosphere, and was immediately congealed into fine snow, and arose some as much as 40 feet above the surface of the water. Its commencement was about meridian and continued through the day, but most conspicuous at 2 P. M. Several very aged people living in this vicinity, do not remember ever seeing the like appearance.

[Springfield paper.]

The senate have been occupied in the discussion of the bill authorizing the president to engage a corps of volunteers, &c. but have had no question on it.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

The New-York Police for the extinguishment of fires, has an excellent organization. The engines are 36 in number, one a floating one, and are directed by 7 engineers, 55 fire wardens, and 955 engine men, of which 46 are hook and ladder men.

Seat of Government of Pennsylvania.

The bill, for the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg, passed the senate of that State, on Friday—yeas 22—nays 9.

As it is often desirable to obtain as speedy a cure as possible for frosted flesh, it may not be amiss to mention, that chicken's fat is one of the most certain and speedy cures ever tried. I have been informed by a person who has tried it, that in a case of frosted feet, a woollen cloth soaked in this fat and applied to the place, will in a short time restore the flesh to its torpid soundness.

INSTRUCTION.

The report of the directors of the N. J. Missionary Society, states, that there are about 30 scholars in the Salt-Creek, for New-Jersey school, in the Cherokee nation, under the superintendence of the rev. Gideon Blackburn. His pay is 33 dollars per month—the whole expense for the last year was 729 dollars.—The improvements of the scholars in writing, reading, arithmetic and in a knowledge of the scriptures and psalmody are very gratifying.

From a late London paper.

CURIOUS HOAX.

The neighbourhood of Bedford-street, Covent Garden, was the scene of much confusion yesterday. Some wag had taken the trouble of going to different trades people, and ordered various articles of furniture, and of other descriptions, to be sent to the house of Mr. Griffith, an apothecary in that street.—At an early hour, carpets, boxes of candles, articles of household furniture, &c. were sent. The family being out of town, and no person but the maid-servant at home, she of course refused to receive them; the consequence was, the porters were obliged to take up their loads and walk home again—amidst the jeers of an immense concourse of people, assembled to witness this curious hoax. Fresh arrivals in the course of the day induced the crowd still to remain; among those arrivals was a patient mangle, an enormous large locking-herle, three wagon loads of coals, &c. At length, to complete the joke—as the dining hour arrived, eight post-chaises, from different parts of the country, with some of the most intimate friends of Mr. Griffith, all anxious, having received cards of invitation for that purpose, to taste his poultry and game, but the populace made game of them; disappointment being the order of the day, the horses heads were turned, and the guests departed.

The Knot.

MARRIED, in this city, on Tuesday the 30th ult. by the rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Charles Ridgely to Miss Elizabeth Fowler, youngest daughter of Mr. William Fowler, all of this city.

The Knell.

DIED, at New-York, suddenly, on Saturday evening, the 27th ult. Mrs. E. Rathbone, the wife of Mr. J. Rathbone, merchant, of that city, aged 52 years.—In a few minutes after embracing her daughter, who was just married, and while in usual health, she was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired in about an hour and a half.

At Well river, after a short illness, Mr. Archibald Chisholm, formerly of this city.

Corporation Debtors.

TAKE NOTICE,

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

Voters

WILL ALSO TAKE NOTICE,

THAT an Election will be held in the City of Annapolis, on the 14th day of February, instant, at the Ball Room, for the purpose of electing two Common-council-men for said city, in the place of Frederick Grammer, removed into the country, and William Glover, deceased. The polls to be opened precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN BREWER, clk.

February 2, 1810.

Public Sale.

By order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Thomas Duckett, deceased, near the Governor's Bridge, the following property, to wit:

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, consisting of men, amongst whom is a good carpenter, women and children, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and plantation utensils.

Also, SEVERAL BLOODED HORSES, consisting of a large finely formed Gabriel breeding mare, with a remarkably fine year old horse colt by her side, his fire First Col. full, and two fillies fit for the turf next fall.

The terms of sale are six months credit upon all sums above twenty dollars. The purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. All sums under twenty dollars must be paid on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

RICHARD DUCKETT,

Administrator de bonis non of Thomas Duckett and administrator of Allen Bowie Duckett.

4X

January 15, 1810.

Notice.

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

JOHN MADDOX.

Charles county, Jan. 5, 1810.

Notice.

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

10 3/4 WILLIAM S. TILLARD, Mr. of T. T.

N. B. All persons indebted to me for debts at Queen-Anne, are also requested to settle their respective balances, by paying Cash, or Tobacco at a fair market price.

4 W W. S. T.

Herring Bay, Feb. 1, 1810.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

Edward Lloyd, Esquire,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the memorial of Jacob Staley, of Frederick county, that on the night of the sixteenth of December last, his new barn with the following contents, was set on fire and consumed, viz. In wheat and other grain, about fourteen hundred bushels, two tun of hay, six head of valuable horses, and nine head of horned cattle; and that on the night of the twenty-fifth of October last, another barn belonging to the said Staley, with the following contents, viz. about eight hundred bushels of wheat, fifteen tun of hay, and fodder to a considerable amount, was likewise consumed by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some malicious person or persons willfully set fire to the same: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrators of such crimes should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the said offences, provided he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and power vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offences, on the aforesaid condition.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD. LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

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

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the 9th of July last, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn river, a negro man named GRIG, but among the people of colour, more generally was called GRIG SMUTHERS, he is about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and kind of limp in his speech, which may be easily discovered in an affirmative answer, as he always replies with a yeth Sir, instead of yes; he took with him two shirts of white ticklinburg, two pair of trousers of brown hempen linen, a long coat of bottle green cloth much worn, a short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, he may perhaps have other cloaths with him or have changed them as well as his name, and may have procured a pass, as he is a very artful shrewd villain: this fellow is a remarkable good ploughman, and may perhaps have engaged himself on some farm in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, if not secreted in the city, where he has many acquaintances, and a brother by the name of Dick, who lives with Mr. Dennis A. Smith, cashier of the Mechanics Bank. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any gaol in this State, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home or lodged in the Annapolis gaol, independent of the reward of One Hundred Dollars, all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 3, 1809.

Rags.

Cash given for clean.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Acrostic on Miss

LOVELIER maid ne'er trod the plain,
Or smil'd approving on a swain;
O fairy form that fills the sky
An with thy angel person vie;
Slightly in the mazy dance,
Effulgent still you still advance,
Ere long amid the throng
Of lovely nymphs who move along,
Ove still pursues thee as his own,
Ove claims thee as his mighty throne,
Ere long whole hand he lays his arms,
Effulgent in thy many charms,
Inspired by thee the Poet's lays,
An sing the lustre of thy day,
Eager to feel and own thy sway.

SYREN.

SELECTED.

From the Phoenix.

The following beautiful lines were written by Thomas Dermody, the celebrated Irish genius, who at the age of eight years was a king of Poets, and Greek and Latin instructor in his father's school.

SWEET is the woodbine's fragrant twine;
Sweet the ripe burthen of the vine;
The pea-bloom sweet that scents the air;
The rose-bud sweet beyond compare;
The perfume sweet of yonder grove;
Sweeter the lip of her I love!

Soft the rich meadow's velvet green,
Where cowslip tufts are early seen;
Soft the young cygnet's snowy breast,
Or down that lines the linnet's nest;
Soft the smooth plumage of the dove,
Soft the breath of her I love!

Bright is the star that ope's the day;
Bright the mid-noon's refulgent ray!
Bright on yon hill the sunny beam;
Bright the blue mirror of the stream;
Bright the gay twinkling fires above;
Brighter the eyes of her I love!

To match one grace with idle pain,
Through nature's stores I search in vain,
All that is bright, and soft, and sweet,
Does in her form concentr'd meet;
Then muse! how weak thy power must prove
To paint the charms of her I love!

FREEDOM'S REFUGE.

By the late Thomas Paine.

QUICK as the lightning's vivid flash,
The Poet's eye o'er Europe rolls;
Sees battles rage, hears tempests crash;
And dims at horror's threatening fowl.

Mark ambition's ruthless king,
With crimson'd banners forth the globe;
While trailing after conquest's wing,
Man's festering wounds his demons probe.

Pall'd with streams of reeking gore,
That stain the proud imperial days;
He turns to view the western shore
Where freedom holds her bloodless sway.

Tis here her sage triumphant sways
As empire in the people's love,
Tis here the sovereign will obeys
No king but he who rules above.

ANECDOTES.

A PEDANTIC fellow called for a bottle of Hock at a tavern, which the waiter not hearing distinctly, asked him to repeat—"A bottle of Hock, his name is," replied the visitor. After sitting, however, for a length of time, and no wine appearing, he ventured to ring again, and inquired into the cause of the delay. "Did I not order some Hock, sir? Why is it not brought in?" Because (answered the waiter, who had been taught Latin grammar) you afterwards declined it.

A GENTLEMAN supping at an inn in a small borough-town, when the cloth was removed, the landlord inquired how he liked his fare—"Extremely well," said the gentleman, "I have supped as well as any man in the kingdom."—"Except Mr. Mayor," said the landlord. "I except nobody," said the gentleman. "You must," says the landlord. "I will not," said the gentleman. In short the dispute grew so high, that the landlord (who was a substantial magistrate, but neither a Solon or Lycurgus) took the gentleman before the Mayor. The magistrate, whose understanding was in exact equilibrium with that of the landlord, gravely told the gentleman, that the custom of excepting Mr. Mayor, had obtained in that place time out of mind; that every one was obliged to conform to it; and that he fined him a shilling for refusing. "Very well," replied the gentleman, "there is the shilling, but may I be d—d if that fellow who brought me here, is not the greatest fool in Christendom, except you Mr.

MISCELLANY.

From the Port Folio.

"Pay me what thou owest."—Mat. xxiii. 23.

I HAVE often been surprised, that among the numberless sermons which I have either read, or heard delivered, I have never met with one on the above text of scripture, which, in my opinion, is as pregnant with useful instruction, and instruction highly necessary too, as any text from Genesis to Revelations. A little reflection on the affairs of the world will convince any intelligent man that no small portion of the misery, as well as of the wickedness of mankind, arises from a neglect of this imperative injunction. Thousands, nay millions, of the sons of Adam, are robbed of the most solid enjoyments of existence by the detention of the fruits of their industry, or the price of their property, which they have parted with, in reliance upon the honour of the employer, or the purchaser.

There is but one valid apology for not paying money when it is due, and that is, not having it to pay. But of the numbers of men who shamefully protract the time of payment, how many are there who possess the means, and only want the will to pay their engagements? How thoughtless must it be, not to say criminal, to make a creditor call so often, that he has more trouble to get the money when due, than he had to earn it! An ancient sage declared it is a maxim, with respect to favours and benefits, *bis dat qui cito dat*; he gives twice who gives quickly. This is almost equally true with respect to debts.

Money, which, if paid when earned, would have rendered the most essential service, may come so late as to be of little value.

I state a fact for the consideration of those persons prone to this miserable practice. A worthy man in this city, on whom a most estimable family depended for support, had a just demand of 60 dollars against a wealthy citizen, about the commencement of the fever of 1793. He wished to remove from the debt destroyer; but depended entirely on this debt for the means. He danced attendance daily on the rich man, who as often denied, and when seen, amused him with some paltry pretence or other. The reader probably anticipates the catastrophe of the story. The creditor was seized with the fever—perished after a short illness—and left his wife, his children, his mother-in-law, and two or three of her children, to struggle with adversity in a hard and unfeeling world!

I have seen in an English paper, an account of a servant who advertised for a place, and among other qualifications asserted that he was the inventor of the unanswerable put off to an important dun. Call on Monday and I'll tell you when to call again. To some folks a servant of this description would be invaluable.

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

WITHIN a few weeks, Benjamin Franklin Stickney, of Bow, has discovered and opened a large body of IRON ORE, in the northern township of Chelster, near Merrimac river, about a mile above the Hooksett Falls, and about the same distance from the Great Falls on Suncook river.

This ore is of the argillaceous kind, and perhaps the richest ore of that kind ever discovered; and, from the present appearance, the quantity is inexhaustible—it has been known for sometime that there was iron ore deposited among the earth at the discharge of springs, and it has been examined as such by mineralogists; but the connected mass lying in a regular vein, of more than one hundred yards wide, was not noticed, till explored by Mr. Stickney. There is a considerable part of this ore covered with a mass of calcedony, but more of it with a beautiful white felspar, what the Chinese call *Petunsi*. In some places the ore is entirely uncovered. Considerable part of the calcedony and felspar has a thin covering of earth, and among this earth are many blocks of handsome jasper, red, striped and spotted.

Where the vein has been opened, the ore lies in rugged filstose about a foot thick, and between the layers a beautiful red ochreous earth, from one to three inches thick, and extremely fine, except a few grains of spar interperfed in various parts of it; and indeed the principal gang of the ore is a variety of spar. Such parts of the ore as contain little or no spar, may be easily manufactured into any of the shades of yellow or red ochre; the ore being simply pulverized, makes a fine yellow, and by the proper management of fire, all deeper shades of yellow may be had, with all the shades of red, and even to a brown.

* Of *Petunsi*, with a white clay they call kaolin, the Chinese make their porcelain or China ware.

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

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

PHILIP THOMAS,

No. 27, Hanover-street, Baltimore.

January 29.

The Subscriber

HAVING taken possession of the farm near Annapolis, commonly called PRIMROSE, and lately owned by Mr. Robert McGilly, hereby forbids all persons whatsoever from trespassing thereon, either by crossing through it otherwise than by the established roads, or by hunting on the same with dog or gun, setting traps or snares, gathering brushwood, &c. without license previously obtained for such purposes. As the place is, from its situation, much exposed to these and other trespasses, the subscriber feels it necessary to give early notice that they can not be tolerated, and shall not be committed with impunity; and in regard to the notorious practice of stealing fence-rails, a practice supported chiefly by the equally infamous one of buying them with liquor, &c. from the immediate plunderers, he hereby offers a reward of Ten Dollars for such information as may enable him, in any instance, (in which his own fences are concerned,) to convict either the thieves or receivers.

The subscriber offers to rent the house he at present occupies, and can give possession about a fortnight hence. He avails himself of this occasion to request that books borrowed from his house may be immediately returned.

2

JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, Jan. 29, 1810.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, December 31, 1809.

HENRY ALEXANDER, James Allison. Samuel Fitch Bayard, Thomas Blackiston, (5), Nicholas Brewer, (2), Luis Bianchi, Charles Blackiston, James Bright, Chancellor of Maryland, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Henry J. Carroll, John Cockey, Emelia Davidson, James S. Drinan, Sally Farrow. Charles Gibson, Richard Gray, Henry Galloway, (2), Richard C. Hodges, Eliza W. Hallam, A. Hanna. William Jones. Samuel Kathren. Peter Little. Thomas Linthicum, Henry Laurensen. Luther Martin, Towley McCurley, Joseph McGaney, (2), Joseph Merriken, Alexander Martin, John Murry. Richard Owen, John Oharo, Dr. W. E. Pinkney, George Parker, Mingo Perfe. Richard Ridgely, Charles Ridgely. James Shaw, Theodore St. Marguerite, Mary Stone, William H. Smith, Margaret Shepherd, Mr. Slicer, John W. Smith, Samuel Sterven. Nicholas Thomas, Isaac Taylor. Charles Wallace, Cave Williams, Daniel Wells, & Co. John Wells, jun. Abraham Wafon. Annapolis.

Thomas Bicknell, (3). John Camden, Fielder Cross. Samuel W. Davis, Maren B. Duvall. Osborn S. Harwood, Maria Harwood, John Harrison, John Hunt. Mary Ann Johnson, Henry A. Johnson. Moses Orme. Thomas Reed. Francis Shekell, Thomas Stellings. Philip J. Thomas, Samuel Thomas. William Ward. Anne-Arundel county.

2

S. GREEN, P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

In Chancery,

January 23, 1810.

ORDERED, That the report of the Auditor in the case of the sale of the real estate of Thomas Claggett, be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown during the sitting of the ensuing February term, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks before that time in the Maryland Gazette.

3X

Test. NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

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

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

In Chancery,

January 18, 1810.

Osborn Mulliken and wife, Benjamin and Anne Gaither, Thomas Bicknell and wife, and John, Agnes, Ruth, Evan and Rachel Gaither, by their next friend Ruth Gaither,

vs.

Thomas Magruder and wife, Archibald, Joshua, Caleb, Walter, Sprigg, Robert, Stuel and Eleanor Clarke.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for a conveyance to the complainants of a certain tract or parcel of land called *Clarke's Fancy*, and also a certain other tract or parcel of land called *Lian's Choice*, both situate and lying in Prince George's county. The bill states, that William Thomas Clarke was seized in fee of the said lands, and being so seized, on the tenth day of November, eighteen hundred and one, sold the same to Vachel Gaither, and on the same day and year aforesaid executed his bond for the conveyance of the said lands. The bill also states that the said Vachel Gaither paid the whole of the purchase money, but died intestate, in or about the year eighteen hundred and four, leaving the complainants, his children and heirs at law, to whom the equitable interest in the said lands descended. The bill further states, that the said William Thomas Clarke, without having conveyed the said lands has also died intestate, and without issue, leaving the defendants, his brothers and sisters, to whom the legal estate in the said lands descended, subject to the equitable claim aforesaid, and that Archibald Clarke and Joshua Clarke reside out of the state of Maryland; 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 15th day of February next, give notice to the absent defendants of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 15th day of June next, to show cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

I've copy,

Test. NICHOLAS BREWER,

3X Reg. Cur. Can.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the dwelling of Vachel Robinson, on the north side of Severn River, on MONDAY, the 12th of February next, if fair, if not, the first day thereafter, the following property, viz:

ALL the said Vachel Robinson's claim and interest of, in and to, a tract of land called *Robinson's Range*, lying in Anne-Arundel county, bounding on the north side of Severn river, originally said to contain 289 3-4 acres, also a parcel of valuable meadows, horses, horned cattle, sheep, farming utensils, household furniture, one gig or chaise, corn, and corn fodder, &c.

Seized and taken as the property of Vachel Robinson and wife, at the suit of the state of Maryland, in the instance of Lloyd M. Low, administrator of Nicholas McCubbin, for the use of Thomas Robinson.

Any person inclined to purchase may view the premises by applying to Vachel Robinson or captain Thomas Robinson, living in the neighbourhood thereof.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms CASH.

JOHN CORD, Sheriff.

Jan. 16, 1810.

3X

Dry Goods and Groceries

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per annum.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.

In Council, Jan. 1

ORDERED, That the act, more effectually to secure the public revenues, and relative to the debtors of the State, be read twice in each week, five weeks, in the American Gazette, at Baltimore, the Gazette and Maryland Republican, the National Intelligencer, the Star, Mr. Grievous's paper, and in Mr. Bartgis's derrick-town.

By order,

NINIAN I

Clerk of

An ACT more effectually to collection of the public r

WHEREAS it appears, that the amounts of the treasury, exclusive of the public revenue, are due to this State, and some of said debts appear long since due, and in a very manner, and being at all times, and of the legislature to secure the public revenue, but also measures as may tend more effectually to bring the same as speedily as possible, into the treasury;

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, That the treasurer and eastern shroes respectively are hereby authorized to order and direct suit or suits immediately against such debtors for debts due to this State, as necessary, right and proper, to the validity thereof, to continue to his termination, all such suit or suits and still depending for debts due to this State, as they may think advisable.

And be it enacted, That if any collector, of any county, shall hereafter refuse or neglect to pay the amount of the debt due to the treasurer of the State, or to the hands of the said clerk, or to the time limited payment thereof, and to render accounts with the said treasurer, and it is hereby expressly declared, that the said treasurer, with the said clerk, sheriff's and collector, for the recovery of all such debts, and to continue to his termination, all such suit or suits and still depending for debts due to this State, as they may think advisable.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1810.

[No. 3292.]

In Council, Jan. 10, 1810.

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

By order,

NINTAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to State Debtors.

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

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

Sheriffalty.

HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends again to be a candidate for Sheriff, in consideration of which I again offer myself as a candidate at the next regular election for that important office. I return my sincere thanks to those of my friends who supported me at the late election, and again solicit a continuation of their favours, and the suffrage of the public in general.

R. WELCH, of BEN.

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809.

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

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

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the records of the court, as one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Wootton, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Wootton having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William Wootton, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Wootton then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and to show cause if any they have, why he, the said William Wootton, should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December, 1809.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.
December 12, 1809. 10 3m

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1810.

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1809.

A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, and securing and confirming the estates of purchasers.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all deeds heretofore made for conveying or passing any estate of inheritance or freehold, or declaring or limiting any use or uses, trust or trusts, or for conveying any estate for above seven years, and acknowledged before two justices of the peace of any county in this State in which the acknowledgment is made, shall, notwithstanding the same may have been acknowledged neither in the county where the lands lie, nor where the grantor or grantors reside, have the same effect and validity as if such deeds had been acknowledged before any judge of the late general court, or before a judge of the county or district court where the lands lie, or the grantor or grantors reside, provided it shall appear, in cases of some covert grantors, that the same was made willingly, and out of the presence and hearing of the husband, or privately and willingly out of the hearing of the husband, or words to that effect, and provided also, that in every other respect the said deeds have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the laws heretofore made on this subject.

2. And be it enacted, That nothing contained in the said original act, or the supplements thereto, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make valid any deed, where the person or persons who would have been entitled to the property contained in such deed of conveyance, in case the same had originally been valid and effectual to convey the property expressed in the same, shall have given up his, her or their interest in the same, and where the person or persons entitled to such property, independent and exclusive of such defective deed, may have bona fide sold and conveyed the same, but in all such instances the person or persons to whom the property shall have been as last aforesaid mentioned sold and conveyed, shall continue to hold the same estate and interest in the property so to him, her or them, sold and conveyed, as he, she or they, would have held in case the said original acts, and the supplements thereto, had not passed, any thing in the same contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to interfere with, or affect, any deed or deeds executed out of the operation of the original act by the proviso contained in said act.

An Act to make the final discharge of executors, administrators and guardians, matter of record.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all receipts, acquittances, releases or final discharge, from any heir, representative or legatee, of full age, or other persons authorized to execute the same, to any guardian, executor or administrator, which shall have been acknowledged before any justice of the peace, or register of wills of the county wherein such heir, representative, legatee, or other persons authorized to execute the same, resides, may be recorded; and it shall be the duty of the register of wills of the county where such guardian was appointed, or such executor or administrator obtained letters testamentary or letters of administration, to record any such receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge, produced to be recorded, in a well bound book to be kept for that purpose.

2. And be it enacted, That a copy of any such receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge, acknowledged and recorded as aforesaid, duly attested under the seal of the office in which the same is recorded, shall, at all times hereafter, be admitted as evidence to prove such receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge.

3. And be it enacted, That any receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge, from any heir, legatee, representative of full age, or other persons authorized to execute the same, to any executor, administrator or guardian, by a nonresident of this State, acknowledged as aforesaid in the town, city, county or place, where such person may reside, with a certificate of such acknowledgment, and seal of office thereto annexed, may be received and recorded by such register, and placed on

his record, as other receipts, acquittances, releases or final discharge, may be received and admitted in evidence as aforesaid, such register of wills may ask, demand and receive, such fee for recording the same, as is allowed by law in other cases of a similar nature.

An Act concerning costs in criminal prosecutions.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for every warrant of a criminal nature issued by any justice of the peace, and served by any constable, the constable serving the same, and producing the pert against whom the warrant issued, shall be entitled to receive thirty-three cents current money for his services.

2. And be it enacted, That in all cases aforesaid which shall come before the county courts, or the criminal court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county for trial and decision, the clerks of the several courts aforesaid shall, if the traverser or party presented be found guilty, and there has been in the first instance a warrant served upon the said traverser or party presented, tax against the traverser aforesaid the constable's costs for serving the said warrant.

3. And be it enacted, That in all cases aforesaid which shall come before any of the courts aforesaid for trial and decision, the clerk of the said courts shall, where the person or persons presented and tried are acquitted, if there have been a warrant served against the said person or persons by a constable, tax the said constable's costs for service aforesaid against the State.

4. And be it enacted, That the levy courts in the several counties of this State shall levy, in all such cases last aforesaid described, upon the assessable property in the county, the costs taxed by the clerk against the State for the service aforesaid.

An Act to ascertain and declare the condition of such issue as may hereafter be born of negro or mulatto female slaves during their servitude for years, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS by the laws of this State slaves may be liberated from servitude, either by last will and testament or by deed of manumission: And whereas in virtue of the same, negro or mulatto female slaves may hereafter be declared free after certain years of service, or at some specified age, or upon the performance of some condition: And whereas during such years of service, or before the age specified for liberation, or before the performance of the condition, may arrive, issue of their body may be born: And whereas the State and condition of such issue seems not to be settled with sufficient legal precision; therefore,

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of February, eighteen hundred and ten, if any negro or mulatto female slave, by testament or last will, or deed of manumission, shall be declared to be free after any given period of service, or at any stipulated age, or upon the performance of any condition, or on the event of any contingency, it shall be lawful for the person making such last will and testament, or executing such deed of manumission, to fix and determine in the same the State and condition of the issue that may be born of such negro or mulatto female slave during their period of service.

3. And be it enacted, That if any person, after the first day of February aforesaid, shall make a last will and testament, or execute any deed of manumission, whereby any negro or mulatto female slave shall be declared free after a service for years, or at any specified age, or upon the performance of any condition, or on the event of any contingency, and such person, in their said last will and testament, or deed of manumission, shall not fix or limit the State and condition of the issue that may be born of such negro or mulatto female slave, that then the State and condition of such issue shall be that of a slave, any law, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act relating to constables bonds.

WHEREAS the present general assembly of Maryland hath enlarged the jurisdiction of justices of the peace: And whereas the penalty of the bond executed by the constables is not high enough for the increased duties transferred on them; therefore,

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in lieu of the bond prescribed by the act of eighteen hundred and one, each and every constable, before he acts as such, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, with good and sufficient security, in the penalty of eight hundred dollars, to be approved of by

every court of the county, conditioned, that the said constable shall well and faithfully execute the same office in all things appertaining thereto, and shall also well and truly collect for all monies placed in his hands in collection, and shall also well and truly pay all sums of money received by him; and all be the duty of the levy court to have the same entered on record by their clerk, a copy thereof, under the seal of the court, shall be good evidence to prove the execution of such bond in any court of this State.

And be it enacted, That an attested copy of the said bond shall be good evidence in the maintenance of an action of debt for the breach of any condition of the said bond, as the same was actually produced and proved in said court.

And be it enacted, That whenever any process of debt is put into the hands of a constable for collection, it shall be his duty to execute a receipt for the same, if demanded, and upon his neglect or refusal to do so, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be recovered before any single magistrate by party grieved, for each and every offence.

An Act relating to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed November session, eighteen hundred and five, and to the several supplements thereto.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the county courts of the respective counties, or the several judges thereof during the absence of the said courts, to extend to all persons as may apply to such court for the time, all the benefits and privileges intended to be given to the persons included in the said act, on their complying with the provisions of the said original act, and of the several supplements thereto.

An Act authorizing justices of the peace to issue execution in certain cases.

WHEREAS great doubts have arisen, whether the justices of the peace of the respective counties within this State are authorized to issue executions on judgments rendered by the justices aforesaid, and superseded under the act, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and eight; for remedy whereof,

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices aforesaid respectively be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to issue executions in the case before mentioned, on the application of the plaintiff or plaintiff, the said plaintiff or plaintiff, having first obtained a certified copy of the judgment so rendered and superseded, with the amount of costs, from the office of the clerk of the county to which such judgment and supersedeas were returned.

3. And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several counties in this State shall receive, as a compensation for the certificate aforesaid, such a sum as for services of a similar nature he is by law now entitled to receive.

4. And be it enacted, That in all the above cases it shall be lawful for the clerk of the several counties in this State to issue executions in the same manner that is now usual and customary, if the plaintiff or plaintiff, require the same.

An Act to confirm certain acts done by persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS many persons, conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, have acted as commissioners in many cases in the several counties in this State, and doubts have arisen whether such acts will stand good and valid in law; therefore,

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all acts heretofore done, and which may hereafter be done, by any person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, as far as relate to serving as commissioners, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and available in law, to all intents and purposes, as if they had taken an oath, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

LAW OF THE UNION.

An Act extending the time for issuing and executing Military Land Warrants.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be authorized to issue military land warrants to such persons as have, or shall before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, produce to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims; which warrants, with those heretofore issued, and not yet satisfied, shall and may be located in the names of the holders or proprietors thereof, prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships and the fractional quarter townships, reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants.

Approved and signed, December 19, 1809.]

Columbian Agricultural SOCIETY.

We this day lay before our readers the Proceedings of a Society, lately established at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, for the patriotic purpose of encouraging Home Manufactures, and rearing Domestic Animals.—We regret that want of room prevented an earlier insertion.

GEORGE-TOWN,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1809.

A NUMBER of the subscribers to the plan for forming a Society for the purpose of encouraging Home Manufactures, and rearing Domestic Animals, met at the Union Tavern, in George-town, agreeably to a resolution of a number of gentlemen of the neighbouring country, held at this place on the first instant.

John Teackle, Esq. was appointed chairman, and Nathan Lufborough, secretary.

Doctor Joseph Kent, from the committee appointed at the first meeting to procure subscribers to the institution, made report of the names of a number of gentlemen who had subscribed, viz.

Henry Maynadier, Edward Lloyd, Charles Carroll, of C. Upon Scott, John Shantz, Arthur Shantz, Upton Brace, John F. Mercer, John Mafon, Tench Kinggold, William Crawford, William Mafon, Nicholas Snowden, Othello Sprigg, John M. Gantt, Joseph Cross, Joseph Kent, Charles Ridgely, of H. Levin Powell, Isaac Duckett, Henry Gaither, Nathan Lufborough, Charles C. Jones, Thomas McKenney, Charles Worthington, Joel Barlow, Robert Graham, Alex. Henderson, John Williams, George Graham, George Mafon, Henry Foxall, John Threlkeld, William Marbury, John Cox,	Washington Bowie, Thompson Mafon, William H. Foote, Walter D. Brooke, Edgar McCarty, Henry Rele, Richard M. Scott, James C. Well, John C. Vowell, Nicholas Fitzhugh, William Mafon, Thomas Cramphorn, John Bowie, Thomas Corcoran, William Whann, David Wiley, Thomas Peter, Marshall Waring, James Dunlop, Walter Smith, William Lee, A. L. Jucherez, John W. Brounagh, Thomas Davis, John C. F. Mafon, Richard Snowden, Thomas Snowden, Joseph Noake, John Peaslee, George Calvert, John Cook, Daniel C. Brent, Isaac Briggs, Bernard Gilpin, Roger Brooke,
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On motion, Ordered, That John Mafon, William H. Foote, Joseph Kent, David Wiley and Isaac Briggs, be a committee to prepare a system of general rules for the organization and government of the society, and that they make report to this meeting.

After a short retirement, gen. Mafon, in behalf of the aforesaid committee, reported the following system of general rules, which were read, considered, and unanimously adopted, viz.

1st. That the society shall be called "The Columbian Agricultural Society for the Promotion of Rural Domestic Economy," and be continued for the time of three years from the third Wednesday of May next.

2d. That there shall be hereafter in every year two general meetings of the society, to be held on the third Wednesdays of May and November, at such public house or other place, in George-town, as may from time to time be appointed, at which meetings the members present shall form a quorum, and be competent to do all business which may properly come before them.

3d. That the officers and agents of the society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Standing Committee, who shall be appointed at this meeting, and at every general meeting in November hereafter.

4th. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the general meetings of the society, and at the meetings of the standing committee—to hold correspondence, immediately, or by means of the secretary, with the members of the standing committee, and with other members of the society, or of other societies, or such individuals in the United States, or elsewhere, as he may deem proper, for the purpose of obtaining and communicating information relative to the objects of the institution, and to be in all respects the organ of the society and of the standing committee, except as to the collection and payment of money.

5th. The vice-president shall, ex officio, be a member of the standing committee, and in case of the absence, death or resignation, of the president, shall supply his place.

6th. It shall be the duty of the secretary to make and preserve a record of the transactions of the society and of the standing committee, to collect, preserve, and, under the direction of the society or president or standing committee, pay out all subscription or other monies due to them, or subject to their control, and at every meeting of the society, to exhibit such statement of his receipts and expenditures, as shall be to them satisfactory, and to do and perform such other matters and things as may be directed or enjoined by the

president, by the standing committee, or by the society.

7th. The standing committee shall consist of twenty members, selected from the several counties of the District of Columbia, and of the adjoining States; they shall hold their first meeting on this day, and at such other times and places as they may appoint, or as they may be called to meet by the president; the number convened, not less than five, shall form a quorum; it shall be their duty, when so convened, to determine upon, fix and make public, such premiums, under proper restrictions, as they may deem most conducive to promote the views of the society; in the absence of the president and secretary, or either of them, to make a temporary appointment of a suitable person or persons in his or their place, and in general to take such measures, and do such things, under the direction of the society, as shall to them appear meet; and as individuals, it shall be their duty to pay a particular attention to the state of agriculture in their own neighbourhoods, to the manner of raising and supporting stock, and to the progress of domestic manufactures, and, in conjunction with such members of the society as may reside in their vicinity, to use their endeavours to correct such errors, and to introduce such improvements, in rural and domestic economy, as they may be enabled to discover from their own experience and observation, or from their correspondence and connexion with the society.

8th. All premiums shall be adjudged at one of the general meetings of the society, by a board of five members, appointed by the president and standing committee, from among such disinterested persons as may be present.

9th. No person shall be allowed to exhibit any article for premium unless it has been raised, grown or made in some county of this district or of the adjoining States, in which there shall reside at least one member of this society, or any article for which a public premium shall have previously been given.

10th. The society will lay no claim to any article for which a premium has been awarded, but the owner or exhibitor may, immediately after the adjournment of the society on the day of exhibition, remove such article and dispose of it at pleasure.

11th. The subscriptions of the members shall be paid to the secretary, on or before the 10th day of April in each year.

Whereupon, Othello Sprigg, of Northampton, Prince-George's county, Maryland, was appointed President of the Society, Thompson Mafon, of Fairfax county, Virginia, Vice-President, David Wiley, of George-town, in the District of Columbia, Secretary, and the following gentlemen a standing committee, viz.

Counties in Virginia.

Daniel Carroll Brent and John Brook, of Stafford.
Alexander Henderson and William Tyler, of Prince-William.
William Hayward Foote and Charles Love, of Fairfax.
Wilson C. Selden and Wm. W. Brounagh, of Loudoun.

Counties in Maryland.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Henry Maynadier, of Anne-Arundel.
George Calvert and Joseph Kent, of Prince-George's.
Isaac Briggs and John Bowie, of Montgomery.
Philip Stewart and Clement Dorsey, of Charles.

Counties in District Columbia.

Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. A. Dangerfield, of Alexandria.
Tench Ringgold and John Mafon, of Washington.

Adjourned.

Union Tavern, George-town, Nov 29, 1809.

Immediately after the adjournment of the general meeting, the standing committee of the Columbian Agricultural Society met—present, Thompson Mafon, Vice-President, who in the absence of the President, presided.

Joseph Kent,
George Calvert,
John Mafon,
Isaac Briggs,
Tench Kinggold,—together with

the Secretary.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this day be made public under the superintendence of the Secretary, and that he give to the President and gentlemen of the standing committee who are absent, notice of their appointment, and of the time and place of the next meeting of the committee.

Adjourned to meet again at this place on Wednesday the 13th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At a meeting of the standing committee of the Columbian Agricultural Society held at the Union Tavern, on Wednesday the 13th day of December, A. D. 1809, it was determined that the following premiums be given

at the general meeting of the society in May next, viz.

Premium 1—One Hundred Dollars, for the best two toothed Ram Lamb.

Premium 2—Eighty Dollars, for the next best two tooth Ram Lamb.

Premium 3—Sixty Dollars, for the third best two toothed Ram Lamb.

Best (applied to the above articles) as to quality of wool and quantity in proportion to carcase.

Premium 4—Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of cotton cloth, proper for mens coats or womens dresses, not less than ten yards.

Premium 5—Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of cotton fancy patterns for vests, not less than ten yards.

Premium 6—Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of cotton cloth, suitable for pantaloons or small cloaths, not less than ten yards.

Premium 7—Twenty Dollars, for the best cotton counterpane, full size.

Premium 8—Ten Dollars, for the best pair of cotton stockings, large size.

Premium 9—Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of hempen or flaxen sheeting, at least ten yards.

Premium 10—Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of hempen or flaxen flurting, not less than ten yards.

Premium 11—Thirty Dollars, for the best piece of hempen or flaxen table linen, not less than ten yards.

Premium 12—Ten Dollars, for the best pair of hempen or flaxen thread stockings, full size.

Premium 13—Twenty Dollars, for the best piece of twilled bagging, of hem, flax or cotton, at least ten yards.

Premium 14—Twenty Dollars, for the best piece of b. dicking, of hem, flax or cotton, or in part of all or either, not less than ten yards.

All premiums shall be adjudged at one of the general meetings of the society, by a board of five members appointed by the president and standing committee, from among such disinterested persons as may be present.

No person shall be allowed to exhibit any article for premium unless it has been raised, grown or made in some county of this District, or of the adjoining States, in which there shall reside at least one member of this society, or any article for which a public premium shall have previously been given.

The society will lay no claim to any article for which a premium has been awarded, but the owner or exhibitor may, immediately after the adjournment of the society, on the day of exhibition, remove such article and dispose of it at pleasure.

Reasonable proof will be required, that the several articles of manufacture, have been either spun or woven, in families from which they shall be exhibited.

The premiums will be paid in cash, or in plate of equal value, with suitable devices, at the option of the fortunate competitor.

Premiums to the amount of at least five hundred dollars will be given at the fall meeting of the society, for neat cattle, woolen manufactures, native dyes, written essays, &c.

It is earnestly recommended by the committee, that every member appear at the meetings of the society, dressed in home manufactures.

By order of the standing committee.

DAVID WILEY, Secretary.

To the members of the Columbian Agricultural Society, and to the public in general, some apology may be deemed necessary for the tardy appearance of the proceedings of the institution in a pamphlet form.

The Secretary would therefore beg leave to remark, that it was at first thought sufficient to publish them in Mr. Patterson's paper of this town. It was expected that they would be copied into most of the public prints which circulate in the District of Columbia, and in the neighbouring counties of the adjoining States. That this has not been done, much is imputed to the great quantity of congressional debates, and other political matter, with which those papers have been, and still continue to be filled.

In other respects the most sanguine expectations of the society have been gratified. The subscribers are gentlemen of the first character for respectability; their number has already amounted to upwards of eighty; and there is little doubt but it will soon exceed a hundred. At the last meeting of the standing committee the following gentlemen were reported as additional subscribers:—

James Irwin,
Robert Patton,
Daniel Carroll, of Dist. Wm. A. Dangerfield,
George W. P. Coates,
Philip B. Key,
William Stewart.

And the following have since that time received by the secretary.

Samuel Ricketts,
Brice J. Worthington,
Athanasius Fenwick.

Gentlemen who hold subscriptions, will please to make return to the Secretary of the names of such subscribers as they have obtained; still retaining the paper for the purpose of obtaining additional names.

* May 16, see second general notice.

American Intell

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.)

Extract of a letter from an officer of the ship Anne and Hope, commanding this port, dated W 30, 1809.

"WE arrived safe here, after a very short passage of 97 days. The ship proves to be an excellent good sea-boat.—The Chinese at war with the Ladrones, a few who are near Negros. They have attacked several but have not captured any. A village about ten miles from the coast, which consisted of about 2000 and children."

NEW-YORK, FEB.

The numerous arrivals of vessels nothing of moment. A packet, from Lisbon, informed London papers as late as the 19 days later than any received but they contain no important news. It was reported at Lisbon on the 1st that the British army had taken quarters from Abrantes to Quinhana. The French army was advancing.

H. B. M. Schooner Hunt arrived at Boston in 5 days with dispatches for Mr. Jackson papers to Jan. 26, contain no news.

By the brig Amelia, in 45 days, Portuguese papers have been received, dated 23d Dec. with London date Nov.

The Portuguese government of the Prince Regent, has caused a conscription, to make up the army.

The London articles state, which failed from Sicily on the 1st, the command of general possession of the Islands of Zante and St. Mark, which formed an Ottoman Republic; they made whatever.

According to the last news the Dey demanded an annual tribute of 200,000 piastres from France, and the consul refused to pay. We learn by the French the last consul Dubois Thauvin to Paris.

That excellent regiment, the dragons, has orders to embark for foreign service; the 9th regiments received the same order.

We learn that the government dispatches from Mr. Adair, during the last month, which were with the accounts in the French influence in Constantinople. The events which have occurred in the Danube, and the successes have occasioned considerable embarrassment in the Divan, caused any change in their minister, whose last mission to request, agreeably to the Porte, the presence of a Russian fleet in the Turkish seas. The Russian fleet along the coast as far as their flotilla extended from the Danube, and has exclusively the sale of provisions, &c. to the Constantinople.

Arrived, the ship Superior, Madeira, and 26 days from the big Fanny left Madeira on Jan. at which time it was expected that it would have been had been dismissed, and in a short passage from Madeira immediately rose. It arrived about this time with a cargo. On Christmas day, the ship left Madeira, and the Illusion.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB.

Last week, in the house of this State, a motion was made, and seconded by the following: viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire and make report on the state, both public and private, and also all the matters connected with the laying a tax of — per cent on the real estate of this State, and on the real estate of the children of the State, to be equally divided among the different county treasurers, and laid on the table.

WILMINGTON, (D.)

A favourable report has been made by the mill of Owen and Co. at Millburg, Penn. It states, that on her grinding stones, 15 bushels per hour.

American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) FEB. 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ship *Anne and Hope*, capt. Daniel Olney, of this port, dated Whampoa, Sept. 30, 1809.

"WE arrived safe here, after an extraordinary short passage of 97 days, all well. The ship proves to be an excellent sailer, and a good sea-boat. The Chinese are at present at war with the Ladronees, a piratical set of fellows who are near neighbours to them. They have attacked several American ships, but have not captured any. They lately burnt a village about ten miles from this place, and massacred all the inhabitants, which consisted of about 2000 men, women and children."

NEW-YORK, FEB. 9.

The numerous arrivals of yesterday afford us nothing of moment. A passenger in the *Ametis*, from Lisbon, informs that he read London papers as late as the 14th of Dec. (19 days later than any received in America) but they contain no important information. It was reported at Lisbon on the 24th of Dec. that the British army had shifted their head quarters from Abrantes to Quimba, and that the French army was advancing.

H. B. M. Schooner *Hunter*, O'Brien, has arrived at Boston in 5 days from Halifax with dispatches for Mr. Jackson—Halifax papers to Jan. 26, contain no news.

By the brig *Amelia*, in 45 days from Lisbon, Portuguese papers have been received to the 23d Dec. with London dates of the 30th Nov.

The Portuguese government, in the name of the Prince Regent, has called for a general conscription, to make up the deficiencies in the army.

The London articles state, that the troops which sailed from Sicily on the 23d Sept. under the command of general Oswald, took possession of the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia and St. Mark, which formed a part of the Ionian Republic; they made no resistance whatever.

According to the last news from Algiers, the Dey demanded an annual tribute from France, and the consul refusing it was imprisoned. We learn by the French papers, that the last consul Dubois Thainville has returned to Paris.

That excellent regiment, the 12th of light dragoons, has orders to embark immediately for foreign service; the 9th regiment of dragoons received the same order.

We learn that the government has received dispatches from Mr. Adair, dated in the beginning of last month, which do not agree with the accounts in the French papers, that the British influence in Constantinople has diminished. The events which took place on the Danube, and the successes of the Russians have occasioned considerable consternation and embarrassment in the Divan, but have not caused any change in their communication with our minister, whose last dispatches continued to request, agreeably to the desire of the Porte, the presence of a British squadron in the Turkish seas. The Russians have advanced along the coast as far as Monkala; their flotilla extended from the bay of Raba to Parna, and has excessively embarrassed the sale of provisions, &c. to the merchants of Constantinople.

Arrived, the ship *Superior*, M'Dougall, from Madeira, and 26 days from the Isle of May. The brig *Fanny* left Madeira about the first of Jan. at which time it was known that Mr. Jackson had been dismissed, received there by a short passage from Philadelphia. Markets immediately rose. A vessel had arrived about this time with a cargo of rice in bulk. On Christmas day, there was a severe storm at Madeira, and the island covered with snow.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 7.

Last week, in the house of representatives of this State, a motion was made by Mr. Mitchell, and seconded by Mr. Steele, and was as follows: viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire and make report of all the amount of bank stock, both public and private, within this State, and also all the stock of other incorporated institutions, and bring in a bill laying a tax of — per cent. on all that is or hereafter shall be (except those that are already paid a certain tax or premium) such tax shall be appropriated towards educating all the children of the poor within this Commonwealth, to be equally divided amongst the different county treasurers, in proportion to their county rates.

Laid on the table.

WILMINGTON, (D.) FEB. 10.

A favourable report has been made of the steam Mill of Owen and Oliver Evans, at Mt. Airy, Penn. It states, that the owners calculate on her grinding with two pair of stones, 15 bushels per hour.

NORFOLK, JAN. 31.

Arrived this morning, from Cadiz, the *sch'r* Ann Ballard, capt. Langdon. This vessel left the port of Cadiz on the 22d Dec. but capt. L. was not on shore for ten days before he sailed, and brings papers only to the 12th Dec. with which capt. L. has favoured us. They contain nothing of importance, except addresses from the government to the people on the present state of affairs; which are too long for translation and insertion in this day's Ledger.

Captain Langdon says that it was reported that the French were within 20 leagues of Seville, and that the British army would immediately evacuate Spain.

POSTSCRIPT.

Our paper was just ready for press, when the ship *Betsey*, captain Watton, arrived in 40 days from Lisbon; by captain Watton we were politely favoured with files of Lisbon papers to the 19th of Dec. from which we have not time to procure translations for this paper. We understand that nothing important had occurred; accounts from the British army at Badajoz are published to the 12th of December, but we do not know what they state.

From a paper of the 16th of December we procure a translation of the following article:

LISBON, DEC. 16.

The day before yesterday the British packet arrived here, bringing London intelligence to the 29th of Nov. The articles of the most interest are as follow:

Official intelligence has been received of the destruction of a French squadron, which has been communicated by Lord Mulgrave to the Lord Mayor in the following letter:

Admiralty Office. 29th Nov. 1809.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship that dispatches have been received from Lord Collingwood, dated the 20th of last and 1st of the present month, which announce that a French convoy, which sailed from Toulon on the 21st of Oct. destined for Barcelona, composed of 3 ships of the line, 2 frigates of the largest class, and 2 smaller, with 20 armed transports laden with stores and ammunition, had all been destroyed, with exception of the smaller frigates. The ships of war were destroyed on the coast, and the armed transports by the boats of the squadron, under the command of lieutenant Taylor, in the bay of Rosas, on the 1st instant. I am sorry to say that in this successful and enterprising enterprise, 15 of our men were killed and fifty-five wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

MULGRAVE.

To the right hon. the Lord Mayor.

The London paper of the 20th Nov. says, that Buonaparte had announced to the kings of Saxony and Westphalia, then at Paris, that he had determined to assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

LONDON, NOV. 23.

A Russian gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, states, that the day before he left Gottenburg, which was on the 16th inst. 200 ships set sail from that harbour, laden with Baltic produce.

By the last Gottenburg mail, a letter received from Koningshurg mentions a curious discovery of hidden treasure to have been made in that city. The letter is as follows:

KONINGSBURG, OCT. 26.

A singular and curious circumstance took place in this city a few days ago. A poor brick-layer, at a very advanced age, who was on the point of death, sent for one of our ministers in order to disclose a secret before his death, which would tend greatly towards the welfare of his country. Our minister complied with his request, and upon waiting on the old man, he was informed by him, that during the seven years war, Frederick the Great had employed him and two others to bury in one of the churches of Koningshurg, an immense treasure of gold, silver and diamonds, at the same time compelling them not to divulge the affair until the last of them should be upon the point of death, otherwise that a great calamity would prevail in Koningshurg. The governor of the city immediately ordered the cave of the church to be searched, and actually found the treasure as described by the old man.

A Nicholas Creely, has, in a Bucks county, (Penn.) paper, in the usual way, warned the public not to trust his wife on his account, charging her with having destroyed his property, &c. His wife, in reply to this notice, says: "That he need not have taken this pains, as no person where he is known, will trust her to the amount of a single cent on his account, and as for bed and board, he never had any for her—and asks how she could destroy his property, when he never had any, except three dice, a sweat-cloth and a rum bottle."

Counterfeit Stereotype Three Dollar bank bills of the Portland, Beverly and Boston banks, are in circulation.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1810.

A LIST OF INSPECTORS OF TOBACCO

At the respective ware-houses in the several counties in this State

Anne-Arundel county.—At Elk-Ridge landing, Nicholas Watkins and Henry H. Dorsey; at Pig Point, Galloway Puddle; at Taylors Landing, David Stewart; at Indian Landing, Richard Gambrell; at Tracy's Landing, Jermyham Drury; at Bead's Point, John Bayford.

Baltimore county.—At Fell's Point, Nicholas Ridgely; at Head of the Baton, Vache Dorsey; at Dugan's and O'Donnell's, Jonas Stevenson.

Charles county.—At Cedar Point warehouse, Burford Cottrell; at Port-Tobacco, Samuel Hanson, senior; at Nangemoy, John Adams, of Francis; at Pomony, Henry Stonestreet; at Benedict, Henry Wood; at Pies, Henry Cookley.

Saint-Mary's county.—At Chaption, Clement Butcoe; at Llewellyns, John Shanks; at Leonard-town, John Stone; at St. Mary's, Henry Watts; at Coles, Edward Mattingly.

Prince-George's county.—At Queen-Anne warehouse, William Weiss and Thomas Hodges, of Charles; at Upper-Mariborough, Charles Claggett and John S. Magruder; at Nottingham warehouse, Henry Botwell and Francis Hamilton; at Magruder's warehouse, James Naylor, (of Joshua); at Pittaway, John McDaniell; at Bladensburg, Samuel Magruder and Humphrey Williams; at Broad creek warehouse, Giles Dyer.

From a Lynchburg (V.) paper, Jan. 26.

TOBACCO.

When a pitiful prettily-rogue, wretch happens to be detected and convicted, of filching a few dollars, or dollars worth from his neighbour's pocket or desk, the whipping-post or penitentiary deservedly becomes his portion—the fruits of his fatigue and dextrous industry. Now if this be justice and down right fair dealing; and if the experience of man, and the wisdom of legislators, have found such restraints, pains and punishments, necessary for the prevention of crimes and the preservation of the rights of society, what kind of punishment or mark of infamy should be inflicted on that base, fraudulent, hardened, adventurous tobacco planter, who has been guilty of the following foul action?

In the present month two hogheads of tobacco were offered at one of the warehouses here for inspection. They were passed and afterwards purchased by a merchant of this place for the purpose of being stemmed. On being opened at the stemmy 260 weight of wet trash was found in one hoghead and 400 in the other, with 23 weight of wooden pins, and several pounds of stalks.

For further particulars relative to this dirty deed, the curious are respectfully referred to *Jacob Oglesby* of this place, who is prepared and willing to bear testimony to the whole truth of the facts stated. The foregoing item is designed to serve as a bit of hint to the concerned, for the remainder of the present season; and in all probability it will check a practice which is said to be too prevalent.

Tobacco still bears a fine price; from 3 dollars 50 to 6 50. The article was somewhat more brisk last week; but the demand yet exists; and the industrious honest planter is amply rewarded. No such crop as the present was ever before offered at this market in point of neatness and careful management. About 3,000 hhd's. (the estimated one third of the present crop) are already brought in; six hundred were received last week.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Indiana Territory, dated at Frey, in New Switzerland, Dearborn county, Indiana Territory, Jan. 15, 1810.

"It is flattering to be enabled to state, that from four small vineyards, planted where seven years ago there was not a stick of wood cut down, we made last fall six hundred gallons of pretty good wine."

TOULON FLEET.

A passenger in the *Fame*, arrived at New-York, informs, that the British brig *Prolick* had arrived at St. Christopher's, with the news of the capture of two French frigates, (the remainder of the Toulon fleet destined for Guadaloupe, who had eluded the British cruisers) by a British squadron, about the middle of September.

It appears that the whole number of patents issued since the year 1790, amounts to 1206, which at 50 dollars each, have produced the sum of 36,150.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Bayard introduced a bill relative to the district court of the United States established in the territory of Orleans. Passed to a second reading.

The bill concerning commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, was committed to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Giles, Franklin, Hithen.

The several bills yesterday read a first time were referred to committee.

Mr. German submitted the following resolutions for consideration.

Resolved, That provision be made by law for protecting and defending, by convey, ships and vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, loaded with articles of growth, produce or manufacture, of the United States, or citizens thereof, not contraband of war, bound to any foreign port, place to which the ships and vessels of the United States are not excluded by municipal regulation, and not being actually blockaded by an armed force.

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States who shall put their ships or vessels under protection of convey of an armed vessel, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to arm in their defence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

THE report of the Secretary at War on the state and returns of the regular army, was ordered to be printed.

The following is a statement of Wilkinson's army, taken from that return.

Privates fit for duty	276
Do. sick	621
Do. in arrest	8
Do. absent	394
Do. dead from May 1	523
Officers on duty	43
Do. sick	17
Do. in arrest	2
Do. dead	16
Do. resigned	51
Do. absent	46
Do. dismissed by courtmartial	6
Non commissioned officers and privates absent	43
Non commissioned officers on duty	95
Do. sick	167

Mr. Dawson made an unsuccessful motion to transfer the consideration of the above report from the select committee, to whom it was referred, to the committee on the military establishment; ayes 29.

LOST.

YESTERDAY EVENING,

BETWEEN the Market-house and the Union Tavern, a Ticket in the Baltimore College Lottery, No. 15,858, with four Ten Dollar notes, and a note of 150 dollars of William Barbauld, at ninety days, New-York, 15th of Jan. 1810, folded therein; the notes are of the Baltimore Bank. Whoever will leave the same at Mr. Willigman's Tavern, shall receive Fifty Dollars, and no questions asked.

Sunday Morning, Feb. 11, 1810.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the neighbourhood of Rhode river, a person who is well qualified to teach the English language, grammatically; also writing and arithmetic in all its branches. Any one, so qualified, and who can come well recommended for his sobriety, industry and unexceptionable moral character, will meet with good encouragement.

By applying to the Printers of this paper he will be acquainted with further particulars.

Feb. 11, 1810. J. Sellers.

Take Notice.

PURCHASERS of property at the sales made on the third and fourth of May last, by the subscriber, of part of the personal estate of John Quinn, Esquire, deceased, are notified, that their bonds for the payment of the purchase money will be due on the 4th of March, and they are requested to make payment by that day, otherwise suits will be instituted immediately thereafter, without discrimination.

TH. HARRIS, Jun.

Annapolis, Feb. 9, 1810.

Notice.

THE Creditors of William Doyle, an insolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that a distribution will be made among them of money in my hands on the first day of March next, at my office in Frederick-town, according to law, at which time and place they are requested to attend, with their claims properly authenticated.

GEORGE CREAGER, Jun.

January 29, 1810.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

WINTER NIGHT.

Winter! fullen monarch, dark with clouds,
and bleak wailes, and fierce and cold with
flames,
some thy blinding cold and treasured snow!
savouring winds do but compose
soul, and mid thy gloom, my heart,
as like the opening spring. Thy long dream
nights.

Winter! fullen monarch, dark with clouds,
and bleak wailes, and fierce and cold with
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nights.

The Fair and the Flowers.

The fair have been frequently likened to flowers,
Which shine and look gay in the bed,
Disfencing their charms for a few fleeting hours,
Then droop on their beds and are dead.

In some points the simile holds it to true,
And we judge the comparison near;
In other plain marks of distinction we view;
And the likeness is thus incomplete.

The fair, like the flower, of her beauty may boast;
Near as soon does that beauty decay,
And when once the vain glitter of surface is lost
They may both pass unnoticed away.

But the innocent flower, as it fixes the gaze,
Never hurts while it pleases the eye;
The fair's brighter lustre confuses like a blaze,
And wounds him who rashly comes nigh.

Like the flower there are some of the fair I con-
fess,
Who seem to exist without mind;
But many we see joining judgment to dress,
In whom sense with show is combined.

The flower's gaudy vesture amuses the sight,
But serves us for nothing beside;
The fair are a varied source of delight,
To us more solid applied.

The flower in timidity shuts up its leaves,
When night overthrows the ground;
The belle then additional splendour receives,
And feathers her charms all around.

Attend well, ye fair, to the moral to plain,
In the contrast attempted above;
Though of beauty and youth you may justly be vain,
It is virtue that melts us to love.

ANECDOTE.

THE Rev. Rowland Hill, when at col-
lege, was remarkable for the vivacity of his
manners, and humour of his observations. In
a conversation on the powers of the letter H,
where it was contended that it was no letter,
but a simple aspiration or breathing. Row-
land took the opposite side of the question,
and insisted on its being, to all intents and
purposes, a letter; and concluded by observing,
that if it were not, it was a very serious affair
to him, as it would occasion his being ill all
the days of his life.

MISCELLANY.

From a late Scotch paper.

THE imports of cotton in the year just
expired, into London, Liverpool and Glas-
gow, are as follows:—

	Bags.
From America	171,267
British West-Indies	28,969
Conquered Dutch colonies	43,651
Portugal	18,981
East-Indies	11,409
All other parts	8,390

Total 282,667

Thus America furnishes five-eighths of this
important material.

The total importation into the U. States,
on an average of 3 years, 1802, 1803 and
1804, amounts to 16,950,000, of which
they take from G. Britain 8,093,000. Thus,
the importation from G. Britain is almost e-
qual to their importation from all the rest of
the world.

The exports from America amount to
15,400,000, of which 9,000,000 are of do-
mestic produce, 6,000,000 of imported goods
exported. Of this sum of 15,000,000,
5,209,000 comes to G. Britain.

Thus America imports from us 8,093,000.
Exports to us 5,200,000.

Leaving a balance in our favour 2,893,000.

This short statement will furnish some re-
flections of the highest importance, connected
with the question of peace or war with the U.
States.

ADMONITORY.

Necessity of confirming by example the moral
precepts which we give to our children.

I AM the daughter of a man of fashion,
and received as liberal an education as my sex
would admit of, through the care of the most
indulgent parents, whose principal study seems
a solicitude for my welfare; yet, though they
have taken the utmost pains in the formation
of my mind, by precept, they set me such
unaccountable examples, that if I was not
possessed of some little fortitude in the appli-
cation of their lessons, I might be very apt to
show a perfect unconcern for the most rigid
precepts they have endeavoured to instil.

My father's admonition, upon my arriving
at any years of discretion, was to warn me a-
gainst the liberties of his sex, and above all
things to set the most valuable esteem upon
my reputation. Yet the very father who
gave this advice, is, to my infinite mortifica-
tion, as free a liver as any of those whom he
advised me to detest. He has been laying
schemes for the seduction of innocence, at a
time he has been proving the betrayers of vir-
tue to be the most infamous of men, and striving
to destroy the character of another person's
daughter, at the very hour he appeared anx-
ious for the security of his own.

This is not all; my papa has often lectured
me to avoid the least acquaintance with any
man notoriously attached to his glass, declar-
ing, as his positive opinion, that none but
fools or madmen ever drank to excess; yet,
would you believe, that he himself frequently
stays out whole nights at the tavern, and
particularly piques himself upon bearing a
bottle more than any of his acquaintance. He
has told me to avoid a quarrelsome man as a
pest to society, at the moment he himself was
writing a challenge to a friend.

My mamma is a truly good woman, but has
her inconsistencies too; the first lesson I re-
ceived from her was to be humble to all my
inferiors, and to lessen any seeming severity
in their frowns of life, by shewing the utmost
complacency in mine. Would you think, that
after a document of this nature, my mamma
herself should ever insist upon preserving her
dignity, and look upon it as a derogation, if
the favoured any of her inferiors with any
thing more than a constrained interrogation,
or a forbidding sort of nod. She has always
advised me to show complaisance and conde-
scension to the servants, though she treats
them in a very different manner herself; and,
above all things has instructed me to avoid fa-
ctitious reflections on my acquaintance, tho'
she never spoke of her without some little
acidity, some colour of reprehension, or ap-
pearance of dislike.

Cards I am under the severest prohibition
of touching; yet my mamma has sat up whole
nights to my certain knowledge at a party of
whist; and I have been taught an aversion
to all finery and parade, at a time when her
own table has been covered with patterns of
the most expensive silks.

In short, I have scarcely received a lesson
from my mamma, which her own example
has not been calculated to destroy; nor a
decorum from my father, but what his con-
duct has turned into contempt. In my reli-
gion as well as my life's important concerns, I
receive instructions which they never practice,
and am taught to look upon an absence from
church as a most unpardonable error, though
it is seven years since they have appeared at
any place of public worship themselves.

LEONORA.

Corporation Debtors.

TAKE NOTICE,

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

Voters

WILL ALSO TAKE NOTICE,

THAT an Election will be held in the City
of Annapolis, on the 14th day of February,
instant, at the Ball Room, for the purpose of
electing two Common-council-men for said
city, in the place of Frederick Grammer, re-
moved into the country, and William Glover,
deceased. The polls to be opened precisely at
10 o'clock, A. M.

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

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-
pantank river, in Talbot county; about one third
of the island is in wood, principally Oak and
Pine, among which is a considerable quantity
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. 3

The Subscriber

HAVING taken possession of the farm
near Annapolis, commonly called
PRIMROSE, and lately owned by Mr. Rob-
ert McGill, hereby forbids all persons what-
soever from trespassing thereon, either by
crossing through it otherwise than by the es-
tablished roads, or by hunting on the same
with dog or gun, setting traps or snares, ga-
thering brushwood, &c. without license pre-
viously obtained for such purposes. As the
place is, from its situation, much exposed to
these and other trespasses, the subscriber feels
it necessary to give early notice that they
can not be tolerated, and shall not be com-
mitted with impunity: and in regard to the
notorious practice of stealing fence-rails, a
practice supported chiefly by the equally in-
famous one of buying them with liquor, &c. from
the immediate plunderers, he hereby offers a
reward of Ten Dollars for such information
as may enable him, in any instance, (in which
his own fences are concerned,) to convict ei-
ther the thieves or receivers.

The subscriber offers to rent the house he
at present occupies, and can give possession
about a fortnight hence. He avails himself
of this occasion to request that books borrow-
ed from his house may be immediately return-
ed.

3 X JOHN KILTY.
Annapolis, Jan. 29, 1810.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis,
December 31, 1809.

HENRY ALEXANDER, James Alli-
son, Samuel Fish Bayard, Thomas
Blackston, (5), Nicholas Brewer, (2), Luis
Bianchi, Charles Blackston, James Bright,
Chancellor of Maryland, Clerk of the Court
of Appeals, Henry J. Carroll, John Cockey,
Emelia Davidson, James S. Drinan, Sally
Farrow, Charles Gibson, Richard Gray,
Henry Gaffaway, (2), Richard C. Hodges,
Eliza W. Hallam, A. Hanna, William
Jonnes, Samuel Kathren, Peter Little,
Thomas Linthicum, Henry Lauenson, Lu-
ther Martin, Towley McGurley, Joseph
McGeney, (2), Joseph Merriken, Alexander
Martin, John Murry, Richard Owen, John
Oharo, Dr. W. E. Pinkney, George Parker,
Mingo Perse, Richard Ridgely, Charles
Ridgely, James Shaw, Theodore St. Mar-
guerite, Mary Stone, William H. Smith,
Margaret Shepherd, Mr. Slicer, John W.
Smith, Samuel Steven, Nicholas Thomas,
Isaac Taylor, Charles Wallace, Cave Wil-
liams, Daniel Wells, & Co. John Wells, jun.
Abraham Wason, Annapolis.

Thomas Bicknell, (3), John Camden,
Fielder Gros, Samuel W. Davis, Marcen
B. Duvall, Osborn S. Harwood, Maria Har-
wood, John Harrison, John Hunt, Mary
Ann Johnson, Henry A. Johnson, Moses
Orme, Thomas Reed, Francis Shekell, Tho-
mas Stellings, Philip J. Thomas, Samuel
Thomas, William Ward, Anne-Arundel
county. 3 X

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

Notice.

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

He requests all those indebted to him
by bond, note, or open account, to come for-
ward and settle the same, by paying cash, to-
bacco at a fair market price, or leave tobacco
in his hands at a reasonable limited price, or
by giving some other good and sufficient se-
curity or satisfaction on or before the first day
of March next. He solicits a particular at-
tention to this request, as all delinquents may
depend suit will be commenced to April
Term next. 15 JOSEPH EVANS.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the 9th of
July last, from the subscriber's farm, on
the north side of Severn river, a negro man
named GRIG, but among the people of co-
lour, more generally was called GRIG
SMUTHERS, he is about twenty-eight
years of age, five feet seven or eight inches
high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and
kind of limp in his speech, which may be
easily discovered in an affirmative answer, as
he always replies with a yeth Sir, instead of
yes; he took with him two shirts of white
ticklinburg, two pair of trousers of brown
hempen linen, a long coat of bottle green
cloth much worn, a short coat of red and
white crossbarred gingham, he may perhaps
have other cloaths with him or have changed
them as well as his name, and may have pro-
cured a pass, as he is a very artful fellow
villain: this fellow is a remarkable good
ploughman, and may perhaps have engaged
himself on some farm in the neighbourhood of
Baltimore, if not secreted in the city, where
he has many acquaintances, and a brother by
the name of Dick, who lives with Mr. De-
nis A. Smith, cashier of the Mechanics Bank.
Whoever takes up and secures the said fel-
low in any goal in this state, so that I get him
again, shall have the above reward, and if
brought home or lodged in the Annapolis goal,
independent of the reward of One Hundred
Dollars, all reasonable charges paid by
JAMES MACKUBIN.
October 3, 1809. 25 X

Notice.

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

JOHN MADDOX.
Charles county, Jan. 5, 1810. 25.

Notice.

THE repeated trespasses committed on
the lands of the subscriber, lying
the vicinity of Annapolis, and on Filling
persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun,
in any manner trespassing on the same.

7 JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

Notice.

FORBID all persons dealing in any man-
ner with any of my slaves, without a
written order from me.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thes.
Annapolis, December 27, 1809. 25.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1810.

[No. 3293.]

Penitentiary Law of Maryland.

An ACT concerning Crimes and Punishments.

WHEREAS it frequently happens, that men resigning themselves to the dominion of inordinate passion, commit great violations upon the lives, liberties or property, of others, which it is the great business of the laws to protect and secure, and experience evinces that the surest way of preventing the perpetration of crimes, and of reforming offenders, is by a mild and justly proportioned scale of punishments; therefore,

II. BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the offences herein after mentioned against the government and the supremacy of the laws, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Every person duly convicted of the crime of high treason against the state, shall suffer death by hanging by the neck, or be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house herein after mentioned for a period not less than six nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the court, and shall be kept therein at hard labour, or in solitude, and shall in all things be treated and dealt with as is herein after directed. 2d. Every free negro, mulatto or slave, who shall be duly convicted of actually raising, and every white person who shall be duly convicted of actually raising, with any free negro, mulatto or slave, insurrection or rebellion in this state, shall suffer death by hanging by the neck, and every free negro, mulatto or slave, who shall be duly convicted of consulting, conspiring, or attempting to raise, and every white person who shall be duly convicted of consulting, conspiring, or attempting, with any free negro, mulatto or slave, to raise, insurrection or rebellion in this state, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than six nor more than twenty years, to be treated in all respects as herein after directed. 3d. Every person who shall be duly convicted of the crime of counterfeiting the great seal of this state for the time being, or the seal of any court, or any other public seal of this state, and of making use of the same, or of stealing any of the said true seals, or of unlawfully, falsely and corruptly, or with evil intent, affixing any of them to any deed, warrant or writing, or who shall be convicted of having in his or her possession or custody such counterfeit instrument, and shall wilfully conceal the same, knowing it to be false, made or counterfeited, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than five nor more than ten years, to be treated as herein after directed. 4th. Every person who shall be convicted of having forged and counterfeited any gold or silver coin, which now is or hereafter shall be passing or in circulation within this state, or of having falsely uttered, paid, or tendered in payment, any such counterfeit and forged coin, knowing the same to be forged and counterfeited, or of having aided, abetted or commanded, the perpetration of either of the said crimes, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house not less than ten nor more than ten years, to be treated as herein after directed.

III. And, whereas the several offences which are included under the general denomination of murder, differ so greatly from each other in the degree of their atrociousness, that it is unjust to involve them in the same punishment, therefore, BE IT ENACTED, That all murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, or to burn any barn, tobacco-house, stable, warehouse, or other out-house, not parcel of any dwelling-house, having therein any tobacco, grain, hay, horses, cattle, or goods, wares and merchandise, rape, sodomy, adultery, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree; and any other kind of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree; and the jury before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried, shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict, whether it be murder of the first or second degree; but if such person be convicted by confession, the court shall proceed, by examination of witnesses, to determine the degree of the crime, and to give sentence accordingly; and every person liable to be prosecuted for petit treason shall in future be indicted, proceeded against and punished, as is directed in other kinds of murder, according to the degree.

IV. And be it enacted, That the offences herein after mentioned, affecting the lives or the persons of individuals, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Every person convicted of murder of the first degree, his or her abettors, and counsellors, shall suffer death, by hanging by the neck, or by any other mode of execution, at the discretion of the court. 2d. Every person duly convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree, or as accessory thereto, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house herein after mentioned for a period not less than five nor more than eighteen years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 3d. Every person duly convicted of the crime of manslaughter, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period not more than ten years, to be dealt with as herein after directed. 4th. Every person, or his or her abettors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of mayhem, or of tarring and feathering, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a space of time not more than ten years, to be treated as herein directed. 5th. Every person, his or her abettors, counsellors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of cutting out or disabling the tongue, putting out an eye, slitting the nose, cutting or biting off the nose, ear or lip, or cutting or biting off or disabling any limb or member of any person, of malice aforethought, with intention in so doing to maim or disfigure such person, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as this act directs. 6th. Every person duly convicted of the crime of rape, or as being accessory thereto before the fact, shall, at the discretion of the court, suffer death by hanging by the neck, or undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than one year nor more than twenty-one years, under the same conditions as are herein after prescribed. 7th. Any person shall carnally know and abuse any woman-child under the age of ten years, every such carnal knowledge shall be deemed felony, and the offender, being convicted thereof, shall, at the discretion of the court, suffer death by hanging by the neck, or undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than one year nor more than twenty-one years, to be dealt with according to law. 8th. Every person duly convicted of the crime of sodomy, shall be sentenced to undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than one year nor more than ten years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 9th. Every person duly convicted of the crime of an assault, with an intent to rob, murder, or commit a rape, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a time not less than ten nor more than ten years, under the conditions herein after prescribed. 10th. Every person, his or her counsellors, abettors or abettors, who shall be

duly convicted of the crime of kidnapping, and forcibly or fraudulently carrying, or causing to be carried out of this state, any free person, or any person entitled to freedom at or after a certain age, period or contingency, or of arresting and imprisoning any free person, or any person entitled to freedom at or after a certain age, period or contingency, knowing such person to be free, or entitled to their freedom, as aforesaid, with intent to have such person carried out of this state, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs.

V. And be it enacted, That the offences herein after mentioned, affecting the habitations, houses or vessels, of individuals, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Every person duly convicted of the crime of arson, or as being accessory thereto, shall, at the discretion of the court, suffer death by hanging by the neck, or be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house herein after mentioned for a period of time not less than five nor more than twenty years, under the conditions herein after prescribed. 2d. Every person, his or her abettors, abettors or counsellors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of wilfully burning any mill, distillery, manufactory, barn, meat-house, tobacco house, stable, warehouse, or other out-house, not parcel of any dwelling house, being empty or having therein any tobacco, wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, barley, flax, hemp, hay, or other country produce, horse or horses, cattle or goods, wares and merchandise, or of burning any stack, rick, mow or barrack of hay, fodder, flax, hemp, tan-bark, wheat or other grain, shall, at the discretion of the court, suffer death by hanging by the neck, or be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary house for a term of time not less than three nor more than twelve years, to be treated as herein after directed. 3d. Every person, his or her abettors or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of wilfully and maliciously burning any ship or other vessel, of seventeen feet keel or upwards, whether laden or empty, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not less than two nor more than twelve years, to be treated as herein after directed. 4th. Every person convicted of the crime of burglary, or as accessory thereto before the fact, shall restore the thing taken to the owner or owners thereof, or shall pay him, her or them, the full value thereof, and be sentenced to undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than three nor more than ten years, under the same conditions as are herein after prescribed. 5th. Every person, his or her abettors, abettors and counsellors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of breaking a dwelling-house in the daytime, with intent to commit murder or felony therein, or of breaking a storehouse, warehouse or other out house, in the day or night, with an intent to commit murder or felony therein, shall be sentenced to confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be dealt with according to law. 6th. Every person duly convicted of the crime of breaking into any shop, storehouse, tobacco-house or warehouse, although the same be not contiguous to or used with any mansion-house, and stealing from thence any money, goods or chattels, to the value of one dollar, or upwards, or as being accessory thereto, shall restore the thing taken to the owner or owners thereof, or shall pay him, her or them, the full value thereof, and be sentenced to undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than two nor more than twelve years, to be treated as herein after directed.

VI. And be it enacted, That the offences herein after mentioned, affecting private property, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Every person duly convicted of the crime of simple larceny to the value of five dollars, and upwards, or as accessory thereto before the fact, shall restore the money, goods or thing taken, to the owner or owners, or shall pay to him, her or them, the full value thereof, and be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house herein after mentioned for a period of time not less than one year nor more than fifteen years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 2d. Every person convicted of the crime of robbery, or as accessory thereto before the fact, shall restore the thing robbed or taken to the owner or owners, or shall pay to him, her or them, the full value thereof, and be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not less than three nor more than ten years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 3d. Every person convicted of feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away, any horse, mare, gelding, colt, ass or mule, or as accessory thereto before or after the fact, shall restore the horse, mare or animal stolen to the owner or owners thereof, or shall pay to him, her or them, the full value thereof, and also undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than two nor more than fourteen years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 4th. Every person or persons duly convicted of wilfully and maliciously stabbing, killing or destroying, any horse, mare, gelding, colt, ass or mule, not the property of such person, and not in the act of trespassing on his enclosures, shall undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house for a period not less than one year nor more than four years, to be treated as herein after directed. 5th. Every person who shall be duly convicted of the crime of stealing any ship, sloop or other vessel, of seventeen feet keel, or upwards, out of any place within the body of any county, or on the Chesapeake Bay, and within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, and not within the body of any county, or of the crime of feloniously taking and carrying away any negro or other slave, or of the crime of counselling, hiring, aiding or commanding, any person or persons to commit either of the said offences, or of the crime of being accessory to either of the said offences, shall restore the vessel or slave stolen to the owner or owners thereof, or pay him, her or them, the full value thereof, and also be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not more than twelve years, to be treated as herein after prescribed. 6th. If any person shall feloniously steal, take and carry away, the personal goods of another under the value of five dollars, or if any person shall break into any shop, storehouse, tobacco-house or warehouse, although the same be not contiguous to, or used with, any mansion-house, and steal any money, goods or chattels, under the value of one dollar, the same order and course of trial shall be had and observed as for other simple larcenies, and being thereof convicted, shall be deemed guilty of petty larceny, and shall restore the goods and chattels so stolen, or pay the full value thereof, to the owner or owners thereof, and be further sentenced to undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than three months nor more than one year, under the same conditions as herein after expressed. 7th. Robbery or larceny of any obligation or bond, bill obligatory or bill of exchange, bank note or notes, promissory note for the payment of money, lottery ticket, paper bill of credit, certificate granted by or under the authority of this state or of the United States, or any of them, or of any last will and testament, or codicil, shall be punished in the same manner as robbery or larceny of goods and chattels. 8th. Every person who shall be duly convicted of the crime of stealing

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

WINTER NIGHT.

Winter! follen monarch, dark with clouds,
On bleak wastes, and fierce and cold with
flames,
Some thy blinding cold and treasured snow!
Raving, rending winds do but compose
Soul, and, midst thy gloom, my heart,
As like the opening spring. Thy long dream
Nights.

See, I hail. The cold, receding sun,
Sees to follow to the cloudy west.
See thy twilight deepen into gloom,
Thickest darkness. Round my cheering fire
I enjoy the glittering eye, and smile,
Burning cheek, and prattle innocent,
My dear little ones: and when they sink,
Thy heavy eyes, into the arms of sleep,
Cautious, and smiling, still, and breathing soft,
Thy pleasant guide the hour in converse pure
Thy her whom first I loved: who long has
crowned

joys, and forth me with a gentle voice,
Under a load of sorrows: who has felt
The power of truth divine: and from whose
lips

Watch the peace and love of Saints in Heaven.
In world! we envy not your joys. We hear
Your rattling chariot wheels, and weep for you,
We weep that fools immortal can find joy
In forcing laughter, dissipating thought,
The loose stage, the trifling dance, the pomp,
And forms, and ornaments of polished life,
Heartless, hypocritical show of love,
Giddy nonsense, in contempt of truth,
Which elevates the soul, and swells the heart,
With hope of holy bliss. We mourn your waste
Of mind, of strength, of wealth. Think thought-
less world!

How many fatherless and widows pine
In want: how many sliver in the storm:
Over a dying flame how many cower
In some poor hovel, pressing to their breasts
Their little ones, to save them from the cold.
O! think what aching hearts you might relieve!
What brooding sorrows ye might cheer! What
tears

Of friendless, naked, moaning poverty,
Ye might wipe off with lenient sympathy.

Oh! Winter! I can bear thy howling storms.
Rite but a few more furs, and all thy blais
Will soften: yon waste fields will smile in green,
The branches swell like infant buds: the groves
Rebound with nature's melody. But man,
My kin, lies desolate. A wintry blast
Has chilled his heart: frozen the circling blood
Of sympathy, and blighted the sweet fruits
Of love. How bleak and waste! In vain the sun
Of righteousness sheds bright and healing beams.
In vain does he, who died on Calvary,
Extend his hands, bleeding with wounds of love.
Man still is cold and wintry: still is hard.
And melts not into mercy. This vain world
Is colder than the northern fies. But faith
Looks o'er the icy mountains: looks beyond
The wintry cloud, and sees unfolding bloom
Of paradise: sees peaceful streams of joy,
And warm effulgence of the God of love.

And, hark! a gentle voice now calls—"Arise,
And come away. The winter's past and gone:
The flowers appear, the birds with transport hail
The spring. The turtle's plaintive voice is heard:
The nigree bends with figs: the fragrant vine
Presents the tender grape. Arise and see
Millennial happiness—the reign of peace and love."

The Fair and the Flowers.

THE fair have been frequently likened to flow'rs,
Which flume and look gay in the bed,
Dispensing their charms for a few fleeting hours,
Then drop on their beds and are dead.

In some points the simile holds it to true,
And we judge the comparison near:
In other plain marks of distinction we view:
And the likeness is thus incomplete.

The fair, like the flow'r, of her beauty may boast:
Near as soon does that beauty decay,
And when once the vain glitter of surface is lost
They may both pass unnoticed away.

But the innocent flow'r, as it fixes the gaze,
Never hurts while it pleases the eye:
The fair's brighter lustre consumes like a blaze,
And wounds him who rashly comes nigh.

Like the flow'rs there are some of the fair I con-
fess.

Who seem to exist without mind:
But many we see without judgment to dress,
In whom sense with show is combined.

The flow'rs gaily vesture amuse the sight,
But serves us for no lasting delight:
The fair are a varied source of delight,
To us more solid applied.

The flower in timidity thus up its leaves,
When night overflows the ground:
The belle then additional splendour receives,
And feathers her charms all around.

Attend well, ye fair, to the moral so plain,
In the contrast attempted above:
Though of beauty and youth you may justly be vain,
It is virtue that melts us to love.

ANECDOTE.

THE Rev. Rowland Hill, when at col-
lege, was remarkable for the vivacity of his
manners, and humour of his observations. In
a conversation on the powers of the letter H,
where it was contended that it was no letter,
but a simple aspiration or breathing, Row-
land took the opposite side of the question,
and insisted on its being, to all intents and
purposes, a letter; and concluded by observing,
that if it were not, it was a very serious affair
to him, as it would occasion his being ill all
the days of his life.

MISCELLANY.

From a late Scotch paper.

THE imports of cotton in the year just
expired, into London, Liverpool and Glas-
gow, are as follows:—

	Bags.
From America	171,267
British West-Indies	28,969
Conquered Dutch colonies	43,651
Portugal	18,981
East-Indies	11,409
All other parts	8,390

Total 282,667

Thus America furnishes five-eighths of this
important material.

The total importation into the U. States,
on an average of 3 years, 1802, 1803 and
1804, amounts to 16,950,000L. of which
they take from G. Britain 8,093,000L. Thus,
the importation from G. Britain is almost e-
qual to their importation from all the rest of
the world.

The exports from America amount to
13,400,000L. of which 9,000,000L. are of do-
mestic produce, 6,000,000L. of imported goods
exported. Of this sum of 13,000,000L.
5,209,000 comes to G. Britain.

Thus America imports from us 8,093,000L.
Exports to us 5,200,000L.

Leaving a balance in our favour 2,893,000L.

This short statement will furnish some re-
flections of the highest importance, connected
with the question of peace or war with the U.
States.

ADMONITORY.

Necessity of confirming by example the moral
precepts which we give to our children.

I AM the daughter of a man of fashion,
and received as liberal an education as my sex
would admit of, through the care of the most
indulgent parents, whose principal study seems
a solicitude for my welfare; yet, though they
have taken the utmost pains in the formation
of my mind, by precept, they set me such
unaccountable examples, that if I was not
possessed of some little fortitude in the appli-
cation of their lessons, I might be very apt to
show a perfect unconcern for the most rigid
precepts they have endeavoured to instil.

My father's admonition, upon my arriving
at any years of discretion, was to warn me a-
gainst the libertines of his sex, and above all
things to set the most valuable esteem upon
my reputation. Yet the very father who
gave this advice, is, to my infinite mortifica-
tion, as free a liver as any of those whom he
advised me to detest. He has been laying
schemes for the seduction of innocence, at a
time he has been proving the betrayers of vir-
tue to be the most infamous of men, and striving
to destroy the character of another person's
daughter, at the very hour he appeared anx-
ious for the security of his own.

This is not all; my papa has often lectured
me to avoid the least acquaintance with any
man notoriously attached to his glass, declar-
ing, as his positive opinion, that none but
fools or madmen ever drank to excess; yet,
would you believe, that he himself frequently
lays out whole nights at the tavern, and
particularly piques himself upon bearing a
bottle more than any of his acquaintance. He
has told me to avoid a quarrelsome man as a
pest to society, at the moment he himself was
writing a challenge to a friend.

My mamma is a truly good woman, but has
her inconsistencies too; the first lesson I re-
ceived from her was to be humble to all my
inferiors, and to lessen any seeming severity
in their relations of life, by shewing the utmost
complacency in mine. Would you think, that
after a document of this nature, my mamma
herself should ever insist upon preserving her
dignity, and look upon it as a derogation, if
the favoured any of her inferiors with any
thing more than a constrained interrogation,
or a forbidding sort of nod. She has always
advised me to show complaisance and conde-
scension to the servants, though she treats
them in a very different manner herself; and
above all things has instructed me to avoid fa-
vourable reflections on my acquaintance, tho'
she never spoke of her's without some little
acidity, some colour of reprehension, or ap-
pearance of dislike.

Cards I am under the severest prohibition
of touching: yet my mamma has sat up whole
nights to my certain knowledge at a party of
whist; and I have been taught an aversion
to all finery and parade, at a time when her
own table has been covered with patterns of
the most expensive silks.

In short, I have scarcely received a lesson
from my mamma, which her own example
has not been calculated to destroy; nor a
decorum from my father, but what his con-
duct has turned into contempt. In my reli-
gion as well as my life's important concerns, I
receive instructions which they never practice,
and am taught to look upon an absence from
church as a most unpardonable error, though
it is seven years since they have appeared at
any place of public worship themselves.

LEONORA.

Corporation Debtors,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT unless the respective balances due
from you to the corporation of the city
of Annapolis be paid on or before the first
day of April next, suits will indifferently
be brought to recover the same. 2

Voters

WILL ALSO TAKE NOTICE,
THAT an Election will be held in the City
of Annapolis, on the 14th day of February,
instant, at the Ball Room, for the purpose of
electing two Common-council-men for said
city, in the place of Frederick Grammer, re-
moved into the country, and William Glover,
deceased. The polls to be opened precisely at
10 o'clock, A. M.

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

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. 3

The Subscriber

HAVING taken possession of the farm
near Annapolis, commonly called
PRIMROSE, and lately owned by Mr. Ro-
bert J. Gill, hereby forbids all persons what-
soever from trespassing thereon, either by
crossing through it otherwise than by the es-
tablished roads, or by hunting on the same
with dog or gun, setting traps or snares, ga-
thering brushwood, &c. without license pre-
viously obtained for such purposes. As the
place is, from its situation, much exposed to
these and other trespasses, the subscriber feels
it necessary to give early notice that they
cannot be tolerated, and shall not be com-
mitted with impunity: and in regard to the
notorious practice of stealing fence-rails, a
practice supported chiefly by the equally infa-
mous one of buying them with liquor, &c. from
the immediate plunderers, he hereby offers a
reward of Ten Dollars for such information
as may enable him, in any instance, (in which
his own fences are concerned,) to convict ei-
ther the thieves or receivers.

The subscriber offers to rent the house he
at present occupies, and can give possession
about a fortnight hence. He avails himself
of this occasion to request that books borrow-
ed from his house may be immediately return-
ed. 3 X

JOHN KILTY.
Annapolis, Jan. 29, 1810.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis,
December 31, 1809.

HENRY ALEXANDER, James Alli-
son. Samuel Fish Bayard, Thomas
Blackston, (5), Nicholas Brewer, (2), Luis
Bianchi, Charles Blackston, James Bright,
Chancellor of Maryland, Clerk of the Court
of Appeals, Henry J. Carroll, John Cockey,
Emelia Davidson, James S. Drinan, Sally
Farrow. Charles Gibson, Richard Gray,
Henry Gaffaway, (2), Richard C. Hodges,
Eliza W. Hallam, A. Hanna. William
Jones. Samuel Kathren. Peter Little.
Thomas Linthicum, Henry Laurence. Lu-
ther Martin, Towley M. Curley, Joseph
McKeney, (2), Joseph Merriken, Alexander
Martin, John Murry. Richard Owen, John
Oharo, Dr. W. E. Pinkney, George Parker,
Mingo Perse. Richard Ridgely, Charles
Ridgely. James Shaw, Theodore St. Mar-
guerite, Mary Stone, William H. Smith,
Margaret Shepherd, Mr. Slicer, John W.
Smith, Samuel Steven. Nicholas Thomas,
Isaac Taylor. Charles Wallace, Cave Wil-
liams, Daniel Wells, & Co. John Wells, jun.
Abraham Wason. Annapolis.

Thomas Ricknell, (3). John Camden,
Fielder Croft. Samuel W. Davis, Marcen
B. Duvall. Osborn S. Harwood, Maria Har-
wood, John Harrison, John Hunt. Mary
Ann Johnson, Henry A. Johnson. Moses
Orme. Thomas Reed. Francis Shekell, Tho-
mas Stellings. Philip J. Thomas, Samuel
Thomas. William Ward. Anne-Arundel
county. 3 X

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

Notice.

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

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

N. B. All persons indebted to me for deal-
ings at Queen-Anne, are also requested to
settle their respective balances, by paying
Cash, or Tobacco at a fair market price.

W. S. T.
Herring Bay, Feb. 1, 1810.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the 9th of
July last, from the subscriber's farm, on
the north side of Severn river, a negro man
named GRIG, but among the people of co-
lour, more generally was called GRIG
SMUTHERS, he is about twenty-eight
years of age, five feet seven or eight inches
high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and
kind of lip in his speech, which may be
easily discovered in an affirmative answer, as
he always replies with a yeth Sir, instead of
yes; he took with him two shirts of white
ticklingburg, two pair of trousers of brown
hempen linen, a long coat of bottle green
cloth much worn, a short coat of red and
white crossbarred gingham, he may perhaps
have other cloaths with him or have changed
them as well as his name, and may have pro-
cured a pass, as he is a very artful shrewd
villain: this fellow is a remarkable good
ploughman, and may perhaps have engaged
himself on some farm in the neighbourhood of
Baltimore, if not secreted in the city, where
he has many acquaintances, and a brother by
the name of Dick, who lives with Mr. Do-
nis A. Smith, cashier of the Mechanics Bank.
Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow
in any goal in this state, so that I get him
again, shall have the above reward, and if
brought home or lodged in the Annapolis goal
independent of the reward of One Hundred
Dollars, all reasonable charges paid by
JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 3, 1809. 25 X

Notice.

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

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

Notice.

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

2 JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

Notice.

FORBID all persons dealing in any man-
ner with any of my slaves, without a note
from me.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Talbot
Annapolis, December 27, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIII YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1810.

[No. 3293.]

Penitentiary Law of Maryland.

An ACT concerning Crimes and Punishments.

WHEREAS it frequently happens, that men resigning themselves to the dominion of inordinate passion, commit great violations upon the lives, liberties or property, of others, which it is the great business of the laws to protect and secure, and experience evinces that the surest way of preventing the perpetration of crimes, and of reforming offenders, is by a mild and justly proportioned scale of punishments; therefore,

II. BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the offences herein after mentioned against the government and the supremacy of the laws, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Every person duly convicted of the crime of high treason against the state, shall suffer death by hanging by the neck, or be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house herein after mentioned for a period not less than six nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the court, and shall be kept therein at hard labour, or in solitude, and shall in all things be treated and dealt with as is herein after directed. 2d. Every free negro, mulatto or slave, who shall be duly convicted of actually raising, and every white person who shall be duly convicted of rebellion in this state, shall suffer death by hanging by the neck, and every free negro, mulatto or slave, who shall be duly convicted of consulting, conspiring, or attempting to raise, and every white person who shall be duly convicted of consulting, conspiring, or attempting, with any free negro, mulatto or slave, to raise, insurrection or rebellion in this state, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than six nor more than twenty years, to be treated in all respects as herein after directed. 3d. Every person who shall be duly convicted of the crime of counterfeiting the great seal of this state for the time being, or the seal of any court, or any other public seal of this state, and of making use of the same, or of stealing any of the said true seals, or of unlawfully, falsely and corruptly, or with evil intent, affixing any of them to any deed, warrant or writing, or who shall be convicted of having in his or her possession or custody such counterfeit instrument, and shall wilfully conceal the same, knowing it to be false, made or counterfeited, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than five nor more than ten years, to be treated as herein after directed. 4th. Every person who shall be convicted of having forged and counterfeited any gold or silver coin, which now is or hereafter shall be passing or in circulation within this state, or of having falsely uttered, paid, or tendered in payment, any such counterfeit and forged coin, knowing the same to be forged and counterfeited, or of having aided, abetted or commanded, the perpetration of either of the said crimes, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house not less than five nor more than ten years, to be treated as herein after directed.

III. And, whereas the several offences which are included under the general denomination of murder, differ so greatly from each other in the degree of their atrociousness, that it is unjust to involve them in the same punishment, therefore, Be it enacted, That all murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, or to burn any barn, tobacco-house, stable, warehouse, or other out-house, not parcel of any dwelling-house, having therein any tobacco, grain, hay, horses, cattle, or goods, wares and merchandise, rape, sodomy, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree; and any other kind of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree; and the jury before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried, shall, if they are such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict, whether it be murder of the first or second degree; but if such person be convicted by confession, the court shall proceed, by examination of witnesses, to determine the degree of the crime, and to give sentence accordingly; and every person liable to be prosecuted for petit treason shall in future be indicted, proceeded against and punished, as is directed in other kinds of murder, according to the degree.

IV. And be it enacted, That the offences herein after mentioned, affecting the persons of individuals, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Every person convicted of murder of the first degree, his or her abettors and counsellors, shall suffer death, by hanging by the neck, and every person duly convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree, or as accessory thereto, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house herein after mentioned for a period not less than five nor more than eighteen years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 2d. Every person duly convicted of the crime of manslaughter, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period not more than ten years, to be dealt with as herein after directed. 3d. Every person, or her abettors and abettors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of mayhem, or of tarring and feathering, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a space of time not more than ten years, to be treated as herein directed. 4th. Every person, his or her abettors, abettors and counsellors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of cutting out or disabling the tongue, putting out an eye, slitting the nose, cutting or biting off the nose, ear or lip, or cutting or biting off or disabling any limb or member of any person, of malice aforethought, with intention in so doing to maim or disfigure such person, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as this act directs. 5th. Every person duly convicted of the crime of rape, or as being accessory thereto before the fact, shall, at the discretion of the court, suffer death by hanging by the neck, or undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than one year nor more than twenty-one years, under the same conditions as are herein after prescribed. 6th. Every person shall carnally know and abuse any woman-child under the age of ten years, every such carnal knowledge shall be deemed felony, and the offender, being convicted thereof, shall, at the discretion of the court, suffer death by hanging by the neck, or undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than one year nor more than twenty-one years, to be dealt with according to law. 7th. Every person duly convicted of the crime of sodomy, shall be sentenced to undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than one year nor more than ten years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 8th. Every person duly convicted of the crime of an assault, with an intent to rob, murder, or commit a rape, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a time not less than one year nor more than ten years, under the conditions herein after prescribed. 9th. Every person, his or her counsellors, abettors or abettors, who shall be

duly convicted of the crime of kidnapping, and forcibly or fraudulently carrying, or causing to be carried out of this state, any free person, or any person entitled to freedom at or after a certain age, period or contingency, or of arresting and imprisoning any free person, or any person entitled to freedom at or after a certain age, period or contingency, knowing such person to be free, or entitled to their freedom, as aforesaid, with intent to have such person carried out of this state, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs.

V. And be it enacted, That the offences herein after mentioned, affecting the habitations, houses or vessels, of individuals, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Every person duly convicted of the crime of arson, or as being accessory thereto, shall, at the discretion of the court, suffer death by hanging by the neck, or be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house herein after mentioned for a period of time not less than five nor more than twenty years, under the conditions herein after prescribed. 2d. Every person, his or her abettors, abettors or counsellors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of wilfully burning any mill, distillery, manufactory, barn, meat-house, tobacco-house, stable, warehouse, or other out-house, not parcel of any dwelling-house, being empty or having therein any tobacco, wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, barley, flax, hemp, hay, or other country produce, horse or horses, cattle or goods, wares and merchandise, or of burning any stack, rick, mow or barrack of hay, fodder, flax, hemp, tan-bark, wheat or other grain, shall, at the discretion of the court, suffer death by hanging by the neck, or be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a term of time not less than three nor more than twelve years, to be treated as herein after directed. 3d. Every person, his or her abettors or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of wilfully and maliciously burning any ship or other vessel, of seventeen feet keel or upwards, whether laden or empty, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not less than two nor more than twelve years, to be treated as herein after directed. 4th. Every person convicted of the crime of burglary, or as accessory thereto before the fact, shall restore the thing taken to the owner or owners thereof, or shall pay him, her or them, the full value thereof, and be sentenced to undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than three nor more than ten years, under the same conditions as are herein after prescribed. 5th. Every person, his or her abettors, abettors and counsellors, who shall be duly convicted of the crime of breaking a dwelling-house in the daytime, with intent to commit murder or felony therein, or of breaking a storehouse, warehouse or other out house, in the day or night, with an intent to commit murder or felony therein, shall be sentenced to confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be dealt with according to law. 6th. Every person duly convicted of the crime of breaking into any shop, storehouse, tobacco-house or warehouse, although the same be not contiguous to or used with any mansion-house, and stealing from thence any money, goods or chattels, to the value of one dollar, or upwards, or as being accessory thereto, shall restore the thing taken to the owner or owners thereof, or shall pay him, her or them, the full value thereof, and be sentenced to undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than two nor more than twelve years, to be treated as herein after directed.

VI. And be it enacted, That the offences herein after mentioned, affecting private property, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Every person duly convicted of the crime of simple larceny to the value of five dollars, and upwards, or as accessory thereto before the fact, shall restore the money, goods or thing taken, to the owner or owners, or shall pay to him, her or them, the full value thereof, and be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house herein after mentioned for a period of time not less than one year nor more than fifteen years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 2d. Every person convicted of the crime of robbery, or as accessory thereto before the fact, shall restore the thing robbed or taken to the owner or owners, or shall pay to him, her or them, the full value thereof, and be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not less than three nor more than ten years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 3d. Every person convicted of feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away, any horse, mare, gelding, colt, ass or mule, or as accessory thereto before or after the fact, shall restore the horse, mare or animal stolen to the owner or owners thereof, or shall pay to him, her or them, the full value thereof, and also undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than two nor more than fourteen years, under the same conditions as are herein after directed. 4th. Every person or persons duly convicted of wilfully and maliciously stabbing, killing or destroying, any horse, mare, gelding, colt, ass or mule, not the property of such person, and not in the act of trespassing on his enclosures, shall undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house for a period not less than one year nor more than four years, to be treated as herein after directed. 5th. Every person who shall be duly convicted of the crime of stealing any ship, sloop or other vessel, of seventeen feet keel, or upwards, out of any place within the body of any county, or on the Chesapeake Bay, and within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, and not within the body of any county, or of the crime of feloniously taking and carrying away any negro or other slave, or of the crime of counselling, hiring, aiding or commanding, any person or persons to commit either of the said offences, or of the crime of being accessory to either of the said offences, shall restore the vessel or slave stolen to the owner or owners thereof, or pay him, her or them, the full value thereof, and also be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary-house for a period of time not more than twelve years, to be treated as herein after prescribed. 6th. If any person shall feloniously steal, take and carry away, the personal goods of another under the value of five dollars, or if any person shall break into any shop, storehouse, tobacco-house or warehouse, although the same be not contiguous to, or used with, any mansion-house, and steal any money, goods or chattels, under the value of one dollar, the same order and course of trial shall be had and observed as for other simple larcenies, and being thereof convicted, shall be deemed guilty of petty larceny, and shall restore the goods and chattels so stolen, or pay the full value thereof, to the owner or owners thereof, and be further sentenced to undergo a similar confinement for a period not less than three months nor more than one year, under the same conditions as are herein after expressed. 7th. Robbery or larceny of any obligation or bond, bill obligatory or bill of exchange, bank note or notes, promissory note for the payment of money, lottery ticket, paper bill of credit, certificate granted by or under the authority of this state or of the United States, or any of them, or of any last will and testament, or codicil, shall be punished in the same manner as robbery or larceny of goods and chattels. 8th. Every person who shall be duly convicted of the

time of receiving any bond, bill obligatory, or bill of exchange, promissory note for the payment of money, lottery ticket, bank note, paper bill of credit, certificate granted by or under the authority of this state or of the United States, or any of them, knowing the same to be stolen, shall restore such money, goods or chattels, or thing taken and received, to the owner or owners thereof, or make restitution to the value of the whole, or such part as shall not be restored, and shall undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than three months nor more than ten years, to be dealt with as herein after directed; and such receiver may be prosecuted and punished, although the principal offender shall not have been convicted. 9th. Any person who, with a fraudulent intent, employ an artist to engrave or etch any plate, or an imitation of the note or notes of any established bank within this state, or which is of any bank which may hereafter be established within this state, or any person engaged in engraving or etching such plate or plates, or any person engaged in striking impressions from such plate or plates, or any person who shall affix to such note or notes, fraudulent or forged, signatures, or any person who shall, with fraudulent intent, be engaged in manufacturing of, or furnishing paper in imitation of, any paper used for striking impressions of notes upon by any established bank within this state, or any bank which may hereafter be established within this state, or which is or may be established by law in any of the United States, or any person who shall be in any manner concerned in the altering, forging or counterfeiting, any note of any bank now existing within this state, or of any bank which may hereafter be established within this state, or any person who may pass within this state forged or counterfeited note or notes, knowing them to be such, purporting to be the genuine notes of a bank regularly constituted within this state by the United States, or within any of them, or any person who may pass as genuine any note, purporting to be a note of a bank which does not exist, shall be deemed a felon, and shall, on being duly convicted thereof, be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than five nor more than ten years, to be treated as herein directed. 10th. Any person who shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in falsely making, forging, altering or counterfeiting, any deed, will, testament or codicil, bond, writing obligatory, bill of exchange, promissory note for the payment of money or property, endorsement or assignment of any bond, writing obligatory, bill of exchange, acquittance or receipt for money or property, or any acquittance or receipt, either for money or property, with intention to defraud any person whomsoever, or shall utter or publish as true, any false, forged, altered or counterfeited deed, will, testament or codicil, bond, writing obligatory, bill of exchange, promissory note for the payment of money or property, endorsement or assignment of any bond, writing obligatory, bill of exchange, acquittance or receipt for money or property, shall be deemed a felon, and on being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than five nor more than ten years, to be dealt with as herein after mentioned.

VII. And be it enacted, That the offences herein after mentioned, affecting the public police, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Whosoever being married, shall, the first husband or wife, as the case may be, being alive, marry any person or persons, shall undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than one year nor more than nine years; the penitentiary for a period not less than one year nor more than nine years; provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any person whose husband or wife shall be continually remaining beyond the seas seven years together, or shall absent himself or herself seven years together, in any part within the United States, or elsewhere, the one of them not knowing the other to be living at that time, and if such offender be a man, his first wife shall, on his conviction, be forthwith endowed of one third part of his real estate, which she shall hold as tenant in dower, the assignment of which shall be made as prescribed by law in other cases of dower, and she shall have the like remedy for the recovery thereof; and she shall also, on his conviction, be forthwith entitled to one third part of his personal estate, in the same manner as if such husband had died intestate and she had survived him, which third part shall be divided and allotted to her in the same manner as distribution is made of the personal estate of intestates; and if the said offender be a man, he shall, on conviction, forfeit his claim or title as tenant by the courtesy, and also all his claim or title to any estate, personal or mixed, which he may have in right of his first wife; and if the said offender be a woman, she shall, on conviction, forfeit her claim to dower of the estate of her first husband, and also her distributory share of his personal estate, which she would be entitled to if he had died intestate, and she had survived him. 2d. Every person who shall be duly convicted of keeping any E O table, or any other kind of gaming table, billiard-tables excepted, at which the games of Pharo, Equality, or any other game of chance shall be played for money, or of keeping any bank, and inducing or permitting any person to bet against the said bank, or of strolling about the country from place to place, and deriving a support and maintenance chiefly from horseracing or gaming, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period not less than three months nor more than two years, to be dealt with as the law directs. 3d. Every commanding officer, captain or master, of any vessel, who shall be duly convicted of wilfully importing in the same into this state, from any foreign country, and not any part of the United States, any felon, convict, or any slave, knowing him or her to be such, and every person duly convicted of bringing into this state, by land or water, any negro or mulatto from any foreign country, not a part of the United States, with intent to sell and dispose of such negro or mulatto within this state as a slave, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than one year nor more than five years, to be treated as herein after directed. 4th. If any person shall be apprehended, having upon him or her any picklock, key, crow, jack, bit or other implement, with an intent feloniously to break and enter into any dwelling-house, warehouse, stable or out-house, or shall have upon him or her any pistol, hanger, cutlass, bludgeon or other offensive weapon, with intent feloniously to assault any person, or shall be found in or upon any dwelling-house, warehouse, stable or out-house, or in any enclosed yard or garden, or area belonging to any house, with an intent to steal any goods or chattels, every such person shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond, and, on being duly convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the said penitentiary for a period of time not less than three months nor more than two years, to be treated as the law prescribes. 5th. Any person who has been convicted and condemned to serve and labour as a criminal, and who may escape and be found in this state, shall be deemed a fugitive felon, and being thereof convicted by a duly authenticated record from the court of the state in which such conviction and condemnation took place, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary of this state for and during the residue of the term for which such person shall have been condemned; but if such person shall be demanded by the state whence he escaped, he shall be immediately delivered agreeably to such demand.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the offences herein after mentioned, affecting public justice or public property, shall be punished in manner following; that is to say, 1st. Every person who shall be duly convicted of the crime of perjury, or of subornation of perjury, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement for a space of time not less

than five nor more than ten years, to be treated as herein after directed. 2d. Every person, on being duly convicted of wilfully or corruptly embezzling, stealing, withdrawing, impairing, razing or altering, any will, testament, codicil, patent, deed, or assignment of a patent, writ, return, record, or paper of the same, within this state, whereby the estate or right of any person shall or may be defeated, injured, or any ways altered, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a space of time not less than three nor more than seven years, to be treated as the law prescribes. 3d. If any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any commission, patent or pardon, or any warrant, certificate, or other public security, whereby money may be drawn from the treasury of this state, or shall be concerned in printing, writing, signing or passing, any such forged, counterfeited warrant, certificate or public security, knowing it to be such, with intention to defraud any person or persons, every such person shall be deemed a felon, and, on being convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law prescribes. 4th. If any judge, or other person concerned in the administration of justice, take any illegal fee, gift or undue reward, to influence his behaviour in his office, and if any person shall give any money or thing to any judge, or other person concerned in the administration of justice, with intent to influence his behaviour in his office, every such judge or person shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and on being convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a term of time not less than two nor more than twelve years, to be treated as is prescribed by law, and shall be disqualified from holding any office for ever thereafter. 5th. Every embracer who shall procure any juror to take gain or profit for rendering his verdict, upon conviction, and every juror convicted of taking gain or profit for giving his verdict, shall undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than one year nor more than two years, and shall be disqualified to serve on juries for ever thereafter. 6th. If any person shall wilfully burn, or attempt or conspire to burn, any court-house, or county or public prison, or the penitentiary, poor-house, magazine or lazaretto, or public warehouse, or any other building belonging to this state, or the different counties, cities or towns, or bodies corporate in this state, or the office of the clerk or register of any court in this state, or the state-house of this state, or any public office contained therein, or any public office in this state, or any kind whatever, or church or house of worship, college, academy, or public school-house, engine-house, market-house, scale-house, watch-house, or public barrack, such person or persons, and his, her or their aiders, abettors and counsellors, and each of them, shall be deemed felons, and, on being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death by hanging by the neck, or be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period of time not more than fifteen years, to be treated as the law directs. 7th. Every person duly convicted of the crime of wilfully and maliciously burning or destroying, or attempting or conspiring to burn or destroy, any public arsenal or magazine of provisions, or of military or naval stores, belonging to this state, or subject to the jurisdiction of this state, or of wilfully and maliciously burning or destroying, or attempting or conspiring to burn or destroy, any military or naval stores, ship or vessel, belonging to this state, the United States, or any one of them, shall suffer death by hanging by the neck, or be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than three nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs.

IX. And be it enacted, That if any negro or mulatto slave shall be duly convicted of any crime herein mentioned, which may not, in the discretion of the court, under this act, be punished by hanging by the neck, such negro or mulatto slave, instead of confinement in the penitentiary, may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to receive on his or her bare back any number of lashes, not exceeding one hundred, and the court may also sentence such negro or mulatto slave to be banished from this state, by transportation and sale, into some foreign country, for the benefit of the state or county, as the case may be, with as full power and authority as the governor may now exercise under an act entitled, An act declaring the power of the governor in certain criminal cases, such negro or mulatto slave to be valued and paid for in the manner herein after directed, and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive justices of the peace of any power or authority which they may now exercise by law relative to free negroes and mulattoes, or negro and mulatto slaves.

X. And be it enacted, That no conviction or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; the estate of such persons as shall die, or be killed by casualty there shall be no forfeiture in consequence thereof; and approver shall never be admitted in any case whatsoever, and a sentence of death shall not be executed in less than twenty days after the judgment.

XI. And be it enacted, That all claims to dispensation from punishment, by benefit of clergy, shall be and are hereby for ever abolished; and every person convicted of any felony, heretofore deemed clergyable, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for any time not less than one year nor more than five years, to be treated as herein directed, except in those cases where some other specific penalty is herein prescribed; and every person who shall be convicted of any felony heretofore excluded from the benefit of clergy, and not herein specified, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period of time not less than five nor more than twenty years, to be treated as this act directs.

XII. And be it enacted, That if any person be indicted of treason or felony, and he or she shall stand mute, or will not answer to the indictment, the court in such case, shall notwithstanding proceed to the trial of such person standing mute, as if he or she had pleaded not guilty, and render judgment thereon accordingly.

XIII. And be it enacted, That in all capital cases, and in all other criminal cases, the punishment whereof upon conviction is confinement in the penitentiary for five years at the least, or the punishment whereof may be extended to twelve years confinement in the penitentiary, and in all cases of larceny, where the money, goods or chattels, alleged to have been stolen, shall be valued in the indictment at the sum of one hundred dollars, or upwards, the person indicted shall be allowed the right of peremptory challenge, but in no case shall he be accused be admitted to challenge more than twenty jurors, without assigning cause; and if any person so indicted shall peremptorily challenge above the number of twenty persons of the jury, the court, in such case, shall notwithstanding proceed to the trial of the person so challenging, as if he or she had pleaded not guilty, and put himself or herself upon the country, and render judgment thereon accordingly.

(To be continued.)

Notice.

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

Notice.

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

FOREIGN.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

It is reported that Lord Cam...

We are assured, that a gentleman recently arrived from Paris brings the occasion of the remarkable rarity in that capital, which carries an idea of as great probability of the success of the projected assumption of the throne of Germany. It is asserted to be of Napoleon to make over this country, in consequence of the monarchs who are now after this. This is not unlikely, partly as told, that the journey of Spain has been put off for six weeks. The ambassador from Persia, for sometime expected, has arrived in the Formidable, from which it is reported that king Louis moved from the throne of Holland.

DECEMBER 7.

This day, we understand, the national evacuation of Flushing, a last scene of that melancholy Walcheren expedition.

According to letters received from Palermo, the Russian army against the Turks has fallen, and the grand object of the Russian ambition has thus been accomplished. This intelligence we do not believe would have been the first important event; and information received by the way of present than that which has a term. Not that there seems any obstacle to the advance of the Turkish capital, unless serving the capture of it for order to the emperor of Russia march. The Russians were, at all accounts, engaged in the and meant, after its surrender, Adrianople. Basilien the messenger Palermo—he describes Constantinople the greatest confusion in the successes of the Russians. Minister has deemed it necessary to board a frigate.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

TO THE

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Monsieur my Brother,
The duke of Vienna informs Imperial Majesty with regard to the den and that you have obtained which you desired. We permit me to congratulate you.

The negotiations of Austria transferred to Vienna. Prince Metternich conducts them with us, and I expect I shall form your majesty of peace with Austria. You will find that conformably to your wish that Gallizia will not change that I have managed you would have done yourself, something with what honour, prosperity and welfare of the people require that it should be regarded of your majesty's subjects may rest in confidence, nor under any circumstances expect any protection from me.

I have given Austria a generous peace she could expect. Salzburg, and a mere trifle. She cedes nothing in Italy she cedes no indispensable for my country. The Austrian remains entire. This is a moment which I have been using towards her and she had no right to expect. I have done what is gratifying.

I send your majesty the last received. You will find English ministers are fighting and there is a revolution all is perfect anarchy. The day of that cabinet are. They have recently occasioned from 25 to 30,000 men in the world just as well to have thrown to pellucid are the man. In Spain they have lost number of men. General the extreme imprudence the heart of Spain with on his flanks three or four battalions, and from which he had in front the king which was of great difficulty to conceive such a result. It remains at present to succeed the late king. The United States terms with England, a treaty and seriously to them.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

It is reported that Lord Camden has determined to resign.

We are assured from Paris brings a report of the occasion of the remarkable assemblage of the court in that capital, which certainly carries an idea of as great probability; as the projected assumption of the title of emperor of Germany. It is asserted to be the intention of Napoleon to make overtures of pacification to this country, in concurrence with the monarchs who are now assembling at Paris. This is not unlikely, particularly as we are told, that the journey of Buonaparte to Spain has been put off for six weeks. The ambassador from Persia, who has been for some time expected, has arrived at Plymouth, in the *Formidable*, from Malta. It is reported that King Louis is to be removed from the throne of Holland.

DECEMBER 7.

This day, we understand, concludes the final evacuation of Flushing, and closes the last scene of that melancholy tragedy, the Walcheren expedition.

According to letters received by the Malta mail from Palermo, the progress of the Russian against the Turks has been so rapid, that Constantinople has fallen into their hands, and the grand object of the Emperor's Catharine's ambition has thus been accomplished. But this intelligence we do not believe—the Paris papers would have been the first to announce so important an event; and indeed the information received by the way of Vienna is more recent than that which has arrived from Palermo. Not that there seems to be any serious obstacle to the advance of the Russians to the Turkish capital, unless Buonaparte, reserving the capture of it for himself, sends an order to the emperor of Russia to suspend his march. The Russians were, at the date of the last accounts, engaged in the siege of Silistria, and meant, after its surrender, to proceed to Adrianople. Balthazar the messenger had reached Palermo—he describes Constantinople to be in the greatest confusion in consequence of the success of the Russians. Mr. Adair (British minister) has deemed it necessary to retire for safety on board a frigate.

EMPEROR OF FRANCE TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Monsieur my Brother,

The Duke of Vienna informs me that your Imperial Majesty wished for peace with Sweden and that you have obtained the advantages which you desired. Will your majesty permit me to congratulate you upon the event.

The negotiations of Altenburgh have been transferred to Vienna. Prince John of Litchenstein conducts them with M. de Champagny, and I expect I shall soon be able to inform your majesty of peace being concluded with Austria. You will see by the treaty, that conformably to your wishes, the greater part of Galicia will not change masters; and that I have managed your interest as you would have done yourself, conciliating every thing with what honour required of me. The prosperity and welfare of the Duchy of Warsaw require that it should possess the favourable regards of your majesty; and your majesty's subjects may rest assured that, in no case, nor under any circumstance, have they to expect any protection from me.

I have given Austria the most advantageous peace she could expect. She only loses Salzburg, and a mere trifle on the side of the Inn. She cedes nothing in Bohemia. On the side of Italy she cedes nothing only what is indispensable for my communication with Dalmatia. The Austrian monarchy, therefore, remains entire. This is the second experiment which I have been willing to make. I have used towards her a moderation which she had no right to expect. In this I hope, I have done what is gratifying to your majesty.

I send your majesty the English Journals last received. You will there see that the English ministers are fighting with each other; and there is a revolution in the ministry and all is perfect anarchy. The folly and absurdity of that cabinet are beyond description. They have recently occasioned the destruction of from 25 to 30,000 men in the most fertile country in the world; it would have been just as well to have thrown them into the sea, so pestilential are the masses of Walcheren! In Spain they have lost a very considerable number of men. General Wellesley has had the extreme imprudence to commit himself in the heart of Spain with 30,000 men, having on his flanks three armies consisting of 90 battalions, and from 40 to fifty squadrons, whilst he had in front the army commanded by the king which was of equal force. It is difficult to conceive such an act of presumption. It remains at present to be ascertained who are to succeed the late ministry.

"The United States are on the worst terms with England, and seem disposed sincerely and seriously to approximate to our system."

"I pray God, Monsieur my Brother, to have you in his high and holy keeping."
(Signed) "NAPOLEON."
"Shoenbrunn, Oct. 10, 1809."

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 11th, 1809.

The London papers of this morning contain a copy of a letter from the emperor of the French to the emperor of Russia, dated Schoenbrunn, 10th Oct. 1809, which contains these words, "The United States are on the worst terms with England, and seem disposed sincerely and seriously to approximate to our system." The letter is said to be authentic.

DEC. 14th, 1809.

Having received by the Courier papers of this morning a copy of the emperor Napoleon's speech to the Legislative body, we insert it below, conceiving that it develops intentions interesting and important to commercial as well as political views, and therefore may be acceptable to our friends.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body,

"Since our last session, I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious government formed by England. I was marching upon Cadiz and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my steps, and of planting my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. Three months have seen the rise and termination of the fourth Punic war. Accustomed to the devotedness and courage of my armies, I must nevertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection which my soldiers of Germany have given me.

"The genius of France conducted the English army—it has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period I remained 400 leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have not been deceived—I owe particular thanks to the citizens of the departments of the Pas de Calais and the North. Frenchmen! every one that shall oppose you, shall be conquered and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies. You have before you long years of glory and prosperity. You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the ancients.

"I have united Tuscany to the empire. The Tuscans were worthy of it by the mildness of their character, by the attachment their ancestry have always shown us, and by the services they have rendered to European civilization.

"History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome; the Popes become sovereigns of part of Italy, have constantly shown themselves enemies to every preponderating power in the peninsula—they have employed their spiritual power to injure it. It was then demonstrated to me that the spiritual influence exercised in my states by a foreign sovereign was, contrary to the independence of France, to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowledge the necessity of the spiritual influence of the defendants of the first of the pastors, I could not conciliate these grand interests but in annulling the donative of the French emperors my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman states to France.

"By the treaty of Vienna, all the kings and sovereigns my allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired, & shall acquire fresh increase of territory.

"The Illyrian provinces stretch the frontiers of my great empire to the Save. Contiguous to the empire of Constantinople, I shall find myself in a situation to watch over the first interest of my commerce in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the Levant. I will protect the Porte, if the Porte withdraw herself from the fatal influence of England. I shall know how to punish her, if she suffers herself to be governed by cunning and perfidious councils.

"I have wished to give the Swiss nation a new proof of my esteem, by annexing to my titles that of their Mediator, and thus putting an end to all the uneasiness endeavoured to be spread among that brave people.

"Holland, placed between England and France, is equally bruised by them. Yet she is the outlet of the principal arteries of my empire. Changes will become necessary; the safety of my frontiers, and the well understood interests of the countries, imperiously require them.

"Sweden has lost, by her alliance with England, after a disastrous war, the finest and most important of her provinces. Happy would it have been for that nation, if the prince that governs her now, had allowed the throne some years sooner! This example proves anew to kings that the alliance with England is the surest preface of ruin.

"My ally and friend, the emperor of Russia, has united to his last empire Finland, Moldavia, Wallachia and a district of Galicia. I am not jealous of any thing that can produce good to that empire. My sentiments

for its illustrious sovereign are in unison with my policy.

"When I shall fling myself beyond the Pyrenees, the frightened leopard will fly to the ocean, to avoid shame, defeat and death. The triumph of my arms will be the triumph of the genius of good over that of evil, of moderation, order and morality, over civil war, anarchy, and the bad passions. My friendship and protection will, I hope, restore tranquillity and happiness to the people of the Spains.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body, I have directed my minister of the interior to lay before you the history of the legislation of the administration of the finances of the year just expired; you will see that all the ideas I had conceived for the amelioration of my people, have been followed with the greatest activity—that in Paris, as in the most distant parts of my empire, the war has not produced any delay in the public works. The members of my council of state will submit to you different projects of law, and especially the law upon finances; you will see in it their prosperous condition. I demand of my people no new sacrifice, tho' circumstances have obliged me to double my military means."

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON, FEB. 13.

Capt. Lewis, from Cadiz, left that place on the 25th Dec. It was reported that a battle had been fought between the French and Spanish armies, in which one of the wings of the latter had been destroyed. There were no accounts, however, of the advance of the French; and although it was feared they would be ultimately successful, it was not thought they would be before Cadiz till May. A portion of the plate of the people of Cadiz had been put in requisition to support the war, and was collected with rigor. The ships of war remained as before.

NEW-LONDON, (Conn.) FEB. 7.

The second day after the cold Friday, fish were found frozen on the shores of the Niantic, in such large quantities that a vessel was loaded with them, and they were sent to N. York to market. Such an instance has never before occurred, to the knowledge of the oldest persons among us.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 13.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship *Blunt*, from Gottenburg, which port she left on the 16th December, in company with a British convoy of about two hundred sail, amongst which were several American vessels.

By the ship *Venus*, and brig *Orange*, which arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* has received from Capt. Stanton a file of Spanish Gazettes, to the 19th of the same month. The papers are barren of news.

Captain Stanton informs us, that the markets were very dull at Cadiz—that the French army, from all accounts, were quite inactive, and it was supposed they were waiting reinforcements from France.

Fortitude and Presence of Mind.

A striking example of fortitude and presence of mind was exhibited a few days since, by a gentleman and a young lady in passing the *Cayuga Lake*, in the state of N. York. The circumstances were as follow:

Mr. W. Tappan, of Geneva, set out on a journey to Boston in the stage, with his little daughter about 4 years old; in crossing the lake on the ice, he committed his child to the care of Miss Verdenburgh, a young lady of about 15 years of age, of a very respectable family at *Seancotalis Lake*, who remained in the sleigh; the other passengers considering the passage dangerous, chusing to walk at a distance. As Mr. Tappan was holding upon the hind part of the sleigh it broke through the ice, and that, with the horses, were instantly under water. Mr. Tappan swam to where the ice would bear him, and looking back, he saw Miss Verdenburgh holding up his child above water, who, with surprising composure of mind, and unexampled disinterestedness, exclaimed, "For God's sake Mr. Tappan, save your child, for we are both drowning together!" Mr. T. plunged in again, received the child from her hands, and was fortunate enough to place it in safety on the ice. He then returned and took the young lady, who was quietly waiting, up to her neck in water, and swam with her again to a place of safety. All this time she never uttered a sigh, or a complaint; but suffered Mr. T. to take hold of her, in the most advantageous manner for swimming, and deliberately avoided grasping him with her hands, which she was sensible might prove fatal to them both. The result was, that, under Providence, the fortitude and presence of mind of these two persons, was the means of saving three souls from a watery grave.—It may be observed at the same time that the weather was so excessively cold, that their clothes were immediately stiffened with ice.

Exports from Canada.

MONTREAL, JAN. 29.

With this day's Gazette we have given the exports from the port of Quebec; all the valuation of the exports of the year preceding compared with it.

VALUE OF EXPORTS

From the port of Quebec, for the two last years.

For 1808,	1,895,949 7
For 1809,	Grain, 1,215,000
	Timber, 645,000
	Alfalfa, 500,000
	Furs, 150,000
	Sundries, 85,000

1,595,000 0

Increase, 1,699,050 12

CHILBLAINS.

Those who are troubled with sore heels are informed that chalking the inside of the stocking, which comes over the heel, or fore it will cure the part affected, in a very short time.

General Sumpter, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States to the court of the Portuguese kingdom of Brazil, has arrived at N. York, from whence he is to embark for that country.

Attention!

THE ANNAPOLIS UNITED GUARDS are requested to attend a meeting of said company, on Thursday evening next, at half past 2 o'clock, near the Farmers' Bank. Each member will furnish himself with a good flint and six rounds of blank cartridges. By order of the commanding officer.

For Sale, by Public Auction,

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

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

JAMES P. SOPER,
JOHN MACKUBIN and
JAMES MACKUBIN.

Feb. 19, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

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

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

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from *Ellicott's Lower Mills*, on the 8th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

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

Samuel Davis,

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

In Chancery, Feb. 17, 1810.

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

By order,
N. BREWER, Reg.

Notice.

Subscriber hereby gives notice, to apply to Anne-Arundel at its next session in April, at the law for the relief of VACHEL ROBINSON.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

ADDRESS

To Opulence and Competence.

Take physic, Pomp;
Dress thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the heavens more juft.

SHAKESPEARE.

Sons of opulence, while winter reigns
Frigid terror o'er your wide domains,
While from the north the gelid breezes blow,
And covers nature with a mask of snow,
Freely from your purse impart your store,
And cloath and feed the naked, starving poor!

Should you cot, whose miserable form
Shakes at the pressure of the wintry storm;
Whose moity roof, chink'd walls, and broken
pane,

Admit the feather'd snow, and driving rain;
Enter the ruinous abode, and see
A living trait, domestic misery.

Wouldst o'er the embers, view the squalid race,
Lags on each back, and famine in each face;
While cries for bread assault their mother's ears,
He gives but one expellive answer—tears!

So, at her breast, a famish'd nursing lies,
The milky fount refuse to grant supplies;
Vain has he d'ied up the source whence freely
Flow'd

The mild nutritious stream.

Ye sons of competence, to whom kind heav'n
With liberal hand has needful plenty giv'n,
Practise frugality—but spare to spend;
Think what you give the poor to God you
lend.

So seek distress, explore the tents of woe,
Bid the wan cheek with rosy tints to glow;
Smooth with soft touch, misfortune's rugged
road,

Cloath shiv'ring want, and fill its mouth with
food.

At length, transfix'd by death, you heights
ascend,

Where active virtue finds an heavenly friend.

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE WILD ROSE.

ALINDA rose at early morn,
Love's tributary gift to bear;
She pluck'd the wild rose from the thorn,
To bind it in her Julian's hair;

"Alas, dear youth, these fragrant flow'rs,
A short but sweet existence prove;
Too frail to picture truth like ours,
Who only live that we may love!"

"And when the bloom of youth are pass,
And when these eyes have lost their fires,
Then, then my tenderness shall last;
My love but with my life expires!"

"Oh! wilt thou then forget my years,
The storms of life undaunted prove,
And seek to soothe her tender fears,
Whole every life of life to love?"

"Mark, Julian, mark, you insect gay,
Whose reckless moves from flow'r to flow'r!
Oh waste not thus youth's joyous day,
But give to love each fleeting hour!"

Remember that such fleeting fires,
The motions of the moment prove;
Mine only with my life expires,
Alinda's vital spark is love!"

From the Balance.

LINES for a young Lady's SAMPLER.
VIRTUE and Wit, with Science join'd,
Refine the Manners, form the Mind;
And when with Industry they meet,
The Female Character's complete.

ANECDOTE

Of OMAI, of Otaheite.

THE English use the word *preserve*, to express the securing of fruits from corruption by immersing them in acids; so that the word *preserve* in this sense only is synonymous with the word *pickle*, which signifies to preserve in salt or brine. In the discipline of the English navy, there is a punishment commonly inflicted on offending seamen called *pickling*, and consists in opening the skin of the criminal by a cat-o-nine tails, and afterward daubing the place with salt which greatly increases the smart. When the savage Omai, of Otaheite, was taking his leave of the court of England, in order to return to his country, having acquired some knowledge of the English language, and finding that the word *pickle* in Johnson's dictionary, was explained by the word *preserve*, he concluded their meaning to be the same; and in parting with Lord Sandwich, he prayed that God Almighty might pickle his Lordship to all eternity; meaning that he might preserve him; but the doubtfulness of his Lordship's character, his relation to the navy, and the imaginary allusion to the above mentioned punishment, which many thought he well deserved, occasioned great laughter and a comment on the usage.

Corporation Debtors.

TAKE NOTICE.

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

By order,

JOHN BREWER, clk.

February 2, 1810.

In Council, Jan. 10, 1810.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to State Debtors.

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

R. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Treasury-office, Annapolis, Jan. 15, 1810.

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809.

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

Signed by order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD,

Clerk Anne-Arundel county.
December 25, 1809. 3m.

Anne-Arundel County, se.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the records of the court, as one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Wootton, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Wootton having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William Wootton, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday in April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Wootton's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and to show cause if any they have, why he, the said William Wootton, should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December, 1809.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

December 12, 1809. 3m

Notice.

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

JOHN MADDOX.

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

Notice.

THE repeated 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.

1810 JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

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 Chesapeake 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.

Take Notice.

PURCHASERS of property at the sales made on the third and fourth of May last, by the subscriber, of part of the personal estate of John Gwynn, Esquire, deceased, are notified, that their bonds for the payment of the purchase money will be due on the 4th of March, and they are requested to make payment by that day, otherwise suits will be instituted immediately thereafter, without discrimination.

2 TH. HARRIS, Jun.

Annapolis, Feb. 9, 1810.

Notice.

THE Creditors of William Doyle, an insolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that a distribution will be made among them of money in my hands on the first day of March next, at my office in Fredericktown; according to law, at which time and place they are requested to attend, with their claims properly authenticated.

2 GEORGE CREAGER, Jun.

January 29, 1810. 3w

LOST,

YESTERDAY EVENING,

BETWEEN the Market-house and the Union Tavern, a Ticket in the Baltimore College Lottery, No. 15,858, with four Ten Dollar notes, and a note of 150 dollars of William Barraudt, at ninety days, New-York, 15th of Jan. 1810, folded therein; the notes are of the Baltimore Bank. Whoever will leave the same at Mr. Willigman's Tavern, shall receive Fifty Dollars, and no questions asked.

Sunday Morning, Feb. 11, 1810.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the neighbourhood of Rhode river, a person who is well qualified to teach the English language, grammatically; also writing and arithmetic in all its branches. Any one, so qualified, and who can come well recommended for his sobriety, industry and unexceptionable moral character, will meet with good encouragement.

By applying to the Printers of this paper he will be acquainted with further particulars.

Feb. 14, 1810. 2

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

16 JOSEPH EVANS.

Notice.

FORBID all persons dealing in any manner with any of my slaves, without a note from me.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Trus.
Annapolis, December 27, 1809. 16

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

[LXVIth YEAR.

Peniten

An ACT conc

XIV. AND BE IT ENACTED, That to trial in the necessary according to the in before mentioned where sons from the pannel of p der the discretion of the r sons shall be written upon livered to the party indici ney prosecuting in behal party indicted, or his or b of the state, to strike out maining twelve persons sh as the petit jury in such p counsel, or the attorney p fuse to strike out from su lowed, it shall and may be clerks to strike out from r refusing, the number of twelve persons shall be e theless, that nothing her away the right of any p pannel returned, or any p allowed by the law of t the drawing of a pannel o cution, and the trial ther and if by reason of lawfu twenty shall not remain so many of the by-stande be necessary to complete vered as aforesaid.

XV. And be it enacted, That for any offence co the county, in the same r challenge either to the a or jury that may be retur

XVI. And be it enacted, That if any person be sentenced to suffer death, t convicted, shall sentence and may decide upon, a periods prescribed, durin said penitentiary, accord

XVII. And be it enacted, That in one county, and die o one year thereafter, the diction such county lies, mer an accessory to mur within whose jurisdiction

XVIII. And be it enacted, That on the waters of the y, and within one year county of this state, or county of this state, and poison on the waters of county, the offender, his necessary thereto, shall county lies, where the d

XIX. And be it enacted, That for any misdemeanor, upon t this state, and without t comforters and accessari any court of this state r misdemeanors, of the count

she may be first broug XX. And be it enacted, That if any person be found, shall suggs dence, that a fair and i indictment is found, suc said prosecution to be t any adjoining county, ei the same shall be heard cution had been origina in the trial and final de rred by removing the tted, shall be paid, bo was found, and the cle

was had, shall make o certify the same to the found, and the same s hited thereto, in like aid.

XXI. And be it enacte crime, the punishment tary, the court before v shall, immediately ther servant, and enter the s and collected with lave or servant; and i ment in the penitenti

lave or servant shall, by the order of such co arising from the sale s diction took place; p longer time than shall

his or her being senter XXII. And be it ena icted and sentenced t tuted, shall, after pa

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1810.

[No. 3294.]

Penitentiary Law of Maryland.

An ACT concerning Crimes and Punishments.

(Continued from our last.)

XIV. **AND BE IT ENACTED**, That in all criminal causes that may be brought to trial in the several courts of this state, in which a jury shall be necessary according to the constitution and the laws, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned wherein peremptory challenges are allowed, twenty persons from the pannel of petit jurors shall be drawn, by ballot, by the clerk, under the discretion of the respective courts, and the names of the twenty persons shall be written upon two lists, and one of said lists shall be forthwith delivered to the party indicted, or his or her counsel, and the other to the attorney prosecuting in behalf of the state, and it shall and may be lawful for the party indicted, or his or her counsel, and for the attorney prosecuting in behalf of the state, to strike out four persons from each respective list, and the remaining twelve persons shall thereupon be immediately empanelled and sworn as the petit jury in such prosecution; and if the party indicted, or his or her counsel, or the attorney prosecuting in behalf of the state, shall decline or refuse to strike out from such respective lists the number of persons hereby allowed, it shall and may be lawful for the several courts aforesaid to direct their clerks to strike out from the list of the party or the attorney, so declining or refusing, the number of persons herein before mentioned, and the remaining twelve persons shall be empanelled and sworn as aforesaid; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to take away the right of any person or persons to challenge the array or polls of any pannel returned, or any particular juror, for just cause, in the manner always allowed by the law of this state; and provided also, that by mutual consent the drawing of a pannel of twenty jurors may be dispensed with in any prosecution, and the trial thereof may be had by a petit jury drawn as heretofore; and if by reason of lawful challenges, or the absence of jurors, the number of twenty shall not remain to be drawn, the several courts aforesaid shall direct so many of the by-standers to be summoned by the respective sheriffs as shall be necessary to complete the lists herein before directed to be written and delivered as aforesaid.

XV. **And be it enacted**, That any alien, denizen or foreigner, who may be indicted for any offence committed within this state, shall be tried by a jury of the county, in the same manner as the citizens thereof, and there shall be no challenge either to the array or the polls for want of foreigners on the pannel or jury that may be returned.

XVI. **And be it enacted**, That in case any offender, on conviction, may be sentenced to suffer death, the court before whom such offender shall be tried and convicted, shall sentence him or her to suffer death, by hanging by the neck, and may decide upon, ascertain and declare, the time within their respective periods prescribed, during which any offender shall undergo confinement in the said penitentiary, according to the directions of this act.

XVII. **And be it enacted**, That if a person be feloniously stricken or poisoned in one county, and die of the same stroke or poison in another county within one year thereafter, the offender shall be tried in the court within whose jurisdiction such county lies, where the stroke or poison was given; and in like manner an accessory to murder or felony committed, shall be tried by the court within whose jurisdiction such person became accessory.

XVIII. **And be it enacted**, That if a person be feloniously stricken or poisoned on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, and not within the body of any county, and within one year thereafter die of the same stroke or poison within any county of this state, or if a person be feloniously stricken or poisoned in any county of this state, and within one year thereafter die of the same stroke or poison on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, and not within the body of any county, the offender, his or her aiders, abettors and comforters, or any person accessory thereto, shall be tried in the court within whose jurisdiction such county lies, where the death happened or the stroke or poison was given.

XIX. **And be it enacted**, That any person who shall commit any crime, offence or misdemeanor, upon the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, within the limits of this state, and without the body of any county thereof, and all aiders, abettors, comforters and accessories thereof and thereto, may be indicted and tried in any court of this state having jurisdiction of similar crimes, offences and misdemeanors, of the county in which he or she may be arrested, or into which he or she may be first brought.

XX. **And be it enacted**, That if any person against whom an indictment has been found, shall suggest, in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, such court shall order the record of the proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction in any adjoining county, either within the same or any adjoining district, in which the same shall be heard and determined, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that all costs and charges incurred by removing the offender, if convicted, to the penitentiary, as herein directed, shall be paid, borne and defrayed, by the county in which the indictment was found, and the clerk of the court in which such trial and determination was had, shall make out a true and full bill of all such costs and charges, and certify the same to the levy court of the county in which such indictment was found, and the same shall be levied, collected and paid over to the persons entitled thereto, in like manner as other county dues are levied, collected and paid.

XXI. **And be it enacted**, That if any slave or servant be convicted of any crime, the punishment whereof may be death or a confinement in the penitentiary, the court before whom such conviction and condemnation shall take place, shall, immediately thereafter, proceed to value such slave, or the time of such servant, and enter the same in their proceedings, and such value shall be assessed and collected with the county assessment, and paid to the owner of such slave or servant; and if any slave or servant sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary, shall survive his or her time of confinement, such slave or servant shall, immediately on the expiration thereof, be sold at auction by the order of such court, or any two judges or justices thereof, and the money arising from the sale shall be applied to the use of the county in which the conviction took place; provided always, that such servant shall not be sold for a longer time than shall remain unexpired of his or her servitude at the time of his or her being sentenced.

XXII. **And be it enacted**, That the real and personal estate of the person convicted and sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary, or to be executed, shall, after paying the retribution and reparation to the party injured,

be liable to the discharge of the expenses incurred by the state in the apprehension, prosecution, conviction and removal, of such criminal; and in order to ascertain the amount thereof, the court before whom such offender is convicted, shall cause their clerk to certify to the keeper of the penitentiary the amount of reparation adjudged, and all costs and charges incurred in the prosecution and conviction of such offender, which the keeper shall enter in books to be by him kept for that purpose.

XXIII. **And be it enacted**, That in all cases where restitution or reparation is adjudged to be made to the party injured, and immediate restitution or reparation is not fully made, the court before whom the offender is convicted shall, at the instance of the party injured, issue execution against the property of such convicted person, in the name of the person injured, for the value of the property taken, or so much thereof as is not restored, such value to be estimated by the said court; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to deprive the party injured from having and maintaining a civil action against such offender, either before or after conviction, or against any other person, for the recovery of the money received or property taken, or the value thereof.

XXIV. **And be it enacted**, That if any person or persons shall be presented or indicted for a misdemeanor, or any offence of an inferior nature, and shall, on trial thereof, be acquitted, or shall plead guilty, and submit his, her or their case, to the court, such court may, at their discretion, order that no compensation for any attendance of the prosecutor shall be allowed.

XXV. **And be it enacted**, That the penitentiary-house, situated in Baltimore county, in the vicinity of the city of Baltimore, heretofore begun, and now in great part erected and finished under the superintendence of certain commissioners appointed for that purpose by a resolution of the general assembly, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and four, so soon as the same is completed or put in order, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated for the reception of criminals that have been, or may hereafter be, condemned under the laws of this state, for such terms upon such conditions, and under such regulations, as are herein, or may hereafter be, enacted and declared.

XXVI. **And be it enacted**, That the cells of the penitentiary shall be appropriated to the purpose of confining such males and females as shall be convicted of the offences above enumerated, as punishable with imprisonment and labour, but the males and females are hereby required to be kept separate and apart from each other, and all the prisoners shall be subject to the visitation and superintendence of the inspectors herein after mentioned.

XXVII. **And be it enacted**, That every person convicted in any court of this state, and sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary, shall, as soon as possible after conviction, be safely removed, by the sheriff of the county where such conviction took place, and at the expense of such county, to the penitentiary, and therein to be kept during the term of his or her confinement, in the manner, and on the terms, herein mentioned; and every sheriff who shall wilfully neglect to remove, and safely to deliver, at the penitentiary, such convict, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record, and applied, one half to the use of the county where sentence was passed, the other to the use of such person as will sue for the same.

XXVIII. **And be it enacted**, That every person convicted of any crime, the punishment whereof shall be confinement in the penitentiary, shall be placed and kept in the solitary cells therefrom, on low and coarse diet, for such part or portion of the term of his or her imprisonment, as the court, in their sentence, shall direct and appoint; provided, that it be not more than one half, nor less than one twentieth part thereof, and that the inspectors of the said penitentiary shall have power to direct the infliction of the said solitary confinement, at such intervals, and in such manner, as they shall judge best.

XXIX. **And be it enacted**, That all such convicts shall, at the public expense, during the term of their confinement, be clothed in habits of coarse materials, uniform in colour and make, and distinguishing them from the good citizens of this state; and the males shall have their heads and beards closely shaven, at least once every week, and all such offenders shall, during the said term, be sustained upon bread, Indian meal, or other inferior food, at the discretion of the inspectors, and shall be allowed two meals of coarse meat in each week, and shall be kept, as far as may be consistent with their sex, age, health and ability, to labour of the hardest and most servile kind, in which the work is least liable to be spoiled by ignorance, neglect or obstinacy, and where the materials are not easily embezzled or destroyed; and if the work to be performed is of such a nature as may require previous instruction, proper persons for that purpose, to whom a suitable allowance shall be made, shall be provided by order of any three of the inspectors, during which labour the said offenders shall be kept separate, apart and from each other, if the nature of their several employments will admit thereof, and where the nature of such employment require two or more to work together, the keeper of the penitentiary, or one of his deputies, shall, if possible, be constantly present.

XXX. **And be it enacted**, That such offenders, unless prevented by ill-health, shall be employed in work every day in the year, except Sundays and Christmas day, and such days when they shall be confined in the solitary cells; and the hours of work in each day shall be as many as the season of the year, with an interval of one half an hour for breakfast, and one hour for dinner, will permit, but not exceeding eight hours in the months of November, December and January, nine hours in the months of February and October, and ten hours in the rest of the year, and when such hours of work are past, the working tools, implements and materials, or such of them as will admit of daily removal, shall be removed to places proper for their safe custody until the hour of labour shall return.

XXXI. **And be it enacted**, That in order to encourage industry, as an evidence of reformation, separate accounts shall be opened by the keeper, in the books of accounts to be kept by him, for all convicts who have no property, and are sentenced to hard labour for six months or upwards, in which such convicts shall be charged with the expenses of their prosecution, conviction, and removal to the penitentiary, and of cloathing and subsistence, and of such proportional part of the expenses of the raw materials upon which they shall be employed, as the inspectors, at their quarterly or other meetings, shall think just, and shall be credited with the sum or sums from time to time received by reason of their labour; if the same shall be found to exceed the said expenses, the said excess shall be laid out in making restitution to the party injured, and if none is adjudged, then in decent raiment for such offenders at their discharge, or otherwise applied to their use and benefit, as the said inspectors shall upon such occasion direct; and if such offender, at the end or other determination of his or her term of confinement, shall labour under any acute or dangerous distemper, he or she shall not be discharged, unless at his or her own request, until he or she can be safely discharged.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANY.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.

To Farmers, Graziers and Drovers.

IT has hitherto been the practice of Farmers and drovers to bring their cattle to this city at irregular times, and to put up at various places, owing to which, few purchasers have known when and where to look for them, and have thus often been prevented from procuring such stock as they wanted; and sellers have been deprived of the advantage of a certain and speedy sale.

To remove these inconveniences, the *Cattle Society of Philadelphia*, instituted last winter, for the purpose of improving the breed of farm stock, have resolved to establish a fair for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, in addition to their shows of breeding stock, to be held at *Bush Hill*, in the vicinity of this city, on the first Tuesdays of April and October next, where all persons, who have horses, cattle, sheep or swine, to dispose of, are invited to attend. As the society is chiefly composed of persons who are largely concerned in grazing, and are resolved to give a preference to stock brought to the fair, it will be of the greatest importance to all those who have them to sell, to bring them there at that time, when every convenience, as respects enclosures, hay, &c. will be provided, which will be attended with no greater expense than at any other place. There is also a large tavern on the spot, where those who attend the fair and show may be accommodated.

The advantages that must arise from such an establishment must be too plain to every one, to require much solicitation for their attendance, as there can be no doubt, that all the great sales of the year will be made at those fairs, as soon as they are generally known.

In order to promote the object of their institution, the society have offered premiums for the best specimens of the various breed of cattle to be produced at their fairs, which will afford every farmer, who attends, an easy opportunity to see and furnish himself with improved stock; they have heard with pleasure, that the hope of obtaining a premium has already occasioned the transmission of orders for some of the best European cattle; they therefore flatter themselves that a foundation will be soon laid for a beneficial alteration in the forms and qualities of our domestic animals.

By order of the Society,
LAURENCE SECKLE, President.
Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1810.

[The editors of news-papers in the United States, who are desirous to promote the views of the cattle society, are requested to insert the above.]

From the Raleigh Star.

MESSEURS. EDITORS,

HAVING noticed in the 196th page of the Star, a method to preserve Wheat from the Weevil, by spreading some Elder leaves and branches between the layers of sheaves, I have thought proper to send you the following, for the information of farmers.

Let your wheat stand in the field until it is perfectly ripe and dry before you cut it—thresh or tread it out immediately after harvest, or within five or six weeks at farthest. Bulk it away in the chaff until the weather turns cool, in which time it will go through a gentle sweat, that entirely destroys the weevil. I have pursued this method upwards of 20 years, and never knew it fail.

N. B. If your grain be perfectly dry when bulked away, I conceive there will be no danger of destroying the vegetative principle.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the National Intelligencer.

I AM happy to inform the public that a newly invented *Spheric Cutter* is now in operation at the navy yard in this city; this machine is the invention of Mr. William M'Kee, miller armourer of the yard.

From what I have already seen of the utility of the machine, together with the immense saving of labour, &c. I have no hesitation in stating that it will prove of universal benefit to those who may have occasion to make use of it, particularly to the U. States. It is calculated to perform in the most accurate manner the fabrication of cartridge boxes for great guns, making trucks for gun carriages, cutting shot lockers, making shot canister tops, counterlinking camboufes, &c. with the greatest facility, and in its operation will be a saving to the public of many thousand dollars annually. It would be well that those who have the direction of the public works (particularly the navy department) would turn their attention to this machine, and lend it their fostering arm.

A CONSTANT READER.

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Treasury Department, Feb. 7, 1810.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a statement of goods, wares and merchandise, exported from the United States nominally during one year prior to the first day of October, 1809, but in fact during the six months and a half ending on that day, exportations having been prevented by the embargo till the 15th day of March, 1809.

The goods, wares and merchandise, included in this statement, are estimated at \$1,405,702 And those of foreign growth or manufacture at 20,797,531

Amounting together to	22,203,233
The articles of domestic manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz:	
Produce of the sea	1,710,000
forest	4,583,000
agriculture	23,234,000
manufactures	1,506,000
Uncertain	373,000
	31,406,000

It is proper to add that the summary of the destination of those exports, being grounded on the clearances of the vessels, cannot be relied on, under existing circumstances, as shewing with precision their real destination. Thus, all the vessels actually defined for the dominions of Great-Britain, which left the United States between the 19th of April and the 10th of June, cleared for other ports, principally, it is believed for Sweden.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honourable Speaker of the }
House of Representatives. }

From the Connecticut Gazette.

MEDICAL.

AT a convention of the Fellows of the Medical Society, for the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, Oct. 1809, it was voted that the following prize question, (proposed by Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee,) be opened to writers, viz: *Phthisis Pulmonalis*—its causes and effects, the best method of prevention and cure—illustrated by histories of cases, treated under the system supported by the author. The reward annexed to the best dissertation on the foregoing question, is, that it shall be printed in pamphlets, sufficient in number to furnish each member of the society with one, and 50 copies to be presented to the successful author, at the expense and under the superintendence of Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee, of New-London, as a compliment from said Lee, (who has pledged himself to the convention for the fulfilment of the same) for the encouragement of medical researches. The mode of transmitting pieces under sealed covers directed to the Convention, at their Oct. session, 1810, with the author's name attached in a sealed packet, as usual, will be expected, and unsuccessful Theses will be returned according to direction, with the packet unopened.

JOHN BARKER, Secretary.

The several editors of news-papers in the United States are requested to give the above a place in their papers. The alarming frequency of the above formidable disease, seems to require the united efforts of men of letters, to discover some system of practice that may prove beneficial to the public. Printers therefore will greatly aid the object, by their friendly concurrence in the above request.

DUELLING.

IF the practice of Duelling were discountenanced in society with the same rigour as that it is in William and Mary College, Virginia, instead of being "an affair of honour," it would soon become "an affair of disgrace."

[American.]

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, Jan. 17th, 1810.

At a meeting of the President and Professors—Resolved, that Francis McCauley, Cary Barraud, and George Vasham, having been concerned in duelling, the two first as principals, and the latter as a second to one of them, be, and hereby are for ever expelled from this College.

Signed,
J. MADISON, President.

Extraordinary Fecundity.

A Woman in Beaver county, (Penn.) was brought to bed a few weeks ago with one son and two daughters!!! Two are in a thriving condition, and one survived only two weeks. This birth is rendered more remarkable as the mother is upwards of 48 years of age, and has borne upwards of eighteen children, about 15 of whom are now living. Such are the fruits of the humble walks in life.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

THE house took up Mr. Macon's bill and expunged therefrom all the sections except the 1st, 2d and 12th, by a vote of 16 to 11; and ordered it to a third reading; the sections retained exclude British and French armed vessels from our ports and harbours, and repeal the non-intercourse immediately.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

The third reading of Mr. Macon's bill was called for, upon which a motion was made by Mr. Clay to recommit the bill to a select committee. This motion was debated at some length, in which Messrs. Clay, Smith, of (Md.) German and Hillhouse, took a part; it was eventually rejected. The question was then taken upon the final passage of the bill as amended, by yeas and nays—yeas 26, nays 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Montgomery said he was instructed by the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the president and directors of the Bank of the U. S. to make the following report, though contrary to his own sentiments, and to those also of the member from Virginia, (Mr. Bassett) and the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Seaver.)

"The committee, &c. report:—

"That in proceeding to the consideration of the said petition, your committee instructed their chairman to address a letter to the secretary of the treasury, requesting him to furnish such information or observations as he might think proper in relation to the subject matter thereof as connected with the financial and commercial interests of the U. S. In reply to which the secretary, by his letter to the chairman, referred your committee to his former report on the said subject, made to the senate of the U. S. in obedience to the order of that house.

"Your committee have been attended by agents of the petitioners, who, in addition to the matters contained in the petition, have suggested, to your committee, that the object of the petitioners was to obtain a renewal of the charter in its present form. That for this renewal the bank is willing to make compensation either by loans, at a rate of interest or by a sum of money to be agreed upon; or by an increase of the capital stock, by a number of shares to be taken and subscribed for by the U. S. to an amount adequate to the compensation to be agreed upon for such renewal.

"These agents also suggested that they were fully authorized and empowered to offer & conclude the terms specifically connected with those propositions. Your committee, not feeling themselves authorized to enter into such terms, and judging that the extent of those propositions would better apply to the details of a bill than to the adoption of a principle, to be first settled by the house, have therefore forbore to inquire into the extent of the propositions, and without expressing an approbation or rejection of these offers, or giving an opinion as to the plan and reasoning of the secretary of the treasury, your committee in order that the opinion of the house on this great national question may be declared, previous to entering into the details connected with the subject, recommend the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That it is proper to make provision for continuing the establishments of the bank of the United States, with offices of discount and deposit under the regulations necessary for the beneficial administration of the national finances, during such time, and on such conditions as may be defined by law."

This report was committed.

To the Lovers of fine Beef.

THE remarkable and extraordinary OX, which has been exhibited to the view of the citizens of Philadelphia, has been slaughtered and exceeds the expectations of connoisseurs in the weight and uncommon good quality of the beef. The weight is as follows:

No. 1—1 hind quarter,	335 lbs.	
2—1 do.	348 lbs.	684
3—1 fore quarter,	539 lbs.	
4—1 do.	528 lbs.	1067
		lbs. 1751

[Am. D. Adv.]

KING LOUIS.

Private letters from Holland state, that King Louis, being unfriendly to the anti-commercial system, which Napoleon wishes to enforce in that country, is to be transferred to Westphalia, and the king Jerome is to receive the crown of Holland in exchange.

To the Public.

A GREAT many of my friends and acquaintances having been informed of an accusation laid against me by negro Ned, who was lately tried and executed in Prince-George's county, for burning doctor James McGill's tobacco-house, I therefore deem it necessary to publish the following certificate, not only to exculpate myself from said charge, but to show, in his own colours, that tale and infamous scoundrel Thomas Fearall, who, not content with what injuries he could do me himself, at length attempts to stamp infamy on my character, which, by the interposition of some of my friends, recoils on his own head.

JOHN DUVAL.

Prince-George's county,

HAVING been called on by Mr. Philip Pindell, of Anne-Arundel county, to accompany him to the gaol where negro Ned, the property of Miss Violetta Duval, was confined, where we heard the said Pindell ask said negro Ned several questions, which we thought proper & right, concerning the burning of doctor James McGill's tobacco-house, the said Pindell neither insinuated nor made mention of any name or names whatsoever, until the said negro Ned, having first mentioned Mr. Thomas Fearall; said negro Ned also confessed, that he did burn the said McGill's tobacco-house of his own accord, and that no person or persons whatsoever persuaded him to do it, and that Mr. Thomas Fearall was the whole and sole cause of his having said that his master, John Duval, had persuaded him to do it. Given under our hands, this 9th day of February, 1810.

HUMPHRY BELT, Jun.
JOHN B. BOWIE.

HAVING been informed of the confession negro Ned made, at the time of his trial, respecting his burning doctor James McGill's tobacco-house, and from the request of some of my friends, I attended at his execution, in order to hear whether he would confess the same; I met him some distance from the place of execution; I there asked him, whether any person knew any thing of his intention of burning the house? he told me no person, except God and himself; I then asked him, if any person persuaded him to make the confession he did at his trial? he told me he was persuaded to do it. I then declined asking him any farther questions until he came to the place of execution, in order that he might relate to all that attended, who the person was, and what inducements he held out to him to confess what he did. After he had been under the gallows some time, he requested to see his young master, whom he had injured, in order to ask his forgiveness; when his young master rode up, he (Ned) told him he hoped he would forgive him for what he had done, that he was persuaded to it; I then asked him, who it was that persuaded him? he said Tom Fearall, that he came to the gaol and told him, if he would lay it on a white person that he would get clear, and they would be punished, you know who I mean, Ned, (said he) your master John, you know he deserves to be where you are. To the best of my recollection the above is the amount of his confession, which he made in the last two hours of his life.

JOHN DUVAL, of M.

Feb. 16, 1810.

In Chancery,

February 20, 1810.

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

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE,

Chief judge of the third judicial district.

True copy.

Tell. NICHOLAS BREWER.

Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

In Chancery,

February 20, 1810.

ORDERED, that the reports of Trueman Tyler, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Hepburn, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the second day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the National Intelligencer and Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth day of March next. The report states the amount of sales to be 3439 dollars 93 cents.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE,

Chief judge of the third judicial district.

True copy.

Tell. NICHOLAS BREWER.

Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, DEC. 6

BARCELONA, which makes a figure in the present war, was formerly the chief European market for the manufacture of woollen cloth, and a great trade with England; a curious fact, as deserving notice, is, that from a record of 1446, to the present time, it appears that the magnitude of the trade has increased. The city of Barcelona, which is situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, has a population of 144,000, and its manufactures, which are chiefly of wool, which were distributed to the various manufactures, and sent to the different parts of the world.

A POLITICAL VIEW

(From a French Periodical)

The following is the result deduced by the most accurate calculations from the treaty of Vienna, with the population which Austria contains.

Three years ago her population, by the treaty of Presburg, amounted to 22,300,000. An increase of peace made the number of the population 22,600,000, but the cessions made by the treaty of Vienna, increased the population to 3,430,000. The population of Austria will not be exactly the same as it was before the cessions; but it will be a new organization; but it will be too much to say, that her population of the Austrian territory extended 18,000,000.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC.

Yesterday the Recruited, captain the Wolverine, capt. Carr, having returned from Vera Cruz, having on board three millions of dollars in gold and private account. The ship was captured by the British, and sailed with 12,000,000 of dollars; the latter ship was accompanied by the captain Maling, a brave and worthy man; and a few days since the ship was captured by the British, and sailed for Porto-Rico.

DOMESTIC

PHILADELPHIA, FEB.

Extract of a letter from the

Hope, dated Dec. 2,

"THE life of France has

been blocked for some time by

have a Squadron of ten ships

and two ships on the coast of

"On the 20th Sept. the

into St. Paul's Bay, Island of

and, by surprise, took pos-

sion. They captured the

frigate, and retook the Europe

East-Indiamen, which had been

frigate sometime since—the

of the place about ten days,

the frigate, the two Indian

their vessels, with a quantity

of coffee, and burnt the public

quantity of coffee, indig-

them. While the Squadron

three American vessels got

France.

"There is no trade to

craft has been so closely wa-

had no communication with

for the life of France for

the 16th of October, an em-

consequence of the distur-

several transports were taken

to India; but by recent

aters were again settled, the

been given up, and the e-

It is intended to make an

of France, as soon as the

are over, by troops from

for which purpose, the Brit-

cession of the small Island

plenty."

BALTIMORE, FEB.

VERY LATE FROM

By the Amazon, at N.

tingen, we learn, that a

can vessels, were condemn-

having been in England.

perly had been put under

more condemned, late as

had arrived direct from the

tree was issued on the 7

prohibits the exportation

their. Markets bad. Can-

son, states that Buonap-

forced from his empress

—

The legislature have p-

ing the charter of the Pe-

20 years, after the expi-

charter. By this act the

subscribe a million of

perfect capital stock of

bank is compelled to take

my friends and
been informed of
by negro Ned,
executed in Prince-
George's county,
therefore deem it
flowing certificates,
if from said charge,
colours, that late
Thomas Fearall, who
injuries he could do
tempt to stamp in-
ch, by the inter-
friends, recoils on his

HN DUVALL

George's county,
ed on by Mr. Philip
county, to accom-
negro Ned, the
ta Duvall, was con-
the said Pindell as
questions, which we
concerning the burning
tobacco-house, the
ated nor made men-
es whatsoever, until
iving first mentioned
aid negro Ned also
urn the said Mr. Gil-
accord, and that he
ever persuaded him to
Thomas Fearall was the
is having said that he
d persuaded him to in-
s, this 9th day of Fe-

RY BELT, Jun.
BOWIE.

formed of the confel-
t the time of his trial,
doctor James McGil-
in the request of some
ed at his execution,
ner he would confess
in some distance from
I there asked him
ew any thing of his in-
house? he told me so
d himself; I then asked
uaded him to make the
is trial? he told me he
I then declined asking
ions until he came to
in order that he might
ended, who the person
emesis he held out to
he did. After he had
s sometime, he request-
after, whom he had in-
his forgiveness; when
de up, he (Ned,) told
d forgive him for what
was persuaded to it; I
it was that persuaded
Fearall, that he came to
him, if he would by
that he would get clear,
unished, you know who
he,) your master John-
s to be where you are,
ecollection the above is
onfession, which he made
of his life.

N DUVALL, of M.

chancery,

February 20, 1810.
at the report of Trueman
for the sale of the real
wn, deceased, be raised
s cause to the contrary
fore the second day of Ap-
a copy of this order be
ational Intelligencer and
three weeks before the
March next. The report
res of land in Prince-
old for the sum of \$5000

TOWNLEY CHASE,

ge of the third judicial

CHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cor. Can. 3w.

Chancery,

February 20, 1810.
that the reports of Trueman
for the sale of the real
Hepburn, deceased, be raised
s cause to the contrary
or before the second day
provided a copy of this order
weeks in the National Intell-
ryland Gazette, before the
March next. The report
of sales to be \$4,359 dollars

H TOWNLEY CHASE,

udge of the third judicial

CHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cor. Can. 3w.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, DEC. 6

BARCELONA, which makes so distin-
guished a figure in the present transactions,
was formerly the chief European market, for
the manufacture of woollen cloth; it pur-
sued a great trade with England; but what is
a curious fact, as deserving notice at present,
is that from a record of 1446, extant in Bar-
celona, it appears that the magistrates of the
city intrusted their agent in London, to buy
400,000 quants of the finest wool, and ano-
ther record relates to the return of a galleon
from London to Barcelona, laden with 220
bales of wool, which were distributed to dif-
ferent manufacturers, and sent back to Eng-
land for sale.

A POLITICAL VIEW.

(From a French Periodical Work.)
The following is the result which may be
deduced by the most accurate calculation,
from the treaty of Vienna, with respect to
the population which Austria cedes and re-
tains.

Three years ago her population was re-
duced, by the treaty of Presburgh, from 25
millions to 22,300,000. An increase during
the peace made the number of her population
22,600,000, but the cessions now ascertained
or indicated by the treaty of Vienna, include
a population of 3,430,000. The true state
of Austria will not be exactly known until
the ceded provinces shall have received their
new organization; but it will not be hazard-
ing too much to say, that henceforth the po-
pulation of the Austrian territories will not
exceed 18,000,000.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 3.

Yesterday the Recruit, capt. Murray, and
the Wolverine, capt. Carr, arrived at this
port from Vera Cruz, having on board up-
wards of three millions of dollars, on govern-
ment and private account. The Spanish line
of battle ships San Ander and San Dramon
had sailed with 12,000,000 of dollars for Ca-
dis; the latter ship was accompanied by the
Undaunted, captain Maling, the not being
deemed sea-worthy; and a few days after the
latter the sprung a leak which obliged her to
put into Porto-Rico.

DOMESTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 20.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good-
Hope, dated Dec 2, 1809

"THE life of France has been vigorously
blackened for sometime by the British, who
have a squadron of ten ships off the island,
and two ships on the coast of Madagascar.
On the 20th Sept. the squadron went
into St. Paul's Bay, Island of Bourbon, land-
ed, and by surprise, took possession of the
town. They captured the Caroline, French
frigate, and retook the Europa and Strathian,
East-Indiamen, which had been taken by that
frigate sometime since—they kept possession
of the place about ten days, and brought off
the frigate, the two Indiamen, and three o-
ther vessels, with a quantity of indigo, silks,
&c. and burnt the public stores, with a large
quantity of coffee, indigo, &c. left in them.
While the squadron was at Bourbon,
three American vessels got into the Isle of
France.

"There is no trade to Madagascar—the
coast has been so closely watched, that they
had no communication with either Bourbon
or the Isle of France for some months.—On
the 16th of October, an embargo was laid in
consequence of the disturbances in India, and
several transports were taken up to carry troops
to India; but by recent advices, that mat-
ters were again settled, the expedition has
been given up, and the embargo taken off.
It is intended to make an attack on the Isle
of France, as soon as the hurricane months
are over, by troops from this place or India;
for which purpose, the British have taken pos-
session of the small Island of Rodorique.
Markets dull—provisions and naval stores
plenty."

BALTIMORE, FEB. 22.

VERY LATE FROM TONNINGEN.

By the Amazon, at N. York, from Ton-
ningen, we learn, that a number of Ameri-
can vessels, were condemned by the Danes for
having been in England. All American prop-
erty had been put under sequestration; but
none condemned, late as 10th January, that
had arrived direct from this country.—A de-
ree was issued on the 7th January, which
prohibits the exportation of cotton from Hol-
stein. Marked bad. Capt. T. of the Ama-
zon, states that Buonaparte had been di-
vorced from his empress Josephine.

The legislature have passed an act prolong-
ing the charter of the Pennsylvania Bank for
20 years, after the expiration of the present
charter. By this act the state is authorized to
subscribe a million of dollars at par to the
present capital stock of the bank, and the
bank is compelled to take all its branch notes.
[Phil. paper.]

ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1810.

THE FRIGATE PRESIDENT.

CAPT. Bainbridge, arrived off this port on
Monday evening last, from Charleston. The
family of the Secretary of the Navy arrived
in this vessel.

FROM FRANCE AND SPAIN.

By the schooner Fawn, capt. Young, ar-
rived at this port yesterday in 58 days from
St. Sebastian's, Paris papers to the middle of
Dec. have been received. The official ac-
count of Napoleon's divorce from Josephine
together with the formal proceedings of the
French senate on the subject, have been pub-
lished. It is added, that Buonaparte is to
marry the emperor of Russia's sister, and that
he will settle a large sum (some say 4,000,000
livres, or 800,000 dollars,) on the old em-
press, to whom he allots a magnificent palace,
with the title of Empress queen. Reports in
France, that the intercourse of the U. S.
would be speedily opened, had knocked down
the price of cotton.—According to these
French papers, the war continued between
Russia and Turkey. The Russians had de-
feated the Grand Vizier in Moldavia. French
troops were said to be on their march for
Spain; Buonaparte was expected at Bayonne,
to which city his brother Joseph would come
from Spain to see him.—The President's mes-
sage, (by the Camilla from N. York,) had
been received at St. Sebastian's. In addition
to the articles given, we are informed that a
letter by the Fawn, addressed to Boston, con-
tained the only copy of the French Minister's
Exposé, which had been received at St. Se-
bastian's. [Fed. Gaz.]

SHEEP.

A new and very valuable breed of sheep,
(in addition to the very many now among us)
have lately been introduced into this country
by the enterprising Mr. Crittenton, of Rich-
mond. They are of the Dishley breed. The
quality of their wool is next to the Merino
fineness, and superior to it in length.
We have seen a specimen of it which was ve-
ry fine, an at least 8 inches in length. It is
of a superior quality for combing. The pec-
uliarities of this breed are (aside from the
wool) their disposition to fatten, their docility
and beauty of form. They will now weigh,
we are told, 25lbs. per quarter, on an ave-
rage. [Pittsfield pap.]

The legislature of Massachusetts has ap-
pointed committees "to consider the expedi-
ency of exempting sheep from attachment and
levy of execution throughout the common-
wealth;" and "to take into consideration,
and report the expediency of appropriating
the sum of — dollars, to be paid out of
the treasury of the commonwealth, to the pur-
chase of Merino sheep, to be distributed at
the discretion of such committee as may be
appointed for that purpose, in various parts
of the commonwealth."

DIVING BELL.

Mr. Ebenezer Clifford, of Portsmouth,
(N. H.) has invented and improved an inge-
nious diving bell, of a new construction, in
which labourers can descend with great ease
and safety, to almost any depth, and work
with convenience. During the last summer he
had been industriously employed in weighing
the ordnance in Penobscot river, from the
wrecks of the vessels lost and destroyed in the
unfortunate expedition against Majabagaduc
on that river. He has already weighed 36
pieces of artillery, and one brass howitzer,
together with several tons of cannon ball;
all of which it is said, were more than 60
feet below the surface of the water.

Articles of association for three new banks
are published in the Philadelphia papers. One
to be called the "Mechanics Bank of the city
and county of Philadelphia,"—capital to
consist of 700,000 dollars, in shares of 50
dollars each; another the "Bank of the Nor-
thern Liberties," the capital of which is to
consist of 500,000, in shares of 50 dollars
each; and a third to be entitled the "Com-
mercial Bank of Pennsylvania," the capital
of which is to be 750,000 dollars, divided
into shares of 200 dollars each.

The Knell.

DIED, in this city, Mr. JOHN AGUISTUS,
a native of Portland, (Maine.) Mr.
Agustus came to this place as mate of the
schooner Bachelor, of Baltimore; fourteen or
fifteen days since he had his hand very
much injured by the bursting of a gun,
which brought on the spasms of which he
expired on Wednesday last. His funeral was
attended by a number of seafaring men, and
the vessels in the harbour hoisted their flags
half mast high.

On Thursday the 8th inst. at Alex-
andria, the Rev. OWEN M'GRATH, after a
short illness.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 20. LATE FROM LISBON.

We learn by the ship Monticello, which
left Lisbon on the 8th January, that the head-
quarters of the British army were still at Co-
imbra—that every possible defence was to be
made against the French—that 40,000 Por-
tuguese troops were to be raised, supported
and officered by the British—that off the har-
bour of Lisbon capt. K. spoke a British ship
of war from England for the Cape of Good-
Hope, with dispatches, and was informed by
her commander, that a fleet of transports sail-
ed 2 days before her, with 10,000 troops on
board, for Lisbon.

Capt. K. further states, that at Lisbon, he
read London papers as late as the 3d of Jan.
which noticed the dismissal of Mr. Jackson
by our government. The news was received
in England by the British Packet, from Ame-
rica. It excited a considerable ferment at
first, but in a few days it somewhat abated.
Mr. Canning had been appointed first lord of
the admiralty.

By the brig Sally, from Antigua, we learn,
that the British expedition for Guadeloupe,
sailed from Prince Rupert's bay on Mon-
day the 22d ult. and but little doubt was en-
tertained of their success. The transports
and ships of war were numerous, and had on
board 10,000 troops.

Capt. Bingley further informs, the news of
Mr. Jackson's dismissal produced no unusual
sensations at Antigua.

We learn by the brig Gipsy, from Calcut-
ta, that all differences between the natives
and the English had been amicably settled, and
that tranquility and good order was restored
in every department under the Presidency of
Sir George.

President Madison's message of May last
was received at Calcutta by the China Pack-
et, from Philadelphia, and published in the
Asiatic Mirror of the first of Nov.

It is believed that the law prohibiting our
merchant vessels trading with Hispaniola,
(St. Domingo) has expired.

[Freeman's Journal.]

The British Packet, we understand, has
suddenly been ordered to sail from N. York
by Mr. Jackson. Dr. Logan goes out in this
vessel; in what character, either as an ac-
knowledgeed minister, or private mediator, the
public are not given to understand. One fact
may not be uninteresting to the public—Dr.
Logan is in habits of friendly intimacy with
Mr. Jackson, the repudiated British minister.
He dined with him on Thursday last.

[Phil. Gaz.]

For Sale,

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

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

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

Hill's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810

This is to give Notice,

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

MARY ATWELL, Executrix.

Notice.

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

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

WILLIAM STEUART.

Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 22, 1810

Notice.

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

WALTER CLAGETT.

Feb. 26, 1810.

To Seine-haulers and others.

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

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

For Sale, by Public Auction,

THE GLEBE LANDS, in St. Marg-
aret's Wellmouth Parish, Anne-Arundel
county. One of these Glebes, called the
Lower Glebe, contains about 144 acres of
land, divided into two tenements, on each of
which is a small comfortable dwelling-house,
with some other improvements. The sale of
this Glebe will take place on the premises on
the first Monday in April next. And on the
next day, the other Glebe, called the Upper
Glebe, will be also offered for sale to the high-
est bidder. This Glebe contains about 260
acres of land, more or less, on which there is
a comfortable framed dwelling-house and
some other improvements.

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

JAMES P. SOPER,
JOHN MACKUBIN and
JAMES MACKUBIN.

Feb. 19, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

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

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES,
consisting of men, women and children.
The terms of sale will be Ready Cash.

MATTHIAS HAMMOND.

Feb. 12, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

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

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

DENTON HAMMOND.

Feb. 12, 1810

Samuel Davis,

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

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1810.

In Chancery, Feb. 17, 1810.

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

By order,

N. BREWER, Reg.

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.

Notice.

THE Creditors of William Doyle, an in-
solvent debtor, are hereby notified,
that a distribution will be made among them
of money in my hands on the first day of
March next, at my office in Frederick-town,
according to law, at which time and place
they are requested to attend, with their claims
properly authenticated.

GEORGE CREAGER, Jun.

January 29, 1810.

Notice.

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

VACHEL ROBINSON.

Feb. 17, 1810.

