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by perfidy and cowardice—perfidy, in not
affording that protection they had promised
to unarmed men, who had confided in
their honour for the safety of their persons,
and security of their property—and
cowardice, in being deterred by the menaces
of the mob from the execution of their duty.

Resolved. That the executive of this
state are the constitutional guardians of
the land, and conservators of the peace of
Maryland—it is their duty to take care
the former be faithfully enforced, and the
latter inviolably maintained—When they
fail to discharge the high trust confided to
them, they will merit the severest censure
of their constituents.

Resolved. That as a tribute of respect to
the memory of the brave LINGAN, who died
in defence of that liberty he fought to at-
chieve, it be recommended to our citizens to
wear a sash on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved. That Francis M. Hill and
Richard W. West, be authorised and re-
quested to repair to Annapolis, and to lay
a copy of these resolutions before his Ex-
cellency the Governor.

Resolved. That the above preamble and
resolutions be inserted in the Maryland
Gazette, Frederick-town Herald, National
Intelligencer, and Snowden's Alexandria
paper.

For the Maryland Gazette. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

The revocation of the British Orders in
Council affords the most favourable oppor-
tunity to the President to restore that
state of things, between Great-Britain and
the U. States, so congenial with the wishes,
and correspondent to the interests and
prosperity, of the people of America.

The substitution of a system of concilia-
tion in the place of war, before the evils
and calamities attending it have been much
felt, by suspending hostilities, and stop-
ping the further effusion of the blood of
those who are innocent and unoffending,
and in no respect concerned in the causes
of the war, would cover the president
with glory, entitle him to the honest ap-
plause of his countrymen, and remove all
impediments to his re-election.

The orders in council were the principal
cause of the declaration of war, and that
cause being removed, it behoves the pre-
sident, as the great organ of the voice of
America, and protector of her rights, to
lay hold of this auspicious crisis to avert
the evils of war, and to re-establish the
peace, happiness and prosperity, of Ame-
rica, by appointing a minister, holding the
olive branch in one hand, and the sword in
the other, with power to make peace and
adjust all the subjects of difference be-
tween the two countries, on honourable,
just, and equitable terms. In this manner
peace may be restored; our seamen will
be protected; commerce will be free and
flourish; our revenue will revive; loans,
taxes, direct and internal, become unne-
cessary; drafts not called on; the poor
will be supplied with salt, sugar, molasses,
tea, coffee, &c. on moderate terms; the
agriculturalist will obtain a good price for
his produce, wheat, Indian corn, &c. The
feuds and dissensions arising from the vi-
rulence of party prejudice will cease; the
distinction of Federalist and Democrat will
be heard no more! Americans will be united
as a band of brothers, and become a
rock of defence, that the tempestuous sea
of tyranny will beat against in vain; every
pretence for a French alliance will be
removed, and the insidious schemes and
intrigues of the tyrant of Europe, and de-
stroyer of its liberties, aiming at universal
domination, will be frustrated, and the
further effusion of Christian blood will be
stopt, the blood of friends and relations
interwoven and connected by immutable
ties.

AMICUS POPULI ET PACIS.

From the Federal Republican.

THE NARRATIVE OF JOHN THOMPSON,

One of the persons intended to be Massacred
with General Lingan and others, in the
Gaol of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 28th
of July last.

On Monday, the 27th July last, I was in-
vited by Mr. Hanson to his house; and in
the evening about twilight, I went there and
found from 15 to 20 gentlemen in his house,
most of them known to him. I was told that
an attack upon the house was threatened that
night, which they had made preparations to
resist and defeat. I saw some muskets, pil-
tols, and swords in the house, for the purposes
of defence. After being there sometime,
I understood an arrangement had been made,
that in case of an attack, the direction of the
defence was appointed to Gen. Lee. About
eight o'clock, a number of persons were col-
lecting at the front of the house, who were
very noisy and began to throw stones at the
windows, and they broke several of them.—
The house was in front completely closed,
the door and inside window shutters being
shut, till the stones broke the glass, and burst
open the shutters. Mr. Hanson spoke from
the second story to the mob, and told them if
they did not desist they would fire upon them,
and he warned the spectators to go away. Gen.
Lee in the house, told them not to fire unless

it should be absolutely necessary, and the
doors were forced. The mob continued to
increase and to throw stones more violently
which broke the windows of the first and se-
cond stories. General Lee directed a volley
to be fired from the upper story over the heads
of the people in the street to frighten in a
way without injuring them. This was execu-
ted, and nobody was hurt. The mob huzza-
ed, were still more violent, and broke open
the lower door. They were then fired upon, &
a man fell at the door upon the inside of the
door, who was immediately taken up and removed
by some of the mob. This must have hap-
pened about ten o'clock, or after: Judge
Scott made his appearance and came into the
house, the door having remained open after
it was broken, and requested us to leave the
house—he was told we should do no such
thing, that we could not be secure unless
the civil authority interfered, that we were
lawfully employed with Mr. Hanson in
protecting him and his house against violence,
and whenever the mob would disperse, or the
civil authority interfere, we would return to
our homes, and not before. During the
night, we continued to attend our lives, and
never fired but after some new and violent
attack. I believe it probable several were
wounded. The mob during the night retired
and gathered again, and attempted some
fresh damage. Just about, or before day
light, the mob brought a field piece which
was planted near the house, and in front of
it, but it was prevented from being discharg-
ed by the arrival of Captain Barney's troop
of horse, some of whom were stationed round
the house, and six of them having dismount-
ed, took possession of the front room on the
first floor, and of the back yard. Hanson
and his friends occupied the same places which
they had done during the night; so things
remained, until Edward Johnson the Mayor,
Gen. Stricker, John Montgomery, the At-
torney-General, James Calhoun, Lemuel Tay-
lor, and several others, arrived, and proposed
that we should leave the house. We answered
we had no objections to leave the house, pro-
vided the mob would retire, or we could get
home with safety. The mayor said the mob
could not be dispersed, nor would they be
satisfied without we went to gaol, and that
we should be protected from them in going to
gaol, and while in it. To this proposal most
of us expressly objected. General Lee prin-
cipally carried on the conversation on our part
with the Mayor and General Stricker. The
Mayor, General Stricker, and the At-
torney-General severally declared and assured us,
that we should be protected, as well in going
to the gaol, as in it, and the mayor pledged
his life and his honor that we should be safe,
and that he would die with us, if we should
be hurt. General Stricker expressed himself
in similar terms.—Also Montgomery, Tay-
lor, Calhoun, and their companions, gave us
assurances of safety if we went to gaol.—After
these assurances, and finding the civil author-
ity would not make any exertion to disperse
the mob, we consented with the advice of ge-
neral Lee to deliver ourselves up to the civil
authority. The mayor declared his opinion
that we would not be safe in the gaol with-
out a guard, and he and general Stricker pre-
mised there should be one.—About 8 or 9
o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, we left the
house and went under the care and custody
of the mayor who preceded us, and we were
placed between two lines of infantry, consist-
ing as it appeared of about fifty militia: a-
bout 20 dragoons mounted advanced before
us to the gaol; general Stricker marched on
foot with the infantry, and an immense con-
course of people were in the streets, some of
whom went along, and we were abused in
the most opprobrious language; some stones
were thrown with violence at us, one struck
Mr. Kilgore and cut him badly in the fore-
head, and another struck Mr. Bigelow, and
nearly knocked him down. The distance
from Mr. Hanson's house to the gaol was a-
bout one mile.

At our arrival at the gaol door, and as we
entered it, several of us were struck by some
of the mob whom we found there. Being de-
livered into the custody of John H. Bentley,
the gaoler, some time in the forenoon, we were
put in a room in the common criminal apart-
ment, where we remained the rest of the day.
The dragoons and infantry left the gaol soon
after we were placed in it, and they did not
return, nor was there any military guard af-
terwards. In the afternoon the mayor came
to us in the gaol, and assured us there
should be a guard, and that preparations were
making to send one. He told us that he
would lose his own life, before we should be
hurt. Gen. Stricker was also at the gaol,
outside of it. The mayor having been with
us about twenty minutes, went away, leaving
us in the belief that there would be a guard
of armed militia sent to protect us in the gaol.
During the afternoon we were told several
times by persons admitted to see us that the
militia were called out and assembling. Late
in the afternoon two butchers, one named
Mumma and the other Maxwell, came into
our room, the former having a key in his
hand. Mumma asked me the names of se-
veral of the prisoners; I told him. Mr.
Hoffman said he wondered Mr. Bentley should
suffer so many men to come into their room
who had no business there. Mumma answer-
ed that he came there on Mr. Bentley's busi-
ness. They were personally known to me, and

to some of my fellow prisoners—we suspected their intentions were not good, and I inquired of Mr. Bentley if Mumma was a friend of his—Bentley answered he pretends to be so. I replied you ought to know him well before you trust the key of our room in his hands, and I proposed that he should lock the door and give me the key through the grate.—On the inside the door cannot be unlocked, and there was the outer door locked. Bentley refused, saying I cannot do for you as a prisoner under my care. The door was immediately locked by some body, and the mob very soon began to assemble from various quarters, but no troops were arriving. This excited much alarm in our room it being after sun set, and we apprehended we were to be sacrificed. About dark the back door of the gaol was beset by the mob who entered it without breaking it by force. By whom it was opened I do not know but by hearsay. They began to break down the wood and iron gratings in the passage leading to our room which took them at least three quarters of an hour. They had the light of torches. The grating of our room was opened instantly without any exertion, which makes me believe it was opened by some one having the key, & I believe either by Mumma or Maxwell. The first person I recognized at the grating was Henry Keating,* who keeps a printing office, and him I should have killed with my pistols, but for Gen. Lee, who laid hold of my arm and begged me not to fire, and also prevented Mr. Murray from firing.—It had been agreed that Mr. Murray and myself, being the strongest men, should first rush out and make the best of our way, and every person was to escape as he could. Some of the mob rushed into the room, and Mr. Murray and myself rushed out, both of us armed; I had a pistol in each hand and a dirk and a pistol. We made our way through the passage and hall without injury till I was at the front outer door, when I was struck on the back of my head with a heavy club by some man I had passed, which threw me forward from the head of the steps, and I fell head-long down about twelve feet. There I saw a gang of ruffians armed with clubs, ready to destroy whomsoever should pass down the steps, and six or seven of them instantly assaulted me while down, and beat me about the head until I was unable to rise.—Some then dragged me twenty or thirty yards while others were beating me with clubs.—They then tried to make me stand on my feet, and looking round I perceived Lemuel Taylor, and I called upon him to prevent those men from taking my life. He told the men to desist and said they had beat me enough and begged them not to take my life; they said they would kill me: he again repeated that I was beat enough, and desired I should be let alone, and he would be security for my forthcoming in the morning. They disregarded what he had said, they dragged me along and it was proposed to tar and feather me, and as I went along they continued to strike me with sticks and clubs—one fellow struck at me with an axe who missed me; when they had dragged me a considerable distance and into Old Town, they met with a cart and put me into it, and dragged it along themselves to a place where they got tar. I had left my coat in the gaol, and they tore my shirt and other clothing and put the tar on my bare body, upon which they put feathers. They drew me along in the cart in this condition; and calling me traitor and tory, and other scandalous names, they did not cease to beat me with clubs, and cut me with old rusty swords. I received upon my head, arms, sides, thighs and back, upwards of eighteen cuts of the sword. On my head one cut was very deep, beside which my head was broken in more than twelve places by other instruments, such as sticks and clubs. I received a few blows in my face, and very many severe bruises on different parts of my body; my eyes were attempted to be gouged, and preserved by means of the tar and feathers, tho' they were much injured. About the fametime, as I was lying in the cart, a fellow struck both of my legs with a bar of iron, swearing damn my eyes, I will break your legs. I drew my legs up, and he was led to think and to say he had broke them. Shortly after I received a blow with a club, across my eyes, upon which I lay as if dead, supposing it would stop their further beating me; remaining so for some time, I was struck upon my thighs, which I bore as if dead; a villain laid he would soon see if I was dead, and he stuck a pin into my body twice, at which I did not flinch, but I still remained senseless, as if dead. Another said he would shew if I was dead, he pulled a handful of tar and feathers, and set fire to it, and stuck it on my back, which put into a blaze what was on my back. I turned over suddenly, and rolled upon the flame, which put it out before it reached too great a height, but I was burnt in several parts. I then raised upon my knees and addressed them, "for God sake be not worse than savage: if you want my life, take it by shooting or stabbing." Often I begged

them to put an end to it. Upon this one said, don't burn him; another said we'll hang him—one in the shafts of the cart turned round and said to me, "if you will tell the names of all in the house and all you know about it, we will save your life."—Believing all the damage was done which could be done by them, I did not hesitate to say I would. They took me out of the cart upon the cauleway at Fell's Point, and carried me to the Bull's Head Tavern; there I gave them the names of all the persons in the house (most of them already known to them) which they took in writing, and the reason of our being in the house, which was to defend Mr. Hanson and his house against violence with which he had been threatened. They detained me about an hour at this tavern, and offered me some whiskey, of which I took several glasses, being extremely thirsty and weak from the loss of blood. They then made me walk, with several persons on each side upholding me, towards the watch house, where they said I should be kept till morning, and that I should swear to what I had said before a magistrate by 9 o'clock, or if I did not they would hang me. On my way I was unable to proceed, and stopped twice for rest. When I first stopped, some of them said they had got all they could out of me and they would now hang me. I rose and went on, and some who were against hanging me followed, and I was obliged by weakness to stop again, when it was proposed again to hang me, and one person said they would cut off my head and stick it on a pole. The vote was taken and carried for hanging me; but some said they should not hang me, that my life had been promised upon condition of disclosing what I knew, and that the information I might give them would be of use to them. I was then moved on to the watch-house, and delivered to the captain of the watch about 2 o'clock in the morning, who was told they held him responsible for my body at 9 o'clock. I laid myself on the floor, a doctor was sent for by the captain of the watch, who came and having removed the tar and feathers, sewed up the wounds on my head, and dressed them. Between nine and ten o'clock the mob was gathered at the watch-house, and some were for hanging me, saying that I had not sworn to what I had told them before a magistrate before nine o'clock, as had been stipulated, and one of them said the rope was ready. I observed it was not my fault, that I was not able to go to a magistrate, that I was ready to swear to it if they would bring one. They then bro't a magistrate of the name of Galt, who took my affidavit, in which was stated the names of the persons in the house, the causes of their meeting and the name of the person under whom they were acting in the house. It was read aloud, and at this period the mayor, Lemuel Taylor, and some others, arrived, who said they would take me to the hospital out of the hands of these men. Mr. Taylor said he had no idea of seeing me alive. The doctor had lent me a shirt, and I was now provided with a pair of trousers. The mayor lent for a carriage, but the mob said I should not ride in it, that a cart was good enough for me, and a cart was brought into which I was placed, stretched out in the cart and exposed to a hot sun. About 11 o'clock I was carried to the hospital, the distance of a mile, the mayor accompanying me amid the noise of a great concourse of people. There I heard the groans of Gen. Lee, in a room adjoining, who had been said to be dead. After the crowd had dispersed, some of my friends, who did not think me safe, sent me a carriage into which I was put, without losing a minute, and Gen. Lee was put into the same carriage. We were hurried away into the country, in our wounded, bruised and mangled condition; we arrived at York-town, Pennsylvania, on Saturday evening, the first of August, where we received the humane and friendly sympathies and attention of the inhabitants, and the medical aid of two gentlemen of the faculty. Possessed of a strong constitution and in the prime of life; I cherish the hope that I shall survive all the bruises and wounds, which have been so cruelly and maliciously inflicted by a wicked and lawless mob, and that I shall be again restored to the full use and enjoyment of my bodily powers. Given under my hand this 6th Aug. 1812.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Arrived on Tuesday from the city of Baltimore, Capt. Collins' company of Volunteer Artillerists, for the purpose of garrisoning and doing duty in our Forts.—That part of the 5th regiment which has been on duty here have embarked for French-Town, on their way to head quarters at Albany. The remainder of the militia ordered to this place, are expected in a few days.

One thousand men, one hundred in each ward, are about organizing in New-York who are to act at a moment's warning, in case of riot, armed with watch clubs.

From a London paper of June 24.
CATHOLIC QUESTION DECIDED!
On motion, Mr. Canning's motion for the adjustment of the Catholic claims was carried in the House of Commons on Monday, 235 to 106.

UNITED STATES FORT TAKEN.
From the Montreal Herald, Extra, of Aug. 4.
The following are copies of letters received from Upper Canada containing the account of the capture of Fort Michilimackinac; and the unsuccessful attempts of the American Governor Hull at the River Garonde.
Mackinac, 18th July, 1812.
Dear Sir,
I am happy to have it in my power to announce to you, that Mackinac capitulated to us on the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. Capt. Roberts at our head with a part of the 10th R. V. Battalion, Mr. Crawford had the command of the Canadians which consisted of about 200 men; Mr. Dickenson, 143 Sioux, Pottawamis and Winabagos, myself about 220 men Attawas and Chippawas, part of the Attawas of L'harth Croche, had not arrived. It was a fortunate circumstance the Fort capitulated without firing a single gun, for had they done so, I firmly believe not a soul of them would have been saved. My son Charles, Longlade, Augustine Nolin and Machello Cadotte, Jun. having rendered me great services in keeping the Indians in order, and executing from time to time such commands as were delivered to me by the commanding officer. Whoever saw so determined a set of people as the Chippawas and Attawas were.
Since the capitulation they have not drank a single drop of liquor, nor even killed a fowl belonging to any person, [a thing never known before] for they generally destroy every thing they meet with. I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant.
(Signed) JOHN ASKIN, Jun.
Str. Keeper Dep.
The Hon. Col. W. Claus, &c. Fort George.
Extract of a letter from York, dated, July 29, 1812.
"At Sandwich Governor Hull landed on the 12th inst. without opposition, with about 800 or 1000 men. He has made three unsuccessful attempts on the river Garonde, where his parties have been repelled. I trust before long Mr. Hull will have reason to repent his crossing the Detroit."
We understand from respectable authority that six transports and a sloop of war, with a battalion of Royals, were in the river near Quebec, on Saturday afternoon.
BALTIMORE, AUG. 19.
Extract of a letter from New Castle Del. dated Aug. 16, received yesterday morning by the packet.
I am informed by a passenger in the Cape May packet arrived this morning, that there is coming up, a Bermudian vessel with 3000 bushels salt, a prize to the Paul Jones privateer of N. York. He further informs that the Paul Jones captured, after a severe engagement of an hour and a half, a British letter of marque of 14 guns, from Gibraltar to Havana, with a cargo of dry goods, &c. the invoice of which amounted \$250,000, and sent her into Savannah.
There are no other prizes near or gone up, except the ship Boyd and brig Rauger, which you have no doubt heard of. C. H. Books.

To Rent,
I will rent my Farm on the south side of Severn River, containing 436 acres of well improved land, which is now in high cultivation, together with or without four valuable Negro Fellows. I will also rent that well known Farm on the Head of Severn, called THE RISING SUN, containing near six hundred acres of kind land. On this farm there is a great quantity of choice fruit. The buildings are in tolerable good repair and calculated for a Tavern, where there has been one for thirty years preceding the last ten.—Distance from Annapolis, ten miles. The tenants will be privileged to sow grain the ensuing fall. Apply to
Augustine Gambrill, Head of Severn.
August 20, 1812. 3w

NOTICE.
The subscriber has for sale thirty head of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Some Milch Cows with Calves.
J. T. CHASE.
Aug. 20. 6w

In Council,
July 29, 1812.
ORDERED, That the report of the committee of conference on the bill establishing an equity court on the Eastern Shore, the message from the Senate accompanying the same, and the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in August and once in September in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Frederick-town; the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town; and the National Intelligencer, at Washington.
By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk.
The committee appointed by the House of Delegates, to confer with the committee of the part of the Senate, beg leave to report, That they have no reason to expect that at this late period of the session, any system can be agreed to, by both branches, which will have the effect of gratifying the wants and removing the complaints of the citizens of Maryland, by permitting them to have recourse to the courts organized within their own counties for chancery relief: the bill extending equity jurisdiction in all cases to the county courts has been deemed for the last four years, by the immediate delegates of the people to the general assembly, well calculated to produce these desirable results. Your committee are not aware that any weighty considerations oppose its adoption. It is, however, thought by some, that the system

would not conduce to the convenience of Baltimore county, in as much as the great number of suits arising there from its great population and extensive commercial pursuits, already occupy so much of the attention of the court as to render it probable that the increase attendant on a concurrent jurisdiction would demand so much of their time as to preclude their necessary devotion to the common law business. It is believed by your committee, that a provision incorporated in the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, providing for the holding of the high court of chancery in the city of Baltimore, would obviate this objection. A principle of this nature will require considerable detail. The great pressure of legislative business, and the expected close of our labours in a very short time, will prohibit in the opinion of your committee, the investigation and deliberation required upon such an important change. They therefore beg leave to recommend that the different bills connected with this subject, be referred to the consideration of the next general assembly.
BY THE SENATE, Jan. 2, 1812.
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,
We have received your message of to-day, proposing a conference between the two houses, on a bill, entitled, "An act separating the business of the court of chancery, and authorising the holding sessions of the said court for the Eastern Shore, and for other purposes." We must on this occasion, in justice to ourselves observe, that on this and all other subjects which are presented for our consideration, we claim all the zeal and interest in promoting the best interests of our citizens, which becomes the representatives of a free people. The Senate have too high a regard for their own dignity, and too much respect for that decorum which ought to be observed in all communications between the two branches of the legislature to notice that part of the message from the House of Delegates, which insinuates that the complaints of the people as manifested through their immediate representatives, were treated with neglect or contempt by the Senate. Considering the bill to which your message refers as deserving the most mature deliberation, and feeling anxious at all times to unite with you in whatever may appear the best means of effecting a public benefit, we accede with pleasure to your proposed conference, and have nominated Messrs. Lloyd, Tabbs and Williams, on the part of the senate, as a committee of conference, to join the gentlemen who have been nominated by your house.
By order, T. Rogers, Clk.
An additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise original equity jurisdiction in all cases, in the same manner that they now exercise equity jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.
And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several judicial districts of this state, during vacation shall have the same power to grant and enforce, within their respective judicial districts, writs of injunction, in the same manner and with the same limitation as the chancery of the state can or may exercise.
And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of some one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of the state to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their several judicial districts at some day between the several sessions of their court; who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts upon the equity side, brought or depending therein. And it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state, to attend the said judge on the said days; who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed at their first court next after the passage of this act to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equi distant between the terms of the several and respective county courts.
And be it enacted, That the several county courts of this state shall have full power and authority to appoint during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment and skill in accounts, to be auditor for the said court, who shall before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath to be administered by the court, well and faithfully to execute the duties of his office, without affection, favor, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts in the same manner and with the same powers, and subject to the same control, as the auditor in chancery now does. And the auditor so to be appointed shall be allowed three dollars per day for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing and settling any account, to be paid by the party desiring such account to be stated, audited and settled, and taxed in the bill of costs aforesaid.
And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any county court in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the original act to which this is a supplement, shall be at liberty, in all cases, to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, in the same manner and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals now have.
And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall act as registers for their several counties, in the same manner and with the same power as the register in chancery now does, and the sheriffs or coroners of the several counties shall execute and return all process which may issue from any court by virtue of this act in the like manner as they would have been compelled in case the same had issued from the court of chancery.
And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise and empower any interference by the several county courts, or by the judges thereof, in any cause or process now depending or hereafter to be brought, or hereafter to be issued before or by the chancery of Maryland, or to change the manner of issuing writs of error.
Be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the clerks of the several county courts, any other or greater fees than those already allowed to them for chancery proceedings in the county courts.

* Mr. Keating, in the American, publishes the affidavits of six of his neighbours, who prove him to have been at home from 8 till 11 o'clock the night of the 28th, at which time he states he went to bed.