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APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council of Maryland—  
December 1807.

Joshua Frederick Cockey, Major in 7th  
reg. Baltimore.

Stephen Wheeler, capt. Amon Bosley,  
lieut. John Griffith, ensign do. do.

Abraham Hicks Price, capt. Stephen  
Pritch, lieut. Salathiel Cole, ensign, do. do.

Michael Grate, capt. John Counselman,  
of Frederick, lieut. Elias Choate, ensign, do. do.

William Jamison, capt. Samuel Clark,  
lieut. George Fisher, ensign, do. do.

George Harryman, quartermaster, do.  
do.

John Rine, quartermaster and Charles H.  
Briscoe, paymaster, in the 5th reg. Allegany.

George Walker, capt. John M'Kenny,  
lieut. Samuel Dgiver, ensign, 42d reg. Harford county.

James Stevenson, capt. Robert Hawkins,  
lieut. David Silver, ensign, do. do.

James Archer, sergeant of the 40th reg.  
Harford county.

Thomas Daffin, capt. Philip Richardson,  
lieut. William Boon, lieut. James Straughan,  
cornet, of a troop of horse, Caroline county.

Hugh Taylor, capt. Christopher Plummer,  
lieut. William Brown, ensign, 19th reg. Caroline county.

William H. Brown, paymaster, to 10th  
reg. St. Mary's. Thomas Purnell, of William,  
wreckmaster, in Worcester county.

HOME PRODUCTIONS.

The following important bill has been introduced in the senate of this state by Mr. Dorsey, senator from this district; it is happily timed and wisely intended; perhaps a clause levying a tax on every dog more than one, kept by any person in the state, would much aid the useful purposes of the bill.

AN ACT

TO ENCOURAGE THE GROWING OF WOOL.

WHEREAS, from the general nature of the climate of the United States of North America, the article of wool is among those of the first necessity, for which articles and the various manufactures there of, the inhabitants of the said United States, and especially those of this commonwealth, are almost entirely dependent on the nations of Europe by importation therefrom, to the great retard of our own improvement: And whereas, it is just an necessary to encourage and promote internal resources, manufactures, and domestic economy.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the day of next no sheep or fleece shall be taken from the owner thereof, for the payment of any debt whatsoever, neither shall their value be assessed for the payment of any tax; and in order more effectually to secure to the owners of sheep, an undisturbed property therein, it shall appear at any time after the passing of this act, on proof, by respectable witnesses before proper authority, that a sheep has been killed, by any dog, it shall be, and is hereby made lawful for any person to shoot or destroy said dog: Provided, such proof shall have been made previous to such shooting or destroying.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this law shall be and continue in force until the day of next and no longer, any law of this commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract of a letter from one of the county members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to the editor of the Aurora.

LANCASTER, Dec. 16th, 1807.

"The die is cast. The president has announced his determination not to stand another poll in a letter to the general assembly.—Though I regret the determination, on account of our foreign relations, and the peculiar circumstances of our country, the principle upon which it is bottomed, has the homage of my soul, and entitles the man to immortality. He considers the principle of rotation in office, as the preservative, it 'yields' the essence of free government, and nodding to the dictates of a sound mind, and an honest heart, he is desirous to supply a constitutional defect, by a voluntary example. If any thing were wanting, to stamp Jefferson great and good; to place him highest on the list of the benefactors of mankind, the voluntary surrender of the first office in the gift of a free people, entitles him to precedence. He will retire against the wishes of America, not like Dioclesian, or Charles the 5th, because he is satiated and sick with power and honor, but because he deems it necessary to the happiness of his country; and he will be followed in his retirement by the benedictions and gratitude of a people, to whom his life has been devoted, to render free and happy. Blessings attend thy retreat, thou venerable sage, and may the evening of thy life, be gilded with the bright beams of glory to thy country; and unceasing happiness to the people, whose fond parent thou hast been!"

Captain Robinson, of the ship Hannah, from Amsterdam and Plymouth, arrived at Philadelphia has furnished the following extract from his log-book, and a correct list of American vessels at Plymouth, most of them sent in for adjudication.

The Hannah sailed from the Texel Aug. 12th; nothing material occurred, except being boarded by several British cruizers, examined and dismissed by them all, till the 23d of said month, the Lisar, bearing N. N. W. distant about 6 leagues, was brought to and captured by the British privateer Lion, the captain of which took from captain R. all papers and documents relative to the ship. When captain Robinson enquired the reason of his detention, he could give none:—but said, as the ship was from an enemy's port with a cargo, he could send her in for trial.—Accordingly a prize master and men were sent on board, with orders to proceed to Plymouth, where she arrived on the 24th, and there remained in the possession of the captors till the beginning of October, when she was restored to the claimants by a decree of the high court of admiralty of England."

At a numerous meeting of officers and noncommissioned officers, of the 3rd brigade, held at the Pantheon on Thursday the 17th inst. the following address was unanimously adopted and ordered to be signed:

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

Peace the greatest of human blessings, has long been extended to this happy country, which has prospered beyond the precedent of history, under the mild and cheering influence of institutions, founded on the great basis of equality and right.—Although casual clouds might sometimes appear above our horizon, yet by the especial favor of a superintending providence, they have been dissipated without mischief, and each returning year has beheld us reposing in peace and commerce, the fruit of that just and magnanimous policy, which scrupulously respecting the rights of others, deprived foreign nations even of the pretext of hostility. But an entire exemption from a common lot even in our distant and insulated state was too much for us to expect; and after a long interval of repose, the tide of war which has so long desolated Europe, appears to be rapidly approaching our shores. In vain has all that national honor could bear without a stain, all that a national interest could surrender without a sacrifice been tendered to an insolent power, conscious of no right but force, and our country seems reduced to the last alternative of abject and dishonorable submission to unjust and cruel pretensions, or an immediate appeal to the spirit and patriotism of Americans.—Grateful for the blessings we have enjoyed, it is useless to repine, at being exposed to the common fate of nations, and in arming for our country's defence we feel consolation in reflecting that our cause is good, that war will have been neither incurred by the misconduct, nor provoked by the ambition of our rulers, and that our arms will only be employed in defence of the country of our affection, and the government of our choice.

However unusual it may hitherto have been for military associations to address the chief magistrate of the union, the crisis now advancing, which calls upon the citizen to relax from civil pursuits and be ready at the post of danger, having converted him into a soldier, gives a new motive to his actions, a new tone to his language. It is therefore that the undersigned officers, commissioned and non-commissioned of the third brigade of Maryland militia, deeply impressed with the solemnity of the duty they are about to discharge, and under the conviction that their country is menaced with a war, the extent, the duration, the consequences of which it is impossible to foresee, beg leave to approach you their military head, and on such an event, to tender you the solemn guarantee of their lives and persons in her defence. Having reviewed your administration with moderation and fairness, from its commencement to the present day, they feel pride in declaring themselves attached to it from duty, from affection, and from principle; influence, corruption and taxation have been by its wholesome severity repressed, by its justice the citizen has been relieved, and the stranger protected, in its intercourse with foreign nations their rights have been respected, and a friendly understanding diligently cultivated, and while with a satisfaction which knows no bounds, they recur to these various blessings, and the hand which has administered them, they feel the most lively confidence that the future will be marked with an energy, a decision, a vigor, equal to the magnanimity, the prudence, the forbearance which have so honorably distinguished the past. This sentiment profound, and unalterable, as it has been their day-beam in prosperity; so should it be their beacon under every reverse of war and calamity: Therefore, as an evil of a peculiarly afflicting nature they deprecate an abandonment during the impending crisis, of the reins of government, by the hand which has held, and still holds them, with such distinguished honor to itself, and benefit to the nation. If ever an occasion existed, which called for a man possessed of the unlimited confidence of the great mass of the people, on whom all eyes are to be turned, whose counsels are to guide, and whose spirit is to enliven, this is the occasion. The patriot must recollect that he is born to society, not-self, and that his duty forbids him to retire from usefulness, until nature gives the signal.

Through you, sir, the undersigned congratulate the country on the fortunate prevention of a civil war, with which it had been threatened by the unprincipled projects of ambition, and the foul machinations of treason. They rejoice, that at this interesting moment, the energies of the nation are undivided; and its external enemies ascertained. As soldiers they exult that

they are now in a state of preparation as well to repress the attempts of the disaffected as to vindicate national honor. If true to ourselves, we can stand against the world, and while they look forward to a foreign contest, the undersigned sanguinely hope, that all excitements of party will be buried in a sense of common danger, and that all without distinction will rally round the constituted authorities.

Whatever be the issue of the deliberations of the Legislature of the country on the important questions now submitted to their wisdom, the undersigned are ready as soldiers to vindicate, or as citizens to submit to that issue, and altho' the fleeting interest of the moment might prompt them to wish, that a war might be avoided, yet it is only if it could be avoided with honor; and to an abject surrender of national right, to a tame and dishonorable acquiescence in outrage and injury, war with its train of privation, desolation and misery is infinitely preferable.

To you, Sir, personally the undersigned present the assurance of their high respect.

The venerated author of our Independence having declined a future election as chief magistrate of the United States, it has been deemed unnecessary to obtain any further signatures.

By order,  
L. FRAILEY, Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I OBSERVED a piece in the American of the 19th inst. signed "economy," which I believe was wrote by a tavern keeper, or the owner of one. It is addressed to the Legislature, and is done with a design to injure the characters of five gentlemen who were appointed by an act of Assembly, to view and report the course of a road from the Pennsylvania line to Towson's tavern, on the York turnpike road. That this subject may be understood, and those gentlemen acquitted of improper conduct, it will be necessary to state the circumstances attending it.

From Towson's tavern to Britain's mill, on the great falls of Gunpowder, is about six miles, as appears by actual measurement, and through almost all this distance was an old country road, called the Overshot, which of late years has been so turned and neglected as to be rendered nearly useless, but it was still a country road, and in the month of October last, the proprietors of the land over which it passed, petitioned Baltimore Levy Court to widen and straighten the same nearly all the distance aforesaid. Not one man opposed it. The proper notice having been given, the Levy Court granted their request and appointed men to view and report the same, as the law directs, to the Levy Court.

In the month of November last, some weeks after the Levy Court sat, the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, to wit: Mr. Jarret, Mr. Turner, of Harford, and Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Johnson, of Baltimore counties, all gentlemen of probity, integrity and prudence, well acquainted with that part of the country, and not interested in the lands through which the said roads passed, proceeded to execute their work as directed by said law, and after taking great pains and much labor, they first run a straight line from Towson's tavern to David Wiley's at the Pennsylvania line; they then run the old road, and by the measurement it was about five miles more than the straight line. They then run the way they have reported, on the best ground and most convenient way under all circumstances, having in general the consent of the people and economy in view, and it made one mile more than the straight line. As far as Britain's mill there is no objection, the commissioners having laid the road on the same route that the Overshot road was intended to be laid, which will be a great saving to the county, accommodate a great neighborhood of farmers, and will give an easy communication from Britain's mill to Baltimore.—And let me premise that at Britain's on the Great falls, are one merchant mill, saw mill, fulling mill, oil mill, and there are erecting carding and spinning machinery. The falls are large at this place, and it bids fair to be an useful and extensive manufactory, to the great advantage of the neighborhood in particular and state in general. From this place to the Harford line, is about seven miles, as is laid down on the best ground, considering the accommodation of the owners of the soil and economy, but the old rout being entirely crooked at one place say two miles; they had to leave out a Tavern keeper and from this circumstance arises one great cause of complaint. The moment it was discovered that the road left his house, report says he started to get a petition signed against it, and at three husking frolics he procured a number of signers. In this part there is very little opposition from the proprietors of the soil. From the Harford line to the Pennsylvania line is about nine miles, the length of the intended road in this state. The people are unanimous for it as their great intercourse to market; their petition will speak for itself. From David Wiley's the York county people are opening a road to Wright's ferry on Susquehanna, and some other ferries lower down the river, by which route much produce will come from that part of the country and from Lancaster to the great advan-

tage of the farming, manufacturing, and mercantile interest. It will aid and facilitate the intercourse of that part of the country, to the very great advantage of the city of Baltimore.

When we view this road as laid down to run twenty two miles, to the great advantage of the Farmers; and none clamouring against it but publicans, and their friends, the Legislature will say that the commissioners have done their duty by reconciling nearly all opposition; but it seems by running their road, it shortens the distance, and takes the custom from two small taverns near Meredith's ford, and although there is no intention to stop up this road, or in any manner to injure it, other than shortening the distance four miles, the commissioners are abused and vilified for not coming round that way, that the way-worn traveller may be regaled with their whiskey. The commissioners were obliged to sometimes run to the west or east of the straight course, for this reason they were obliged to vary and not through favour or affection, as has been erroneously pretended.

It is stated that the road passes over a high hill at the house of David M'Mechen—this is, not the fact—it passes, some distance from said house, over an hollow way, up the same hill which the overshot passed much higher: It is the most convenient way they could run from Towson's to Britain's; and the best evidence of it is the unanimity of the proprietors of the land raising no objections to it; however there is no little whiskey tavern on this part of the rout where changed, or I suppose we should have noise enough.

It is a great misfortune that these small parishes do very great mischief, and in one-hills are turned into mountains, for the purpose of misinforming the Legislature for such petty considerations.

This intended road has long been a bone of contention; one time they reported that poor widows and orphans were to be destroyed; at another time many small farms would be ruined—nay, it was probably said, the hills were so steep at Britain's Mill that a fox could not run down them. And to silence all these clamours the Legislature appointed commissioners to report their opinions on these subjects, and, on a fair investigation, they have reported that a good road may be made easily the whole way, and within one mile of the distance of the straight course. It is fortunate that one gentleman, a member of the House of Delegates, lives near the said rout and will state facts as they are.

This contemplated road will be of immense importance to the city of Baltimore, especially the Old Town; and as a great part of Baltimore and Harford counties are interested, the delegates from the city and those counties will certainly use their endeavours to confirm the commissioner's plot, by which they will permit the farmers to locate their buildings and farms, which have been in jeopardy for some years by not having this road settled.

FAIR PLAY,

December, 21, 1807.

From the Quebec Gazette.  
G. O. CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,  
Quebec, 24th November, 1807.

AMONGST the earliest objects relating to the government committed to his charge that attracted the attention of his excellency the captain general and governor in chief on his arrival here, it was with very singular satisfaction that he received the reports of the state and condition of the militia of the Province, of the steps that had been taken with regard to it, and of the uniform sentiments of attachment to his majesty's person and government, of zeal for his service, and of readiness to stand forward in defence of the colony, that had so universally shown themselves, among all ranks on the occasion. These sentiments as they reflect honour on the brave inhabitants of the Province, have been properly noticed and acknowledged by the honourable the president, who was at the time in the administration of the government, by his order of the 9th September; and they will now have the further satisfaction of knowing, that he has not failed in doing them the justice, of impressing upon the mind of the governor general, that favourable opinion of them, to which their conduct has given them so good a claim.

Among the particulars of the several reports of the inspections, that have been laid before him, it was with much concern, that the governor found his notice drawn to a very gross instance of misbehaviour and insubordination, in the parish of Assomption, in the district of Montreal. Upon inquiry, he learned however, that this outrage, as subversive of all discipline as of public peace, had been immediately suppressed, and that the persons concerned, having been to trial before the courts at Montreal, were now suffering the punishment due to their demerits, under a sentence of twelve months imprisonment each, in addition to the several fines of ten and five pounds, in proportion to the degrees of their respective criminality.

Brought to a sense of their misconduct, and under every impression of contrition for their past errors, and of the obligation of atonement by their future behaviour, these culprits have now thrown themselves upon the lenity of his majesty's government; and implore that mercy which they know is so liberally extended, where the object can shew a claim to it.

Their petition to this effect backed by the recommendation of the majority of the judges before whom they were tried, and who certify as to their present appearance of repentance, and by the colonel of the district to which they belong, who urges the sufferings of their numerous families, has been presented to the governor, and his Excellency having taken it into consideration, has thought himself permitted, in this instance, to overlook the faults of a few where they are so amply covered by the general merit, and he has accordingly directed, his majesty's pardon to be made out for the persons in question.

In making known this instance of the forbearance and lenity of his Majesty's Government. His excellency has in view a more particular communication of his sentiments with respect to the militia establishment of the province, and of the expediency he feels, that it be kept up, with every possible attention to its organization, and the best degree of discipline of which it is susceptible. Every one must be sensible, that upon these must depend its efficiency in resisting the hostile attacks of an enemy, and every one must feel a pride, in owing to himself alone, his own safety, and the protection of his wife, his children, and his property. That this laudable spirit pervades through the inhabitants of Canada, their exulting reclamations when lately called upon, has no doubt that an invading enemy, if such should present himself, will find it verified to his cost; they will fly with alacrity, to the defence of their homes, that are arranging for their use; and they will employ them with a courage, or owing the cause in which they will be engaged.

His excellency has the most perfect confidence, that the laws of the country, will at all times meet the most ready submission. The wisdom of the legislature has pointed out the duties of the militia, and if any thing further is found wanting to give it the energy, and array it in the best form, which it is capable of, it will be sought for in the same source. In the month of May, the Canadian militia of every district, will set in train, to the defence of the province, and the vigilance and care of the executive part of the government.

But his excellency the governor, for their thanks it might be said, is an opportunity, of earnestly exhorting the inhabitants in general, to be on their guard against the treacherous arts, and insidious language of emissaries who will doubtless be employed to seduce them from their duty.—That such will be dispersed among them, there is little doubt. But they will have it in their power, to be contented and happy people, who feel every moment of their lives, the protection and blessings that they enjoy, under the British government. They will spurn with contempt and abhorrence at the traitors, who would lead them to swerve from the sentiments of honour and duty, which now actuate them in their attachment to their king; and they will only feel more determined in the resolution, to shed the blood of the traitor, in defence of his government and in the protection of their wives, their children, and their property.

In order, however, more effectually to prevent the bad effects, that might possibly attend the efforts of these people, among the young and ignorant, who are always credulous from inexperience, and frequently misled because unsuspecting of the design with which they are addressed, his excellency the governor earnestly recommended and commands, that all well disposed militia men in the province, do carefully watch over the conduct and language of such strangers as may come among them, and that wherever these are of a nature to carry with them a well grounded suspicion of any evil intentions, they do immediately apprehend, and carry them before the nearest magistrate, or militia officer, in order that they may be dealt with according to law.

The portion of the militia amounting to one fifth, directed to be ballotted for, by his honour, the president, is to continue to hold itself in readiness to assemble on the shortest notice.

J. H. CRAIG, Governor.

By his excellency's command,  
HERMAN W. RYLAND, Secy.  
To Col. BABY, adjutant general  
of the militia of Lower Canada.

BRAZIL.

Since the reported project of the Portuguese government to emigrate to its Transatlantic territories, this country (of which the following is a compendious and authentic account) has naturally excited much curiosity respecting its climate, soil, &c.

Brazil is in length near 3,500 miles; in breadth it exceeds 700. It is bounded on the north by the mouth of the great river Amazon and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the same ocean by the mouth of the River Plata, south; and by a chain of mountains which divide it from Paraguay and Amazonia, on the west.

The name of Brazil was given to this country because, it was observed to abound with a wood of the name. It was discovered by chance, in 1505, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest. They did not, however begin regularly to settle and plant the country till 1542, when they fixed themselves at the Bay of All Saints, and founded the city of St. Salvador, which still continues the Capital.—They met with some interruption at first from the Cour,