

MONDAY last arrived off here the schooner Sally, capt. Waits, in 22 days from St. Jago de Cuba.

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED AT NOVEMBER SESSION, 1804.

A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

BE it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That where any tobacco shall be brought in parcels to any warehouse in this state, appointed in consequence of the act to which this is a further supplement, for the reception and inspection of tobacco, the inspector or inspectors are hereby directed carefully to view and examine the same, and if found to be sound, clear of trash, in good condition and merchantable, to weigh and render to the owner thereof as many transfer notes as he or she may require, to the amount of the quantity so examined and weighed, which notes shall be current, and received in payment and satisfaction of all contracts for tobacco, and judgments and decrees on contracts for tobacco, subject to a deduction of six per cent. when paid or received in lieu of crop tobacco, and of ten per cent. when paid or received in lieu of crop tobacco clear of cask, according to the terms and intention of the contract, judgment or decree, as the case may be, and shall be transferrable from one to another in all such tobacco payments, and shall be paid and satisfied by the inspector or inspectors who signed the same, upon demand; and the said inspector or inspectors shall and are hereby obliged to make every hoghead of tobacco by him or them paid away in discharge of such transfer notes, to contain nine hundred pounds of net tobacco at least; and for every such hoghead of tobacco by him or them paid away, well lined and nailed, in fit order for shipping, there shall be paid by the person receiving such hoghead, the sum of five dollars, for the hoghead, packing, prizes, and sliding, and for lining the same, and the person demanding or receiving tobacco in discharge of transfer notes as aforesaid, shall allow the inspector or inspectors two pounds of tobacco per hundred, and so pro rata, for shrinkage and waste, if the said tobacco be paid at any time within two months after the date of the note or notes given for the same, and one pound of tobacco for every hundred for every month in which the same shall be unpaid after the said allowance, so as all such allowances for shrinkage and waste do not exceed, in the whole, six pounds for every hundred pounds of tobacco; and if any inspector or inspectors by whom such notes for tobacco as aforesaid shall be signed, shall refuse or delay to pay and satisfy the same when demanded, every inspector, so refusing or delaying, shall forfeit and pay to the party injured double the value of the tobacco so refused or delayed to be paid, to be recovered in the county court, with costs, if the note or notes so refused or delayed to be paid exceed five hundred pounds of tobacco, and if the note or notes do not exceed five hundred pounds of tobacco, double the value shall and may be recovered before a single magistrate.

And be it enacted, That the owner of any transfer note or notes may at any time receive a note or notes for a marked hoghead or hogheads of tobacco, in satisfaction for such notes, and the inspector or inspectors, on delivering the same, shall take in his or their former notes, and be answerable for the safe keeping of every hoghead of tobacco, the note for which shall be so delivered, in the same manner that they are now for crop tobacco, but the person receiving such note shall pay to the inspector or inspectors the sum of five dollars for the cask, nails and prizing thereof; and the inspector or inspectors shall sell all transfer tobacco which shall not be so received and marked, on the second day of holding the county courts in each county respectively on each shore, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, by public auction, in single hogheads, and not otherwise, and shall pay the money arising from such sale at the average price of the sale of tobacco belonging to each house, in satisfaction of their notes, from time to time, to the proprietors thereof making their demand, under the same penalty as is prescribed for not paying inspectors notes.

And be it enacted, That all transfer tobacco, when prized in hogheads, shall be subject to the same charges for inspection and otherwise as crop tobacco is subject to.

And, whereas doubts have arisen as to the legality of the inspectors permitting persons who may offer tobacco in hogheads at the respective warehouses which may be refused, to carry the same, so refused, from the warehouse at which it shall have been offered, and it appearing reasonable that such indulgence should be given to every person thus circumstanced, Be it enacted, That in case any person shall hereafter offer at any warehouse for inspection any tobacco in hogheads, and the same shall be found by the inspector to be unmerchantable, it shall and may be lawful for such inspector to permit the person owning such tobacco to take away the same from the said warehouse, for the purpose of altering the condition thereof, or otherwise.

And be it enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the same term of the continuance of the act to which this is a further supplement; provided, that nothing herein contained, so far as relates to transfer tobacco, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to Saint-Mary's county, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT incorporating the justices of the levy court in the respective counties in this state for the purposes therein mentioned.

BE it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the levy court for the time being of each and every county in this state, are hereby respectively declared to be one community, corporation and body politic, for ever hereafter.

And be it enacted, That all the property of every kind belonging to any county, or appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, to any county use or purpose, is, and the same shall be, vested in the justices of the levy court for the time being in each and every county where such property shall be, except in such counties where the same hath been already otherwise vested.

And be it enacted, That any suit or suits may be instituted in the name of The Justices of the Levy Court for each and every county respectively, for the recovery of any property belonging to said county, or for damages for any injury done to said property, and indictments may be maintained for any injury or nuisance done or committed to such property, stating the same to be the property of the justices of the levy court of such county respectively where such property may lie, or injury shall be done, or nuisance committed, except in such counties where the same hath been already otherwise vested.

And be it enacted, That all damages recovered in any suit instituted under this law, and all fines imposed and received under this law, shall be paid over to the sheriff of the county for the time being where such damages are recovered, or fine imposed, to be applied for the benefit of such county as other public monies are applied.

And be it enacted, That each and every sheriff shall pay over such damages, or fine, by him received, in such manner as the justices of the levy court of his county shall direct, and that the bond given by him as sheriff shall be liable for, and may be put in suit for, the recovery of the same, in the same manner as it might be put in suit for any other public monies for which the said sheriff may or might be responsible.

And be it enacted, That any person having any claim against any county for any real property possessed by any county, and which by this act is vested in the justices of the levy court of such county, may commence and prosecute his action at law for the same, by issuing a summons, directed to the justices of the levy court, and sending with such summons a declaration or short note, expressing the cause of action, and such person may declare against the said justices of the levy court in the same manner as he might against any individual for the same cause, and the attorney-general, or his deputy, shall appear and plead thereto, and the issue shall be made up, and the jury shall try the same, and if they find for the plaintiff, a writ of possession shall issue for the recovery of the possession of real property, and if damages are found for the plaintiff, the justices of the levy court of said county where such issue shall be tried shall, at their next sitting after the trial of such issue, levy such sum of money so as aforesaid recovered, with costs of suit, on the assessable property of such county, and shall cause the same to be paid over to the said plaintiff, or his order, in the same manner as other public charges are assessed and paid over.

DURING the present week most of the vessels (near 50,) which have been lying in our harbour some time have sailed for Baltimore.—We understand the navigation is open to near the Fort.

By our late papers we perceive that Thomas Moore, esq. had arrived in England; this information we know will convey sincere pleasure to all his friends and admirers in this country. [Norfolk Ledger.]

No. 17950, drew the prize of 20,000 dollars, on Thursday last in the R. C. C. Church lottery, in Baltimore. This ticket we understand, was in a book reserved by the managers for the use of the Church.

On the 31st November Mr. Livingston, late minister, took leave of the French government, and on the same day gen. Armstrong was presented to Buonaparte, and delivered his credentials as minister plenipotentiary of the United States.

Commercially important.

We learn from Washington that government have received information, that the American claims on France are at length in train for settlement; that all the account have been liquidated, and that bills were in a few days to be drawn on the treasury in favour of our claimants.—Gaz. U. S.

The supreme court of the state of New-York have determined in favour of admitting the celebrated Mr. Emmett as a councillor in that respectable tribunal.

It appears that the British cruisers have commenced the detention of Spanish vessels in the West-Indies. Under the Jamaica head, it appears, that the sloop of war Diligencia, has been sent into Kingston by the La Picque frigate.—N. Y. Morn. Chron.

BEAR.

On Saturday evening last, was discovered by the passengers in the stage from New-York to Newark, at a small distance above Hackensack bridge, a bear of an enormous size—a circumstance which seldom happens in a county so well populated as this, and is truly indicative of the intenseness of the winter in our northern settlement.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the politeness of captain Smith, of the sloop Venus, from Charleston, we are put in possession of Charleston papers to the 2d instant, from which marine and other extracts are taken. Captain Erving, arrived at Charleston on the 29th ult. in the ship Otis, from Ramsgate (Eng.) in 35 days, brought London papers to the 17th December, and stated that war was declared between England and Spain, and that he had read in a paper of the 22d the declaration on the part of Great-Britain.

Buonaparte has been crowned emperor by the pope. The British minister, sir George Rumbold, who was seized at Hamburg by the military agents of the French, has arrived in England. One account states that his papers did not justify detaining him; but from a paragraph under the London head of December 1, it may be conjectured that the interference of the king of Prussia had some influence on the occasion.

A note on the margin of a Liverpool paper, states that the English minister had left Madrid. The Spanish minister in England had received his passports, and was to set out for home on the 17th December.

A gentleman just arrived from the continent, (says a London paper) states, that since the capture of sir George Rumbold, every person who is a British subject, or suspected of being favourably inclined to England, is in apprehension of arrest. All the beautiful villas round Hamburg are entirely deserted; all men of character, spirit and property within the walls of Hamburg have removed their property, papers, and valuables to the houses of foreign and neutral ambassadors, domiciliary visits being daily expected, under orders of Bernadotte. This tyranny is not confined to the north of Germany, as the same gentleman was requested by one of the Frankford senators, not to continue in that city after the fair, as the senate could not answer for his safety.

There is said to be a list circulated on the continent of the most respectable British subjects settled in the continental cities, all suspected and watched. But this being shewn on the Hamburg exchange, it is of doubtful authenticity.

The following are the most interesting articles contained in the papers.

LONDON, December 17.

We have long assured our readers that war with Spain was inevitable. We have now to state, that the die is finally cast, and that letters of marque and reprisal, which have for several days past been prepared, will immediately be issued. The chevalier D'Anduaga, the Spanish ambassador at our court, has received his passports, and purposes setting out this day, on his return to Spain, accompanied by general O'Farrell, an officer in the Spanish service. The grounds of war will shortly be made known to the nation by ministers; and, if we are correctly informed, a stronger case than that which will be presented, has rarely been made out on any similar occasion. Fast sailing vessels are immediately to be dispatched to our different settlements abroad. There being no Spanish ships at present in our ports, excepting those under detention by our cruisers, no order for an embargo will of course be issued. A vessel is just arrived at Sadgate creek, which sailed from Cadiz on the 20th ult. with only half a cargo, in consequence of an intimation from the British consul, that he did not consider it safe for English vessels to remain in that port, an order for an embargo being hourly expected. Six British men of war, of different descriptions, were then cruising off Cadiz. The disorder in the town had very much abated, owing to a material and favourable change in the weather.

The elector of Hesse has sent notice to Mr. Taylor, the English resident at his court, to quit his territories. He has actually taken his departure, and the secretary of legation, who officiates ad interim as charge d'affaires, will speedily follow his example, and quit the electorate, with all his papers belonging to the embassy. Mr. Elliott must soon bid farewell to Dresden; and then there will no longer remain any English ministers in Germany, with the exception of those accredited to the courts of Vienna and Berlin. The British embassy, whose expected arrival at Ratisbon, was lately talked of, will not now proceed thither; the principal states of the empire having declared that the diet at Ratisbon has no relations with England, having no affairs whatever to transact with that country.

DOVER, December 16.

The American ship Montezuma, from Amsterdam for Baltimore, put in here yesterday with the loss of an anchor. She left Amsterdam on the 7th inst. at which time five line of battle ships and three frigates were lying in Nieu Diep. The accounts brought by this vessel confirm what has been so frequently stated of the utter detestation and abhorrence in which the French are held by the Dutch.

From a Philadelphia paper.

LANCASHIRE COW.

In Holt's survey of the county of Lancashire, a plate is given of a cow, which was taken from one in the possession of James Balmer, Toxteth Park, and purchased from him for exportation to America, as one of the specimens of the Lancashire breed. It is wished to know—1st. By whom the animal was imported—2d. If she or any of her descendants are in the United States—3d. What are the peculiar qualities which distinguish the breed—and 4th. The price at which a heifer or bull calf will be sold. Communications, public or private, may be addressed to the editor of the American Daily Advertiser.