

# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 2, 1807.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, "An act to suspend the operation of an act, entitled, An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, and to remit the penalties incurred under the same," the president of the United States is authorized further to suspend the operation of the said prohibitory act, if in his judgment the public interest should require it, provided, that such suspension shall not extend beyond the second Monday in December next. And whereas, it is judged for the public interest that such suspension should take place: now therefore be it known, that I, THOMAS JEFFERSON, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby suspend the operation of the act, entitled, "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, until the second Monday of December next.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. (L. S.) Done at the city of Washington the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the thirty-first.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the president,

JAMES MADISON,  
Secretary of State.

Un conseil martial tenu à bord du vaisseau Français, le Patriote, par jugement du 27 Mars, 1807, condamne à la peine de mort, le nommé Guillaume Kerivel, quartier maître, accusé d'avoir assassiné de quatre coups de couteau, le nommé Nicolas Aché, aussi quartier maître à bord du même vaisseau; cette sentence a été mise à exécution le même jour à quatre heures de l'après midi, à bord, en rade d'Annapolis.

### [TRANSLATION.]

By the judgment of a council of war, held on board the French ship the Patriot, on the 27th of March, 1807, William Kerivel, quarter master, was condemned to suffer death for having murdered Nicholas Aché; which sentence was executed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on board the said ship, lying at anchor in the Annapolis roads.

The following article shows how unwilling the new conscripts are to march to the aid of Buonaparte; and who can wonder at it? why should men fight in a distant land without having a single patriotic inducement to do so?

Paris, Jan. 17.—Several conscripts, we learn from Nice, have been wandering about in the mountains, where they thought they were in security, but the government observed them, and took measures to seize them altogether; this has now been effected, and the gendarmerie took their measures so well that the whole of these young fugitives have been conducted to prison.

[American.]

A guard of nine men had on the 25th March, conducted col. Burr as far as Frederickburgh, in Virginia, on his way to the city of Washington, when he was met by a messenger of government, dispatched by the president, with orders to the officer of the guard to convey the prisoner to Richmond for trial. The cause for conveying him thither is understood to be, that Blennerhasset's island, which was the scene of some of the outrages of the conspirators, lies within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

The attorney general (Cæsar A. Rodney) of the United States, set out for Richmond on the evening of the 25th ult.

Since writing the above we have received papers by yesterday's southern mail.

The Alexandria Expofitor of the 27th March, states, that the guard with col. Burr had reached as far as Colchester, (a little village about fourteen or fifteen miles below Alexandria) when he was met by the messenger of the government.

[Ibid.]

A letter from a gentleman in Richmond to another in this city, under date of the 26th March, states, "that col. Burr had just arrived there for trial."

[Ibid.]

By captain Deagle we received Norfolk papers to the 26th ult. inclusive. Capt. D. informs, that 4 British 74's and a frigate continue off the capes.

[Fed. Gaz.]

Our letters from London say, "The British government were called upon by the people to take more efficient and energetic measures to counteract the French blockading decree; and that it was in contemplation to declare all the French islands in a state of blockade."

[Boston paper.]

Reports from Lisbon state the king of Spain to be much indisposed—and the influence of the prince of peace as greatly increased. Beauharnois, the French ambassador, had arrived at Madrid the latter end of January, which had excited disagreeable sensations.

The period for the abolition of the slave trade was agreed upon in the British house of Lords 6th Feb. The time limited is the 1st Jan. 1808.

A London paper of February 9th says, "preparations have been made according to report, by a resolution on the part of government, to undertake an expedition which shall redeem their late disaster in the recapture of Buenos-Ayres." It is moreover added, says a ministerial paper, that a proposal of somewhat of a delicate nature has been made to the Spanish government, through a neutral medium, for the recovery of general Berrésford and his army; but that, through a premature discovery of it by the French resident, it has failed. We shall be more full upon this important subject when we have more satisfactorily ascertained the authority upon which it rests. In the meantime we are induced to give it the more credit, as we know that in the present hostility against the Spanish government, the ministry of this country act rather from necessity than an absolute hostile mind. They know the situation of Spain, and regard it with a generous compassion, and a wise moderation."

The Militia of the States and Territories of the United States, arranged in the order of their relative strength, agreeably to the last returns made to the secretary at war.

1 Pennsylvania,	94,221
2 New-York,	74,494
3 Virginia,	69,762
4 Massachusetts,	62,586
5 North-Carolina,	44,256
6 South-Carolina,	52,642
7 Kentucky,	32,235
8 New-Jersey,	30,885
9 New Hampshire,	22,786
10 Connecticut,	19,184
11 Georgia,	18,655
12 Vermont,	16,456
13 Tennessee,	16,102
14 Ohio,	15,217
15 Rhode-Island,	5,243
16 Mississippi Territory,	2,158
17 Indiana Territory,	2,031
18 District of Columbia,	1,910
19 Orleans Territory, first District,	1,447
20 Michigan Territory,	1,028
	563,200

No returns from Maryland or Delaware.

The last London papers state, that not only the regular men in all the royal navy yards are ordered to work double tides, but that fresh gangs of carpenters are sent to all the merchants' yards; and a great exertion was making throughout the kingdom, to equip for sea every kind of vessel calculated to carry troops; and that it was expected attempts would be made on various and distinct quarters of France, while the French had so great an army in Prussia and Poland; and so many Prussian prisoners in France. The French troops which had passed the Oder up to the 22d of December last, amounted to 280,000 men.

A gentleman deceased in Scotland lately, has bequeathed 1200l. to be paid to the person who shall write and lay before the judges he has appointed; a Treatise which shall by them be determined to have the most merit upon the following subjects, as expressed in his will, viz. "The evidence that there is a BEING, all powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists, and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the DEITY; and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written revelation; and, in the second place, from the revelation of the LORD JESUS; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to, mankind." The ministers of the established church of Aberdeen, the principals and professors of King's and Marischal colleges of Aberdeen, and the trustees of the testator, are appointed to nominate and make choice of three of the judges.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

The medical school at Philadelphia, has, perhaps, arrived at as great a degree of perfection as any in the world, and the names of many of its professors will be held in reverence while man is subject to diseases.

We gladly insert the following extracts from a Philadelphia paper, not because we presume the queen of Etruria to be an adept in the science of physic, or that her good opinion is any evidence of Dr. Rush's superior talents—his character is too well established to require it; but to shew in what estimation he is held in foreign countries.

"It is with a great degree of pleasure I have learned that a gold medal has been sent by the QUEEN OF ETRURIA, accompanied with a highly complimentary letter, to Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, Professor of the institutes of medicine and clinical practice in the University of Pennsylvania, after the perusal of his works.

"On the one side of this medal is a likeness of the queen of Etruria, holding in the hand her infant son, and on the reverse these words—'TO THE MOST DESERVING.'"

"This information cannot fail of being highly gratifying to the numerous pupils of this worthy and ingenious Father in Medicine—the simplicity, yet profundity of whose medical tenants have so greatly assisted in the laying the basis of their professional knowledge, and of their skill in its application to practice."

## PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Thursday last the illustrious female, who for many months been the object of calumny, received a formal communication from one of the highest law officers in the state, in which her royal highness is assured of the investigation so long pending having terminated most completely to her honour, and to the entire satisfaction, in respect to her demeanour, of those to whom the delicate and important question was so solemnly referred; and that their majesties, convinced of the justice of the decision upon the case, are anxious to receive her, and to prove how sensible they are of the persecution she has undergone. Arrangements, it is said, had been made for the publication of the minutes of the proceedings before the commissioners, including copies of several letters from an illustrious personage; but, contrary to the most earnest wish and pressing entreaties of her royal highness, it has been determined, from motives of state policy, not to give publication to the report.

[Lon. paper]

## Chronological Comparison.

On the 14th of October FREDERICK I. was imprisoned in his camp near Hockirchen by the Austrians, and on the same day his sister, the Margravine of Bayreuth, to whom he was most affectionately attached, died. Ever after he used to say, "The Fourteenth of October is an unlucky day for Prussia." But little did the Great Frederick then think of the terrible disaster that awaited his country on the same day in the year 1806, when the fatal battle of Jena was fought.

The increasing scarcity of wood, near the board, which begins to be sensibly felt by poor families, especially in populous towns, is a subject which claims the attention of the public mind.

The planting of trees, whose rapid growth in the course of a few years, by furnishing plenty of fuel, will greatly relieve the poor class of people, and richly compensate the exertions of the owners, whose waste lands are waiting to be useful both to the possessors and others. Not to mention the elm and walnut, and other natives of our soil, the sycamore begs leave to mention the Lombardy Poplar, which, though lately introduced for a shade tree, proves, in consequence of rapid growth, injurious to our houses and gardens. This poplar, if not planted near our buildings and gardens, is calculated to be peculiarly useful if planted on the waste lands for the purpose of fire wood. The writer in consequence of being incumbered with one of these trees in his yard, has lately cut it down and used it for fuel. The experiment is pleasing, and invites those who have land for the purpose, to cultivate this species of trees. The wood burns well even while green, and makes a pleasant fire. For back logs no wood exceeds it in utility.

The tree referred to was about 12 years old, and furnished nearly half a cord of good fire wood.

The calculation in favour of raising groves Lombardy Poplar is easy; for if a thousand of these trees will in the course of 20 years furnish 500 cords of wood, who can estimate the advantage, in point of fuel, which might in case of proper attention be realized from our waste lands in this vicinity? A word to the wise is sufficient. For every body knows that this tree may be propagated by a slip or shoot, and will flourish even on barren land, where other trees soon wither and die.

L. M.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives, March 23.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, Mr. Binney read a bill to authorize the governor to subscribe shares of stock in certain turnpike companies, was founded upon the report of the committee on inland navigation, submitted sometime since by that gentleman, and was made the order of the day for Friday the 20th. On the afternoon of the 20th the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon this bill, and after a statement by Mr. of the importance of the subject, the necessity of pursuing a liberal policy in this respect, and the tendency of local jealousies, when indulged on such an occasion, the committee adopted the bill by a large majority. Upon a second and third reading attempts were made to defeat it in an indirect way, but it triumphed upon both readings, and passed the house of representatives this morning, 47 yeas and 12 nays.

"The bill directs the governor to subscribe an amount of \$52,000 dollars for shares of stock in companies already incorporated, among others 5000 dollars in Easton and Wilkesbarre, 12,000 in Susquehanna and Tioga, and 30,000 in Sunbury Reading turnpike. It was necessary to conciliate both northern and southern route advocates, and on the principal of the bill is not only safe but beneficial. The money arising from tavern licenses on J. Nicholson's estate is appropriated to meet this bill; and as principal and interest are to be paid in stock, until they amount to 300,000 dollars, will be a balance in less than 9 1-2 years of dollars, which in all probability will go to the object. It remains with the senate to concur in summing up this excellent plan of internal improvement."

"The house of representatives came to a vote on this day to adjourn on Friday the 3d of April, but the senate does not make it the 6th."