

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE subscribers return thanks to their friends, and a generous public, for past years, and hope, by strict attention in the sale of goods, to be able to sell on the terms. They have now on hand a variety of dry goods as usual in their line, viz. in Philadelphia with cash; also teas, coffee, &c. &c. of the best quality, and are regularly supplied with best baker's flour for family use, by the barrel and half barrel. They also expect a quantity of red and white lead, and to punctual customers only the usual credit.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.
Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firms of Ridgely and Weems, or Ridgely, Weems and Co. on open account, are requested to call and pay up, or settle the same by bond or note, and those who owe them bond or note are desired to make payment; as cannot discharge the principal and interest upon for the interest thereon, as indulgence cannot be given. Those who neglect to comply with the above demands will compel us to bring suits against them after the twentieth day of March next.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.
Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

GIDEON WHITE,

from his Friends, and the Public, that he has received an assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, viz. Fine and Second Broad-clothes, Cakes, Coatings, Flannels, Blankets, Fine Coarse Linens; Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, and Shot, &c. with a number of Articles too tedious to enumerate. The above goods were laid in on reasonable terms, and will be sold low—For CASH!!!

He requests all those indebted to him on bond, note, or open account, to come forward immediately and settle the same, by Cash, Tobacco at market-price, or by Tobacco in his hands to sell at a fixed price, or by giving some other good sufficient security or satisfaction. He solicits a particular attention to this request, as determined to bring suit against all defaulters.

January 24th, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL, for CASH, the following ARTICLES, the greater part of which were received this day, viz.—
SUPERFINE and second clothes, double milled casimers and fancy waistcoating, shirts, thicksets, and corduroys, Bennett's president's cords, fine flannels, plains, ticks, and kerseys, long lawn, linen and brick pocket handkerchiefs, shirting cambric and cambric muslins, plain figured, blue and leno muslins, silk shawls and kerchiefs, calicoes, dimities, cotton and shawls, silk, cotton, and worked stockings, cotton and black patterned laces, white, blue, and coloured crapes, plaid and plain extra long, short kid, and silk gloves, many other articles in the dry goods way numerous to insert, with a few pair of 11 and 12 quarter double rose blankets.

MICHAEL & B. CURRAN.
B. The subscribers to the Cyclopaedia requested to call for the 8th vol. and those who have not got the 6th and 7th vols. are respectfully requested to come and get them, for as they are more punctual in taking them it will not be convenient for us to continue the agency any longer, as it inconveniently occupies more capital than we are contented for.

LOST,
ON Friday last, between Col. Maynard's and Gambrell's tavern, a SADDLE BRIDLE, enclosed in a new linen bag, the person delivering the same to Doctor [Name], in Annapolis, or Mr. JOHN WELCH, of the Black Horse, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS.

NOTICE.
THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.
JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.
November 23, 1808.

HONEST POLITICIAN.
A FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICIAN for sale, at this office.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, February 15.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

SENATE, Feb. 2.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

THE committee on the several memorials from the people of a number of towns in this state, praying the interposition of the legislature in their behalf, in the present situation of our public affairs, made a report in part.

After an able and highly interesting preamble, the committee recommended the passing of the following Resolves and Act:

RESOLVES.

Resolved, That the act of the congress of the United States; passed on the 9th day of January, in the present year, for enforcing the act laying an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, is in the opinion of the legislature, in many respects unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and not legally binding on the citizens of this state. But notwithstanding this opinion, in order finally to secure a certain and permanent relief, it is earnestly recommended to all parties aggrieved by the operation of this act, to abstain from forcible resistance, and to apply for their remedy, in a peaceable manner, to the laws of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That a suitable memorial be prepared, and immediately forwarded to the congress of the United States from this legislature, expressing their opinions and feelings, on the several subjects of complaint, contained in the said petitions, and particularly urging the repeal of the said act of Congress, passed on the 9th day of January last.

Resolved, That the legislature of this commonwealth, will zealously co-operate with any of the other states, in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such amendments to the constitution of the United States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain protection and defence for commerce, and to give to the commercial states their fair and just consideration in the government of the Union; and for affording permanent security as well as present relief from the oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

Resolved, That the Hon. the President of the Senate, and the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be requested to transmit a copy of this report, and the resolutions thereon, to the legislatures of such of our sister states, as manifest a disposition to concur with us in measures to rescue our common country from impending ruin, and to preserve inviolate the Union of the States.

THE ACT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
An ACT to secure the People of this Commonwealth against unreasonable, arbitrary and unconstitutional searches in their dwelling-houses.

Whereas it is declared and provided in and by the fourteenth article of the Declaration of Rights of the inhabitants of Massachusetts, that "every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers and possessions, and that all warrants are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them is not previously supported by oath or affirmation."

And whereas, it is also provided in and by the fourth articles of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, that the rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. And it being the duty of the legislature to protect the citizens of this state against the infringements of their essential rights, and to provide effectually for the punishment of those who violate them—Therefore

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the declaration of rights and constitution aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling-house of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same, in the DAYTIME, to search the same house for any specie or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such

dwelling-house, and not having a warrant therefor, supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in the supreme judicial court, be sentenced by said court to pay a fine to the use of the commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of — dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common gaol of the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding — months, or either of the said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the declaration of rights and constitution aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling-house of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same, in the NIGHTTIME, being armed with any offensive or deadly weapon, to search the same house for any specie, or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufactures, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling-house, and not having a warrant therefor supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending, shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in the supreme judicial court, be sentenced by said court to pay a fine to the use of the commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of — dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common gaol in the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding — months, or either of the said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence; provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect, or in any manner impair, the remedy which any person might have had for damages in a civil action, if this act had not been passed.

The senate ordered 500 copies of the report, &c. to be printed, together with the new embargo law; and assigned Tuesday next, (this day,) 11 o'clock, for considering the report, which is long; being wanted to prepare the pamphlets, we are unable to publish the preamble this day.

From the National Intelligencer.

Letters have been received from Boston, which state, that an order had been received by the commandant at the fort from general Dearborn, instructing him to inhibit the passage of vessels; that considerable ferment had been excited by the order; that the masters of the ships in harbour determined to wear their colours half mast high; that this was done by all the captains except one, who raised his flag to the mast head; that he was waited upon by a deputation of mariners, who advised him that unless he struck his flag by a certain hour they would do it; that he persisted in his purpose until a large body of sailors boarded his vessel, seized him, pulled down and destroyed his flag; after which they conducted him to a remote part of the town and set him at liberty. The letters add, that the same body of sailors in parading the streets came across a tender to the fort, having on board fresh provisions for the garrison; which they immediately seized and threw into the river, declaring that as the fort cut off their supply of fresh fish, they would not permit the soldiers to have fresh meat.

We shall offer no comment on these occurrences, as fuller information may prove them, as we hope it will, altogether untrue or greatly exaggerated. Such has in fact been the fate of the greater part of the alarming rumours lately circulated.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Giles submitted the following resolution to the consideration of the senate, on Wednesday last—

Resolved, That the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, be repealed on the 4th day of March next, except as to Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies—and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with those nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the U. States, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or of the dominions of either of them.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for interdicting all foreign armed ships from the waters of the United States.

DELAWARE LEGISLATURE

In the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, the following Resolves were adopted, February 1st:

WHEREAS the measures pursued by the government of the U. States, have justly excited considerable interest in the U. States, and silence on our part might be construed into an approbation of those measures therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, that we do not approve the policy of those measures which have annihilated the commerce of the U. States, and brought distress and ruin on our own citizens, while at the same time we have done no injury to the enemies of our country; that we cannot approve the policy of an administration that does not act with impartiality and sincerity towards all foreign nations,

Resolved, That the people of the United States have a right freely to navigate the ocean, and to carry on a fair and honest commerce, and that we highly disapprove a policy that relinquishes those rights, or dares defend them.

Resolved, That we consider the embargo as a war measure, worse than futile; a measure injurious to ourselves, destructive to the best interests of the country, and evidently intended to be partial in its operation against the belligerent nations; and that it comes the United States, a great and gallant nation, to defend its rights in a manly, bold and efficient manner.

Resolved, That we consider the act to force and make more effectual an act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto," approved on the 9th January, 1809, by the president of the United States, as an invasion of the liberty of the people, and the constitutional sovereignty of the state governments.

Resolved, That it will be dangerous to the freedom of these states, to place at the disposal of the president of the United States a standing army of 50,000 volunteers.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the present embarrassed and unhappy situation of our country might have been avoided, if the administration had pursued the wise and prudent policy of the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

Resolved nevertheless, That we have the fullest confidence that the patriotism of the good people of the United States will induce them to submit to unwise and arbitrary law rather than resort to violence; and that they will use the remedy pointed out by the constitution for the evils under which they suffer rather than jeopardize the union of the state and the independence of their country, by an open opposition to the laws.

Resolved also, That the legislature and people of the state of Delaware feel no foreign partiality, and that they will defend their country from the aggression of every foreign foe.

Extract of a letter from a senator at Washington to a gentleman in Philadelphia dated February 3d.

"A bill has passed the senate this morning granting to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company 200,000 acres of land, to be paid for in the stock of the company at the usual rate the United States sell the land."

The Ohio in the last days of December rose to the height of 55 feet. From the partial accounts received, the destruction of property is apprehended to have been dreadful. It has never risen so high during the winter and but in a single instance for 20 years during the spring. [Nat. Intel.]

The scarcity of white oak staves in the Island of Jamaica has induced its inhabitants to find a substitute in the Mahoe wood, which answers very well except that it impregnates the liquor with a disagreeable taste.

The Santa Maria, however, is found to answer every purpose, and can be furnished at £ 15 per thousand. [Balt. American.]

We are credibly informed, that Mr. Coles, the president's private secretary, is to go out to France in the Mentor; and that lieutenant Read, of this city, goes to England in the Pacific. [Phil. Gaz.]

A letter has been received by a gentleman in this place, from the captain of the British frigate Guerrier, in which it is stated that Martinique had surrendered to the British, and that Guadaloupe was invested. [Norfolk Ledger.]