

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1809.

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, June 21, 1809.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.
PASSED JUNE SESSION, 1809.

Further additional supplementary act to an act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the fourth day of July next, the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several supplementary acts thereto, so far as they relate to the provisions contained in the acts of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at the last session, chapters nineteen, one hundred and fifteen, being further amendments to the act to which this is a further additional supplementary act, shall be read, considered and taken, to be wholly repealed and annulled.

Act to alter the thirty second and thirty seventh articles of the constitution and form of government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the resignation or removal out of this state, the governor, it shall not be necessary to a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first meeting of the council for the time being, shall fill and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly, at which time a governor shall be chosen in the same heretofore appointed and directed.

BE IT ENACTED, That hereafter no person shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he is elected.

BE IT ENACTED, That so much of the thirty second and thirty seventh articles of the constitution and form of government, as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby abrogated and abolished.

BE IT ENACTED, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, at the next election of delegates, in the session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be read and considered, and shall constitute and be a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

REPORT

The Secretary of the Treasury to both houses of Congress.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report—

The neat revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1807, amounted, as appeared by the annual statement, to dolls. 16,060,000. A correct statement of that revenue for the year 1808 cannot be prepared at this time, but may be estimated, as will appear by estimate A, to about 10,270,000.

The revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the first quarter of this year, did not much exceed one million of dollars, and although considerable importations are expected from Great-Britain and the Indies during the last six months of the year, yet, considering that there will be arrivals from China and the East-Indies, the situation of the commercial interests of the U. States with the rest of the world, it is not probable that the revenue accruing during the year 1809, will exceed that of the year 1808.

The specie in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1808, amounted to 13,846,717 52 cents, and the receipts during the three months of that year, as appears by the statement, to 3,586,316 99 cents.

The disbursements during the same period amounted, including 6,105,000 dollars for the reimbursement of the principal of the debt, to 7,491,339 79 cents.

Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1809, of 9,941,694 72 cents.

17,433,034 51

The cash in the hands of collectors and receivers, and the out standing revenue bonds, amounted, on the 1st January, 1809, to 9,880,000

From which deducting for the expenses of collection and for the drawbacks payable during the year 1809, 3,000,000

Leaves for the probable receipts of the year 1809, exclusively of the inconsiderable sums which may be received on account of the revenue accruing during that year, a sum of 6,880,000

Making together, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1809, of 9,941,000

16,821,000

An aggregate of 16,821,000 dollars applicable to the expenditure of this year. The expenses of the year 1809, are in conformity with the existing appropriations, estimated at 14,500,000 dollars, consisting of the following items:

Civil list (including the expenses of this session of congress) miscellaneous expense and foreign intercourse, 1,342,000

Military and Indian Departments, viz.

Appropriation for the army and Indian departments, 2,765,000

Ditto for fortifications, 475,000

Arms and military stores, 550,000

Naval department, this year's appropriation, 2,915,000

Public debt (1,547,000 dollars of the appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars for the year 1809, having been paid in advance in the year 1808, in order to effect the reimbursement of the whole of 8 per cent. stock) 6,453,000

14,500,000

It must, however, be observed, that the estimate of the sums payable in the course of this year on account of drawbacks is conjectural, and that the exportations, particularly of colonial produce, would, if the restrictions laid by the continental powers of Europe on neutral commerce were removed, produce a much greater defalcation in the neat receipts into the treasury, than the sum assumed in the preceding estimate. In order to guard against any inconvenience arising from that contingency, and for the purpose of keeping always a moderate sum in the treasury, it may be necessary to borrow a sum equal to the amount of the principal of public debt which will be reimbursed during the year, and which will exceed three millions of dollars.

By the 10th and 19th sections of the act making further provisions for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt, passed on the 3d March, 1795, the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorized from time to time to borrow, and the bank of the United States to lend, sums equal to the reimbursements of the public debt. But some doubt having arisen whether the powers vested by those two sections are applicable to the new six per cent. stocks issued by virtue of the act of February 11, 1807, in exchange for the old six per cent. deferred and three per cent. stocks, it is desirable that the authority should be expressly extended by law to that case. And no other provision seems necessary for the public service of this year.

It would be premature to attempt at this time an estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the year 1810. It is sufficient to observe that, although the receipts may exceed those of the present year, it is highly improbable that they should be equal to the expenditures of that year, which, unless the military & naval establishments should be reduced, will amount to sixteen millions of dollars, but it is believed that the revenue will, after that year, be adequate to the discharge of the annual expenses. All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.
Treasury Department, June 1, 1809.

The conduct of col. Burr was said to have excited the suspicion of the British government. He was therefore ordered off, and sailed for Gottenburg. [North Am.]

A new schedule of duties was under the consideration of the British parliament early in May, by which the duties on American produce will be considerably advanced, particularly cotton.

SPEECH

OF EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,

Governor of Maryland, on Friday, the 9th inst. after he had taken the oath of office required by the Constitution:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

IT might betray a want of candour on my part, were I to refrain on this occasion from an expression of the gratification I feel at being elected governor of this state, by so general a vote of its representatives—accept then, gentlemen, my sincere acknowledgments for the confidence reposed in me. I am well aware, gentlemen, that the duties assigned to the office of governor are neither complicated nor numerous, and that no uncommon talents are necessary to discharge them; this to be sure is a consideration neither flattering to pride nor to ambition, but is pleasing to me, in as much as it leads me to hope that it is within the compass of my feeble abilities to discharge them with fidelity, and with justice to the state. I am also well aware, gentlemen, that in discharging the duties, I may fall under the displeasure of some, and perhaps many, prejudiced and interested persons. But as I firmly trust that in my conduct I shall be governed by the solemn oaths I have just taken in your presence—I shall hope for the approbation of all good men, and shall fear less to meet the powers of the wicked and designing.

It may not be improper at this time, gentlemen, to prevent misunderstanding, and perhaps misrepresentation, to make a declaration of my political tenets. If in this digression I am in error, I must trust, gentlemen, to your liberality to pardon it. I profess myself to be a democratic republican, and in my present station it shall be my pride and care to advance the happiness, and to protect inviolate the sovereignty, of the state and people: That my political conduct, in future, will not be marked, as it heretofore has been, by some aberrations from what some too zealous partisans may consider the rule of party, I cannot nor will not promise—the principles of real republicanism, and of course the principles of truth and justice, shall guide me in my conduct; nor can it be expected, when conscientiously discharging my duties, under the impositions of a solemn oath, that I should commit myself to the direction of any party or set of men, however respectable, however praiseworthy. It shall be my pride, gentlemen, with my limited powers, to unite with you and the other branches of the government, to advance the prosperity and harmony of the state—and may it be the lot of our happy country, to enjoy for ages to come the blessings and comforts that it hath pleased Providence heretofore to bestow upon us.

Legislature of Maryland.

The following letter was read in the House of Delegates on Saturday, the 10th inst. and ordered to be placed on the journal.

Annapolis, June 8, 1809.

SIR,
I RECEIVED your letter of this date and note the contents. By an inspection of the public property at the government-house, and the furniture which is there, that part of the resolution will be answered by an inspection of my account rendered last winter, so far as the money appropriated was at that term applied; I beg leave to refer to that account; some accounts, to the amount about thirty dollars, have been since paid, and the balance of the appropriation is in my hands unexpended. I had contracted with a gentleman of Kent to furnish materials, and to enclose the garden, but I know not in what forwardness the materials are, or indeed that he has commenced their preparation. The money in my hands I am prepared to pay into the treasury. The particulars of the account, amounting, I suppose, to about thirty dollars, I will prepare as soon as possible.—The high prices of sheeting and table linen induced me to use my own, which I intended to have purchased had I not resigned my office.

I am, Sir, your Obt. Servt.
ROBERT WRIGHT.
Clement Dorsey, Esq.

The sloop of war, the Enterprise, will sail without delay from the port of New-York for Holland, and will be stationed off the Texel, to afford information to the commanders of the merchant vessels of the United States, as to the ports of Holland and of the North of Europe to which they may safely proceed with their cargoes. [Nat. Intel.]

DIED, at New-York, on the 8th inst. after a tedious illness, Mr. THOMAS PAINE.

Foreign.

VIENNA, APRIL 12.

Address of the Archduke Charles to the German Nation.

"HIS majesty the emperor of Austria forced to take up arms, because the French emperor will not tolerate the existence of a state which does not acknowledge his supremacy of power, nor stoop to become subservient to his views of conquest; because he requires that Austria shall renounce her independence, unbend her energies, and surrender at the conqueror's discretion; because the armies of the emperor of France, and of his dependent allies advance against Austria with hostile views.

"The forces of Austria have risen for self defence and self-preservation at the nod of their monarch: I am leading them on against the enemy, to prevent the certain attack prepared against us.

"We pass the frontiers not as conquerors, not as enemies of Germany; not to destroy German institutions, laws, customs and manners, and impose foreign ones; not to appropriate to ourselves the property of Germany, or to sacrifice her children in distant wars, carried on to destroy and subjugate foreign nations. No; we fight to assert the independence of the Austrian monarchy, and to restore to Germany the independence and national honours which are due to her.

"The same pretensions which now threaten us have already proved fatal to Germany. Our assistance is her last effort to be saved. Our cause is that of Germany. United with Austria, Germany was independent and happy; it is only through the assistance of Austria that Germany can receive happiness and independence.

"Germans! Consider your destruction. Accept the aid we offer, and co-operate with us for your salvation. We demand from you no exertions, but such as the war for our common cause requires. Your property and your domestic peace are secured by the discipline of our troops. The Austrian armies will not oppress nor rob you; they respect you as brethren, chosen to fight jointly with us, for your cause and ours. Be worthy of our respect; such Germans only as forget themselves are our enemies.

"Depend on my word, which I have more than once pledged, and redeemed, to save you! depend on the word of my emperor and brother, which has never been violated.

"CHARLES, Generalissimo."

MEMAU, APRIL 12.

Proclamation by the French general Davoust, to the Army of the Rhine.

SOLDIERS!

His majesty the emperor of Austria commenced hostilities on the 8th inst. This was announced by his generals in chief on the 9th. They have taken up arms. The orders of the day delivered to the Austrians are merely the effusions of scurrility. This is not the way to attack the soldiers of the emperor Napoleon. They threaten to overwhelm us with defeat and disgrace, upon the plains of Ulm and Marengo. Your conduct will shew what right they have to make use of these threats. Soldiers, our beloved sovereign, when he was first consul, offered peace; the emperor of Austria refused it. Marengo compelled him to accept of terms. The English broke the treaty of Amiens. Our sovereign had collected his army on the French coast, and the emperor of Austria availed himself of that juncture, and without any previous declaration of war, violated the territory of our allies and threatened ours. Ulm compelled the enemy of our sovereign again to make peace. In the present instance the emperor of Austria has threatened to invade France without the least provocation, and has placed between the two nations a barrier which has actually commenced. The directors of the Austrian cabinet have a very great interest in the result of their libellous scurrilities. Woe be to those who may dare to disseminate them, and by these means excite disturbance; the prompt execution of military law will be the inevitable consequence.

Soldiers, in spite of those libellous reproaches, Germany has done honour to your discipline and good conduct. You do not make war against the inhabitants, those unfortunate sacrifices to the views of the house of Austria, whose ambition has stained so many pages of history with blood, and whose arrogance has again excited such agitation among the nations.

A soldier of Napoleon must not only be free from censure, but without fear. If there are any of a contrary character in our ranks,