

LAWS OF MARYLAND, PASSED IN THE SENATE, 1809.

As it is to be the mode of electing senators to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the electors or senators hereafter chosen to represent this state in the senate of the United States shall be elected by the joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, and that the person or persons qualified as the constitution of the United States directs, having a majority of the votes of all the attending members in both branches of the legislature, shall be declared as duly elected.

And be it enacted, That one of the senators shall be always an inhabitant of the eastern and the other of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That the commission of such senators shall be granted and executed in the form and manner heretofore usually practised.

An Act to confirm certain acts of justices of the peace who hold or have held offices under the general government.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the official acts of any justice of the peace in this state, when at the time he acted was such, shall be valid under the government of the United States, shall have the same effect and operation as if such justice of the peace had not been an officer under the government of the United States.

An Act to abolish all that part of the constitution which permits certain citizens of Maryland to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no person residing in the city of Annapolis shall have a vote in the county of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the said county, and all that part of the constitution which enables persons holding fifty acres of land to vote in said county, be and is hereby abolished; provided nevertheless, that if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the said territory after such confirmation, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this act and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with, this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

A Further Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to this general assembly, by the memorial of the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that the capital of the said bank hath lately increased to more than two millions of dollars, and will probably, in a short time, amount to two millions five hundred thousand dollars; that in consequence of this increase much difficulty is experienced in employing the whole of the capital, and that by failing it to remain inactive considerable injury must necessarily result to the stockholders: And whereas the said president and directors have prayed that their charter may be so altered as to authorize a portion of the capital to be laid out in the purchase of the public debt of the United States, or in stocks of some of the chartered banks in the United States, therefore,

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, for the time being, whenever they may conceive that the interest of the stockholders will be thereby promoted, to lay out a portion of the capital of the said bank in the purchase of the public debt of the United States, or stock of any chartered bank in the United States, and the same to hold, transfer, use and employ, for the general benefit of all the stockholders in the said bank, in proportion to their respective shares and interest in the same, any thing in the original charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath are deprived of a full participation of the rights of citizenship, owing to their solemn affirmation not being admitted as a qualification to serve as jurors, therefore,

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those

called Menonites, Tinkers and others, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmations as a qualification as jurors, except in criminal cases that are capital, and upon petitions for freedom, in the manner that they have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

3. And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony that they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel Harrison, Samuel Harrison, of Richard, Thomas Fongue, Charles A. Warfield, William Stewart, Richard Merriken, Charles Waters, Benjamin Allen, Galloway Watkins, Francis Cromwell, Osborn Williams, Henry Childs, James H. Marriott, Richard G. Stockett, Edward Hall, of Isaac, George White, Charles Stewart, Charles G. Dorley, Samuel Gisher, Isaac Dorley, Henry Woodward, Augustine Gambrell, Joseph Sands, John S. Bell, Samuel C. Watkins, Joseph Watkins, Vachel Burgefs, Thomas Sellman, Richard Mackubin, Thomas Worthington, junior, Lyde Griffith, Thomas Norris, Joseph Jenifer, Oliver Cromwell, Henry Evans, James Sanders, Joseph Harwood, John James, Isaac Warfield, Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas, Nicholas Worthington, of Thomas, John Brice, senior, capt. Samuel Gisher, Beal Warfield, of Benjamin, Charles W. Dorley, Caleb Lawrence, Samuel Howard, of Samuel, Archibald Dorley.

LEVY COURT.

Galloway Watkins, Francis Cromwell, James H. Marriott, John Sprigg Belt, Thomas Sellman, Richard Mackubin, Isaac Dorley.

ORPHANS COURT.

James Mackubin, Jonathan Sellman, Leonard Sellman.

Report of the Director of the Mint.

Mint of the U. States, Jan. 1, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honour of laying before you a report of the operations of the mint for the last year.

From the treasurer's statement herewith transmitted, it will appear, that during this period there have been issued from the mint, of gold coins in half eagles, 33,875 pieces, amounting to 166,875 dollars; of silver coins, in half dollars and dimes, 1,450,520 pieces, amounting to 767,076 dollars; and of copper coins, in cents, and half cents, 1,377,439 pieces, amounting to 8,001 dollars, 52 cents, making in the whole, two millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four pieces of coin, amounting to eight hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars, fifty-three cents.

The supply of bullion is still abundant, nor is there any apprehensions of a deficiency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. PATTERSON.

James Madison, President of the U. States.

A circumstance of a singular nature has occurred in the legislature of North-Carolina, during its present session. A person of the name of John Cary, had been elected a member of the house of commons from the county of Pasquotank. He was much opposed at the time of election, on account of a crime alleged against him, of a nature too indecent to be here inserted; he was however elected. The house of commons, conceived that body degraded by such a member, and by a resolution expelled him; of course a writ was issued for a new election, and strange to relate he was re-elected, and appeared again in the house on the 20th of this month; on motion he was that very day again expelled from the house, 68 to 28.

[Norfolk Ledger.]

On Friday last, the legislature of Delaware elected Outerbridge Horsey, Esq. attorney-general of that state, to fill the vacancy in the senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of Samuel White, Esq.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Lisbon, dated 9th of Dec.

"Flour is still dull, the last sales were made at 9 1-2 dollars. I think it would have risen, had it not been for some news circulating here of the Spaniards declaring war against us. It is impossible to say what effect this will have on American commerce."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cantonment, Mount Dearborne, December 18th, 1809.

The president having thought proper to require the presence of the general at the seat of government, and to confer the command of the troops and posts within this territory and that of Orleans on brigadier-general Hampton, he is to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

In taking leave of this detachment of the army of his command, the general would deny his feelings and forget his duty, if he failed to acknowledge the worth which composes it. The companion of their afflictions and a spectator of the ravages they have experienced, more terrible than those of the sword, he has participated in their sufferings, has mingled in their sorrows, and bears testimony to their fortitude; which is the best guarantee for their good conduct in circumstances more congenial to the pride, spirit and ambition of a soldier, should they ever occur.

In retrospecting the past and contemplating the future, the desire to share the destinies of this corps was a natural one, but the national executive has determined otherwise, and the pain inseparable from the occasion is sensibly alleviated by the reflection, that the command has been assigned to an approved officer of experience and capacity, who knows how to make the most of the means confided to him, and whilst he distinguishes merit, will enforce duty, and administer justice with an even hand.

The general has naught to offer his brethren in arms, but his wishes, and his prayers for their fame and happiness, and the wish to accompany them through every scene of life.

He leaves them with a single request: Persevere in that harmony which is without example in a corps of equal strength under similar trials; and be ready at an instant's notice to devote your lives to the cause of your country.

JA: WILKINSON.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Natchez, Dec. 17th, 1809.

The troops will be under arms at noon tomorrow, to receive and be introduced to brigadier-general Hampton.

The corps will fall in according to seniority and close near the centre, allowing very narrow intervals. The music to be equally divided to the flanks. The troops at open order and dressed with precision. The battery on the right loaded, and with lighted matches. When the generals appear the battery will be opened, and fire a national salute.

The generals will approach the centre of the line. At fifty paces the troops will present arms by word from the commanding officer, and the music will beat while the generals march to the right and return to the left. The music will then cease and the troops come to the right about. The generals will turn to the left flank, pass up the rear, turn to the right flank and take post opposite the centre. The troops will then resume their front and close ranks. The line will break into columns by platoons on the right, wheel and pass the generals in common time. Resume their ground and form the line. The general order will then be read, after which the officers will be called to the centre and introduced. They will then resume their stations. The battery will fire another salute, and the parade will be dismissed.

JA: WILKINSON.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a gentleman in Alexandria.

"I have received letters from Martinique and St. Croix up to the 25th Dec. The expedition has gone against Guadaloupe—that previous thereto two French frigates and a corvette had arrived at an open port and just time to land 700 men, when admiral Cochran attacked them and the battery, destroyed a frigate and three corvettes. The Melampus frigate had captured another corvette. On the French frigates passage out they fell in with H. B. M. frigate Juno, capt. Shortland, who engaged them and a corvette for 3 hours. Capt. Shortland was killed, and the Juno obliged to strike, being just ready to sink. She was immediately burnt by the French."

An attempt has been made to introduce MASQUERADE BALLS into the city of New-York. In consequence thereof the Common Council of that city have passed an ordinance prohibiting amusements of this kind in taverns and boarding-houses under very severe penalties; this species of amusement is very common among the circles of fashion in the several cities of Europe, and is very pernicious in depraving the morals of society, and to the honour of the people of this country every attempt to introduce masquerades into the U. S. has been fruitless.

[Balt. American.]

John Quincy Adams, Esq. has arrived at St. Petersburg.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, JANUARY 17.

THE bill authorizing the fitting out, arming and manning the frigates of the United States, was read in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

JANUARY 18.

Mr. Reed submitted the following resolution for an amendment of the constitution which was read for consideration:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following section be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States.

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept of any title of nobility from any prince or foreign state, such citizen shall thenceforth be incapable of holding any office of honour or profit under the United States."

Mr. Pope reported the bill for the improvement of the United States, by public roads and canals, with considerable alterations and amendments.

Mr. Bradley, from the committee appointed to consider the president's late message, reported, in part, a bill to engage a corps of volunteers for a short period in the service of the United States. By it the president is authorized to engage as volunteers the following companies, or portion of them, viz. From Vermont 20 companies, New-Hampshire 20, Massachusetts 20, Rhode Island 10, Connecticut 20, New-York 40, New-Jersey 20, Pennsylvania 40, Delaware 10, Maryland 20, Virginia 30, North-Carolina 30, South-Carolina 30, Georgia 20, Tennessee 20, Kentucky 30, and Ohio 10. Each company consist of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and not less than forty nor more than sixty privates.

FROM CADIZ.

Cadiz, Dec. 3, 1809.

This place is all in confusion; the emperor of France has notified to this city, that they suffer the ships of war now lying in the harbour to be taken away or destroyed by the British, that the whole moveable property of Cadiz shall be confiscated for the use of the French army. The public confederation great, for a desperate battle is said to have been fought, in which the Spanish army consisted of fifty thousand men, who were put to the rout with great slaughter by the French. The Spanish cavalry contributed to the defeat and destruction by their cowardice, as they were the first that fled, and in their flight broke down and trod to death their own infantry battalions. The Spanish general brought only about five thousand out of the field.

[The above we copied from the original letter of a citizen of Philadelphia, on board a Philadelphia vessel in the port of Cadiz. The battle referred to is probably that which we had some account before, as taken place at Ocana.]

[Luzerne.]

The Spanish ships of war at Cadiz are divided; a part lie above the city, and cannot be destroyed without the consent of the Spaniards—the other division lie below the city, and could easily be taken by the British, if the danger was imminent of their falling into the hands of the French. If the Spanish patriotic leaders mean to emigrate to South America, to establish an independent government, they will probably take the ships with them.

Zanesville, (Ohio.) Dec. 23.

Among many advantages with which this place can justly boast of by nature, it is not be improper to notice the fine prospect which this river affords us of fish, and rank it along with the most important of the different objects that combine together to render this place, at no distant period, equal if not superior, to any other in the State. The catching of fish has never been attended with as great success since the first settlement of this country, as his present season. Mr. Richard Reeve, in this place, in partnership with a Mr. Hahn, erected a fish pond in partnership, at the mouth immediately above the falls, by which means they caught, upon a moderate calculation, not less than eight thousand fish in the course of three nights, having previously caught, in the course of a month, not less than two tons, each family in town in more or less of the fish which nature has lavished on those waters, and which were obtained by those two gentlemen through the medium above mentioned. There have been several barrels caught at some distance above this, by means of a gill-net.