

the sheriff, coroner, or constable, (as the case may be) to release such person or persons from confinement upon that execution, or restore and deliver the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, to the person or persons against whom such execution may have issued, such person or persons giving to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) sufficient security for the poundage or other fees due upon any such execution; and provided, the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, were not sold before the said certificate was delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be.

3. And be it enacted, That the judge or justices, (as the case may be) before whom any judgment shall be confessed as aforesaid, shall within sixty days thereafter, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect, and a further sum of three dollars for every day that he shall continue such neglect after the expiration of the said sixty days, return the same to the clerk or register, (as the case may be) of the respective courts where the said judgment or decree was obtained, there to be recorded; and in case the confession of judgment under this act be on a judgment affirmed in the court of appeals of either shire, it shall be returned to the court of the county where the said judgment was originally obtained, upon which process of execution may be issued by the clerk of such court, returnable to the same, as upon other judgments rendered therein; for which recording such clerk or register shall receive as a fee eight cents; which said penalty may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt, or bill of indictment, in the county court of the county where the judge or justices shall reside.

4. And be it enacted, That from and after the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and at any time within one year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to sue out execution on judgment so as aforesaid confessed, or judgment so as aforesaid superseded, without suing out a *scire facias*, or being subject to further delay against the principal, his securities, or either of them, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. And be it enacted, That in any case in which a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property has been or shall be obtained in any court of equity, or court of law exercising equitable jurisdiction, within this state, no sale shall take place before the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, provided that the mortgagor or mortgagors, or those claiming under him, her or them, if of full age, or such of them as are of full age, shall annually, if required, pay or give bond to the mortgagee or mortgagees, his, her or their executors, administrators and assigns, with a security or securities to be approved of by the chancellor, one of the judges of the judicial district, or two justices of the peace of the county wherein the mortgaged premises may be, for one year's interest on the amount of the claim secured by such mortgage, which said interest shall nevertheless continue a lien upon said mortgaged property; and in case the said mortgaged property shall consist of personal goods and chattels, that a bond shall likewise be given, with security to be approved of as aforesaid, in the penal sum of twice the amount of the mortgaged debt, conditioned that such property shall not be wasted or concealed, but that the same shall be forthcoming upon any further order of said court.

6. And be it enacted, That as often as any creditor, or the executors or administrators of any such creditor, shall conceive himself or herself in danger of suffering from the insolvency of any security so as aforesaid to be taken by virtue of and under this act, he, she or they, may apply to the judge, justices or justice, (as the case may be) before whom the said confession was made; or in case of the death, removal, resignation, or disqualification of such judge, justices or justice, or either of the said justices, then to any other judge of the judicial district, or justices as aforesaid; and if it shall appear to the said judge, justices or justice, that the said application is well founded, he or they shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county where the person or persons having confessed such judgment may reside, requiring him, her or them, within a fixed reasonable time to be mentioned in such summons, to enter into another confession of the same judgment, with other securities to be approved of by said judge, justices or justice, (as the case may be) and upon proof of the failure or neglect of such person or persons to comply with the requisition in such summons contained, the said judge, justices or justice, (as the case may be) upon proof of the failure of compliance therewith; upon the delivery whereof to the clerk, or register of the court, where such confession of judgment was returned, or to a justice of the peace of the county where such judgment was superseded, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original judgment, his or their executors or administrators, may have and use the same proceedings thereon which might or could have been had if this act had never passed; provided always, that if after the expiration of the time mentioned in the said summons, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be entered into, and a certificate thereof obtained, such certificate shall have the same force and operation as it would have had under this act if no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made, and the said confession or judgment shall be returned and recorded in the same manner, and under the same penalties as are herein before prescribed.

7. And be it enacted, That in all and every case where the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree hath heretofore been obtained, have superseded, or shall supersede the same, in the manner prescribed by the original act to which this is a further supplement, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons to supersede the original judgment or decree in the manner pointed out by this act, and such confession shall operate as a stay of execution as well upon the said original judgment, as upon the said former confession.

8. And be it enacted, That if any judgment or decree as aforesaid, for a sum certain, which doth not purport to carry interest on the money or tobacco for which the same was obtained, shall be stayed by reason of any confession as aforesaid, such sum shall bear interest from the date of such confession; and it shall and may be lawful for the party who may hereafter sue out execution on said confession of judgment, or the original judgment on which such confession was made, to compel payment of interest on the said sum of money, or tobacco, from the date of the said confession, by endorsing on the execution, his claim of interest from the time when the said confession was entered into, and the sheriff, coroner, or constable, (as the case may be) shall levy such interest accordingly.

9. And be it enacted, That no distress for rent shall be made until the expiration of the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, provided the tenant or tenants enter into bond to the landlord or landlords, his, her or their executors or administrators, with such security, and in such penalty, as two justices of the peace of the county wherein the lands or tenements, for which said rent may have accrued, are situated, shall approve of, conditioned for the payment of the sum due on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, with interest thereon from the time the said rent became due; and the said bond, so as aforesaid taken, shall be retained by the justices of the peace taking the same, to be by them delivered to the person or persons to whom the rent is or may be so as aforesaid due; and in case any distress for rent shall be made before the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, if the persons so as aforesaid distressed, shall enter into bond in manner aforesaid, the justices so as aforesaid taking the said bond, shall grant a certificate thereof to the person or persons so as aforesaid distressed, and the said certificate, being delivered to the officer making the distress, on his being paid, or security being given for the fees incurred by the said distress, the officer making the said distress shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to return and deliver the

goods and chattels to the person or persons so distressed; provided always, that when the rent reserved and contracted to be paid by the terms of the contract, shall consist of a specific proportion or share of the growth or product of the land, or other thing, rented to, and occupied by, such tenant, such contract, rent or tenant, shall not be considered as coming within the purview of this act, or be in any manner operated upon by the same.

10. And be it enacted, That if any person, or the executors or administrators of any person, to whom any such bond shall be executed, shall conceive him, her or themselves in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of security in such bond, it shall and may be lawful for him, her or them, to apply to the two justices of the peace before whom the said bond was executed, or upon the death, removal, or disqualification of the said justices, or either of them, then to any other two justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, who may, if they deem the said application well founded, cause a notice under their hands and seals, to be served upon the person or persons, their executors or administrators, by whom the said bond was given or left at his, her, or their last place of abode, requiring him, her or them, within a fixed reasonable time thereafter, to enter into a new bond, with other security, to be approved of by said justices, and upon neglect or failure to comply with the said requisition, then it shall and may be lawful for the said person, or his executors or administrators, to whom the said bond was executed, to sue immediately on the said bond, and to distress for the rent for which the same was given, in the same manner as he, she or they might or could have done before the passage of this act.

11. And be it enacted, That in the case of a judgment on which execution has been stayed under any former law of this state, the original defendant or defendants in such judgment shall not have or be entitled to any benefit of the provision of this act, unless the said defendant or defendants shall enter into bond, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be, to indemnify the securities under such former supersedeas; provided always, that this provision shall not extend to any case where said defendant or defendants shall produce to the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be, the assent in writing, of the securities on the former supersedeas, their executors or administrators, to the said defendant or defendants entering into a new supersedeas under this act; and in any case of a bond entered into under any former law of this state to stay proceedings under a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property, and in any case of bond heretofore entered into to stay proceedings under a distress for rent, the mortgagor, his heirs, executors or administrators, or the tenant or tenants, their executors or administrators, shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act without the assent, in writing, first had and obtained, of the mortgagee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or of the landlord, his executors or administrators, as the case may be, unless the securities under any former bond entered into are indemnified with security to be approved of by the chancellor, judge or justices, as the case may be.

12. And be it enacted, That if after the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, the tenant or tenants, or any person claiming by, through, or under him, her or them, shall hold and occupy the lands or tenements, for the rent due for the occupation whereof bond hath been given as aforesaid, that then and in that case the landlord or landlords, his, her, or their executors or administrators, may proceed to distress for the same, in the manner that he, she or they, might or could have done before the passage of this act.

13. And be it enacted, That the following fees shall be allowed to each of the said justices for services performed under this act: For taking bond, twelve and an half cents; for issuing summons, six and one fourth cents; for supersedeas, twelve and an half cents; for every certificate, six and one fourth cents.

14. And be it enacted, That no attorney shall be entitled to collect by execution any fee or fees now due, or that may hereafter become due, during the continuance of this act, provided the same shall be superseded in the same manner that

judgments and decrees are to be superseded by this act.

15. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be taken or understood to prevent persons from superseding of judgments in conformity to pre-existing laws of the state, if they shall prefer so to do.

16. And be it enacted, That the act, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, passed December session eighteen hundred and thirteen, be and the same is hereby repealed.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 25, 1815.
IMMENSE!
Married, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, John T. Stoddert, esq. of Charles county, to the amiable and engaging Miss Elizabeth Gwinn, of this city.

ORDINATION.
Ordnained at Easton, on Saturday 20th inst. to the order of Priesthood, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, the Rev. Mr. Noble Young, of Prince-George's, Maryland, and the Rev. Mr. William Wickes, of Wilmington, Delaware.

With what appearance of confidence will the great high priests of Democracy be able this year to enforce their doctrines upon the people?—British influence and toryism can no longer be called to their aid, and the subject of impressment, and the principles of blockade, having been abandoned by the president, they will hardly dare to introduce them. Driven then, as they are, from these grounds, which at one time appeared to furnish an inexhaustible theme for declamation, we know not to what hold they will next fasten themselves.— Surely not to the wisdom, and prudence, and firmness, of Mr. Madison in conducting the war, for until near its close, every arrangement and every movement was marked by incapacity and folly. If by any chain of reasoning they are able to shew that the war has been accompanied by those numerous blessings, which can overbalance its evils, and that the objects for which it was declared have all been obtained, they may make proselytes to their doctrines, but until they can make such impressions on the people, their efforts will be unavailing. To supply this want of argument, we anticipate the substitution of money, misrepresentation, and intrigue, and hence we see a necessity on the part of the people to be on their guard. They may soon calculate upon being assailed by all the virtues of the patriot Madison; by the splendid victories of a necessary and judiciously conducted war; by the abandonment, on the part of the British, of all those objects for which the nation was compelled to bleed and suffer; but the sophistry which must accompany these representations to the public, will be concealed by a screen of so thin a texture, that the first glance will be sufficient to detect it. The state of the republic has been seen by all, and few have been so situated that they have not at times been made to tremble for her safety, and share a portion of the calamities, which had been wantonly brought upon her. If the people will always keep these things in mind, they need not fear the influence of democratic eloquence, for their orators are generally incapable of staggering under the weight of the subject. As they are fortified against any attempts at bribery or corruption, we do not anticipate much effect from the sum already raised, and which is said to be applied to this particular purpose.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the upper part of Anne Arundel county.
"After what has already been observed, I have still further to remark, that the democrats among us are very industrious in making their arrangements for the next electioneering campaign. From the manner in which they have commenced, and the great anxiety they frequently manifest for the success of their party, we have no reason to expect that they will have any thing undone which can even leave a remote tendency to advance their political machinations: I should feel myself no anxiety as to the result of our elections, provided I could see any ex-

ceptions on the part of the democrats to counteract their skill and craft. I can see no reason to suppose that any change will be made from want of activity or energy on our part. I can see no reason to suppose that any change should be brought about by bribery or corruption; for surely the war will produce an acknowledgment on the part of the British of those principles for which it was declared, and we have a load of taxes to which we would have been obliged for this unprofitable contest. I ought certainly to be up and doing for many an advantage may be taken by the adversary, unless we meet at a suitable time & in a proper manner. As all have felt the effects of Madison's policy, they know how to judge of it if they were allowed to consult their own minds; but you know what impressions are sometimes made by presentation and intrigue, and may be assured, that not a little of the object which democrats of Madison stamp seem now to have in view."

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.

On the 11th inst. the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut commenced their spring session in Hartford. On the day following His Excellency Governor Smith delivered the following speech:—
Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
You will accept my sincere congratulations on the restoration of peace between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. I shall not say with no remarks upon the particular provisions of the treaty. The silence of that instrument on all the alleged points of controversy furnishes its best comment, and unfortunately affords too many reasons to conclude that the red subjects of our war have not been more than a national calamity. Neither am I disposed to dwell on the multiplied evils which have resulted from a precipitate restoration of arms. The unprofitable contest over, and although its unhappy consequences must be long felt, we owe it to a Beneficent Providence, and our national independence, and the essential rights of the state governments are preserved. In reviewing, however, the state of suffering and dismay which thus improvidently brought upon our country, we shall recognize with just pride, the uniform gallantry of our seamen, as well as the intrepidity so generally displayed in the defence of our soil. The American People must perceive that if the principles of a virtuous policy be but them to engage in wars of conquest or ambition, still by a profuse use of the means which God has given them, they have little to apprehend from the assaults of any foreign power.

You will also reflect, gentlemen, with peculiar satisfaction on the unanimity and patriotism which the people of this state have manifested during a season of such extraordinary trial and perplexity. Firmly believing the war to have been necessary—possessing an extensive frontier continually exposed to ravages—a national squadron of waters soliciting protection, and of affording it—the expending of defence thrown upon the resources of the state, whose part in a very important respect was the same time called in question, it was under these and other circumstances, that our citizens faithfully discharged their duty to the confederacy and to themselves. And it ought to be acknowledged with devout gratitude, that numerous bodies of our troops successively employed for our protection, and amidst repeated conflicts with the enemy, so few have fallen by disease or the sword; & that withstanding the large and unexpected demands on the treasury, whose debt it is believed will be annually satisfied in the course of the following month, without extending upon the appropriated funds of the state.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the assembly, to conclude an arrangement with the general government, relative to the defence of the state, were without delay upon the spot assigned to them. Their report

before you. A principal object of the mission was, to facilitate the treaty of peace, and the consequent termination of the war, if it will not detain you by any objection on the ordinary business of the session. Our civil institutions, I should hope, can require no alteration or amendment. Our political reforms are indeed indispensable. But it is presumed few changes can be necessary in a system which has existed, with little variation, for nearly two centuries, the object of admiration abroad, and of affection at home. The condition of the treasury is probably such as that we may flatter ourselves the exigencies of the state demand no unusual addition to the revenue experienced from the national requisitions. The improvement of our finances by every practicable method short of increasing public burdens, is a subject which deserves, and will undoubtedly receive your attentive consideration.

Our joy at the return of peace is heightened by the reflection, that the whole community of civilized nations were at length allowed to partake of the same blessing; and we were entertained of a long and favorable not merely to the pursuits, of regular commerce, but to the interests and highest interests of mankind. Whilst indulging these hopes we are surprised with intelligence of a revolution, not less astonishing in manner of its accomplishment, than in its probable effect upon the tranquillity of the world. Whatever consequences may flow from events so extraordinary, it surely deserves this nation not to mingle in the commotions which are again agitating the Eastern Continent.— Separated from that theatre of discord by a great political as natural boundary, we should ill requite the bounty of Heaven by staking its precious gifts upon the issue of European contests. Having seasonably escaped from a war which, if it continued, must have involved us in these additional horrors, we shall find a more useful and honorable employment in cultivating the arts of peace, in cherishing and promoting a national spirit and character, in strengthening our union, and in endeavouring to bind up the deep wounds already inflicted upon our country.

JOHN COTTON SMITH,
General Assembly,
May Session, 1815.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.
New-York, May 22.
The Mediterranean squadron under the command of Com. Decatur, sailed from Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with a strong gale from N. W.

The U. S. frigate United States, completely dismantled, and is to undergo a thorough repair.

[Boston paper.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
Arrived yesterday, the British frigate Victoria, 40 days from London, with a valuable cargo of dry goods.

IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.
We have been favoured with the following particulars by an officer of the English, whose ships he left Paris last Thursday night, and upon whose information we are told we may implicitly rely:— From the moment Buonaparte fled in France he adopted a system of falsehood, asserting that his enterprise was known and favoured by England and Austria. How could I have escaped from the grasp of the English, whose ships hovered on every side, and whose commander was my daily companion? With Austria, he added, he had made a truce for twenty years—asserting that the Archduke, Charles was actually with him, and that the Empress Maria Louisa and the young King of Rome were on their journey to France. These statements he read every where, asserting in addition that the allies were not to see the Bourbons deprived of the throne, on account of their willingness to abolish the slave trade. Since his arrival at Paris he said he was more than once exclaimed, "he said, 'arrive trop trop!'—an exclamation which has been thus explained—that he ought to have reached his expedition until the month had gone home and put their eyes on a peace footing. At first he styled himself Empe-