

...the reign of Buonaparte... vessels belonging to the... brought under the hammer... no steps were taken to obtain indemnification for... and nothing about... was said even by... who some... upon subjects not... administration... was at liberty to rob... merchant when he... and to what amount he... and if the old proverb "si-... be true, the... of this country a-... But now, Mr. Madison... having sought a war with... for some years past, being a-... for the people of this coun-... shall penetrate the unjust policy... he has pursued towards that... and having proceeded so far... to place his popularity at... begins to blather... about Spanish spoliations... the whole class of licen-... editors in his pay through-... to do the same, in the... they did previous to the... with England; hoping thus to... the nation, and impose up-... the false notion, that we are... to war with Spain not for... of securing that part of... Florida unjustly taken from... to compel her to make com-... for American vessels cap-... by the British, on waters... her jurisdiction, as well as... taken by her cruisers when... was the ally of France. Hold... Madison, this won't do; the... won't succeed; the good peo-... of this country have recovered... the film dropt from... eyes during the late war with... every man can now see... to hasten pay the tax-gatherer... that freak, and every one is... to calculate what a similar one... Spain would compel him to... So you need not talk any far-... about Spanish spoliations, and... capture of the little Essex in... waters, for the subject you... in view is too well known... there was no honour lost with the... and much gained by the gal-... spirits who defended her; and... for the ship herself, as she was... much cut up in the action ever... of any spruce to the British... nobody cares any thing about... for our forests stand thou-... of stately oaks, which could... a very short time be hewed and... into larger ships, if you... would only take the trouble in your... affection for the navy, to re-... mend to the congress of the... the building of six or eight... of the size of the Washington or... berriere, which ever may best... your fancy. Do this, and you... be better prepared for war, ... justice and honour require it;... the courage and justice to give... to its rightful owners the portion... West-Florida you have seized, ... which you had no right to take and... are none to hold; prate no more a-... about Spanish spoliations, and keep... country at peace; lest like the an-... republics which once embellish-... of the world, by frequent wars the... of this nation be chang-... agriculture, commerce and the... neglected; the virtues which... distinguish us give place to... and corruption, and we dwindle... into insignificance, and leave to... the historian who records the re-

aspect, felicity and glory we enjoyed when Washington presided over the government, the melancholy duty of writing in the same volume, our degeneracy and ruin.

APPOINTMENTS By the Governor and Council.

Anne-Arundel County. Justices of the Peace. Samuel Harrison, of Rd. Thomas Tongue, William Stuart, Charles Waters, Charles Stuart, John S. Belt, Joseph Watkins, Thomas Sellman, Richard Mackubin, Thomas Worthington, jun. Oliver Cromwell, James Saunders, Joseph Harwood, Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. John Brice, sen. Samuel Howard, of Samuel, Archibald Dorsey, Philemon L. Chew, Abner Linticum, Caleb Dorsey, Anderson Warfield, James Mackubin, Horatio Ridout, William Brogden, Thomas Snowden, Col. Richard Dorsey, Joseph N. Stockett, Henry Maynadier, Brice J. Worthington, John Jones, Richard Owings, sen. Charles S. Ridgely, John Welch, of Ben. Larkin Hammond, Gerard Hopkins, of Richd. Baruch Fowler, John Linsted, Col. Thomas Hood, Samuel Ridgely of Chas. Samuel Owings, of Rd. William Sanders, Rezin Estep, Edward Pue, Nicholas Merriweather, Charles Fox, William P. Matthews, Charles D. Warfield, Larkin Dorsey, Edward Warfield, Louis Gassaway, Allen Dorsey, Poplar Springs, Ebenezer Thomas, Dr. M. Hammond, Daniel Murray, Thomas Furlong, John Thomas W. River, Robert Israel, Samuel Owings, of Thos. Augustine Gambrill, Joseph G. Harrison, John Scrivener, James Mackubin, jun. Walter Hammond, John Cord, Nicholas Worthington, of Jno. Henry Wayman, Daniel Warfield, Dr. Richd. G. Stockett, William G. Mellen, Charles A. Warfield, Gustavus Warfield, Henry Greene, Dr. Gerard H. Snowden, Henry Hammond, of Broad Neck, William Hall, Jas. Hunter, Philip W. Thomas, Frederic Harwood, John Tillard, Ricardo Pindell, John Eichelberger, Stephen Beard, Henry Evans, Thos. Owings of Saml. Jacob Waters, Jacob Williams, J. H. D. Lane.

Levy Court. Jacob Franklin, junior, Nicholas Worthington of Thos. Charles Waters, Daniel Warfield, Thos Worthington, jun. Daniel Murray, A. Gambrill.

Orphans Court. James Mackubin, Horatio Ridout, Richard Lockerman.

Allegany County. Justices of the Peace. John Reid, Jesse Tomlinson, John Shaw, Benjamin Tomlinson, John Rice, Thomas Cresap, William Hoyer, Nicholas Durbin, John Holtzman, Isaac Osmun, William Ashby, William Johnson, Henry White, sen. Nathaniel B. Magruder, Lenox Martin, John Burbridge, George P. Hinckle, John Scott, Charles F. Brodhag, James Tidball, George Robinett, of Nathan, Patrick McCarty, Thos. B. Crawford, Adam Siglar, Thomas Dawson, Thomas Wilson, jun. Jonathan Arnold, William Ridgely, John Simkins, Therman Frazee, Robert Newman, Elias Magers, Emanuel Custer, William Thistle, Crispin Oglebey, Samuel Walls, Joseph Cresap.

Levy Court. Joseph Cresap, John Tomlinson, David Hoffman, sen. James Tidball, John Folke, John Templeman, William Reid.

Orphans Court. Thomas Thistle, John Scott, Robert Newman.

LAW OF MARYLAND. December Session, 1815.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts. Whereas, some doubts are entertained, whether the original act, and the supplements thereto, to which this is an additional supplement, confer on the county courts a concurrent jurisdiction within their respective districts, in all cases with the court of chancery within this state; therefore, 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state, by virtue of the said original act, and the supplements thereto, are to all intents and purposes invested with all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that can or may be exercised by the chancellor of this state, whether the same be derived from the common law, or in virtue of any

statute or act of assembly heretofore passed.

2. And be it enacted, That in case any bill to compel the specific performance of any contract, shall be filed in any county court of a county in which the respondent or respondents do reside, (although the specific performance is to be executed in some other place,) the said court are hereby authorised to hold plea thereof, and to decree according to the equity of the case; and the said decree shall have the same force and effect as a decree of the chancellor could have had, and be enforced in the same manner; provided, that in case of a decree for the specific performance of a contract to convey real property lying in a different county, an office copy of such decree shall be first filed with the clerk of the county where such real estate may lie and be recorded.

3. And be it enacted, That when two or more respondents reside in different counties, the complainant or complainants may elect in which county to file his bill, and in such case, a duplicate subpoena or subpoenas shall issue to such county or counties wherein each respondent or respondents may reside, and the same proceedings may be had and enforced to compel the appearance of the party or parties, as if such respondent or respondents, respectively, resided in the county in which such bill may have been filed.

4. And be it enacted, That the said courts are hereby authorised and empowered to issue commissions, as well to take the answer or answers of any respondent or respondents, as also to take the deposition or depositions of any witness or witnesses, as well in the county wherein the bill of complaint may be filed, as also in any other county or counties where any respondent or witness may reside.

5. And be it enacted, That the several judges of the county courts of this state, are hereby authorised and empowered during the vacation of their respective courts, to grant injunctions, and also direct any rule, order or interlocutory decree, to be entered by the clerk, to bring any cause to a fair hearing; and such injunction, rule, order or decree shall have the same force and effect, and may be enforced in the same manner as if such rule, order or decree, had been entered during the regular terms of the said courts.

6. And be it enacted, That any person, other than the sheriffs, may serve a subpoena issuing from any of the county courts as courts of chancery, and upon proof made to the court, by affidavit, of the service of the said subpoena, (when the same has not been served by a sheriff) and upon the failure of the party to appear in obedience to such subpoena, or on his appearing and failing to obey any order or rule of the court, it shall and may be lawful for the court to issue an attachment against the party so failing, in the manner herein before directed, and to be served and returned by the sheriff, under the penalty herein before prescribed in cases of attachment.

7. And be it enacted, That when some of the defendants in any suit in equity, brought in any of the county courts of this State, reside out of the county in which such suit is brought, but within this State, that a subpoena or subpoenas may issue against such absent defendants, directed to the sheriff of the county in which such defendant shall reside, and it shall be the duty of such sheriff to serve and return such process according to the command thereof, and if the party summoned shall not appear, or appearing shall fail to comply with the order or rule of the court, process of attachment may issue against such party, directed to the sheriff of the county in which the said party shall reside, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to execute and in all things obey the command contained in the said process, and upon the failure of the sheriff to return any such subpoena or attachment or to produce the body of the party attached, or the return of the said attachment, the court from which such process issued, may fine the said sheriff any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and issue an execution therefor together with the costs thereon, directed to the coroner of the county in which such sheriff resides & returnable to the court of the last mentioned county court, and a short copy of the order of the court imposing such fine shall accompany the said execution, on which said order and execution such farther proceedings may be had as are now

authorised, where a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum issues from one county to another.

8. And be it enacted, That the county courts in their discretion, may appoint intermediate terms between the common law terms in the respective counties for the transaction of business on the equity side of the court, to which said terms, process shall be returnable, as well as to the stated terms of the court.

9. And be it enacted, That the act, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, passed at December Session, 1814, to which this is a further supplement, be and the same is hereby declared to be permanent.

10. And be it enacted, That every thing contained in the said additional supplement, repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

From the Fed. Gaz. of the 10th inst. SOMETHING LIKE A RUPTURE.

The Chevalier De Onis, Minister Penitentiary of the king of Spain, left the city of Washington yesterday, travelled in great haste to this place, where he remained last night, and departed early this morning by the York Road to the eastward. He appeared to be much dissatisfied, and, we understand, expressed in pretty strong terms his disapprobation of the treatment he had received in his official capacity; declaring his determination not to return to Washington. Report adds, that the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State have had, lately, several interesting personal conferences, which terminated suddenly, and not very satisfactorily, particularly to the Chevalier, on the evening previous to his departure.

READ AND REFLECT.

In the House of Assembly of this State on Wednesday last, only two days after a Council of Appointment had been chosen, and carried by the vote of one Peter Allen, a democratic committee of elections reported unanimously to the House, that this same Peter Allen, had no right to his seat, and recommended that it be vacated and given to Henry Fellows, which report was accepted without debate, and Mr. Fellows was qualified and took his seat accordingly. "Tell it not in Gath—Publish it not in the streets of Askelon!"

[N. York Ev. Post.]

From the Connecticut Spectator.

In the time of prosperity be joyful; but in the day of adversity consider.

A season of the year has overtaken us, when the most busy man in the community has leisure for observation and reflection. It becomes all to consider the important political events which have passed, during the current year, and to look back on our days of prosperity, and examine the causes which have produced such awful and afflictive reverse, in the situation of our country. Time was—no farther back than the years 98 and 9—when the people of this country were made to resent a LAND TAX, imposed on their property as an incipient measure towards an absolute government. A STAMP ACT was rendered odious, as being a British measure. A TAX on WHISKEY was decreed as oppressive on an industrious part of the community; and of these measures of revenue we were told they were quite unnecessary, as there was no justifiable object to which they could be applied. But let the farmer and mechanic now enquire, what equivalent he receives as a citizen of a free country, in return for 20 cts. per bushel on his SALT, and 20 cts. per gallon on his domestic distilled SPIRITS. We well recollect that when the domestic duties, or internal taxes, as they were called, were repealed, the advocates of the measure, in order to make the people believe they felt for the "MOUTH OF Labour," declared that the industry of our own citizens ought not to be burdened—the ingenuity of the mechanic and manufacturer ought not to be restrained. The tax on pleasure carriages was repealed, as was pretended, because they were made by Americans; and the understanding of the people was presumed to be so much, that they did not know that the consumer paid the duty. The same argument was made use of when the duty on Leaf Sugar was

repealed, the raw material was worked up by our own citizens.

It becomes us all to enquire, what we have got in return for these sacrifices?—O we have just concluded a "glorious war." We have defended our country from the invasion of the enemy. True, but what brought the enemy to our country? Have we obtained a single object for which the war was declared? Has the war procured the release of a single seaman? Has it established the principle that free ships shall make free goods? Has it terrified our enemy, so that he will never again dare to institute a paper blockade? Even before the war had continued two months, did not an opportunity offer for putting a safe and honorable conclusion to it? These inquiries are important; they concern every man in the community, as his own individual interest is respected; they do more, they concern his children after him, for whom he is bound to act, and to act wisely. Therefore in the day of adversity consider.

Great effects from trivial causes flow.

It appeared in evidence on Marshal Ney's trial, that his first excitement to the disloyalty which lost him his life, was an indignity which his lady received in a circle of old and new nobility. She had made a remark when an ancient Duchess, turning up her nose in contempt, hinted at the pretensions of upstarts sprung from a common soldier. This taunt was told to the Marshal by his lady, in tears; and he, instead of treating it as the ebullition of ignorance, folly and supercilious pride, or considering it a compliment to his talents, took it in high dudgeon, and swore to use his efforts to put an end to this boasted pride of ancestry.

At the commencement of the revolution, Marshal Ney was a private soldier; and speedily passed through the various grades, until Buonaparte created him Marshal of the empire, of which he was the 9th. He acquired immense wealth, which has not been confiscated.

[London paper.]

Washington, Feb. 13.

M. ONIS, the Minister of Spain, has departed hence on a visit to his family at Philadelphia. The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette is entirely misinformed, we believe, in regard to the motive of his absence, no rupture having taken place of the intercourse between him and this government, as far as we have heard.

Marshal Grouchy, who lately arrived at Baltimore from France, is at present in this city.

New-Haven, Feb. 6.

Before the Superior Court, sitting in this city, the notorious William Newman was, on Friday last, convicted of Burglary, and on the following day was sentenced, to three years imprisonment in New-gate.

Newman, the first night of his confinement in jail here, was strictly searched and then put in irons; yet he contrived to hide his famous little saw, so as to free himself before morning, by means of it, from his chains, then raised one or two of the floor planks, and braced them against the door. He likewise succeeded (no one knows how) in making a fire in the chimney. When he was visited in the morning by the keeper, &c. he threatened vengeance on any one who should attempt to enter; but when those without began to beat down the wall to gain admission, he condescended to remove the planks from the door, and submit to another search. He has repeatedly tarantized beholders by exhibiting his saw at a little distance; but every exertion to discover where he secretes it, though he has been stripped to the skin for the purpose, has proved fruitless. He is a prodigy in ingenuity and roguery.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Mr. Dennis Claude, to Miss Anne Jacob, all of this city.

NOTICE.

Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince George's county, at their next April term, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

Feb. 15, 1816. 2m.

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax will meet on the second Monday in March next, for the purpose of bearing appeals and making transfers.

By order, H. S. Harwood, Clk.