

And be it enacted, That the Chancellor or the county courts of this State, shall and may exercise and every the powers herein provided in all cases where an infant is seized of a reversion, and upon an estate for life, or upon the sale thereof, to order and adjudge the annual interest or such part thereof, as they deem equitable, to be paid or for such tenant for life, during his life.

AN ACT
to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such acts and parts of acts of assembly, except the act, entitled, "An act to authorize the several banks in this State to issue small notes for a limited time, and for other purposes," as would expire with the present session, be and the same are hereby continued until the twentieth day of November next, and until the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter.

HARTFORD, Feb. 17.
Honour to Com. McDonough.

His Honour the Mayor of the City of Hartford, having received from His Excellency the Governor of New-York, polite notice that circumstances had rendered convenient that the ceremony of delivering to Com. McDonough the sword voted to him by the State of New-York, should take place in this city, on Thursday the 13th inst. proceeded to convene the court of Common Council, who united with him in the appointment of a committee of arrangement to take measures for a general attendance of the citizens, respectively to receive the delegation commissioned for the delivery, and duly to honour the arrival of the Hero of Champlain.

Delegation from the State of New-York for the delivery of the Sword.

Adj. Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, Hon. Henry Seymour, of the Senate, Wm. A. Duer, Esq. of the Assembly Col. A. Lamb Aid to Gov. Tompkins James King, Esq. of Albany.

The delegation arrived on the evening of the 12th in an elegant sleigh, its box presenting the form of a beautiful barge, its stern having this inscription—

M'DONOUGH.
The morning of the 13th proved that the day was to be characterized by the extreme of cold; that did not, however, prevent a most zealous devotion to the occasion.

The Commodore was met in Westchester and escorted to Hartford by the governor's Horse Guards under the command of Maj. Buck, and by great numbers of our citizens, his arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells.

At 2 P. M. Commodore McDonough, escorted by the governor's foot guards commanded by Major Goodwin, by part of the committee of arrangement, and by military officers in uniform; and the Delegation from the State of New-York, escorted by the artillery, under the command of Capt. Roney—and city authorities; repaired from their respective lodgings to the elevated steps of the Phoenix Bank fronting the State House, that position favouring the curiosity of the greatest concourse of people witnessed in Hartford since the illumination of Peace.—The Commodore and the Delegates met, on the steps of the Bank, and the august ceremony commenced.—Mr. Duer, of the delegation, bearing in his hand the regu- lar medal of modest merit, uncovering, and approaching the Commodore, audibly and eloquently addressed to him the following encomium; presenting at the same time the reward of Heroism.

Address of the Delegation by Mr. Duer.

Commodore McDonough.

We are delegated by the Governor of New-York, to present the sword voted to you by the Legislature of the State, as a testimonial of the valour, constancy and skill which under a protecting providence enabled you to achieve the victory of Lake Champlain.

The splendid triumph obtained by the squadron under your command over a superior British force, has secured to you an imperishable name in the annals of the age. It has commanded the applause of distant nations, and called forth the gratitude of your fellow-citizens, whose sentiments we now convey to you, may

not appreciate more highly than the rest, your conduct on that memorable day; but as they were more directly benefited by your success, they feel, perhaps, more deeply the value of your services. At no period of the late eventful contest, were consequences so important dependent upon the fate of battles: A numerous and well appointed army of the enemy, composed of veteran troops, led by experienced generals, and flushed with recent conquest, penetrated our northern frontier; and by the aid of a formidable naval armament; threatened to advance into the bosom of our State. The storm of war was collected in one cloud, and its course directed to one point. In that awful moment of suspense, every hope was fixed upon your efforts to avert its fury and the most sanguine expectations of your country were more than realized. By a mastery position, you compelled the hostile fleet to approach your moorings to certain disadvantage. By the precision of your fire, the promptness of your manoeuvres, the discipline and spirit you had infused into your crews, and by your own undaunted and deliberate valour, you gained a victory as signal as decisive, and as important as any inscribed upon the naval pillar of your country.—You captured and destroyed almost the whole of the adverse squadron—you compelled the invading army to retreat—you saved our territory from rapine, our border dwellings from pillage; their inhabitants from banishment, captivity or death. Services like these cannot be repaid, nor can they be forgotten. Those of our fellow-citizens who, from the surrounding shores, were anxious spectators of the conflict, as they point to the theatre of your glory and their deliverance, will forever associate with the fame of the hero, the remembrance of a benefactor. In the presence therefore, of this brilliant concourse of the freemen of a sister State, and of the authorities of this respectable city, to whom we are so deeply indebted for their co-operation, accept, in the name of the people of New-York, this sword, as a token of their heartfelt admiration and the pledge of their lasting recollection of all they owe to you, and in thus executing the charge confided to us, we should not do justice to the feelings of the patriotic chief magistrate whom we have the honour to represent, were we on this occasion to omit the expression of his personal regard, his high sense of your gallantry, his gratitude for your meritorious exertions, and his fervent wishes for your temporal and eternal welfare.

Commodore McDonough's reply.

Impressed with a lively sense of the distinguished honour conferred on me by the Legislature of the State of New-York, in the presentation of this sword, I receive it with sentiments of the highest gratification and respect. The munificence of that State, so conspicuous on many occasions, justly entitles her to the high character which she sustains. None have experienced more of her liberality than myself; and I trust none have received it with more gratitude. To the citizens of Hartford, my sincere acknowledgments are due for the very prompt and handsome manner in which they have aided his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York, in the presentation of this sword. I beg his Excellency to accept the assurance of my highest respect and esteem.

Address to the audience, by Mr. Duer.

It is impossible fully to express our obligations to this numerous assembly of fellow citizens—to the authorities of our sister State, who are here present, and to the Magistracy and inhabitants of the City of Hartford in particular—for the liberality and spirit with which they have assisted us to honor the gallant officer who has chosen his abode amongst them. We shall feel it our duty to make such a report of it, to the Executive Authority of our State, under whose commission we have acted, as the occasion demands.

The ceremony ended, a spontaneous and universal burst of acclamation rent the air—*Hail Columbia*, from an excellent band, bearing away its echoes.

The procession now formed to escort the Commodore, and the Delegation, to Morgan's, the place of approaching festivity.

Order of the Procession.

1 Artillery—2 two Marshals—3 The Commodore—4 The Delegation—5 Judges of the Superior Court—6 Clergy—7 Mayor of this City—8

Aldermen of the Common Council—10 Sheriffs—11 Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of this State—12 Attorney General and Collector of the United States—13 United States Officers—14 Civil Authority of this State—15 Citizens generally—16 abreast—16 Officers in Uniform—17 Two Marshals—18 Foot Guards.

Returned to Morgan's, the Assembly Room and other apartments constituted the theatre of sociability for the Commodore, the delegation, and the citizens, among whom were the clergy of different denominations. At 4 P. M. when some hundreds crowded to overflowing the long dining room tastefully decorated with joyful evergreens, and splendidly hung round with National pictures and heroic names.

The entertainment was sumptuous.

President of the Day.
Hon. JONATHAN BRACE, Mayor.
Vice President.
JOHN RUSSELL, Esq.

The newspapers of Rome give the following account of a murder perpetrated in that city.—The assassin is Thomas Borzoni, an ecclesiastic. Condemned to exile for a robbery, he conceived the idea of assassinating a priest named Dominique Valdamrine, his maid-servant, and a young man who lived in the same house, and taking all the money he was in hopes of finding. The assassin had been treated with the greatest kindness by this ecclesiastic. One evening he went to his house, armed with a poniard, told him he was condemned to exile that he was pursued by the police officers, and solicited of him an asylum for the night, promising to quit Rome the next morning. The good old man granted his request. In the night the assassin rose with the intention of committing the crime, but the feelings of humanity and friendship got the better of him, and he renounced his plan, and returned to bed.

Next morning, having thanked the generous but imprudent old man, he departed; but in the course of the day repenting of his weakness, he returned in the evening to the priest's house, and obtained again, under a different pretence, leave of passing the night there, the enormity of his crime again stopped his criminal arm, and he went away the next morning without having perpetrated it. During this day he again repented of his weakness, and to steel his heart, had recourse to drinking. He returned to the house of the astonished ecclesiastic, who not suspecting any personal danger, was soon induced, by the artful address of this wretch, to grant him again his wish.

About the middle of the night he lighted his lamp, placed it in the room of his guest, cut his throat and stabbed him in the breast, without his victim uttering a cry. He then went to the bed of the maid-servant, and though he stabbed her in five places with his poniard, she still had strength to escape from the murderer, and ran to the room of her master: but seeing him welltering in his blood, she hid herself under the bed, but this monster dragged her from it by the hair, and stabbed her without mercy. He then gathered together the property of his victims, slept a short time in a chair, and went to a friend of his in the city. It was at his friend's that he was apprehended; he has been tried and sentenced to be degraded from the ecclesiastical functions, and his head struck off.

London paper.
From the Montreal Sun. [TRANSLATION.]
We have again to record a scene of horrid murder and carnage. We thought, however, of having exhausted this terrible subject, by the accounts that have already been published relative to the transaction in the North West. New crimes have been committed. "And do they think Heaven will conceal this murder, No! They will be pursued with hourly vengeance." Dreams will disclose it, or if night wants eyes, Lightning will flash, and point them out to justice." SAVAGE.

It seems that in the month of August last, there arrived at the Portage au Bonnot, a Mr. Kenevy, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, who was going to the Red River Colony, when the celebrated A. N. McLeod caused him to be arrested by a ci-devant serjeant of the De Meurons, of the name of Reinhardt, and by some Brules. After

the prisoner had been escorted to one of their posts, commanded by a partner of the North West, named Archibald McLellan, this man (McLellan) made him enter a Canoe with six Brules, to have him conducted to Fort William. He was put in irons on the road. Having met Alexander McDonnell, the latter made him get into a Bark Canoe with two young Canadians, and an Indian guide, who were to take them to Fort William. The Indian made several attempts to kill the prisoner—the two Canadians having much trouble in preventing him—and when this fact was told McLellan, as likewise that they had had great difficulty in preserving his life, McLellan severely reprimanded them, and struck them with his paddle. He then put the two Canadians, with part of the effects of Kenevy, into his Canoe, and left the prisoner in the little Canoe, under the guard of serjeant Reinhardt, of Mainville, and of the Indian, who had already attempted to kill him. They now were obliged to return, for he, McLellan, had met an express that came from Fort William, from which he learnt that his companions were arrested and made prisoners in the Fort; he therefore thought it improper to send his prisoner there.—McLellan explained himself, without the least mystery, to the Brules, and told them that they must not let that man escape, for he was enemy to the North West. In a little while after, the serjeant embarked with the prisoner, who wished to go ashore for a few minutes. It appears that they found this the most favourable opportunity, for the moment he arrived at the Canoe, Mainville fired his gun at him, which wounded him in the neck; he fell on the Canoe, and when he was about to speak, Serjeant Reinhardt, stabbed him twice in the back, with his sword. His body was stripped and thrown at the entrance of a wood, and the spoil divided by the murderers. When they had joined McLellan, who was encamped and waiting their return, at some distance, he opened the trunk of the unfortunate Kenevy took for himself a portion of the effects of the deceased, distributed the rest to those that surrounded him, & spent a part of the night with Cuthbert Grant, in reading and destroying his papers. When he had done, he told the Brules that they were very fortunate in having rid themselves of that man, as he might have rained them all had he arrived at Fort William.

A VOYAGEUR.
From the Charleston Courier.
Case of the Black Cook.—The evidence of the trial of John Gibson, a colored man, and cook on board the schr. Maria, who has been condemned to death, in Charleston, S. C. was in substance, as follows:— That he left the vessel in New-York, on the evening of the 2d of Dec. last, without leave, and with a positive declaration, that he would not cook another meal on board of her; his clothes were likewise not on board; that when the captain with one of the passengers found him, he denied having said so, and expressed himself full of anger and revenge; That as he went along towards the vessel, he continued to show every mark of irritation, and he said he would take his satisfaction out of some of them, and was constantly repeating his threats.

That, when one of his friends, before he left him, told him to pepper the soup for them, he said, "I'll be d—d if I will not do it well;" "I will fix them, I will give them a dose;" and some more like expressions were used by him.

That on account of the lateness of the evening, the Captain could not confine him in Bridewell; having no convenient place to do it on board of his vessel, and being repeatedly urged by him, gave him at last permission to stay on shore that night, but told him to be on board early in the morning, as the vessel would sail very early. He came on board, and the vessel sailed on the 3d December.

That four days after, on the 7th, on which day the horrid deed was committed, he (the cook) was called up at 4 o'clock in the morning, and being ordered to cook something for the people who were hungry, got very peevish and sulky.

That when he received the meat, fresh from the barrel, he made a stew, which was an unusual dish for a breakfast meal, and generally made out of remnants which are left, and not out of fresh meat.

That at about 8 o'clock, he gave the people first of it, and afterwards sent some to the cabin by the steward.

That all who did eat of it became sick, and were obliged to vomit a few minutes after they had swallowed only a few spoons full, and continued vomiting for a long time, and some so violently that blood came from them, and their eyes started out of their sockets. A young lad, who was well and hearty before, actually died in consequence of eating of it.

Neither any of the crew (except the above mentioned John Gibson) nor any of the passengers, had the least difference or disagreement before that fatal day; nor was there any reason to suppose that any one else could have perpetrated so horrid a deed, nor was any one a better opportunity to execute so black a crime than the cook.

To conclude, he confessed to the capt. that poison was in the stew; and repeated that he knew poison was in the stew; he said he was innocent, that he would have to suffer for it and told the capt. (when he mentioned it to him that "this was his pepper he was speaking about," and that he had a mind to chop off his head), to blow out his brains. He would not say who put the poison in it, not even whom he suspected; on the contrary, he played the hypocrite, by pretending to eat of it, and to be sick, when he was seen to spit out the little which he took into his mouth.

The Jurors, with these and other evidences before them, could bring in no other verdict.

If the whole truth was not mentioned by the witnesses of any circumstance hid, it was impossible for the Jurors to search their hearts with their characters they were unacquainted.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an act of the late Legislature, of an order thereupon of the Chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 17th day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, (this property being formerly occupied by Mary Pearson;) those two tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, bounding on Glebe Creek of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, called Besondan, and Gas-saway's Meadows, containing about one hundred and forty acres, adjoining the property, late the dwelling plantation of Doct. John Gasaway deceased, and now the property of Mr. Edward Collinson. The terms are, that the purchaser shall give bond with security to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months, and on payment of the purchase money a good title will be given thereto, by
Isaac Mayo, Trustee.

N. B. It has been reduced to a certainty that this place will support more stock than many others of double the number of acres.
Feb. 27

SALE.
The subscriber will offer for sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 29th of March next, (if not before disposed of at private sale) that small tract of land near South River, and adjoining Mr. Wm. Steurt's farm, whereon he resides, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres. This place has many advantages, but it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Stock of the United States, or bank stock, will be received in payment.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Richard Harwood, (of Thos.)
Feb. 27

The Baltimore & Annapolis STAGE,
Was yesterday removed from Mr. Caton's to Mr. Wm. Brewer's. Gentlemen travelling in the said line, will have every attention paid them at the above office.
John Gadsby.
Feb. 27

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 18th day of March next, if fair; if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, all the personal estate of Nicholas Baldwin, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, bacon, thirty barrels of corn, & fodder, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of farming utensils, too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale, for all sums above twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, and for all sums of twenty dollars, and under, the cash to be paid on the day of sale.
Rezin D. Baldwin, Admr.
Feb. 27