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IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at the December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaway slaves...

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaway slaves.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of exporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom for a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such heinous and wicked practices...

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years...

Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years...

Sec. 3. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years...

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state...

Sec. 5. Be it enacted, That if any person who shall have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state...

Sec. 6. Be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided in this state for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase...

ing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, with an intention to transport such servant or slave out of the state, every such person making any such purchase or contract, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall be liable to be indicted in any county court in this state where he may be found, and on conviction shall undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years...

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reservation in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing under the hands and seals of both the seller and his or her authorized agent...

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be his duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made...

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice...

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if any person who is not a bona fide resident of this state, and who has not resided in this state for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, shall purchase or receive on any continent any such servant or slave, who may be entitled to freedom as aforesaid, knowing that such servant or slave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, if any person whatsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employed to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, shall purchase or receive on any continent any such servant or slave entitled to freedom as aforesaid,...

herby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have such slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, and enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as herein provided, for to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge, or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for the answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves to the custody of the county, and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said court respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a generally thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; Provided, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in, or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the goal of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable ground to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be so remanded within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

W. THOMPSON, Boot & Shoe Maker. I inform the friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the shop formerly occupied by Mr. George Wells, and opposite Mr. Brewer's Hotel, where he carries on the above business in all its branches. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. July 9.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Baltimore county, both obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin M. Mechen, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated according to law, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to Henry M. Mechen, adm'r. July 16.

MARYLAND. Anne Arundel County, to wit: On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as one of the associate Judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charles A. Harvey of said county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of solvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Charles A. Harvey having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in said petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced to me the certificate of the constable of Anne Arundel county to that effect, and prayed to be discharged from said confinement on the terms prescribed by the said act, and having given security for his personal appearance at September Court next to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors, I do hereby order and adjudge that the same Charles A. Harvey be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the 21st day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court-house in the said County, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles A. Harvey should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of March 1818. Richard Ridgely. June 4, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 25, 1818. On application by petition of Thomas Sellman, administrator of John Cross, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Cassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County. Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, both obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cross late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818. Thomas Sellman, Adm'r. July 2, 1818.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 24th June, 1818. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Fredericktown, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, & nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown. By order, JONA PINKNEY, Cashier. The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to publish the above once a week for four weeks.

SUBSCRIBERS To Robbins' Journal, Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr Geo Shaw and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Feb 11. Baltimore and West River Packet. The subscriber having purchased of the Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient, and swift sailing Schooner, EDWARD LLOYD, has commenced running her as a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He has engaged Capt. Henry Crandell, a skilful and industrious man, to take charge of her. Passengers may be assured that they will meet with the best accommodations. All orders left at his store at West River will be attentively attended to. WILLIAM NORMAN, June 18.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at this Office, The Laws of Maryland, Passed December Session, 1817. Price—\$ 4 50. ALSO, The Votes & Proceedings Of last Session. Price—\$ 4 50. BILLS FOR Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal Dns. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. June 11. NOTICE. The Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, in the city of Annapolis. By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. June 18.

male who is darning the garment preparing the ropast of every pins at home; and, in every situation of life, it seems men must necessarily be led to more serious demands their time and attention, than is usually the case with respect to the other sex. We are speaking of the fair demands which are to be made upon the time & of women; for, as the now stands, the time of women is considered as worth nothing Daughters are kept to occupations in sewing, patching, mending and mending, by which possible they can earn ten a day. The intellectual improvement of women is considered of such subordinate importance that twenty pounds paid for work would give to a whole leisure to acquire a fund of knowledge. They are kept with their fingers and vacant underings, till the season for improvement is utterly passed away. chance of forming more important habits completely lost. We therefore say that women more leisure than men, if it were necessary they should lead the life of men; but we make this distinction only upon the supposition that of some importance would be instructed; and that ordinary occupations, for a little money would have a substitute, should be sacrificed in consideration of it. In this discussion, an objection which proceeds from the novelty of teaching women, than they are already taught, is useless; that their education should be improved or it may be pernicious, and these are the hands on which the question may be argued. But those who cannot turn their minds to consider such casual extension of knowledge, not connecting with it some addition of the ludicrous, should remember, that in the progress from ignorance, there is a period of cultivation of mind is new to rank and description of persons. A century ago, who would have believed that country gentlemen could be brought to read and write with the ease and accuracy, which we now so frequently remark, supposed that they could be brought up even to the elements of ancient and modern history? Nothing more common, or more stupid, than to take the actual for the possible; that all which is proposed deviation from practice impossible—then, when it is tried into effect, to be astonished it did not take place before. It is said, that the effect of knowledge is to make women pedantic & affected; and that nothing can be more offensive, than to see a woman prying out of the natural modesty of her sex, to make an ostentatious display of her literary attainments. This may be true enough; the answer is so true and obvious that we are almost ashamed to give it. All affectation and display proceed from the supposition of possessing something better than the rest of the world possesses. Nobody is vain of possessing two legs or two arms;—because that is the case quantity of either sort of which every body possesses. We never heard a lady boast that she understood French;—for no other reason, that we know of, but because every body in these days does understand French; and tho' there is to be some disgrace in being ignorant of that language, there is no merit in its acquisition. Diffuse knowledge generally among men, and you will at once conceive which knowledge occasions while it is rare. Vanity and conceit we shall of course witness in men and women as long as the world endures; but by multiplying attainments upon which these feelings are founded, you increase the difficulty of indulging them, and render them much more tolerable, making them the proofs of a much higher merit. When learning ceases to be uncommon among women, learned women will cease to be affected.

A great many of the lesser and more obscure duties of life, necessarily devolve upon the female sex. The arrangement of all household matters, and the care of children in their early infancy, must of course depend upon them. Now, there is a very general notion, that the moment you put the education of women upon a better footing than it is at present, at that moment there will be an end of all domestic economy; and that, if you once suffer

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