# AMERICAN, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily Paper 7; Gazette 5 Dolls. per Annum

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1804.


## FOR THE AMERICAN.

*Messrs. Pechin & Frailey,*

By the first section of the second art of the constitution of the General Government, it is provided, that "the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors of President and Vice President, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States."

By the first section of the act of Congress, passed at the first session of the second Congress, in 1791, chapter eight, it is provided, that electors shall be appointed in each state, for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year succeeding.

By the act of Assembly, passed at November session 1799, chapter 50 section 8 it is enacted that the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be held on the second Monday in November then next, and on the second Monday of November in every fourth year thereafter.

It has been thought proper to give the above extracts, because a paragraph has already appeared in the American, stating that on the first Monday in October next, two electors of President and Vice President, are to be chosen for the district composed of Baltimore city and county; and because it will shew the reason why the Legislature did not and could not fix the election of electors of President and Vice President, to be held on the first Monday in October, when the election is to be held for representatives to Congress, and to the state legislature; the act of congress requiring that the election of electors of President and Vice President shall be held within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year. Occasion might here be taken to suggest to the representatives to Congress, to amend the act of Congress, by extending the number of days before the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year, so as that the election of electors of the President and Vice President might be held on the first Monday in October; the time of holding the elections of representatives to congress and to the state legislature, and of Sheriffs amongst other things the expression of the sentiments of the people, as to the characters proper to be chosen electors, might and would be more generally obtained.

Occasion might also here be taken to remind the citizens of Baltimore, that our city has many and highly interesting measures to obtain from the ensuing state legislature, and that these measures will be best promoted, and the interests of the city will be more safely protected by the choice of sound, decidedly unequivocal [illegible] representatives; and to be guarded against the deceit of [illegible] and imposition, which they have, or no doubt will attempt to practise upon the citizens, that federal talents will effect in the legislature the desirable objects for the city, as if they had a monopoly of talents. Perhaps it would be most advisable and prudent not to make the experiment. There may be danger in it in more points of view than it is herein presented; take care, be cautious and reflect deeply before you again place the interests the welfare, and the flattering prosperity of the city, as well as that of the state, under FEDERAL PROTECTION and FEDERAL MANAGEMENT.

A SENTINEL.

*From the Paris Moniteur, July 3.*

### HANOVER.

THE MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE, BERNADOTTE, TO THE ARMY.

"*Head quarters, Hanover Prairial 28. 1st year of the Empire*

"Soldiers,—His Imperial Majesty, in conferring upon me the command of the Army of Hanover, has particularly charged me to attend to your wants. I shall fulfil, with pleasure, the duties imposed upon me, and do you, on your part, deserve the constant solicitude of a wise and paternal government.

"Continue to be obedient to the commands of your Chiefs and never cease to be faithful to that honor which has always characterised the French arms. Cherish for ever, the preserving hand which has saved your country. She assures to your fathers the security of your property; to yourselves the recompence of your services, and to all a tranquil and happy old age. Repeat, with your Generals, and all good Frenchmen—Long live the Empire."

*From a French paper.*

Travellers who, during the late peace visited England, assure us, that at Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham and Glasgow, they saw upwards of fifteen hundred hands nailed to posts on the different market places, and that in every large city or town in England, the streets are crouded with beggars, who have been rendered unable to gain their livelihood, by having their left hand cut off for exporting to Ireland or Scotland a sheep. It is time for all Europe to unite against a nation which disgraces the present civilization of the world, and the ferocious character of which may be read in its criminal law. In the criminal code of Great Britain are near a hundred capital crimes which in all other countries are merely regarded as errors."—(Ferrieres)

[Gazette de France]

### NEW-YORK, September 15.

We [illegible] from Havanna, and [illegible] [illegible] was upset in [illegible]

*Extract of a letter from [illegible] dated August [illegible]*

"The weather [illegible] mercury [illegible] and it is [illegible] 96 [illegible] in the shade [illegible] known [illegible] [illegible] day.

THE GREAT DEVIL.—[illegible] great criminal [illegible] none [illegible] years [illegible] famous [illegible] of "Great Devil" [illegible] vil." Any [illegible] tried was [illegible] dispatched [illegible] be placed and guarded [illegible] dered husbands [illegible] wives and [illegible] lies; and [illegible] the line [illegible] his [illegible] but [illegible] press [illegible] He [illegible] right and wrong [illegible] on all [illegible] rich [illegible] plundered [illegible] tors, and [illegible] to widows and orphans, whose husbands or parents he ordered to be innocent, after he had put them to death—the band of brigands under his command amounted to one thousand two hundred, dispersed in the Alps and in the Appenines; but he was only personally known to twelve inferior chiefs, who ended upon [illegible] were forced to execute his orders within twenty-four hours. He was convicted of having killed 176 persons either alone, or in company with other brigands, though he denied having destroyed more than 26 with his own hands. His first victim was Padre Francisco, a priest, who abused his mistress's confidence in the confessional, to debauch her, and his last was the Advocate R[illegible] whom he suspected of having sold the liberty and independence of his country, Genoa. The one he stabbed before the altar in the Magdalen Chapel; the other he strangled in his sale in the state house. He never murdered any females; and persons of the other sex under twenty and above sixty were always respected by him. On the 17th of May he was executed, and shewed on his trying occasion an uncommon firmness. From the prison to the place of execution, he kept the step with his escort as if he had belonged to their battalion. He would not suffer any bandage for his eyes. He called out to the gens d'armes who were to shoot him, *Courage, Comrades!* and he died in asking of God forgiveness for his *mistaken notions*, not for his crimes. His body was buried in the usual place for criminals, but it was dug up in the night and in its place was interred the body of signor Sabastioni, who had decided as a judge for his death. These facts prove that his band survived its chief.

LOCUSTS.—A letter from Monghir received at London, states that a large flight of locusts crossed the Ganges about the middle of June and seemed to follow the course of the river westward into Oude; since which accounts have been received from Fyzabad, which relate that they had increased in numbers to an astonishing degree, darkening the whole face of [illegible] were [illegible] alarmed at [illegible] [illegible]

TURKEY.—[illegible] [illegible] a Court [illegible] [illegible] with vegetables [illegible] provisions.

### PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

[illegible] In the Supreme Court [illegible] of Pennsylvania, [illegible]

THIS cause came before the court [illegible] [illegible] This cause had been argued last March term 1803 and had been ever since under the consideration of the court. The chief justice and the three associate justices of the supreme court were present and unanimously determined, that the [illegible] of the bill was [illegible] contract of such a nature [illegible] to carry it into effect. They therefore discharged the case from the suit and reserved the judgment of the court [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] concerned in this shameful business, and must bear down that opposition to the authority of the state which has already been too obstinately and criminally persisted in.


### Woodland—for Sale,

ABOUT 80 acres of WOODLAND, about 2 miles from Elkton, in Cecil county. The land crosses the post road, leading to Baltimore and runs down to Elk Creek and extends across the Nottingham road. It adjoins the farm of Mr. Lewis Miller. Persons not acquainted with the place and wishing to purchase can receive every information by applying to Mr Humphries, the county surveyor, in Elkton, and the terms, &c. by enquiring of Mr. Thomas Veazey, East Nottingham.

An indisputable title will be given by the proprietor,

JOHN VEAZEY,
Coachmaker, Baltimore.

September 15 2aw


# American.

BALTIMORE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1804.

"MARIA" and "A VOTER" shall appear to-morrow.

A letter received by a merchant of Philadelphia, states that Mr. PINCKNEY our Minister at Madrid, was to leave that city on the 29th July, having sold all his furniture, and engaged the necessary vetures or calashes, to carry him to the sea port town, whence he was to embark for America.

We are happy to see the editors of the Gazette, for once, discover a *sentiment so manly* as that exhibited in their [illegible] of a piece signed "*Equality*"—particularly when they state among other [illegible] "so extremely personal!" [illegible] [illegible] "Equality"—that still they are [illegible] by *something* like the feelings of gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] we have [illegible] themselves [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "Equality." [illegible] They well know what is [illegible] that the *Tool* may write, and the *employer* [illegible] his hand may convey to the press. The weight of these impressions [illegible] put a peculiar *stress* on the term [illegible] applied to the author of "Equality" in our last remarks. We were well aware of the *sneaking artifice* of the [illegible] and we well knew, that [illegible] the real author of "Equality" would render it highly [illegible] [illegible] the view of the employer, that he should be known as the author of his speculations about *beggars*! We [illegible] at present this subject is rather [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Our point is [illegible], that we do not support a [illegible] [illegible] But [illegible] to observe, that it proceeds from certain *intriguing* individuals, who [illegible] to the *aggrandizing* views. And can it be possible to except those who *prefer* the [illegible] more *suspicious* [illegible] [illegible] the Gazette the only channel [illegible] which their [illegible] should reach it?

However, in prudently suppressing the [illegible] *beggars*; reduction of one [illegible] tended to injure [illegible] the [illegible] unfair and insidious [illegible] and *professionals* standing [illegible] calculated to sow the seeds of [illegible] [illegible]—we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] But notwithstanding *monied* men may set themselves in battle array against us and *hire* [illegible] to [illegible] us, so far as [illegible] beggars [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] what may be [illegible]—and it shall always be our honest endeavor to ground that opinion on the [illegible] basis of truth and justice.

We wonder not that the Gazette should start the idea of *another* paper. Its editors know that without division all opposition would avail nothing against the present virtuous system of government and its measures. From the more general establishment of *third parties*, and their consequent jealousies, they have every thing to hope. But we feel confident that, in Baltimore, the baneful source of evil, which sham federalism would wish to foster, and which is calculated to enable it to "divide and conquer," will not be so readily countenanced.

We understand that the Polemic Hall will be again opened in a few days—where the propriety of the provisional amendments to our charter will be discussed. In order, therefore, to give every one an opportunity of preparing himself for the subject, we shall give the instrument alluded to an early insertion in this paper.

It may be necessary to add that the charter was provisionally amended by the last legislature, and it remains with the next City Council either to reject or confirm it.

On Saturday last was committed to jail, by Mr Duncan, on respectable testimony, PETER DASHIELL aged 13 years, for the supposed murder of BENJAMIN BROWN, aged 11 years, by stabbing him in the groin, which occasioned his death half an hour after the act was perpetrated.

We have been favored with minutes of the examination, of which the following is a copy:

The prisoner being interrogated declared his innocence and that he never had a quarrel with the deceased; that he was in Mr. Hewitt's yard when he heard the deceased cry out; he then ran and informed Mr. Hewitt that Ben was stabbed, and went up stairs and endeavored to prevent a boy that was there, going to see the boy, as he said the people might suspect him as guilty of the crime.

*Philip Brown, examined.*

He worked with Mr. Hewitt, along with the deceased and the prisoner, was no relation of the deceased. The prisoner came running into the shop immediately after the boy was stabbed, confused and crying, and told him Ben was stabbed, he seized him by the arm and he struggled and got away from him. On [illegible] he said that the prisoner and the deceased had a quarrel and were to have had a fight.

*Eli Hewitt.*

The prisoner ran in to him and informed him that Ben was stabbed. While he was telling him the deceased came to the door and fell, and Peter ran up stairs—Mr. Hewitt took the boy in his arms, who was insensible, and shook him [illegible] him who injured him but he could not articulate. He then sent for medical aid, &c.

*Conrad Reinicker*

[illegible] about 50 yards from where the boy was stabbed—he heard the cry and saw a boy run down the alley and the wounded boy pointing after him. The boy turned the corner and he lost sight of him. Saw Mr. Hewitt's [illegible] run after the boy [illegible] when she came [illegible]. No boy in the alley but the wounded boy and the boy that run [illegible] no boy in sight in any direction.

The same testimony was given by a boy of Mr. Reinicker.

The [illegible] HENRY ROBERTS [illegible]

[illegible] the prisoner to be brought to where the dead body was lying, in custody of Messrs. ARMSTRONG and GRIFFIN. On their return they deposed:

That they took the prisoner to Waggon Alley, where the deceased lay, several persons were present. They could hardly persuade the boy to touch the [illegible] Several [illegible] the body, and he then [illegible] [illegible] touching the wound [illegible] with his finger, it spouted out blood quite fresh.

*Nicholas Snider*

Went to see the body—saw the prisoner touching the body and the blood came [illegible] the wound—his hand [illegible] had his hand [illegible] and very [illegible] [illegible] from the wound [illegible] withdrew [illegible] drew back [illegible] persons touched it without effect.

*Mr. Clough*

Saw the constables taking the boy to where the dead body lay. He [illegible] He saw [illegible] the body, and [illegible] the first time the wound [illegible] and the second time touching it the wound [illegible] opened and bled [illegible]. Jack Lynch touched the body, and [illegible] three times, and no [illegible] either on the body or wound.

The above are the depositions taken before me, this day, 15th September, 1804.

WM: DUNCAN.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Messrs. Pechin & Frailey,*

I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to recommend *Andrew Ellicott* and *Francis Hollingsworth* as proper persons to represent this city in the next General Assembly of this state; and who will support the views of the Mechanics. They will serve if elected.

A NATIVE MECHANIC.

☞ Pray Mr. *Native Mechanic*, what are the politics of the gentlemen you recommend?—Their nomination, in the American, we hope, will be of none effect, unless this can be ascertained. As the great body of the mechanics are democratic republicans, we would suppose they can find men of their own political stamp who can and will promote their interests.

*Messrs. Pechin & Frailey,*

In the Federal Gazette of the 12th inst. the Editors suggest the idea of investing the Water Company's funds in the Union Bank Stock of Maryland. I would wish to know why this Bank is in particular designated? Is it because their stock has received a considerable fall, and some of the Directors wish to sell out? or a partiality for this particular institution? If the latter, I wish also to know who is to guarantee to the company that the stock will not fall still lower, and thereby render the company sufferers? Will the Directors do this? if not, I would propose, instead of pur-