

and innovating, and the evils themselves visionary. The people have political knowledge to discern, and decision and firmness to redress these public grievances when felt, in despite of impotent denunciations.

But let us enquire and examine if the grievances complained of exist in reality. The provincial court which, in our constitution, is styled the general court, as early as the year seventeen hundred and fourteen, when the business could not then have much accumulated, was considered as a machine of oppression and impoverishment, for by a law then passed, entitled, "An Act for relieving the inhabitants of this province from some aggressions in the prosecution of suits at law," chap. 4 the then deplorable circumstances of the people are stated, "which [as the law proceeds to recite,] are very much heightened and aggravated by their being sued and brought to Annapolis, from the remotest parts of this province, to their manifest oppression and impoverishment."

Costs in the then provincial court were low, and expenses of living cheap. A juror was then allowed thirty pounds of tobacco or three shillings for each day's attendance at the provincial court, and a witness forty pounds of tobacco, or four shillings, and the other of were low in the same ratio. At present a juror to the general court, formerly called the provincial court, has two dollars and fifty cents per diem, a witness one dollar and fifty cents per diem, and the costs of the officers of the court increased very considerably; besides the expense of living is much increased. It cannot then be contended, that the oppression and impoverishment in bringing persons from several remote counties to Annapolis and Eaton, under all this accumulation of costs and expenses, is less manifest now, than it was in the year seventeen hundred and fourteen, unless it can be contended, that the heavier the burthens, the higher will be the weight, and the more enormous the expense, the more easily will it be sustained.

The general court as now conducted and under its present circumstances is productive of inconvenient and expensive delay. At its first establishment and a considerable time afterwards, it may perhaps have been competent to the business of the court, and to have upon, without delay or inconvenience, caused, and will continue to cause an increase of business; to dispatch the court have apportioned particular weeks, to particular counties throughout each town. This regulation, if the particular business of each particular week could be completed during the week, would have a beneficial tendency to effect dispatch and prevent delay. But, notwithstanding this regulation, or any other, which the invention and ingenuity of the court have yet been able to devise or adopt, it is forely experienced, that what a jury is sworn in a cause which occupies the whole of the week, and this not unfrequently occurs, also the whole or a part of the succeeding week, which has sometimes happened, and during the present term did happen in Mr. Harper's case against Wade Hampton, in such cases, all the disputed and untied causes of the particular week are generally delayed to another term, let the parties be ever in such a state of readiness though the witnesses be numerous and punctual in their attendance, or obliged to come from remote distances, or how inconvenient soever attendance is to them, or difficult their coming. These delayed facts being added to the trial docket of the succeeding term, and the business accumulating in this manner for a series of years, hence and from other causes it is that the general court has become cumbersome, tottering, and is well nigh borne down by its own unwieldy weight. But it may be answered that this inconvenient and expensive delay, will be prevented by a decrease of suits in the general court, by reason of the restrictions of its jurisdiction, under the act of eighteen hundred and one. Candor must concede, that since that period, notwithstanding the restriction, inconvenient and expensive delays have been expounded every term, by the unavoidable continuance of causes on account of some single cause having taken up the whole or more than the allotted week, and therefore that this evil still exists.

The general court is hurried and hurried parties, witnesses and jurors brought from remote counties of both shores will attest this, aged and infirm witnesses will attest it; and the merchant of Baltimore who has his sales and bank negotiations to attend to, the mechanic who has a number of hands under his direction, the daily laborer whose family depends for subsistence upon the wages of each day, the presidents and cashiers of the banks, and the presidents and secretaries of the insurance companies, who have been brought to Annapolis as parties, witnesses or jurors will concur in one sentiment, that the attending and continuing at the general court, is a grievous and real burthen and not visionary and imaginary.

The little article of enormous expense attending the trial of facts in the general court—the contrasting the difference in the expense of the trial of facts in the general court and county courts—also the contrasting the difference in point of expense between the administration of the present system and that of the contemplated plan, and such other topics as arise out of the merits of the bill, will be subjects of publications from time to time till October next. A COUNTRYMAN.

Federal Appointment.—Doctor E. A. METZ has been appointed the 14th Officer of the Port of Washington, in the place of Dr. James Tilton, jun. who was removed by the Governor of this State. It thus appears that the Federalists, who on a occasions of removal from office under the general government, raised the cry of persecution and opposition, can, when an opportunity is offered, to far contradict their professed sentiments as to exercise the fine perfection and oppression, without thinking of a transfer of their imparal conduct or by any means injurious to the general welfare of the State.

Argus [Delaware paper.]

HEALTH OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1805.

To the Editor of the Aurora.
An article in the Aurora of yesterday announces the resuscitation of a contagious fever to Malaga.

This might probably be productive of serious inconvenience to our merchants trading at that port.

As you have heretofore uniformly communicated all information, in which the safety of Philadelphia was concerned, directly to the Board of Health—I am inclined to believe that some mistake exists in the present instance.

The following contains the only information possessed by the board—and is regarded as deserving of the most ample credence.

JAMES REYNOLDS.

Malaga, March 26, 1805.

According to the most unquestionable advices from Grenada, Cordova, Madrid and other parts of this kingdom, a species of malignant fever has already made its appearance and proves very mortal—it is said to be similar to that which prevailed here last year.

The bishop of Cordova is just reported to have died of the black vomit. Heretofore the disorder does not shew itself yet: the supreme council or board of health has been abolished and its inspection committed to the captains general of the provinces with whom the subordinate boards are to co-operate.

Vessels from the United States are subject to a quarantine in our ports, but this may be shortened, by touching at Lisbon, having their bills of health endorsed.

All vessels from Gibraltar are subject to a rigid quarantine.

London, April 20.

On the occasion of the American treaty and neutral ships bill being committed to Lord Shelbourn, the bill now before the House, proposes to continue a treaty which contains the most improvident concessions that can be made by a maritime country: but as it is only for one year, and there will be another opportunity of discussing the subject, he should not then oppose the bill going into committee, and he only meant now to protest against some of the terms of that treaty, lest expectations would not be made against them whenever the question shall arise be discussed. On the foreign American intercourse bill, Lord S. said, he should not object to the bill going to a committee, as it was for a limited period, but that he could not suffer any suspension of the navigation or colonial system to pass utterly unheard, especially at a time when the British ship owners are laboring under severe depression, many of them almost to insolvency, through the want of adequate employment for their shipping; and from the great imposition and difficulties to which they are subject; and he should take this opportunity of stating, that unless the navigation act is suitably enforced, and the protecting duties equalized, so as to put the British ship owner on a footing with the neutral owner, the maritime interest of the country will, in a very few years, be nearly annihilated.

Definition of Gratitude.—At the institution of the DEAF and DUMB, at Paris, a question was put to a pupil of the Abbe Sicard, which would have puzzled any other person to have immediately resolved, although possessed of the perfect use of both his ears and his tongue, yet was instantly, and elegantly answered, in five words, by one who never enjoyed the use of either—*What is Gratitude? THE MEMORY OF THE HEART.*

The following anecdote is from a late Dutch paper, under the Paris head.

There has lately arrived here a very celebrated Actress, distinguished for her beauty, but much more respected for a character of unimpeachable virtue. A wealthy Englishman, captivated by her qualities, wrote her this very whimsical and characteristic letter:

"Madam, I understand you are determined to preserve, by good conduct, the purity of your reputation. I take the liberty to applaud your resolution and encourage you to persevere. So long as you continue in this determination, calculate on 300 sterling a month, the first payment of which I enclose you. But should you alter your opinion, I hope you will remember me favourably, and in that case 1000 a month are at your service."

A Peasant and an Emperor.

A Persian Emperor, when hunting, perceived a very old man planting a walnut tree, and advancing towards him, asked his age. The peasant replied, "I am four years old." An attendant rebuked

him for uttering such an absurdity in the presence of the Emperor. "You cannot see without cause," replied the peasant: "I did not speak without consideration: for the wise do not reckon a time lost in folly and the cares of the world: I therefore consider that to be my real age which has been past in serving the Duty, and in discharging my duty to society." The Emperor struck with the singularity of the remark, observed, "Thou canst not hope to see the trees thou art planting come to perfection." "True," answered the sage, "but since others have planted that we might eat, it is but right that we should plant for the benefit of others." "Excellent," exclaimed the emperor: upon which, as was the custom whenever any one was honored with the applause of the sovereign, a purse-bearer presented the old man with a thousand pieces of gold.

On receiving it, the shrewd peasant made a low obeisance, and said, "O King! office men's trees come to perfection in the space of 10 years, but mine have produced fruit as soon as they were planted." "Bravo!" said the monarch, and a second purse of gold was presented; when the old man continued, "The trees of others bear fruit only once in a year; but mine have yielded two crops in a day." "Delightful!" exclaimed the Emperor, and a third purse of gold was given: After which, putting up his horse, the monarch retreated, saying, "Reverend father, I dare not any longer, lest my wit should exhaust my treasury."

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Doctor Rattoone, Mr. MANUEL MOREAU, from England, to Miss CHARLOTTE WILSON, of this city.

DIED—on Sunday the 19th ult. in Miami county, Pennsylvania, the Rev. Mr. LOGAN. The manner of his death was remarkable. For a considerable time he had been ailing, but was still able to officiate in the pastoral office. On the day above mentioned he went to church as usual, performed divine service, and immediately after wards sunk down in his pulpit and expired.

POST-OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 4, 1805.

The public are hereby informed that the Carlisle Mail will, in future, be closed every Thursday, at 5 o'clock, P.M.

CHARLES BURRALL.

June 6. 4t

SHIP NEWS

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.
June 6.

The felgr. Severn. Mills, of this port, has been captured by a French privateer, and her cargo from Cape Franco's to Jamaica.

Arrived, fchr Harmony, Holmes, 7 days from N. York—sundry—J. Mankin and others.

The brig Henrietta, Darnell, hence, was at Nantz, the 8th ult. to sail for Baltimore in 30 days.

Arrived fchr. Racer, Bolton, 14 days from Havana—Sugars—S. Smith and Buchanan. Sailed the 23d ult. Left, fchr. Hope, Hamilton, arrived 2 days before the Racer sailed; and fchr. Morning Star, arrived the preceding evening, both of Baltimore; together with several other Americans, names unknown, spoke nothing on the passage. Saw nothing in the bay bound up. On his outward passage, off the Banana Islands, saw the ship Hope, of Salem or Providence, at anchor, with the loss of her rudder.

New-York, June 4.
Arrived since our last.

Brig Alliance, Hoiler, 49 days from Nantz. Passengers Mr. Hart and Mr. Taylor. On the 6th ult. lost overboard Daniel Olney a seaman. Left a Nantz, April 18, bugs Sally, Caswell, from Boston for Spain in 10 days; Henrietta, Darnell, for Baltimore in 30; Minerva, a steamer, of New York for Spain in 3; fchr Mississippi, Skidmore, for New York to 25; ships Well Point, Paddock of New York for Russia in 20; Hercules from Norfolk, for Spain in 14; Shepherd of 10, Benne, of New York for Russia in 10. The following vessels had failed for Spain and Portugal, freighted with wheat—Ships Brussels, Pendergraft, of New York, for Spain; Friendship, Davis, do; for Lisbon; fchr Tom, Thomas, of Boston, for Lisbon; Acorn, Fulger, of Bolton, for do; Fanny, Bufch of New York, do; fchr Lydia, Wheeler, Bolton do; Spike, May 17, in lat. 40 52 long 59 54 (Ship Herkimer, Church of New York, 5 days from Bolton for Lims, all well. 25th, in lat. 42 19, long 64 30, schooner Mermaid, Macey, 3 days from Bolton, for St. Sebastians. 27th, on George's Bank, the brig Levant, Hopkins, 50 days from Malaga for New York. On the 6th of May, in lat 45, long 52, passed through a large field of ice. A new French frigate called La Topaze, of 36 guns, was lying at St. Nazaire, getting ready for sea.—An embargo was daily expected. The Ship herdeis, Bennett, was also lying at Saint Nazaire, waiting for a wind to fail for Russia; and as she did not come out the morning the Alliance failed, it is to be feared the way flopped by the frigate, as she was bound up channel. It is

probable the embargo would continue 20 days longer.

At quarantine, brig Paragon, Havland from Cayenne, and 17 days from Antigua. The trial of the ship Mary, from Martinique for New York, was to commence in two or three days. May 26, in lat. 32 long 69, spoke the British ship Kingston, 50 days from Kingston for London, with the loss of her fore-top-mast. The Paragon was carried into Antigua for adjudication, but was cleared after the enormous expense of 3000 dollars.

At quarantine, fchr Sufanna, Biffel, from Martinique, and 16 days from St Croix.

Ship Morning Star, Hopkins, in 54 days from Bordeaux, and 44 from the river. The last vessels arrived at Bordeaux were, the John, Dobell; Eagle, Minerva, and Partley, all from New York, Met going up the river, April 16, ship John, of Salem, from Nantz. Two days after falling spoke ship Nancy Olcott, of New York, 2 days from Bordeaux for Madrid. May 16, on the Banks, took from a fishing boat, James Gardner, and Samuel Webber, seamen, belonging to the ship Saller, Bulkley, from Charleston, for Greenock left in her ice.

Brig Swift, Kiser, in 17 days from Mariel (Cuba) left the brigs Martha, and Catharine, both of Salem. June 1, in lat. 36 long 74, was boarded by the French privateer from Sandy Hook—was informed that the ship Party had been sent to Porto Rico.

At quarantine, brig Mary, Connell in 34 days from Surinam. The ship Young Eagle, Whipple, was to sail in a few days for New York.

Charred ship Eliza Ann, Thompson, Amsterdam.

Lloyd's List, April 12.—Plymouth, failed on commerce Taylor, for Rotterdam—Glide, Southern Liberties, from Charleston Mary, Seabury, for Savannah.—Newry Polly Hicks from New York—Londonderry Barbary, from New York, in distress; Fliza, from Baltimore.

Baltimore Theatre.
Last night but two.

FIRST NIGHT OF LA PEROUSE.

THIS EVENING, June 7, Will be presented, a much admired Tragedy, in 5 acts, titled

DOUGLAS.
[Written by Mr. Home.]
Clenalvon, by Mr. Cooper
Young Norvil, by Mr. Poe
[His first appearance on this stage.]
To which will be added, a Grand Pantomimical Drama, (never performed here,) in 2 acts, called

LA PEROUSE;
Or, The Desolate Island.

For the Prospects of the Pantomime, see the bill of the day.
BOX one Dollar, PIT three fourths of a Dollar.
The doors will open at six and the performance commence at 7 o'clock.
June 7

For Charter,
The following vessels viz.

- The Ship **UNITED STATES,** Burthen 450 hhdts. Likewise, The ship **UNION,** Burthen 350 hhdts. Likewise, The ship **ME HANIC,** Burthen 300 hhdts. Likewise, The ship **FRIENDSHIP,** Burthen 250 hhdts. Likewise, The ship **MARY,** Burthen 1200 barrels. Likewise, The schooner **ROSANNA,** Burthen 750 barrels. Likewise, The schooner **EXPERIMENT,** Burthen 700 barrels. The whole being in readiness to take cargoes. For terms apply to **JAMES BIAYS** ditz June 7

City Hotel.

THE subscribers have taken that spacious and commodious house in Water street, lately occupied as the United States Custom House, which they propose to sit up in a new and elegant style; also the large & well finished house, sign of Liberty and Commerce, adjoining, where they propose to keep a **CITY TAVERN AND HOTEL,** on an extensive and respectable plan—they are, at present, provided with the best liquors, &c. and every accommodation for citizens and travellers; and promise those who may honor their house by their custom, that every exertion shall be made to give complete satisfaction. All the city newspapers are taken in at their house, and they propose soon to take those of the adjoining seaports.

A few genteel boarders can be accommodated. Excellent stabling, and saddle horses, carriages, and horses and gigs to hire.

A Billiard table has been erected for the accommodation and amusement of their friends.

JOHN KERNES & Co.
April 19.

Sale by Auction,
The 7th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, at the meeting place, in the Court of Frederick street, will commence the sale of
A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS,
As at 12 o'clock
75 bds of quality Orleans sugar
57 ditto excellent molasses
80 bds of
41 bunches rum
7 bbls of Holland gin
90 bbls B rdeaux brandy, &c.
Also
100 cask B rdeaux brandy, &c.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.

Sale by Auction.
Will be held at our sale this morning,
1 Chest
2 Quarters
3 New Glass
Bunches and Writing Paper.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.
June 7

Sale by Auction
On MONDAY.
The 7th inst. at 12 o'clock at the meeting room, at the head of Gay-street, will be sold on terms that will be made known.
The cargo of the schooner PATRIOT,
Consisting of
975 bags of COFFEE.
After which,
The schooner
PATRIOT,
Where she now lies in Smith's Dock, she will be sold from sea.
J. HENNON & CAMPBELL, Auctioneers.
June 7

Sale by Auction
On MONDAY next
The 7th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, in the afternoon, in Queen street, Fell's Point, near the new house, will be sold,
1 Scaw
1 Bateau
1 Punt
1 Canoe
2 Flat stages
Cups &c
Sundry Blocks and Falls, Pitch Pots and Keels, &c. &c.
And immediately after the above, will be sold,
A House and Lot, in Bond street, No 43, the house 22 feet by 26 the lot running back 166 feet to the water, with a good wharf. Terms made known at time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.
June 7

Sale by Auction,
On THURSDAY.
The 13th inst. will be sold at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick streets, at half past eleven o'clock, on terms which will then be made known,
380 acre of valuable LAND on the main road to the city's upper mill, between nine and ten miles from the city of Baltimore. The tract is chiefly in wood, and will be divided into six lots, with the advantage of a stream of water running through each. The property will be shown on application to Mr. Mahlon Ely, near the premises, and a plat thereof may be seen at the vendue office previous to the sale.
THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.
June 6

Received
Per Schooner Harmony, Captain Holmes, from New-York
100 barrels prime PORK
70 quarter casks excellent SHEPHERY WINE, for sale by
CHAS GUEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL,
Who have on hand,
Hyson H-sion Sk and Oouchong Teas, in quarter chests, and Young Hyson in quarter and half quarter chests.
Also,
Red Figura Wine, of a very good quality
Chelsea Window Glass, 10 by 8 & 9 by 7.
June 7

Notice.
OUR LE soup will be served up in the Coffee Room, and on the public table of the Fountain Inn, every Monday and Friday, during the season.
June 7

Lost,
YESTERDAY morning, between H. and W. Young's store Baltimore street, and No 221, corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, two U on Bank of Maryland notes of 100 Dollars each. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving the same at the office of the American and shall receive a handsome reward for so doing.
June 7 d4t

Isaiah Mankin.
69, Smith's wharf.
HAS just received per schooner Harmony Captain Holmes, from New York,
100 barrels prime BEEF
85 do of PORK, and
10 boxes CODFISH.
Which are offered for sale on accommodating terms.
June 7 d3tee3t

For sale by Auction,
SELBY MILLS, with 330 acres of land and the improvements thereon, belonging 8 miles from Baltimore, and about half a mile from the road leading to the city of Washington. The mills are capable of manufacturing 30,000 bushels of wheat yearly, to the best advantage, having water carriage to the spot, which renders the property very valuable and has produced from 4 to 500 dollars a year, clear of all expenses. The buildings are good, and the situation beautiful, and the farm productive, being well adapted to the use of plainer of Paris, and from the present appearance a good crop in the ground. There are about 100 acres of cleared land, the remainder is well covered with thriving young timber, which is a great acquisition to the property, so near water carriage. The property will be exposed at public sale on the premises, on third day, the 6th of the present month (if fair, if not, the next fair day) the sale to commence at ten o'clock. Terms of sale, one fourth of the purchase money in cash, one fourth in three, six and nine months—the other half in five equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, and on the last payment being made, an indisputable title will be given. Immediately after will be sold, all the movable property belonging to said mills, on a liberal credit, consisting of two floors suitable for the business of carrying wheat and flour to and from said mills, one will carry 650 and the other 250 bushels. Also, flour barrels and staves, horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with a number of other articles.
J. HENNON WILLIAMS.
6th mo. 5 d18je