

**On Application**  
To me, in the recess of the court, as one of the associate Judges of the sixth judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of **James Mattison** praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplement thereto passed at November session eighteen hundred and six; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John H. Schreiber has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said John H. Schreiber at the time of presenting the petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said John H. Schreiber (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the court-house in the said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John H. Schreiber, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed,  
By order,  
WM. GIBSON, Clerk.  
June 5 1867

**In Baltimore County Court,**  
March Term, 1867.

**SIMON FREIZE**, an insolvent debtor of Baltimore county, having heretofore applied by petition in writing, to the Judges of the said County Court, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said Simon Freize having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he has resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years, prior to the passage of the said act; and having been brought before the said court, and discharged from imprisonment, on taking the oath by said act required.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said Simon Freize appear before the county court at the court-house in the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 10th day of October next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; that the said day be, and is hereby appointed the time for the said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and the said Simon Freize give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore every other day for three months successively before the said tenth day of October next.

Signed per order,  
WM. GIBSON, Clerk.  
July 9 1867

**In Baltimore County Court**  
April 6th, 1867.

**ON** application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of **John Young** of said County, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Young has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland prior to the passage of the said act; and the said John Young at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said John Young (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the court-house in the said county at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Young then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed,  
By order,  
WM. GIBSON, CLK.  
April 8 1867

**In Baltimore County Court,**  
May 19th, 1867.

**ON** application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of **Thomas Higginbotham and John Higginbotham**, of said County, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to their petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Thomas and John Higginbotham have resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to their application; and the said Thomas and John Higginbotham at the time of presenting their petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of their creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debt due by them at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Thomas and John Higginbotham, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to their creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the Court-House in the said County, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Thomas and John Higginbotham then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up their property.

Signed per order,  
WM. GIBSON, Clerk.  
May 29 1867

**Mill and Farm**  
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

**ON THURSDAY,**  
The 16th July, at half past 11 o'clock at the Vendue Warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will be sold on a liberal credit,  
**Windtor MILL**, on Gwynn's Fall, with all the Machinery thereunto belonging, with about 166 acres of Land, situated about four miles from the city, near one half of which is cleared and under good fence, and well fit with clover and other grass. The improvements are, a neat and well finished two-story Stone Dwelling House, Coopers' Shop, large Stables and other convenient out-houses all built with stone.

The Mill has lately undergone a thorough repair, there are between twenty and thirty feet head and fall. She has two water wheels which work three pair of Burr Stones, and is calculated to manufacture about 60 barrels of flour per day.

The property will be shown previous to the sale on application to the Miller, (Mr. Hugh McGregory) on the premises, or to Mr. James Owings, merchant, No. 97, Bowly's wharf.

THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.  
June 27 1867

**Sale at Auction.**

In pursuance of the will of Mr. James Long, deceased, his executors will offer for sale, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, from 2 to 3 acres of LAND, situated on the York road, near the seat of James Edwards, Esq., and about two miles from Baltimore. The improvements are a two story Frame House, only a few years old, having 2 rooms on a floor, and an excellent cellar; all necessary out-houses; and a pump of good water. The terms will be one-fourth in cash, and the remainder payable in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest from the day of sale. Notes with approved endorsers will be required for the last 3 payments.

THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.  
July 19 1867

**Sale by Auction.**

**40,000 Acres of LAND.**  
THE Subscribers will offer for sale at Thomas Chase's auction room, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, all their right, title and interest, as trustees, to the following Valuable Property, viz.

40,000 acres of LAND, lying on the navigable waters of the little Konhawa River, and Bear Run off the Creek, in Harrison county, Virginia. This Land is represented to be of very good quality, heavily covered with valuable timber, on a navigable river, and distant only about 35 miles from the river Ohio. A considerable portion of the tract consists of the first rate bottom lands.

This Property, on account of its advantageous situation, rapid settlements in the neighborhood, and its intrinsic and increasing value, offers to speculators and persons disposed to invest their money permanently in land, an opportunity seldom offered to them, and which, from the great demand for such property in the Western Country, must seldom occur again.

It is laid off into lots of about 300 acres each. The title is considered by the trustees to be unquestionable good, and the original survey and other papers, with the plat, &c. together with the opinion of council, relative to the validity of the title, will be left at the store of John Trimble, No. 13, Chesapeake, till the day of sale, where those inclined to purchase may have an opportunity of examining them.

The creditors of Clement Brooke, who prefer settling their accounts immediately by purchase, are respectfully informed that their claims will be received in payment for their purchases.

The terms of payment, which will be accommodating, will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN TRIMBLE,  
WILLIAM LEE,  
Trustees of Clement Brooke.  
July 9 1867

**Charles Wirgman**

**H**AS just received by the Six Sisters, from Bristol, and offers for sale,  
Sheathing Copper and Nails  
Burr, square and bolt Iron, assorted  
Iron Hoops,  
Scupper Nails and Pump Tacks,  
Spanish Brown  
Tin Plates  
Sunt Tins  
Bunting  
Queensware  
Taunton Ale  
Negro Pipes, and  
Porter Bottles, in hampers.

The above articles have been purchased with cash, and will be sold very low.  
Also, by the Guildford, from Newcastle, (Eng.)  
20 casks Tumblers, assorted  
20 crates of Queensware,  
A few Grindstones  
Patent Canvas  
Wine Bottles, in baskets, and  
1500 bushels large Coal.  
Likewise, by the Globe, from London,  
An invoice of Gold and Silver Watches.  
And on hand,  
12 casks Venetian Red  
3 casks Mustard Bottles  
London Porter, and  
A few tons Logwood and Fustic.  
24 bales of Calcutta Piece Goods, consisting of Lucknow, Jugdea and Clutterbally Baltas,  
April 29 1867

**Green Coffee.**

**J**UST arrived and will be landed This Day, from on board the brig Meteor, captain Davis, at the head of Frederick-street dock, 1300 bags COFFEE, of a very superior quality, calculated for either retailing or exportation.

Also in Store,  
Muscovado Sugar, in hogheads, tierces and barrels,  
Clayed do. do. do. do.  
Cognac Brandy, 4th proof,  
Holland Gin, do.  
30 seroons real Flotant Indigo,  
Cocoa, in bags,  
1 bale Spanish Wool,  
London Particular Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks,  
Claret, in bhds. and cases of 1 and 2 dozen each, and  
A few barrels and bags old yellow Coffee, for family use. For terms apply to  
HUGH THOMPSON.  
June 30 1867

**Rolling and Slitting Mill.**

The subscribers are now ready to supply orders for Hoop Iron and Nail Rods of all dimensions, executed in the neatest manner, and at very short notice.  
ANDW. & THOS. ELLICOTT.  
July 14 1867

**DOCUMENT ON IMPRESSIONS.**

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to James Monroe, Esq. dated 5th January, 1824.—

**Concluded.**  
There is a further consideration which ought to have weight in this question. Although the British seamen employed in carrying on American commerce, be in some respects lost to their own nations, yet such is the intimate and extensive connection of this commerce, direct and circuitous, with the commerce, the manufactures, the revenue and the general resources of the British nation, that in other respects its mariners, on board American vessels, may truly be said to be rendering it the most valuable services. It would not be extravagant to make it a question, whether G. Britain would not suffer more by withdrawing her seamen from the merchant vessels of the U. S. than her enemies would suffer from the addition of them to the crews of her ships of war and cruisers.

Should any difficulty be started concerning seamen born within the British dominions, and naturalized by the United States since the treaty of 1783, you may remove it by conveying a bill, that very few, if any, such naturalizations can take place, the law here requiring a preparatory residence of five years, with notice of the intention to become a citizen entered on record two years, before the last necessary formality, besides a regular proof of good and moral character, conditions little likely to be complied with by ordinary seafaring persons. Secondly, that a discontinuance of impressions on the high seas will preclude an actual collision between the interfering claims. Within the jurisdiction of each nation, and in their respective vessels on the high seas, each will enforce the allegiance which it claims. In other situations the individuals doubly claimed, will be within a jurisdiction independent of both nations.

Secondly, The British pretensions to domain over the narrow seas are so absolute, and so indefensible, that they never would have occurred as a probable objection in this case, if they had not actually frustrated an arrangement suggested by Mr. King with the British ministry, on the subject of impressions from American vessels on the high seas. At the moment when the articles were expected to be signed an exception of the "narrow seas" was urged and insisted on by Lord St. Vincent; and being actually inadmissible on our part, the negotiation was abandoned.

The objection in itself has certainly not the slightest foundation. The time has been indeed when England not only claimed but exercised jurisdiction scarcely inferior to full sovereignty over the seas surrounding the British Isles, and even as far as Cape Finisterre to the south, and Van Station, in Norway, to the north. It was a time, however, when reason had little share in determining the law, and the intercourse of nations, when power alone decided questions of right, and when the ignorance and want of concert among other maritime countries facilitated such an usurpation.

The progress of civilization and information has produced a change in all these respects, and no principle in the code of public law, is at present better established, than the common freedom of the seas beyond a very limited distance from territories washed by them. This distance is not indeed fixed with absolute precision. It is varied in a final degree by written authorities, and perhaps it may be reasonably varied in some degree by local peculiarities. But the greater distance which would now be listened to any where, would make a small proportion of the narrowest part of the narrowest case in question.

What are, in fact, the prerogatives claimed and exercised by Great Britain over these seas? If they were really a part of her domain, foreign vessels would be subject to all the laws and regulations framed for them, as if they were within the harbors or rivers of the country—Nothing of this sort is pretended. The only instances in which these seas are distinguished from other seas, or in which G. Britain enjoys within them any distinction over other nations, are first, the compliment paid by other flags to hers. Secondly, the extension of her territorial jurisdiction in certain cases to the distance of four leagues from the coast. The first is a relic of ancient usurpation, which has thus long escaped the correction which modern and more enlightened times have applied to other usurpations. The prerogatives has been often contested, however, even at the expense of bloody wars, and it is still borne with ill will and impatience by her neighbors. At the late treaty of peace at Amiens, the abolition of it was repeatedly and strongly pressed by France; and it is not improbable, that at no remote day it will follow the fate of the title of "King of France," so long worn by the British monarchs, and at length properly sacrificed to the notions of a magnanimous wisdom. As far as this homage to the British flag has any foundation at present, it rests merely on long usage and long acquiescence, which are construed, as in a few other cases of maritime claims, into the effect of a general though tacit convention. The second instance is the extension of the territorial jurisdiction to four leagues from the shore. This too, as far as the distance may exceed that which is generally allowed, rests on a like foundation, strengthened, perhaps by the local facility of smuggling, and the peculiar interest which G. Britain has in preventing a practice affecting so deeply her whole system of revenue, commerce and manufactures: whilst the limitation itself to four leagues necessarily implies that beyond that distance no territorial jurisdiction is assumed.

But whatever may be the origin or value of these prerogatives over foreign flags in one case, and within a limited portion of these seas in another, it is obvious that neither of them will be violated by the exemption of American vessels from impressions, which are no wise connected with either; having never been made on the pretext either of withholding the wonted homage to the British flag, or of smuggling in defiance of British laws.

This extension of the British law to four leagues from the shore is inferred from an act of parliament passed in the year 1736, (9 G. 2. C. 25) the terms of which comprehended all vessels, foreign as well as British. It is possible however, that the former are constructively excepted.—Should your inquiries ascertain this to be the case, you will find yourself on better ground, than the concession here made.

With respect to the compliment paid to the British flag, it is also possible that more is here conceded than you may find to be necessary. After the peace of 1763, this compliment was peremptorily withheld by France, in spite of the remonstrance of G. Britain; and it remains for your inquiry, whether it did not continue to be refused, notwithstanding the failure at Amiens to obtain from Great Britain a formal renunciation of the claim.

From every view of the subject, it is reasonable to expect that the exception of the narrow seas from the stipulation against impressions, will not be inflexibly maintained. Should it

**PHILADELPHIA, July 13**

The Helvetius, of Canton the 7th March ten days previous to her departure from this an affray between some Chinese and some of the crew of the English East India company ship, had taken place, during which the latter unluckily killed a Chinese; for whom the Marine demanded a man, which being refused, the loading of the company's ship was stopped, the chief of the English factory had the marines made acquainted, that unless they were permitted to proceed with the loading of the ship, he would, on account of the approach of the south west monsoon, dispatch them as they were, and render the Chinese responsible for the loss that would occur thereon.

Captain Ralls, of his majesty's ship Lyon, 64 guns, deputed at the same time, had an officer and five men, who had been taken by a Madrassah man on board, when a ship was lying at anchor to procure provisions, should be returned; that if they were not, I would proceed to obtain redress.

The Chinese marines gave three days notice to the English factory, that should the commissary permit not giving them a man, their supply of provisions should be stopped, the English had prepared themselves in case of any further disturbance, as the ship Lion of 6 guns, a brig and a discovery ship then at anchor, were held in readiness to proceed at the commissary's notice up the river; and Chinese had leveled the guns in their forts; and some very severe consequences were apprehended by the gentlemen of the East India Company.

**FREDERICK-TOWN, July 11.**  
"United we stand."—The late cruel and dastardly murder of our Citizens, by the British appears to have excited but one sentiment from one end of the union to the other. Town Meetings have been held in every quarter, from which we have received papers, and with pleasure we observe all party considerations have in every instance, been laid aside & all have united in expressing their indignation at this unparalled outrage.

A meeting of the Citizens of this town and vicinity took place on Saturday last, at the Court House, and considering the shortness of the notice and the very liberal leaon of the year the meeting was both numerous and respectable. The utmost harmony prevailed. After the appointment of two gentlemen of different political sentiments as chairman and secretary, the chairman, Doctor Tyler, addressed the citizens and expressed in strong terms the pleasure he felt that after ten years of political strife all should this day unite in expressing their determination to repel aggression and insult from whatever quarter it might come. On motion of Capt. Nelson the proclamation of the President was then read, after which, he and Mr. Taney each made a few pertinent remarks.

In compliance with a resolution of the above meeting the following account of the proceedings has been communicated for publication.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**  
July 4th, 1867.  
At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Frederick-Town and its vicinity, held at the Court House this day, agreeable to public notice, DOCTOR JOHN TYLER was unanimously chosen to the chair, and GEORGE BAER, JUN. Esq. chosen as secretary.

On motion, the Proclamation of the President of the U. S. was read to the meeting by the chairman.

On motion—Resolved, That a committee of 13 persons be appointed, to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and expressive of their sentiments, on the late wanton and unprovoked outrage, committed on the American flag, by a ship of war of Great Britain.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee accordingly.  
Roger Nelson, esq.—Doct. Philip Thomas—Richard Potts, esq.—Doct. G. Duval—Col. M'Pherson—Lawrence Bringle—Doct. John Baltzell—Roger B. Taney, esq.—George Cress, jun. esq.—Abraham Shriver, esq.—John Ritchie, esq.—Thomas Hawkins, esq.—Frederick Heisely, esq. who retired, and soon returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously concurred in by the meeting.

**Resolved unanimously,** That we view with the utmost abhorrence, the late unprovoked and dastardly attack, made by the British gun ship Leopard, upon the United States frigate Chesapeake—when she was, to the knowledge of the officers of the Leopard totally unprepared for action, and under no apprehension of an enemy.

**Resolved unanimously,** That we pledge to the government, our lives and fortunes to support them in obtaining redress for this unexampled insult to our national honor, and that we will at all times prefer prompt and decisive war, to dishonorable peace.

**Resolved unanimously,** That we warmly and cordially approve of the energetic measures adopted by our fellow citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Hampton.

**Resolved unanimously,** That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and attested by the Secretary, be transmitted to the President of the United States, and governor of Maryland. And that a copy of the above resolutions, with the proceedings of the meeting, be handed to each printer of this town for insertion.

JOHN TYLER, Chairman.  
GEORGE BAER, JUN. Secretary.  
(Ten.)

be so, your negotiation will be at an end. truth is, that to great a proportion of our direct and circuitous, passes through those nets, and such is its peculiar exposure to the wrong practised, that with such an exception, any remedy would be very partial. And we can never consent to purchase a remedy, by confirming a general evil, and subjecting ourselves to our own reproaches, as well as to those of other nations.

Third, It appears as well by a letter of Mr. Thornton, in answer to one from me both which copies are inclosed, as from verifications with Mr. Merry, that the fact which would be given, particularly claimed American vessels, to the escape of traitors, the defections of others whose services in a war may be particularly important to any, forms one of the pleas for the British practice of examining American crews, and will be of the objections to a formal relinquishment.

This plea like all the others, admits a full and satisfactory reply. In the first place, it could prevail at all against the neutral claim it would authorize the seizure of the vessel described only, and in vessels bound to a true country only; whereas the practice of pressing is applied to persons few if any whom are alleged to be of either description, and to vessels whithersoever bound, even Great Britain herself. In the next place, it not only a preference of a smaller object one side to a greater object on the other; but a sacrifice of right on one side, to expediency on the other side.

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