

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially represented to me, that negro Perry, otherwise called Peregine, the proper slave of Elizabeth Rochester, and negro John, otherwise called John Armstrong, a free negro, who have lately been sentenced by the judges of Queen-Anne's county court to suffer death for murder; and negro Stephen, the proper slave of Joseph Sudler, made their escape on Sunday morning, the twelfth instant, from Queen-Anne's county goal; and whereas it is the duty of the executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said negroes Perry, John and Stephen, or one hundred dollars for either of them.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWARD LLOYD,
By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

The following is a description of the above mentioned criminals, transmitted to his Excellency the Governor by the sheriff of Queen Anne's county.

Negro Perry, otherwise called Peregine, the proper slave of Elizabeth Rochester, is about twenty-three or four years old, very dark complexion for a mulatto, about five feet ten inches high very well made but a little round shouldered, has a scar over one of his eyes, (not certain which,) occasioned by the kick of a horse, a thin and very black beard, with long whiskers that extend to the end of his chin, also a very bushy head. He took with him the following clothing, a coarse muslin shirt, full lined kersey trousers, and coat of a light drab colour, two waist-coats, one of black cloth and the other of yellow striped Marseilles, a light drab great coat, with a large double cape, about half worn, a fine pair of shoes, very long quartered and sharp toes, and—sured hat. It is said that he has a number of other cloths of a good quality—he also has a silver watch, the case very much battered and bruised, but has no crystal in it, a black ribbon chain and brass key—it is also said that he has two other watches, one of them silver and the other gold or pinback, which cannot be particularly described.

Negro John, otherwise called John Armstrong, free negro, is supposed to be upwards of thirty years of age, a very bright mulatto, thin visage, very high cheek bone, large black beard, small thin whiskers, and very large white eyes, has a very stern look, a large mouth, his lips not very thick; he is about five feet eight or nine inches high, has a scar on his breast, one of his arms very knobby from being blind. Had on the following cloths, low linen shirt and trousers, old short blue coat, light cloth waistcoat, old shoes, a rum hat better than half worn.

Negro Stephen, the proper slave of Joseph Sudler, is about thirty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, of yellow complexion, very high forehead, flat nose, stout and well built, rather round shouldered, very full and bluff face, large black whiskers, rather a down look, and is apt to smile when spoken to. Had on a low linen shirt, white kersey trousers, and round robin jacket, a pair of coarse round toed shoes, double soled, almost new, a wool hat about half worn.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be printed, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Griest's paper at Hagerstown and in Mr. Bariga's paper at Fredericktown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

NOW DRAWING,
BALTIMORE COLLEGE
Grand Lottery,

It commenced on Monday the 6th November Days of drawing, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in every week—500 tickets to be drawn each day, and on no account whatever will it be delayed one single day.

50,000	Dollar, high prizes
20,000	
10,000	
10,000	
10,000	
5,000	
5,000	
2,500	
2,500	
1,000	

Ten of— 1000
And not two blanks to a prize.
Tickets, at Twelve Dollars each, to be had at
G. & R. WAITE'S
Truly Fortunate Lottery Office,
Corner of Charles & Market Streets, Baltimore;
Where was sold the late Lottery.

No. 6974	a prize of 50,000 Dollars
15564	10,000 do.
7001	10,000 do.
5865	5,000 do.
6977	5,000 do.

And several other Capital Prizes to a very large amount.
* The two Twenty Thousands—two of the Ten Thousands, and two of the Five Thousand Dollar prizes, are not stationary, and of course liable to be drawn early.

The inhabitants of ANNAPOLIS, and its vicinity, are assured, that by sending their orders to G. & R. Waite in Baltimore, per mail, and enclosing the cash, they will be punctually executed, and advice of the success of their tickets, forwarded as soon as the lottery is finished.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, being duly authorized, will offer for sale on Thursday the 7th of December next, if fair, not the next fair day, at the dwelling of Marcen Howard Duvall, in Prince Georges county, a considerable part of his personal Property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Oxen, Corn, Fodder, Tobacco, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Plantation utensils. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the morning, at which time the terms will be made known.

HOWARD DUVAL.
N. B. The plantation of the said Marcen H. Duvall will be set up, at the same time, for rent, to the highest bidder.
Annapolis Dec. 2

The Maryland Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN W. BUTLER,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BANKERS' BANK, ANNAPOLIS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1809.
Late News from England.

To Mr. Johnson, of Baltimore, we are indebted for London papers down to the 19th October. It appears that peace is concluded between France and Austria—That Mr. Percival is prime minister of England, and lord Bathurst is minister of foreign affairs in place of Mr. Canning—Parliament was further prorogued to the beginning of December.—Champagne has written another letter to Mr. Armstrong, proposing, that if England would cease to blockade the ports of France, she would retract her orders against England, &c.

Letters from Holland state that the French have prohibited the exportation of wheat. Licences had been granted in England for the importation of wheat from the Continent.
The ship Horace from Boston, with John Quincy Adams on board, passed Elsinour, Sept. 29. She was, notwithstanding the importance of her charge, obliged by the Danes to pay Sound Dues before she could proceed to St. Petersburg.

The market in England for our products was good.—The scarcity of vessels in England, induced the government to release 800 transports.
Nothing new had occurred in England relative to America.—Mr. Pinkney had no despatches to send by the Hercules.

London, Oct. 12.

Viscount Castlereagh had an audience of his majesty, and delivered up his seals of office, as secretary of State for the war and colonial departments.—Mr. Canning had also an audience, and delivered up his seals of office, as secretary for foreign affairs. Mr. Canning has perfectly recovered from the effects of the late duel.—His majesty held a privy council, at which Earl Bathurst was sworn in secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Peace between France and Austria.

We have received Moniteurs to the 14th October, and Dutch papers to the 14th instant; peace between France and Austria, was signed at Vienna on the 21st instant. This event was officially announced to the inhabitants on the 10th, by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy.—Besides the statements in the Dutch Gazettes government have received a confirmation of the event in dispatches from the commander of our troops at Walcheren. Several correct accounts had reached that Island; and on the 14th, the batteries and gun-boats at Zurich Zee fired a feu-de-joie on the occasion. The terms of the treaty have not transpired; but as the peace is denominated "glorious" for France, we may presume that they are humiliating to Austria. The principal obstacle in the progress of the negotiation, we understand, arose from the reluctance of the Emperor Francis to give up Spalatro to the French. This, however, he has at length not only consented to do, but has greatly enhanced the merit of his compliance, by the cession of the whole of Dalmatia. Spalatro is an acquisition of great importance to Bonaparte, with a view to future maritime efforts. It is a capacious and secure harbor, contiguous to a territory which abundantly supply the chief materials for the construction of fleets. The possession of this port, and the Island of Corfu, will give him the full command of the Adriatic Sea.

The Paris papers state, that relays of horses for the Emperor were relayed at Munich on the 1st inst. and it was expected that he would leave Schoenbrunn on the 3d or 4th, on his return to Paris.

A statement of the French Navy has lately been given, by which it appears that the Naval force of France in her different ports is by no means contemptible. It prevents the British to watch this well, and prevent its uniting in sufficient force to meet their squadrons at sea. For, in the words of their poet.

"If once on French decks shouts of victory roar,
The crown's a red night-cap, and Britain's no more."
True Amer.

"When the means are gone that buy their praise,
The breath is gone whereof the praise is made."
SHAKESPEAR'S Timon of Athens.

Poor Canning & Co. will receive no more junco praise; but let the conduct of the new ministry in England be what it may, the American junco will praise them through thick and thin, so long as they keep in power, and no longer. The British ministry are not praised in America because any body believes their conduct praiseworthy; but because while in power, they have the means to keep on foot a large standing force of well drilled troops, who promptly obey orders, and praise their paymasters.
Boston Chron.

From the American.

This day (Monday, November 27,) commences the first regular session of the 11th congress. The magnitude of the charge committed to their hands ought to be seriously impressed upon their minds. These are no common times. Vigor, promptitude and wisdom are required in our councils. The tone of the nation is up, and requires merely to be guided; to settle our concerns with Great-Britain is the only possible manner, in which a free and gallant people can maintain their honor, freedom and independence.

To innumerate the injuries the United States have sustained from Great-Britain since the treaty of Paris, would be an useless task since they are known to every member of congress. The old adage says "treaties are like pie crust, made to be broken;" and the history of diplomacy verifies the assertion. The British ministry consider national honor NOTHING, and national faith they treat merely as CABINET CONVENIENCE, they plight and forfeit it at pleasure.—With such a government what nation can hold terms of friendship? Backed by her thousand ships of war, she proffers us the hand of insult, of arrogance and of contempt. She unfurls her blood-stained flag as mistress of the ocean, and invites other nations to support her in her usurpation. "Peace and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," said the sage of Monticello. England never concludes treaties, but such as are "entangling alliances," as Jay's and Montoe's treaties will prove. If a treaty is made with Great-Britain, what pledge will she give us, of its faithful observance? National honor she has not.—Her plighted faith she has forfeited.—Will she deliver up the island of Jamaica and Canala as a pledge of her faithful intentions? Will she give up to us fifty sail of the line for safe keeping for its due performance, or will she reduce her navy to its pristine insignificance? No, she will not—then why should we treat? There is no necessity to treat for terms of servitude, for her chains we will not wear. Embargo we have tried, and the virtue of some of our citizens failed us. We have met her half way on the road of degradation, and we have met with scorn and insult, her ambassador has beard our executive in the face of day, has given him the lie, and appealed to the people whom he has insulted. For the support of our national honor, for the protection of our freeborn tars, for revenge for past injuries and to prevent future wrongs, we repose in the wisdom of the present congress, upon whose shoulders the mantle of the congress of 1776 alight; virtue their shield, patriotism their guide, may they never yield their country's honor, but vigorously support its independence with Roman fortitude, or bury themselves in its ruins.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Denton, Caroline county, to his friend in this City, dated the 24th ult.

"I am enabled to say (and it is with pleasure I recognise the fact) that in no instance of political occurrences, which have come under my observation, has there been witnessed such an unanimity of sentiment, as there exists here, relative to the insolent and outrageous conduct of the infamous Jackson. The indignation of the federalists generally, appear to be equally alive at the gross insult offered the government; inasmuch, that it is not uncommon to hear them apply to his Copenhagen majesty, epithets of the most vile and deserved opprobrium, while the manly and dignified conduct of our government, receives their warmest applause. This sacrifice of private prejudice, on the part of federalists, at the shrine of their country's honor, affords the strongest evidence of their genuine patriotism, and is an ample confirmation of an opinion I have always held, and (to you in particular) freely expressed, viz. That the great body of the federalists are real friends to their country, but that they are swayed from its support by the interests of a foreign government, who seek, and endeavor to promote, the destruction of their own through the intestine commotions which it is their constant care to excite. How long that fire of patriotism, which has manifested itself in our federalists, will be suffered to glow, time alone can decide. The artillery of the faction I have delineated, has begun to play upon it with such copious discharges of the poisonous effluvia of corruption, as to threaten it with instant inundation. In the last number of that prostituted vehicle of corruption which is marked under the name of "Federal Republican," that has reached this place, with the accustomed venality which characterises it as an organ of the faction above mentioned—the government is charged with rashness and precipitancy in the measure they have taken, the insolent Jackson is warmly defended, and to cap the climax of turpitude, General Smith is made accountable for the whole affair."

ABSTRACT OF THE

Baltimore Price-Current.

Bacon.....per lb.....	9	to	10
Butter, for export.....lb.....	14	to	15
Coffee.....lb.....	23	to	24
Cotton.....lb.....	17	to	19
Cheese.....lb.....	9	to	10
Mackerel.....bbl.....	7,00	to	10,50
Sugar, loaf.....lb.....	19	to	20
— lump.....lb.....	17	to	18
— Havana white cut.....cwt.....	12,00	to	12,50
— brown.....cwt.....	9,75	to	10
Gun-powder.....25 lbs.....	15,00		
Shot.....cwt.....	12,50		
Herrings.....bbl.....	3,50		
Shad.....bbl.....	7,00	to	8,00
Pork, prime.....bbl.....	15		
NAVAL STORES, at bbl.....	3,00		
Flour, superfine.....bbl.....	7,25	to	7,50
LEATHER, seal.....lb.....	18	to	19
Indian Corn.....bush.....	0,75	to	0,9
Flaxseed, rough.....bush.....	1	to	0,0
Clover-seed.....bush.....	7,50	to	8
Wheat.....bush.....	1,40	to	1,45
Oats.....bush.....	37	to	43
Nankens, short.....piece.....	0,80		
Brandy 4th p.....gall.....	1,50	to	1,65
Gin-Holl. 1st p.....gall.....	1,50		
Whiskey.....gall.....	0,82	to	0,85
Salt, Liverpool.....bush.....	0,75	to	0,80
Tobacco, Patent 100 cwt.....	3,50	to	4,00
Tallow, American.....lb.....	11	to	12
Shingles cyp 18 inch M.....	2,50		
Plaster Paris.....ton.....	10,50	to	11

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents.....	103
3 do.....	65 & 66
Louisiana do.....	104
United States Bank Stock.....	128
Maryland do.....	370
Baltimore do.....	366
Union Bank of Maryland do.....	69
Mechanics' Bank.....	16
Alexandria Bank do.....	200
Farmers' Bank Stock.....	57
Columbia do.....	57
Potomac do.....	per
Maryland Fire Insurance Company.....	300
Roister-Town Road Stock (fully paid).....	20
Frederick-Town.....	18
York.....	20

JACKS & JENNETS,
For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell two Jackasses, one the Jack Compound, bred by the late Gen. Walling ton, and thought by him to be one of the best he ever raised, and for size and strength he is not excelled by any in the U. States, he is the fire of Palafors, now the property of C. Carroll of Carrollton, and advertised by him last season, as one of the finest Jacks in the State.
The other, a young Jack, two years old next Spring, out of a large Jennet (the mother of Palafors) by Compound, also the above Jennet now in foal by Compound, and two other Jennets of one and two years old.
WILLIAM HEBB,
Annapolis, Nov. 25, 1809.

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, December 2, 1809.

We anticipated with confidence that we should have had the pleasure of presenting our readers with the President's Message in this day's paper.

The cause of our disappointment is to be traced to that of the Baltimore editors, from whom we expected to have received it by the packet, of Wednesday last. The editor of the American observes in his paper of that day, that "the cause of our disappointment will be found in the circumstance of the Senate not having formed a quorum on Monday. There is no doubt but it will be delivered this day, at 12 o'clock."

As there are neither packet or mail arrives on Thursday—and Friday's mail arriving too late for its insertion, we shall be obliged to postpone it until Tuesday next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Denton, Caroline county, to his friend in this City, dated the 24th ult.

"I am enabled to say (and it is with pleasure I recognise the fact) that in no instance of political occurrences, which have come under my observation, has there been witnessed such an unanimity of sentiment, as there exists here, relative to the insolent and outrageous conduct of the infamous Jackson. The indignation of the federalists generally, appear to be equally alive at the gross insult offered the government; inasmuch, that it is not uncommon to hear them apply to his Copenhagen majesty, epithets of the most vile and deserved opprobrium, while the manly and dignified conduct of our government, receives their warmest applause. This sacrifice of private prejudice, on the part of federalists, at the shrine of their country's honor, affords the strongest evidence of their genuine patriotism, and is an ample confirmation of an opinion I have always held, and (to you in particular) freely expressed, viz. That the great body of the federalists are real friends to their country, but that they are swayed from its support by the interests of a foreign government, who seek, and endeavor to promote, the destruction of their own through the intestine commotions which it is their constant care to excite. How long that fire of patriotism, which has manifested itself in our federalists, will be suffered to glow, time alone can decide. The artillery of the faction I have delineated, has begun to play upon it with such copious discharges of the poisonous effluvia of corruption, as to threaten it with instant inundation. In the last number of that prostituted vehicle of corruption which is marked under the name of "Federal Republican," that has reached this place, with the accustomed venality which characterises it as an organ of the faction above mentioned—the government is charged with rashness and precipitancy in the measure they have taken, the insolent Jackson is warmly defended, and to cap the climax of turpitude, General Smith is made accountable for the whole affair."

NOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Legislature of Maryland.

REPORTED FOR THE

MARYLAND-REPUBLICAN.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Mr. Worthington presented petitions from Elizabeth Cubberson, and Susanna Beamer, of the city of Baltimore, praying for divorce from their respective husbands; read and referred.
Mr. Boyle presented a petition from Henry Gassaway, of the city of Annapolis, a revolutionary officer; Mr. Worthington presented a petition from Moor Falls, and others, praying that the real estate of Stephen Wilson, deceased, may be sold for the benefit of his children, also a petition from James Cocke, of the city of Baltimore, praying he may be authorised to hold certain slaves; and Mr. Stevens presented a petition from James Doores, of Talbot county, praying a confirmation of his title to real property; which were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Boyle, leave given to bring in a bill to authorise a lottery for the repairing of the Protestant Episcopal church in the city of Annapolis.

Mr. Harryman presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, praying that the criminals may be employed in repairing the post road from Baltimore to Philadelphia; and Mr. Worthington presented a petition from William Raborg and Mary Eissen, of the city of Baltimore, praying that a part of the estate of Conrad Eissen, deceased, may be sold; which were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. J. Brown, leave given to bring in a bill to repeal and abolish the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government.

The bill to lay out a road in Frederick county, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

After transacting some local business, the House, on motion of Mr. Worthington, took up the Act "for the preservation and distribution of the Vaccine Matter, for the use of the citizens of this State;" which, after undergoing several alterations and amendments, was, on motion of Mr. Chapman, recommitted for further consideration.

The clerk read an Act for laying out a road in Baltimore county, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned.

Mr. Archer moved that a message, to the following effect be sent to the Senate, informing that body, that it was considered by the Judge of the Sixth Judicial district of Maryland, that the act for the relief of Clement Brook of Baltimore, could not be put into effect, for the discharge of said Brook, unless the said act should be signed by the Governor, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature; and therefore proposing to meet them, for that purpose, immediately on the floor of the Senate room.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, the words in italic were stricken out; the motion passed, and the message transmitted to the Senate.

It was moved and seconded that the Act for the better regulation of apprentices should be read a second time; which was in the following words:

A further supplement to an Act for the better regulation of Apprentices.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, That the justices of the several and respective orphan's courts, or any two justices of the peace, shall and may bind out, as an apprentice, any female orphan child, the increase or profits of whose estate, whether real or personal, is or are not sufficient for the maintenance, support, or education of said child, at the discretion of said justices, until such orphan-child shall arrive to the age of 18 years, subject to the terms, regulations, and restrictions, prescribed by the original act, and the supplementary acts, to which this is a further supplement, except as far as they may be inconsistent with the principles of this act.

Mr. C. Dorsey was most decidedly opposed to every principle of this bill. He considered it as an illegal and an unjust infringement on the rights and privileges of the sex, which the committee who introduced it, proposed to protect. "It is, sir" said he, "in opposition to a principle advanced by Mr. Jefferson, in one of his answers to an address presented to him, that propagation and increase are essential to the advancement and wealth of a newly peopled country. It has, sir, I say, a direct tendency to retard such a population and increase. It consigns an innocent and unfortunate female, to a state of slavery, for two years beyond the legal time of holding females as servants. But, I have another most pointed objection, it may have a tendency to effectually destroy the future prospects of the unfortunate; at the age, when by your laws she has ever been protected, she may have an opportunity of so bettering her condition, as shortly to raise her into a virtuous respectability;—the humble suitor comes—he is denied the honorable association with one who reciprocates his affections—is driven away with contumely from her master's residence, because though of sufficient age to become a wife, she is still a servant, and not at her own disposal.

Dr. Seth was desirous that the bill should pass, from instances which repeatedly occurred in the part of the county which he represented, where the most unhappy events have occurred to the female children of paupers and beggars obtaining their freedom before they had sufficient discretion to make a proper exercise of it.

Mr. J. Brown (Q. Ann's) considered the bill as having a very dangerous tendency, by placing too much power in the hands of those persons to whom such children may be bound. At the age of sixteen, by the laws of this state, females have the power of disposing of personal property. Many such may have small sums of 5, 6 or 700 dollars to receive at that period. Having, at the arrival of that age, any such sum at their disposal, and anxious to obtain their liberty from, perhaps, cruel and hard hearted masters, or mistresses; the temptation would be too