political science which the new world has put in operation and which she values as the most precious gifts to posterity and to mankind.

But their courage and patriotism will be inefficient without the aid of arms and discipline. To the legislature it is submitted to devise means, to furnish arms and to improve the discipline of our militia. The latter, cannot be done without good officers—To encourage our fellow citizens to accept of commissions, to equip themselves in a soldierly manner, and to act with soldierly pride, it is respectfully suggested whether it would not be sound policy to declare by law after the example of some of our sister states, that he who should faithfully serve the state for a certain number of years as a commissioned militia officer, shall in future be exempted from all military duty, except in case of actual service. Should this suggestion be adopted by the legislature, it will naturally occur how far it would be proper, under certain modifications, to extend it to members of uniformed volunteer companies, artillery, cavalry and infantry. In conjunction with a provision of this kind, it is believed that the interests of the militia would be much promoted by prohibiting resignations, except in cases of disability, or other sufficient cause, to be determined by an appointed tribunal. The frequency of resignations, under the present law, tend equally to increase expence and prevent discipline.

The uncompleat state of the last return of the arms public and private, belonging to the militia, has induced an attempt during the recess of the legislature, to ascertain, more accurately, their number, kind and condition. It is hoped that a prompt attention, on the part of the brigade inspectors, to the orders of the adjutant general, will enable the executive shortly to communicate information on this subject, so necessary and desirable. The establishment of convenient places of deposit for the arms, which are the property of the commonwealth, the appointment of regimental armorers, with an adequate salary, in whose care the arms ought to be, and who should give security for their being kept in complete repair, and good order, and delivery when occasion might require.—And the organization of a general department, and some provision to meet expences to which the funds of some regiments are not adequate, would probably be found beneficial and economical.

In conformity with the direction of a former legislature the judges of the supreme court reported to the last legislature a list of the statute laws of England, that are in force in Pennsylvania; they have also stated their opinion as to what part of those statutes ought to be incorporated into our law.—May I not suggest to you the propriety of directing that those statutes be printed, so that having them before you, such selections and alterations might be made, and enacted into laws, as may be deemed salutary and congenial with the habits and manners of the people, and our republican institutions. This would be (as it would seem) a completion of the object originally intended to be obtained by the legislature.

The code of our laws has now become voluminous, the numerous alterations in many of our laws and supplements to others, have rendered it a matter of extreme labor and difficulty to ascertain precisely what the law is, on any particular subject, even to the professional men, much more so to the mass of the people, who are affected by them. In a government, like ours, it is highly desirable that every man should understand the laws by which he is to be governed; might it not, therefore, be worthy the attention of the legislature, to remedy the evil and accomplish an object so desirable, by a revision of all our statute laws, and by collecting and bringing in one view in one act, all laws on the same subject.

It is, perhaps, not within the compass of the human mind so to make statute laws, as to supply a remedy for every invasion of right, that must arise from the complicated transactions of an active and enterprising people, yet every effort ought to be made to leave as little as possible to the arbitrary will of any one; might it not therefore be expedient, from time to time, to reduce to statute so much, and such parts, of the common law as experience may have shewn to be salutary and congenial with our republican government. In one of our sister states, I am informed, a person is appointed to take down, and report to the legislature, cases tried and adjudged in the supreme court; thus from time to time, materials are furnished which enable the legislature to reduce to statute form, such parts of the common law as is thought salutary, and to reject what is deemed inapplicable to our state of society and the genius of our laws. Uniformity of decision is also desirable in jurisprudence. Our statute laws, either from ambiguity, or from other causes have been differently construed by different judges; hence what is considered the law, in one circuit, is not so considered in another, this evil might be remedied, by either amending the law, where it is of doubtful construction, or by sanctioning that construction which appears to be the most just and equitable.

It is matter for mutual congratulation that in the judiciary department of the government there is less complaint than there has been for many previous years. The system of ARBITRATION appears to meet the approbation of a very large majority of the people. Its magnitude and novelty put it, in a peculiar manner, under the care of the legislature. The law of the last session establishing compulsory arbitration has been extensively acted upon and has proved as extensively salutary. (Permit me in proof of this position to state, that out of 150 reports made under that law, and delivered into the office of the prothonotary of Lancaster county, there have not been more than 10 appeals.) The legislature bringing with them the experience of every part of the commonwealth, and public opinion, must be aware of the defects in the law and will cheerfully and speedily apply the remedies. There is one suggestion applicable to all our laws on arbitration which deserves consideration, as it is by many thought necessary to perpetuate the system and establish justice, by enacting, that the award of arbitrators, shall, on appeal, be equal in effect, and as much a lien upon the real estate of the party against whom it shall be given as the verdict of a jury in similar circumstances.

The criminal code of Pennsylvania, justly celebrated for its mildness and efficiency, yet authorizes the punishment of death. The happy effects which are acknowledged to have resulted from the abolition of public and shameful punishments would warrant an experiment to a certain how far the abolition of the punishment of death would be attended with like beneficial consequences to society. The habits, manners, and religious opinions of a very respectable number of our citizens, make them recoil from being in any way instrumental in bringing to the bar of justice—testifying against—or convicting—a fellow being, when they know that the consequence of that conviction is to be, the death of the offender. These considerations multiply very much the chances of escaping after the perpetration of the most cold blooded, malicious, and unprovoked murder, and act therefore, rather as incentives to provoke, than as curbs to restrain, the most ferocious passions of the human heart.—Whether the substitution of imprisonment during life, or any other punishment, would be productive of less evil to society than the punishment of death, is a question meriting the attention of humane and enlightened legislators. Though on the one hand both opinion and feeling prompt a hope for an amelioration of our penal code, so far as respects the punishment of death, (for all duties which it becomes the executive to perform, I can, from experience, say that of announcing to a fellow being, the day—the hour—on which he shall cease to exist, is the most painful and distressing.) yet, on the other hand, I conceive it my duty to suggest the necessity of revising the laws for the suppression of vice and immorality, and strengthening the arm of the magistracy. The seat of the government has, of late years, repeatedly exhibited, at public races, scenes of dissipation, idleness, disorder, and almost every species of vice; highly dishonourable and radically destructive to the morals of the citizens. Your wisdom will provide an appropriate remedy.

Moral virtue consists in a knowledge of duty and a conformity of will and action to that knowledge. Political virtue, in a republic, founded on moral rectitude, consists in a love of the republic and esteem for its institutions—hence the immense importance of a system of education. Can a man be morally, or politically, virtuous, who is ignorant of the value of the first, and understands not the principle of, nor knows the duties which the latter enjoin? To establish therefore a system of education, calculated to diffuse general instruction, is at once of primary importance in both a moral and political point of view, affording the strongest bulwarks against the subversion of good morals and sound political principles. The importance of education is still more enhanced by the consideration, that in a republican, or representative government, every citizen may be called upon to assist in the enaction, or execution of the laws of his country, and will hence, necessarily engage your attention.

The department of accounts will exhibit to you detailed statements of our finances, from which you will perceive that they are more than adequate to the expences of the current year. The act for encouraging the patenting lands has brought into the treasury $26,[illegible] since the 11th day of May last. A large sum is yet to be derived from that source, but as that must ultimately diminish, it might be prudent to vest in productive funds the surplus that remains, after the appropriations to meet the expences of the current year, and for necessary improvements. By prudence and economy, not inconsistent with a liberal policy, a permanent annual revenue may be raised, adequate to all the ordinary expences of the government, & every needful internal improvement without imposing any taxes on the people for those purposes.

In the execution of the various and important trusts committed to the legislature, I promise a faithful co-operation in all measures promotive of the public good.

SIMON SNYDER.

Lancaster, 7th Dec. 1809.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Baltimore, Dec. 9.

Cleared,

Ship Baccius, Johnson, [illegible]
Bashaw, Williams, [illegible]
Sachem, Stevens, [illegible]
Ship Elizabeth Farrell, [illegible] France
Hound, Warren, [illegible] Europe
William Hurst, Barcelona (M.)
Selly, Wells, St. Jago

Port of New-York, Dec. 6.

Arrived, ship Stranger, Collin, 75 days from Cadiz.

Ship Galen, Stedman, 103 days from Sumatra.

Brig Eunice, Dryburgh, 22 days from Havanna.

Brig Laura, Hoadley, 10 days from Charleston.

Brig Sea Island, Burnham, 8 days from Savannah.

Schr Urania, Peck, 58 days from Amsterdam.

Schr Traveller, ——, from Washington.

Schr Friendship, Somers, Richmond.
Schr Liberty, ——, Fredericksburg.
Schr Carleton, Johnson, Richmond.

Sloop Patty, Bevens, 20 days from Porto-Rico.

Sloop Friendship, Howe, 35 days from St. Pierres, Mart.

Cleared,

Ships Sally, Moat, Flushingen; Brunswick, Gardner, Royal and Lisbon; Margaret, Ward, Cadiz.

Port of Philadelphia Dec. 8.

Arrived, sch'r Charlotte, Kennedy, for St. Barts, spoke on the 11th Nov coming into the harbor the brig Commerce, 18 days from New York. Left ships Three Brothers, Dorgan, for *Baltimore*, in 10 days; Cato, Renteau, for Philadelphia, in 12 days; Francis Gordon, do do sail for the Spanish Main, in 2 days; sch'r Nancy, White, for Savannah, in 5 days; John, for *Baltimore*, in 8 days; sch'r Rebecca, Stokely, for do. There were in the harbor of St. Barts when capt. K. left it, about 150 American vessels. Markets very much glutted with every kind of produce. Flour selling at 8 50. pork 10, dried codfish at 1 doll. per hhd. and every thing else in proportion. *Dec. 9.*

ARRIVED

Ship Olive Branch, Bradley, Belfast, 52 Passengers.

Schr. Mariner, Stillwell, N Carolina, 10 Naval Stores.

Ship Caroline, Scott, Charleston. Left there the 4th. Brig South Carolina and sch. Jenny from Philadelphia, in harbour by the gale of the 22d and 23d ult.

Schr. Alert, at Charleston from St. Bartholomews, via St. Eust, where she had been sent and liberated.

Schr. Hope and Polly, 21 days from St. Barts. has arrived at Wilmington, Del.

Ship Portia, Risbro, from Trapani, sailed 20th Oct. Left at Palermo, the 10th, ships Hope, Monk, and brig Louisa, of Salem, cargoes on board; brig Juno, of Salem, ready for sea; schr. Liberty, of Chatham, for Philadelphia, the 16th. The ship America, and brig Independence, of Salem, sailed early in in Oct. for Messina, had arrived and proceeded for Malta. The three-masted schr. Transit, Meade, of Philadelphia, was at Malta, the 9th October.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To-Morrow Morning, the 12th instant,

At half past 10 o'clock at the Auction Room, at the head of Frederick street dock, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods.

And at 12 o'clock,

8 large hhds. St. Croix Sugar
20 hhds first quality Sugar
58 bales New Orleans cotton, of a superior quality
120 bags and 4 hhds coffee
67 boxes Havana brown sugar
30 boxes best white do do
Also,
35 boxes fresh Prunes
6 bags Almonds,

Caspar O. Muller, auc.

Dec 11

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY,

The 12th inst. at Mr. C. Deals, No. 6 Market street Fell's Point, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND SHOP FURNITURE, among which are

Mahogany dining & breakfast tables
Beds, bedsteads, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Joseph Clark, jun. Auc.

Dec. 11 d2

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore.

The ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore are respectfully informed, that no exhibition takes place in the Vendue room at the Coffee-house this evening, at which time his private exhibition takes place at the College. He also begs leave to observe, that in consequence of a number of families being disappointed, owing to an overflow of company, he has erected an additional number of seats which may be taken by sending timely notice.

His exhibition takes place on TUESDAY 12th December, 12 o'clock when he will display his Vestibical powers,—the same as since he caused the great storm which took place in London and Paris.

Doors open at half past 5, to begin at 6, and finish at 8. Tickets one dollar each.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of a private exhibition, may have it for $100.

dec 11 d3

To the Parents

OF the Scholars, who frequent Mr. Wank's School, he gives notice, that, his school room (free of expense) will, during the Winter months, from 7 till 9 in the evening, be lighted and warmed for their reception; whose free from interruption and company, they may prepare themselves for the exercises of the ensuing day.

Dec. 11. d4

PILOT STAGES.

The proprietors of the Pilot Line of Stages, respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced their winter establishment, by which they design to afford the traveller all possible comfort that the season and state of the roads will admit; one of the proprietors residing on the spot arrangements are made, that the progress of the passengers shall not be impeded or endangered in crossing the Susquehanna. The Pilot will leave the Globe Inn, Baltimore, every morning at 9, and the Mansion House Philadelphia, at half past 6 o'clock, arriving early each way at Elkton to lodge, thus avoiding the disagreeable necessity of travelling in the night, during the inclement season. The proprietors have provided good and new Stages, and taken pains to select the best Horses, with careful and obliging drivers, and have the price to presume the Pilot Line is not inferior to any on the Continent; and the public are assured that no exertions shall be wanting at each end, and on the way to give general satisfaction, they flatter themselves that this old accommodation brought again into existence, will merit and receive a fair share of patronage.

D. FULTON & CO.

P S. Each passenger is allowed 14lb. baggage free, and 150 lb. extra baggage equal to a passenger.

Dec 11 d6teo.

BLANK CARDS.

Printers and Booksellers are informed, that G & R. WAITE, corner of Charles and Market streets, can supply them with large and small Blank Cards, of an excellent quality, at the manufacturer's prices. They have also on hand,

Best Eagle Playing Cards at $3 50 } per box
Harry VIII. 36 }
Merry Andrew 27 }
of Crehore Boston manufacture.

Also, some common playing Cards at $2—the small blank Cards at 5. per doz.

Dec 11. d5

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Went off last night, a negro man named STAFFORD, but calls himself Stafford Jones, aged about 18 years of age, about 5 or 10 inches high very black, stout and well made, has a small scar over one of his eyes and a wen on his shoulder about the size of a walnut; the wool on his head cut close; had on and took with him one brown low linen shirt, one white Irish linen do. one pair of blue and white kersey pantaloons, one pair of black velvet do. a brown forest cloth coat and an old brown broad cloth do. Whoever takes up said negro shall receive the above reward in Baltimore; five in the state, if five miles out of town; if in any other part of this state, & secured in any jail so that I get him again, twenty dollars; and if out of the state, the above reward—to be paid by me.

Samuel W. Burgess,

Near Rodgers, Ann Arundel county.

5th Dec. 1809.

N. B. Said fellow took also with him an old country cloth filled great coat with velvet cape—rode off with a large sorrel mare rubbed very much behind with the years.

Dec. 7——d1' S. W. B.

BULLETIN, NO. XV.

HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 10, Baltimore Street.

Friday Night.

Geo. Dobbin & Murphy's
LIST OF PRIZES
OF THE
Baltimore College Lottery.
FIFTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 1200, first drawn number after 7000 tickets entitled to a premium of $500.

Prizes of $100—3662 8120
50—939 20921
20—8977 20682

31 prizes of $15
30 of 12

Gain this day, 1985
Total gain, ——13573

WHOLE, HALF, QUARTER & EIGHTH

TICKETS

Warranted undrawn, may be had at our *Extensive Lottery Office*, No. 10, Baltimore st. opposite the Centre Market.

CASH

Advanced for *PRIZES* as soon as drawn, or *Prize Tickets* taken in exchange for Tickets. Orders from the country enclosing *Cash* or *Prizes*, post paid, will be promptly attended to. ☞ Information as to the *fate* of Tickets given *gratis*.

☞ As but few tickets remain now on sale, and will shortly further advance, those who wish a chance for the many VALUABLE PRIZES yet undrawn, will (if they are wise) apply soon at our office.

G. & R. & M.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE
LOTTERY,
NOW DRAWING.
G. & R. WAITE'S LIST OF PRIZES.
15th DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 1200, first drawn entitled to $500

3662 8120 100
939 20921 50
8977 20682 20

31 prizes of $15
30 of 12

Gain of the wheel this day, $1955
Total gain 13573

Tickets and shares warranted undrawn for sale at G. & R. WAITE'S truly fortunate lottery office, corner of Charles and Market streets.

Cash given for prizes as soon as drawn, and all tickets examined gratis.

MALAGA WINE.

Thirty quarter casks *MALAGA WINE*, of an excellent quality, just received and for sale by

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 15, Bowley's wharf.

Dec. 8 4t

M. TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

44 hhds. Maryland TOBACCO
17 do. a. Indian Landing
50 bales fine Tennessee COTTON.

Dec. 8 d1

PETER L. WHITE,

CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER,

No. 62,

PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE,

Returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement which he has received in business; and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their custom.

All orders in his line executed with neatness and despatch. Dec. 8—— d6

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY
George Dobbin & Murphy,
A NEW EDITION
OF MORTON'S CELEBRATED PLAY OF
LOVER'S VOWS,
AS ALTERED AND AMENDED BY
MASTER PAYNE,
Late of the Baltimore Theatre.

Dec, 7 d8

Patent Water Tables.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber is now in possession of the most effectual means of preventing the snow, rain, and cold air from driving underneath their doors, or floors in general.

THREE DOLLARS

each, will supply them with Barges'

PATENT WATER TABLES.

They are attached to the door in the bottom, and are so constructed as to fall with a level close down on the sill, when the door is shut; and on opening it, is immediately raised again by means of a spring, sufficiently high to clear the carpet, or prevent its dragging on the floor.

It is deemed unnecessary to multiply words as the great necessity of a very important and simple invention must strike every person with a just idea of its value and utility. The advantage it is of to inside doors is equally experienced in repelling the cold air. A sample may be seen at No. 17, M'Elderry's wharf.

William Brimwell, jr.

N. B. Patent rights are so much in vogue at present, it may not be amiss to accompany an advertisement with a certificate from a gentleman who has made the experiment.

One of Briggs' Patent Water Tables being attached to the front door of my dwelling, I have no hesitation in saying they answer the purpose for which they were intended, to my full satisfaction.

Solomon Birkhead.

Dec. 8 e 6

Benjamin Chastellier,

BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he acts as Broker under license from the city corporation.

From his experience and knowledge of the different branches of his business, he is confident of giving general satisfaction to those who may please to confide their business to his management. He purchases and sells on commission all kind of Produce, Goods and Merchandize, Stocks in all the different public institutions, and will give CASH for good Bills and Notes at short notice and moderate premium. Also, Money advanced on Goods deposited for sale, at his office, Lovely Lane, near South street, formerly occupied by Mr. William Vance.

Dec 4 nawfw

CASH FOR PRIZES

Ready to be advanced to any amount by

G. & R. WAITE,

AT THEIR

Truly Fortunate Lottery Office,

Corner of Charles & Market streets,
WHO HAVE SOLD,
In the present and former Lotteries,
MORE PRIZES
Than have been sold in any two Lottery Offices
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Among them are the following:

1 Prize of	$30,000
2	25,000
2	20,000
1	15,000
5	10,000
7	5,000
1	3,000
8	2,000
5	1,500
23	1,000
51	500
119	200

Together with a very large proportion of inferior Prizes.

G. & R. WAITE

Have also for sale in the present Lottery, TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS & EIGHTHS,

Which they will warrant to draw Prizes, and to have the chance of the following Capitals that are now in the wheel, viz.

2 Prizes of	$20,000
2	10,000
2	5,000
1	2,500
10	1,000
9	500

Together with a vast number of prizes of $200, 100, 50, &c.

They will also give an undrawn Ticket for each Book that may be drawn on the 16th day of drawing, for the small sum of 50 cents advance on each Ticket.

G & R. WAITE will hire out Tickets for the 16th day's drawing, at 1 dollar each.

Dec 9 d2