

American Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1807.

IN COUNCIL, February 19, 1807. ORDERED. That the act, entitled, An act to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco, without having a licence for that purpose from a justice of the peace, and to prevent the sale of such produce from being taken to the market, &c. &c. be published once in each week, until the first day of May next, in the Maryland Gazette, at Baltimore, the American and Federal Gazette, at Philadelphia, the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown, and the Republican Star, at Annapolis.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the council.

An Act to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco, without having a licence for that purpose from a justice of the peace. WHEREAS great inconvenience is felt in this State in consequence of free negroes receiving from corn, wheat and tobacco, from slaves, and selling the same as the produce of their own labour, &c. &c.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first of May next, no free negro shall sell any corn, wheat or tobacco, unless at the time of his or her selling the said article or articles, he or she shall possess a certificate, under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace of said county, that he or she is a peaceable and orderly person, and of good character, which certificate shall be of force for one year, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That if any free negro shall act contrary to the provisions of this act, the person offending shall incur the penalty of five dollars for every such offence, one half to the informer, the other half to be applied to the use of the county, and to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures, before a justice of the peace in the county where such offence shall be committed.

And be it enacted, That any person who shall purchase or receive from any free negro any corn, wheat, or tobacco, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay, for every offence, the sum of ten dollars, one half to the informer, the other half to be applied to the use of the county in which such offence was committed, and to be recovered and applied in the same manner as other fines and forfeitures are by this law directed to be recovered and applied.

That it shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, thereof and suitable, to give information of every violation of this act that shall come to his knowledge.

An Act to restrain the evil practices arising from negroes keeping dogs, and to prohibit them from carrying guns or offensive weapons.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto within the State to keep any dog, bitch or gun except he be a free negro or mulatto, and in that case he may be permitted to keep one dog, provided such free negro or mulatto shall obtain a licence from a justice of the peace for that purpose, and that the said licence shall be in force for one year, and no longer; and if any dog or bitch owned by any negro, not possessed of such licence, shall be seen going at large, it shall and may be lawful for any person to kill the same, and in case of any such offence, the person or persons killing the said dog or bitch may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence.

And be it enacted, That after the said first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto to go at large with any gun, or other offensive weapon; and in case any free negro or mulatto shall be seen going at large, carrying a gun or other offensive weapon, he shall be liable to be carried before any magistrate, in virtue of a warrant issued by any justice of the peace, directed to a constable of the county, and on conviction of having violated the provisions of this section of the act, such offender shall thereupon forfeit, to the use of the informant, such gun, or other offensive weapon, which shall then be subject to the coats which shall have accrued in such prosecution; provided that nothing in this act shall extend to prevent any free negro or mulatto from carrying a gun, or other offensive weapon, who shall, at the time of his carrying the same, have a certificate from a justice of the peace, that he is an orderly and peaceable person, which certificate shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the constable of every hundred to repairance one month, and if information be given him of tumultuous meetings of mulattoes, negroes or slaves, to all suspected places within his hundred, and if he shall find any mulatto or negro not a slave, at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the constable forthwith to carry such mulatto or negro, to the office of the magistrate of the county, who shall thereupon commit such person to the common goal, unless he or she shall enter into a recognizance, with such security as said justice shall require, for his or her good behavior, and also to appear before the next county court, to answer for such offence in such manner as is prescribed by law for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors within this State, and if such person shall be found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, he shall be fined, or imprisoned, for such offence, at the discretion of the court; and if such constable shall find at any such meeting as aforesaid, any slave besides those belonging to the owner of such place, not having permission in writing from his owner or overseer, it shall be lawful for the constable, and he is hereby authorized and required, to whip every such slave, at his discretion, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

And be it enacted, That before any constable shall be entitled to receive the allowance granted by the fourth section of the act, entitled, An act to prevent the tumultuous meetings and other irregularities of negroes and other slaves, he shall produce a certificate from at least two respectable citizens of his hundred, of his industry and fidelity in the discharge of his duty under this act and the act above recited.

And, for a further encouragement to take up runaway slaves, be it enacted, That in lieu of two hundred pounds of tobacco, allowed by the act, entitled, An act relating to servants and slaves, any person seizing and taking up such runaway slave, shall have and receive \$25 dollars.

March 4.

TREATY OF PEACE, Between His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Serene Highness the Elector of Saxony.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and His Serene Highness the Elector of Saxony, anxious to provide for the final re-establishment of peace between their states, have named for their respective plenipotentiaries to wit, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the general of division Michel Duroc, grand marshal of the palace, &c. &c. and his Serene Electoral Highness the Elector of Saxony, Count Charles De Bose, his principal chamberlain, &c. &c. who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ART. I. From the day of the signing of the treaty, there shall be peace and perfect friendship between the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, on the one part, and his Serene Electoral Highness the Elector of Saxony, on the other.

II. His Electoral Highness accedes to the treaty of Confederation and Alliance concluded at Paris on the 12th of July, in the present year; and by such accession he succeeds to all the privileges and obligations of the alliance, in the same way as if he were a principal contracting party to the said treaty.

III. His Electoral Highness will assume the title of King, and take his place in the College in the rank of Kings, according to the order of his introduction.

IV. He cannot, without the previous consent of the Confederation of the Rhine, in any case or for any cause whatever, allow a passage through the Kingdom of Saxony to any army, or corps, or detachment of troops, appertaining to a power not a party to the said Confederation.

V. The laws and ordinances which define the several rites of the various forms of worship established in Germany, having been abolished by the effect of the dissolution of the ancient Germanic body, and moreover not being compatible with the principle upon which the Confederation has been formed, the exercise of the Catholic worship shall throughout the whole Kingdom of Saxony, be fully annihilated to the exercise of the Lutheran form of worship, and the followers of two religions shall, without restriction, enjoy the same civil and political rights. This object is a particular condition with his Majesty the Emperor and King.

VI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French undertakes, that by the future treaty of peace with Prussia, the Cottbus, Greis, or circle of Cothus, shall be ceded to his Majesty the King of Saxony.

VII. His Majesty the King of Saxony cedes to such prince as shall be named by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and in that part of Thuringia situated between the principalities of Eichfeld and Erfurt, a territory equal in revenue and population to the Circle of Cothus, which territory, serving as a point of union between the said prince, in full and entire sovereignty. The limits of this territory shall be fixed by commissaries appointed for that purpose, immediately after the exchange of the ratification.

VIII. The contingent of the Kingdom of Saxony, in case of war, shall consist in the whole of 20,000 men.

IX. During the present campaign, considering what has happened, the contingent of the Kingdom of Saxony shall be 1500 cavalry, 4200 infantry, 300 artillery, and 12 pieces of cannon.

X. No contributions shall be levied after the signing of the present treaty.

XI. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at Dresden, in the course of eight days.

Done at Posen, December 11, 1806. (Signed) DUROC, CHARLES, COUNT DE BOSE.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1807.

A literary gentleman lately arrived in this city from England furnishes us with the following information. On the sixteenth day of June 1796, one hundred young scientific gentlemen, who had then just finished their education in the Colleges of England and Scotland, met by appointment at Yarmouth, where they resolved, under the strictest injunction of secrecy, that each of them should, in order to obtain correct information of the world, and of the customs, manners and dispositions of mankind, quit their Island and reside for ten years successively in different foreign countries particularly specified; and that they should on the first day of September, 1807, again meet together in London for the purpose of reading over their different journals and of preparing the same for publication. This strange resolution was actually put in practice and on the first of January, 1807, it was known to some scientific men in London, that 13 of the young adventurers had died and that the remaining eighty-seven would certainly meet next summer according to agreement. It was said that one of these adventurers had constantly resided

in the city of New York, where he had collected a most valuable mass of information.

Com. Adv.

The ship Hermione, Hopkins, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing London papers to Jan. 17. Of course, nothing new.

Bonaparte arrived in Paris about the 20th of Jan was collecting troops, of which Boileaux was required to furnish 14,000 men.

FROM THE SCOTIA GAZETTE.

The governor of this state has obligingly favored us with a copy of a letter from the president of the United States, which gives us much pleasure in publishing, inasmuch as it is a just tribute of praise bestowed upon our constituted authorities, and those of our fellow citizens who distinguished themselves by their patriotism in the late occurrence, relative to the conspiracy formed by Col. Burr, and must be confounded with shame, those who were base enough, either to throw obstacles in the way, or to attempt to turn into ridicule their united efforts for the public good.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1807.

Sir—The pressure of business during a session of the legislature, has rendered me more than in addressing you than it was my wish to have been. That our fellow citizens of the west, would need only to be informed of criminal machinations against the public safety, to crush them at once, I never entertained a doubt. I have seen with the greatest satisfaction, that among those who have distinguished themselves by their fidelity to their country, on the occasion of the enterprise of Mr. Burr, yourself and the legislature of Ohio, have been the most eminent; the promptitude and energy displayed by your state has been honorable to itself, as salutary to its sister states; and in declaring that you have deserved well of your country, I do but express the grateful sentiment of every faithful citizen. The hand of the people has given a mortal blow to a conspiracy, which in other countries would have called for an appeal to arms, and has proved that government to be the strongest, of which every man feels himself a part. It is a happy illustration too, of the importance of preserving to the state authorities all that vigor which the constitution prescribes would be necessary, not only for their own safety, but for that of the whole. In making these acknowledgments of the merit of having set this illustrious example of exertion for the common safety, I pray that they may be considered as addressed to yourself and the legislature particularly, and generally to every citizen who has availed himself of the opportunity given, of proving his devotion to his country.

Accept my salutations and assurances of great consideration and esteem. Signed, THE JEFFERSON. His Excellency Gov. TERRY.

DIED.—At Calcutta, a short time before the sailing of the Golden Age, Mr. James Murray Littlebridge, a native of Exeter in Rhode-Island.—His death was caused by a fall from his horse.—This gentleman went to India some years since, and being a man of extraordinary vigour and enterprise, he entered into the army of Holker, where he obtained a command of a brigade, and where his services were so efficient that the British sought to detach him from that interest, which they accomplished: so that after peace was settled he took up his residence at Calcutta with a commission of major on the Bengal establishment. He had acquired a very large property in his adventures and some valuable shipments had been made to this country, preparatory to his return.

SALEM, March 9. Continuation of foreign news, from French papers to the 21st January, received at Marblehead, by Capt. Mestres, in 39 days from Bordeaux.

ANCLAM, Jan. 3. Gen. Mortier was preparing to enter Swedish Pomerania, and Gen. Harfield was preparing to receive him. He has a strong garrison, and 5,000 Swedes in Rugen, with a numerous artillery. The French received continual reinforcements.

BADE, Dec. 25. What has been said of the treaty between Russia and Turkey, is false. The Mussulmans are alarmed at the movements of Russia, and the Russian commanders have demanded reinforcements. The Shah of Persia is also said to intend to repulse the unjust aggressions of the Russians, and enter Georgia.

VIENNA, Dec. 28. The march of the Russians through Moldavia and Wallachia has discovered the projects of Russia against its neighbours. Russia declared at the same moment that it acted in concert with Turkey. The Porte ran to arms. Passawan Oglu and his allies besieged Bucharest with 40,000 men, and this checked the Russian army. The Porte demanded an explanation of the Russian minister, but he declared himself unable to give one. The Pacha of Widdin finding that the Russians had arrested the French Consul, arrested the Russian Consul. It is surprising that the English support the Russians in such measures as their commerce will surely suffer for it.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3. The Swedish Secretary has arrived with dispatches, and he has gone to Kiel.

HAMBURG, Jan. 3. A traveller lately from Sweden informs that the sense of the nation is not in favour of the present measures of that crown, and that many are favorable to the Poles.—That the King is so well acquainted with opinions at Stockholm, that he resides at Malmoe. He does not appear to wish to enter into the war, but only to defend Pomerania. Some negotiations with the French are expected. All diplomatic relations between Hamburg and Sweden had ceased. A general impatience was discovered to find out what would be done at Copenhagen. The courier from the headquarters of the French Emperor had not returned. Denmark had received propositions from England but they had not been encouraged. In Stockholm, on the 25th Dec. the King of Sweden had published a decree to be read in all the Churches to prevent all Jews from entering his dominions. A singular method of being revenged on the French.

MUNICH, Jan. 4. No town is without orders for recruits—Braunau is to be in the best state of defence.

PARIS, Jan. 14. It is reported that the Emperor will soon return to Paris.—That the French army during the rigour of the season, is still impatient for victory, but that the Emperor wishes, by an honorable repose, to prepare his army for future

victories while he attends to the great concerns of his Empire.

MENTZ, Dec. 25.

A German Journal, which has great circulation, says, "The position of Russia, at the present moment, is awful. An innumerable French army is marching through Poland, which itself is also collecting all its forces to profit from an opportunity which may never again offer, for the recovery and establishment of its independence. The Turks rising on the fourth, determined to avenge their long degradation, and forever to prevent its return. In fine, Persia, which has already sent an ambassador to Napoleon, will not suffer to escape so favorable an opportunity to repulse from its frontiers a dangerous neighbour, who is every day penetrating towards the center of its empire. These are sure evils to Russia. And should the King of Sweden, attentive to his true interest, profit from the present state of Russia, he might recover the provinces his predecessors lost. Attacked on all sides, insecure on the Baltic and the Black Sea, what resistance could Russia make with its bottle belied empire to an army of French, that could annihilate its resources?"

Commerce of London.—The value of British produce and manufactures, exported from the port of London alone, to all Countries (except the East-Indies and China) in the three quarters ending the 25th Oct. 1805, was no less than £8,971,811 l.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

New Mayor.—A variety of reports respecting the appointment of a Mayor of this City, have been circulated within the last few days. A gentleman who arrived from Albany yesterday has put the question at rest by information that COLONEL MARSH WELLES, is appointed to that Office. We learn from Guadaloupe that the Thomas of London was taken in lat. 22, long. 55, by the French privateer brig Duquette, of 15 guns, and carried in there.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

On Wednesday night last, a man named WILLIAM ARM TRONG, who it is said kept a disorderly tipping house at New-Castle fired from one of his windows and killed a sailor in the street. As Armstrong bore a bad character among his neighbours, some of them pushed into the house to secure him, but he found means to escape—when some sailors came up, entered the house and in revenge or the death of their brother, soon turned it inside out.—It is said, this is not the first man Armstrong has killed in the same way since his residence in New-Castle. As diligent search is making for him, it is hoped he will be taken and receive the reward of his deeds.

Marine Intelligence.

Marblehead, March 6.

Arrived, schr. Perseverance, Messer via 37 days from Bordeaux.

Schr. Adams, Selman, in 52 days from Bilbao.—Left there Jan. 12, the following vessels:—Ship Hero, Milken, of Portland; Barque Richard, Rob dorey, of Newburyport; brig Dido, Stiness, of Marblehead; schr. John Adams, Harris of Boston; schr. Maria Windsor, Howland, of Boston; schr. Joanna, Prince of Salem; Rover, Rogers, of Plymouth, just arrived off the bar, waiting for a tide to come over; brig Union, Choisy, of Marblehead; schr. Ocean, Headlock, of ditto.

New-York, March 14.

Arrived, the new ship Brutus, Bunce, 7 days from Port-au-Prince.

The brig Bullia-Dixon from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, and 21 days from Antigua (where she was detained 22 days) left ship Mary, Fuller from Charleston to Lagaira, detain d; ship Martha Washington, from Savannah for London, in distress; schr. Isabella, a man, from Martinique for Philadelphia libelled; ship Independence, Griffiths, from Point-Petre for New York, do; schr. New-Bethiah, from Martinique for Philadelphia do; schr. Lark, Thompson, next day for Boston; brig Thomas, from New-Haven, with stock; brig Benjamin, Little, do, to sail in 4 days; brig Freelove, Hughes of Philadelphia, from Charleston, in distress; sloop —, of Duxbury, in distress, her mast sprung; brig Muldred, Spences, from Philadelphia for Lagaira, cleared Feb. 18, claimants paying costs. The brig Rolla, from Cayenne for New York, sent into St. Kitts, and libelled. The brig Ann Maria, White, of New-Haven, had arrived at St. Kitts. Spoke, going into St. Johns, sc. Peace, Stanfords of Newburyport, from Point-Petre, taken by the St. Lucia privateer.

The brig Greyhound, Smith, of New-Haven, 20 days from St. Thomas. Passenger capt. Lisle, late of the brig James, from Trinidad for New York, put in there in distress, and condemned as unseaworthy.

The brig Matilda, Dodge, 21 days from St. Pierre, Martinique. The ship Grace, Spencer, of New York, had arrived about 5 days before from Demerara, March 5, in lat. 36, long. 72, 30, spoke brig —, Brown, 36 days from Demerara, for New York; capt. Brown, that day, had spoken the schr. Akross, Selby, 14 days from Guadaloupe for New York. The schooner Alpha, Stoddard, 12 days from Wilmington, N. C.

The schooner Clarissa, Henshaw, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, and 26 days from Antigua. The Clarissa was sent in by the Camilla privateer, and while captain H. was at the register's office, the privateersmen took two trunks of dry goods from on board. The Clarissa sprung a leak after being out 2 days and both pumps have been kept constantly going ever since. The schooner William and Susan,

Kirvan 18 days from Fredericksburg. Left the Capes in co. with schr. Providence from Richmond and schr. Liza and Sally from Fredericksburg both for New York.

The schooner Henry Denison, Thoms, 9 days from Washington, N. C.

The schr. Rising Sun, Borden, 12 days, from Norfolk.

The schr. Alonzo, Darling, from N. Carolina.

The schr. Live Oak, Burr, 14 days from Nassau, N. P. The sloop Concord had arrived from N. Y. and sailed 2 days before for N. Carolina. The schr. Katy Maria was to sail in 8 days for N. York.

The schr. Clarissa, Pond, 11 days from Wilmington, N. C.

The schr. Hope, Hamblet, 28 days from St. Pierre, Mart. Left, brig Maria, in 10 days for N. Y.; brig Ruth, Chase, sailed 2 days before for do; brig Drummond of Philadelphia, for the Main; schr. Fair Trader, of N. Y. from Barbados; brig Alexander in 8 days for Philadelphia. 3 days ago, in sight of Cape May, spoke ship Venus, of N. York, 48 days from Amsterdam for Philadelphia.

The schr. Sophrona, Jenkins, from Winton, N. C.

The sloop Richard, from Wilmington, Del.

The schr. Weymouth, capt. Weymouth, 12 days from Richmond.

March 14. Cleared, ships Orion, M. Milten, Amsterdam; Anu, Greenhill, Jamaica; brig Bajah, Conkling, St. Thomas; Robert Barclay, Braley, London; Venus, Densmore, Jamaica; schr. Three Friends, Fisher, Philadelphia; Adamant, Cobb, Boston; sloops Jersey, Dickey, Baltimore; Providence, Curry, Providence.

Philadelphia, March 17. British brig Elizabeth, Calhail, from Jacmel, for the U. States, is captured by a French privateer.

Tammany Society.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag, this day, at the going down of the sun.

H. NILES, Sec. Month of Worms 19, Year of Discovery, 315.

The reader is requested to notice the following errata, which occur in "A Gazette," published in the American of yesterday, to wit: Four columns, 2d page, 7th paragraph, for "had sailed to a port," read "had yielded to a port," &c. Same column, same page, and paragraph, for "the fruits, as well as the reputation of Villavieja," read "the fruits as well as the reputation of Villavieja," &c. First column, 3d page, 15th paragraph, for "there was not (nor could there be)," read "there was not, nor could there be," &c. Same column, page and paragraph, after the punctuation; for "interposed its name and function between the criminal; and the law had followed," read "interposed its name and function between the criminal and the law had followed," &c.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ORDINANCE

To appoint City Commissioners, and prescribe their duties.

I. Be it enacted, that the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, that inspectors, one of whom shall reside on the east side of Jones' Falls, and two on the west side thereof, shall be appointed City Commissioners, and they, or a majority of them, shall do and perform all the duties preferred and required to be done and performed by city commissioners, by any of the ordinances of this corporation; and shall appoint a clerk, and said commissioners and clerk shall receive such compensation, as shall be annually appropriated for their services; and the said commissioners, or a majority of them, on the first and third Mondays in every month, at such place and time as they may appoint, shall meet and confer together, (of the place, day and hour of which meeting, public notice shall be given) respecting the levelling, pitching, paving, or repairing the streets, lanes and alleys, or bridges within the city, or for mending, making, or repairing of sewers, within the said city or precincts; and to contract with any person for materials, for the purposes aforesaid, and with as many workmen as they may judge necessary to be employed from time to time, and about the same. And the said commissioners may, with the approbation of the Mayor, from time to time, proceed to the paving of such streets, lanes and alleys only, as a majority of the proprietors and tenants thereon shall require; and the outer edge of the footway thereof shall be secured by good and sufficient curb-stones, and the pathway on each side shall be one fifth of the width of such street, lane or alley.

II. And be it enacted and ordained, That the clerk of the city commissioners shall keep a fair journal of all their proceedings, and as far as they may relate to the condemnation of streets, the levelling of the streets, lanes and alleys, and the establishment of boundaries, or the making of sewers, he shall return under the hands and seals of the said commissioners, at least once in every three months, to the register of the city to be by him recorded and filed in his office.

III. And be it enacted and ordained, That the said city commissioners shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby authorized and required, when applied to by any person requiring the same, to ascertain and fix the lines of any of the streets, lanes and alleys, or any boundary of any of the lots within the said city, and having so fixed and established the same, to put up stones or land marks to be provided for that purpose by the person or persons requiring the same, the same to be done at such place or spot so established by them, and to make return thereof in writing of such establishment, with the proper description thereof, under their hands and seals to the register, who shall immediately record the same, in a book to be provided for that purpose; and shall file and keep the original record or paper so returned as aforesaid in his office.

IV. And be it enacted and ordained, That no owner or owners of any lot, in the city shall dig or lay the foundation of any house, in front of any street, lane or alley, or erect any wall, or fence fronting thereon, before the line or day