the proceedings to some of the other judges, and in all cases whatever, to give them information when they have committed any person to prison.

Most of the suits are on personal contracts, rights to dower, inheritances and titles to land. Those arising from personal quarrels are generally decided in a summary way, the inhabitants are said not to be litigious.

Lawyers and Costs of the Courts and their Officers.

The number of lawyers is small, not exceeding three or four attornies. Their fees are small. Suits are carried on in writings called *escritos*, which may be drawn up by the parties themselves, if they please, but they must be presented by the *escribano* or notary who is the keeper of the records of the court.

The fees of the judges are twenty-five cents for every half signature or flourish (which is usually affixed on common occasions,) fifty cents for every whole signature, and two dollars and three-fourths for every attendance, as at a sale or the taking of evidence.

The fees of the Abogado, or person consulted by the judges on law points, are twelve and a half cents for every leaf of which the process consists, and four dollars for every point of law cited. Those of the attorney, when employed, are sixty-two and a half cents for a simple petition or escrito, but if it should be necessary to read a process in order to form his petition, and it should require much time and labor, he is compensated in proportion, besides twelve and a half cents per leaf for perusing the papers. For attendance on any business he is allowed one dollar and fifty cents for the *assistance* of two and an half hours. The notary has fifty cents for each decree or order of the judge, twenty-five cents for a notification in his office, and fifty cents for one out of it, but within the city; one dollar and seven-eighths for every attendance of two and an half hours on business, and twenty-five cents additional for every leaf of paper written by him.

A counsellor or two have sometimes resided at New-Orleans, but, being generally found obnoxious to the officers of the government, they have not continued there. The counsellor values his own services, and in general exacts large sums. The attorney generally receives from the party who employs him more than is allowed by law.

Crimes, Criminal Jurisprudence, and Punishments.

In cases of petty crimes the cognizance of the proper court may be said to be final and without appeal; and most commonly such causes are decided in a summary way. With respect to crimes of deeper dye more solemnity is used. A person skilled in the laws is always nominated by the court to defend the accused. The trial is not public; but examinations and depositions in writing are taken privately by the auditor at any time most convenient to himself, at which nevertheless the counsel of the accused is admitted to be present. He has also every kind of privilege granted to him in making his defence. Such suits are generally very tedious and expensive, when he is wealthy. The condemned is entitled to an appeal as in civil cases, provided he gives security for the payment of the future costs. There appears, however, to be a virtual appeal in every condemnation, because a stay of execution takes place until the confirmation of the sentence returns from St. Jago de Cuba, where there is a grand tribunal established consisting of five judges, before whom counsellors plead as in our courts.

Crimes of great atrocity are very rare. Murder by stabbing seems to be confined to the Spanish soldiers and sailors. The terror of the magistrate's power restrains assaults, batteries, riots, &c.

Punishments are generally mild.---They mostly consist of imprisonment and payment of costs, sometimes the stocks. White men, not military, are rarely, perhaps never degraded by whipping; and in no case do any fines go into the public treasury. Murder, arson and aggravated robbery of the king's treasury or effects, are punished with death. Robbery of private persons to any amount is never punished with death, but by restitution, imprisonment, and sometimes enormous costs. Crimes against the king's revenue, such as contraband trade, are punished with hard labor for life, or a term of years, on board the gallies, in the mines, or on the public works.

Learning.

There are no colleges, and but one public school, which is at New-Orleans. The masters of this are paid by the king. They teach the Spanish language only. There are a few private schools for children. Not more than half of the inhabitants are supposed to be able to read and write, of whom not more than two hundred perhaps are able to do it well. In general the learning of the inhabitants does not extend beyond those two arts; though they seem to be endowed with a good natural genius, and an uncommon facility of learning whatever they undertake.

The Church.

The clergy consists of a bishop, who does not reside in the province, and whose salary of four thousand dollars is charged on the revenue of certain bishopricks in Mexico and Cuba; two canons, having each a salary of six hundred dollars; and twenty five curates, five for the city of New-Orleans, and twenty for as many country parishes, who receive each from three hundred and sixty to four hundred and eighty dollars a year. Those salaries, except that of the bishop, together with an allowance for sacristans and chapel expences, are paid by the treasury at New-Orleans, and amount annually to thirteen thousand dollars.

There is also at that place a convent of Ursulines, to which are attached about a thousand acres of land, rented out in three plantations. The nuns are now in number not more than ten or twelve, and are all French. There were formerly about the same number of Spanish ladies belonging to the order; but they retired to Havanna during the period when it was expected that the province would be transferred to France. The remaining nuns receive young ladies as boarders and instruct them in reading, writing, and needle-work.

They have always acted with great propriety, and are generally respected and beloved throughout all the province. With the assistance of an annual allowance of six hundred dollars for the treasury, they always support and educate twelve female orphans.

Of the officers of government.

The officers who are merely judical, have been already mentioned, and therefore some of them will be altogether omitted, in this place. The executive officers appointed by the governor, for each division of the province, and called COMMANDANTS, are generally taken from the army, or the militia. When the settlement is small, some respectable character is appointed to the civil command, and the militia officers have the direction of military matters. Where there is a garrison, the commandant is sub-delegate of the intendant, and draws upon him for all expences incurred. In that case he has the charge of all matters relating to the revenue within his district.

The duty of commandants is to superintend the police, preserve the peace of the district, examine the passports of travellers and to suffer no stranger to settle within the limits of their command, without regular leave obtained from government. They are to prevent smuggling, to certify that all lands, petitioned for by the inhabitants, are vacant before they are granted, and when required, put the owner in possession. They are besides notaries public, and in their offices it is necessary to register all sales of lands and slaves, and even to make the contracts for those purposes before them —They act as sheriffs, levy executions on property, attend and certify the sale, and collect the proceeds. They also take inventories of the property of intestates.— By an ordinance of Baron Carondelet, syndics are established every three leagues, who are subordinate to the commandant, decides small causes, and have the police of roads, levies, travellers and negroes.

The officers of the general government are the following: Besides his judicial powers, the governor is chief of the army and militia, and the head of the civil government. He is also president of the cabildo, or provincial council. He appoints and removes at pleasure the commandents of districts. He appoints the officers of the militia, who are nevertheless commissioned by the king, and he recommends military officers for preferment. He is superintendant of Indian affairs. He promulgates ordinances for the good government and improvement of the province; but he has no power to assess taxes upon the inhabitants without their consent. Until the year 1798, he possessed the sole power of granting lands, but it then passed into the hands of the intendant.

[*To be continued.*]

NEW-YORK, November 16.

The election for charter officers of this city took place yesterday—and it is with pleasure we learn that the federal tickets of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th, and 9th, wards succeeded. The opposite party, by hard work, carried their men in the 5th, 6th, and 7th wards. To-morrow we shall give an accurate return, which we were unable to complete last evening for this day's Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

Arrived, brigs Venus, Webb, Charleston, 7 days; Esperanza, Golden, St. Bartholomews, 25; schr. Favorite, Cotterill, New-York, 10.

Cleared, ship Lavinia, Whelan, Oporto; schr. Amity, Gildea, St. Thomas.

Arrived last evening, brig Esperanza, Golden, from St. Barts. Left there, on the 19th Oct. no Philadelphia vessels. Capt. G. spoke brig Charlotte, from Baltimore, for Cape-Francois.

WINCHESTER, (Va.) Nov. 8.

Another melancholy accident happened at Newmarket, on Saturday, the 29th ult. In running a math race, one of the riders, named Abraham Bright, had his brains dashed out by running foul of a tree, not more than five yards from the spot where David Ross's neck was broke on the 12th of the same month.

NORFOLK, Nov. 12.

Arrived the British ship Jeannie, captain Cowan, 52 days from Greenock.

Arrived the ship Rose, captain Clark, 26 days from Savanna-la-Mar.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *November* 19.

This day's mail has brought no papers from beyond Philadelphia.

As usual at this season of the year, when the Sun describes not half a circle on this side of our planet, and denies us so great a portion of his cheering rays, we have to cast ourselves upon the indulgence of our readers in general and of those in the 1st and 8th wards particularly, for not having it in our power to serve them so early as we could wish consistently with our desire of giving them something or other in the shape of news. The winter establishment of the mails, the shortness of the afternoon, the number of papers which are to be daily circulated in the city, will, we are convinced, be an ample apology to many; whilst the freshness of news and the general complexion of our paper will render the Gazette even an agreeable and interesting fire-side companion for the winter's evening to all---and altho' it should happen sometimes to come late,* it will not be the less welcome.

But the querilous man may ask, "Why do you not publish in the *morning*, as the other printers do?"

We will not have the arrogance to answer this question, by saying that it would possibly materially interfere with our cotemporaries; nor by assuring him that by an arrangement of that kind, we should diminish our expences at least 1000 dollars a year—but will leave it to be answered by himself, in reflecting on the superior advantage and gratification he has often felt from receiving an *evening* paper, over his neighbor who takes only the morning prints.

* *The carriers have always finished delivering their papers, as yet, before* 8 *o'clock.*

Messrs. Allen B. Duckett, Francis Digges, Davidson, David, Reverdy Ghiselin and Edward Hall, esquires, are elected council to the governor of this state.

BALTIMORE
GENERAL DISPENSARY.

The managers of the General Dispensary call upon the contributors to render their benevolent intentions towards the indigent sick of the city and precincts as efficacious as possible, by embracing every opportunity presented of recommending fit objects of the charity. And they earnestly exhort those whom Divine Providence may have seen fit to afflict with the united calamities of sickness and poverty, not to be backward in using the means, which the humanity of their fellow-citizens has put into their power, of alleviating the former, and perhaps regaining lost health.

For the better promotion of the designs of the institution, the following persons will give to enquirers all the information which may be wanted by or for objects of the charity, or by persons disposed to render it pecuniary aid:

Mr. *George Warner*, near the brick yards
Daniel Lamott, near Gray's gardens
Peter Cassat, Market-street
Ebenezer Finley, N. Howard-street
Rev. *Jos. G. J. Bend*, head of Liberty-street
Francis Beeston, at the Roman Catholic chapel
Mr. *Andrew Ellicott, jun.*
Isaac Tyson
Dr. *John Crawford*, Hanover-street
Mr. *Richardson Stewart*, Vulcan-alley
Charles Ghequiere,
Job Smith,
James M'Cannon, Market-street
Emanuel Kent, Market-street
Owen Dorsey, East-street
Wm. Gwynn, jun. East-street
Joseph Herbert, Calvert-street
Philip E. Thomas, Market-street
Wm. Wilson, Market-street
Rev. *James Inglis*, East-street
Mr. *William Hawkins*, South-street
Peter Frick, No. 9, S. Gay-street
Peter Dissenderffer, Market-street
Baltzer Schæffer, Market-street
James Stirling, Market-street
Andrew Buchanan, Bridge-street, Old-Town
Rev. *Elijah D. Rattoone*
Mr. *Patrick Bennet*
Joshua Inloes
Thomas M'Elderry, near Quaker meeting
George Kelso.

The editors of the several newspapers in this city, are requested to give the preceding a place in their papers.

By order of the Board of Managers,
JOSEPH G. J. BEND, } *Com-*
FRANCIS BEESTON, } *mittee.*

TOWN CLOCK LOTTERY.

13TH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prizes of 200 dollars—Nos. 682 9550 (first drawn blank after 4000 tickets.)
Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 1977 8318
Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 1397 6402 8911 754 7927 2175 5903 8475 8753 7175 9015.
Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 6333 1999 3798 3765 210 9661 7437 2887 7518 2156 5535—and 364 of six dollars.

The following prizes remain in the wheel.

1 of 2000—3 of 1000—5 of 200—8 of 100—21 of 50—34 of 20—84 of 10, and 1524 of 6 dollars.

TREATY.

Between the French republic and Spain, signed at Madrid, March 21, 1801, by the Prince of Peace and citizen Lucien Bonaparte.

The first consul of the French republic and his Catholic majesty, willing to establish on the most secure footing, the states which the son of the infant of Parma is to receive as an equivalent for the dutchy of Parma, have agreed upon the following articles, and have named as their plenipotentiaries as follows: the first consul names citizen Lucien Bonaparte, the present ambassador of the French republic; and his Catholic majesty the Prince of Peace.—These have concluded the following articles:

Art. I. The reigning duke of Parma, renounces for ever, for himself and his heirs, the dutchy of Parma, with all its dependencies, in favor of the French republic, and his Catholic majesty shall guaranty this renunciation. The grand dutchy of Tuscany, which the grand duke in the same manner renounces equally and the cession of which is guaranteed by the emperor of Germany, shall be given to the son of the duke of Parma, as an indemnification for the countries ceded by the infant his father, and in consequence of another treaty concluded anteriorly between his Catholic majesty and the French republic.

II. The prince of Parma will go to Florence, where he will be acknowledged sovereign of all the possessions which belong to the grand dutchy, and receive from the constituted authorities, the keys of the fort and the oath of fidelity will be taken to him as sovereign. The first consul will exert his authority, in order that these acts may be peaceably executed.

III. The prince of Parma will be acknowledged king, with all the honors due to his rank. The first consul shall acknowledge him, and shall cause him to be so considered by the other powers of Europe. The measures for this purpose shall be taken before the prince takes possession.

IV. The part of the isle of Elba which belongs to Tuscany, and depends upon that state, shall remain to the French republic; and the first consul shall give as an indemnity to the king of Tuscany the country of Piombine, which belongs to the king of Naples.

V. As this treaty originates from that which has been concluded between the first consul and his Catholic majesty, and by which the king cedes to France the possession of Louisiana, the contracting parties agree to put in execution the articles of the former treaty, and to use their respective rights till the settlement of those differences mentioned in it.

VI. As the new family to be established in Tuscany is of the family of Spain, these estates shall remain forever united to Spain, and an infant of that family shall be called to that throne, in case the present king or his children have no posterity; in this case, the sons of the reigning family of Spain shall succeed to these estates.

VII. The first consul and his catholic majesty agree to procure for the reigning duke of Parma, in consideration of this renunciation in favor of his son, proportionable indemnities, whether in possession or revenues.

VIII. The present treaty shall be ratified and exchanged in the course of three weeks.

(Signed)
LUCIEN BONAPARTE.
THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTION

For the benefit of the inhabitants of the United States, in times of sickness.

MR. SAMUEL MORE, Secretary of the Royal Society of Agriculture, Arts and Commerce at London, made application to me in 1787, for the rules of the institution of the sisters of charity in France, for the assistance of the sick in hospitals and in private houses, observing that they had no such valuable charity in England. Being prevented from attending to his request on account of a long journey at the time, and hearing nothing further on the subject, I cannot say whether any such institution has been since formed in England.

The French revolution has unfortunately put an end to this, with the other religious societies. But feeling interested for the happiness of the people of the United States, I wish to procure them the most essential help in times of general sickness, as well as for the poor in the hospitals at all times.

Even the richest, especially when epidemics prevail, are but poorly attended, and often perish miserably, being abandoned by their nurses. In vain do the most skilful and courageous physicians give their advice; for unless it is strictly followed, their art is useless. The reputation of the physicians, and the recovery of the sick, equally depend on such a charitable association.

RELIGION alone has produced in former times in France what the whole power of the government could not effect. A sublime devotedness, what religion only could inspire, was preached by a saint, by perhaps the greatest, because the most beneficent man who ever existed—by VINCENT DE PAULE. His name is known and revered by all enligtened nations, even in China; and he deserves this universal respect for the good he has done to mankind: he hath founded forty pious and charitable institutions at Paris.

I shall now attempt to give my ideas on the practicability of that institution in the United States.

RELIGION, as I have already said, is the most powerful motive to great actions. Therefore, I propose that a sermon should be preached on the necessity of assisting the sick, and especially the indigent sick, as being one of the first of charitable duties. Such a sermon, preached in all the churches, and published in the newspapers, would powerfully reach the minds of many people. Many would certainly be indifferent; but many others would feel the force of it: for here, private interest is more affected than general good; every one may become sick, and, of course, may have need of assistance.

We may also hope that such a discourse would make a proper impression on the LEGISLATURE, who could not only grant money, but endow the society for the help of the sick with lands, which, if they were sold to advantage, would greatly assist in carrying on this most important work: Rich charitable people would leave legacies to this society.

Our Savior hath said, "It is not he who saith Lord, Lord, that shall be saved;" or, in other words, that it is not merely by prayer and adoration, but by works of charity, that we must please God.

Now what charity can be more sublime than that which assists the unfortunate sick? and such assistance being peculiarly necessary in the yellow fever, is more called for in this country than in any other. Let not the dread of contagion affright those tender and beneficent souls who are animated with the holy desire of devoting themselves to the service of the diseased.

The females, members of that respectable society, would be usefully employed at all times in the instruction of children, if not wanted to attend the sick.

The examples of the venerable sisters of charity in France, who performed these offices in the hospitals, and were almost all preserved in health, is highly encouraging to those females in the United States who would be willing to give themselves up to so good a work: and besides, what is a short portion of health and life, in comparison with eternity!

Instructions for nurses, and particularly in the yellow fever, if drawn up by some of the most enlightened physicians, would be highly useful; for, 1st, by teaching them how to avoid the dangers of contagion, their fears would be dissipated; 2d, nurses would be taught to execute the advice of physicians, and to prevent those errors which are so commonly the result of ignorance.

N. B. One of the clergy of the city of Baltimore has consented to preach on the foregoing subject, if the rest of the clergy will adopt a similar measure.

☞ The editors of newspapers through all the United States are requested to insert this publication, for the public utility.

MALE FREE SCHOOL
In Light-street.

The Charity Sermons, as notified, that were to have been preached on Sunday, the 6th instant, were postponed, that day proving rainy: the citizens are informed, that on *Next Sunday*, the 20th inst. sermons will be preached in the Methodist churches in Light-street and Old town, and Collections made through the day and at evening (at both places) *for the benefit of this institution.* The boys will be at Light-street church at 11 o'clock, and at Old-town at 3 o'clock.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig Three Brothers, M'Neal, Bordeaux
Eleanor, Russell, Gibraltar
Sch'r Dorchester, White, St. Domingo

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 21st instant, at 10 *o'clock, at our auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of*

A variety of DRY GOODS, among which are,
2 bales fine and superfine cloths
1 do. coarse do. do.
1 do. cassimeres and waistcoating
1 do. twilled coatings
1 do. cotton blankets
2 do. gurrahs
2 trunks calicoes
1 do. superfine blue and dark ground chintz
2 cases cotton and worsted hosiery
12 do. hats assorted
2 trunks kid and morocco shoes
1 case dimity
1 trunk fine 6-4 book and jaconet muslins and handkerchiefs
16 elegant Persia carpets
50 pieces fine silk romalls, &c. &c.
Also,
4 excellent Feather Beds.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.
November 19.

Mrs. Harris,

No. 53½, South-street, opposite Armour and Jenkins's saddlery store, would take four or five gentlemen as BOARDERS.
November 19. eo4t‖

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, November 19,
Will be presented an admired Comic Opera, in 3 acts (not acted these 4 years) called
Inkle and Yarico;
Or, THE BLESSINGS of LIBERTY.
By Geo. Coleman, esq. author of John Bull, &c.
(With original Overtures and Accompaniments)
To which will be added a favorite serious Pantomime, called
The Death of General Wolfe.
Glees and Songs,
"How stands the glass around,"—"How merrily we live that soldiers be,"—"Fill the bowl with rosy wine."
The last scene in which the Hero expires will display a group in imitation of West's picture of the *Death of General Wolfe.*
After which a Comic Farce, in one act, (not acted these three years) called
Lover's Quarrels.
November 18.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's, on the 31st day of October, a stray red COW, with a few small white spots on her left shoulder, cropped in the right ear, no other perceivable mark or brand, and appears to be about 10 or 12 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN LOW.

Elk-Ridge hundred, Anne-Arundel county, Nov. 19. 1aw3t‖

BILLS of EXCHANGE,

FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BARRY.
November 17. d3t

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers, of the city of Baltimore, in Baltimore county, have obtained from the orphans' court, of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Robert Taylor*, late of Baltimore county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 28th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of September, 1803.

REUBEN ETTING,
SOLOMON ETTING,
THOMAS C. JENKINS, } *Administrators.*
2aw3t