

**BALTIMORE THEATRE.**

The public are respectfully informed that for the remainder of the season the doors will be opened at a quarter past 5 and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock, precisely.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 11. Will be presented, a Tragedy, in five acts, called

**The Robbers—Die Rauber.**  
To which will be added, a Farce in 2 acts, (not acted these ten years,) called

**The Mock Doctor;**  
OR, **THE DUMB LADY CURED.**  
BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three Fourths of a Dollar  
November 10.

**Imported**

By the ship *George and Albert*, captain *Joel Vickers*, from *Tonningen*,  
White & brown Platillas, of superior quality,  
Dowls and Casserillos, }  
1000 oval Demitijans, }  
(The above entitled to drawback.)  
And by the late arrivals in Philadelphia from *Tonningen*,  
A General Assortment of  
**German Woolen Hosiery.**  
On hand,  
Bohemia Window Glass, 10 by 13,  
Tickenburgs, Rouans, white Rolls, and  
Checks No. 2  
3000 Gunny Bags,  
For sale by  
**FREDERICK C. GRAF,**  
Head of Smith's dock.  
Sept. 22.

**Marr and Gibson,**

7, CALVERT STREET,  
Have received by the *Alexander*, from *Liverpool*  
A further supply of  
**FALL GOODS;**  
CONSISTING OF  
2 bales Bed Ticks,  
3 cases Table Cloths,  
3 Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton &  
SILK HOSIERY.  
With a very complete assortment of  
**SADDLERY.**  
Which with a general assortment of GOODS,  
suitable to the present season, they offer for  
sale to punctual customers.  
They have also just received from *London*,  
300 gross best quality fashionable Twist Buttons.  
October 22. d

**William P. Mathews**

Has just received by the *Fair American*, from  
*London*,  
AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF  
**Fresh Drugs and Medicine.**  
His stock is now general and extensive, consisting of  
Drugs and Chemicals  
Surgeon's Instruments  
Patent Medicines  
Furniture Glass and  
Vials  
Ess. Waters' Colours  
Gold and Silver Leaf  
Copal and Spt. Varnishes  
October 17. d

**G. F. and J. Lindenberger,**

No 200, BALTIMORE STREET,  
Opposite the *Indian Queen Tavern*,  
Have received by the *Diana*, from *Liverpool*,  
An additional supply of  
**Cutlery, Saddlery, etc. etc.**  
Now opening for sale on their usual terms.  
October 2. d

**Poultney & Thomas**

Have received by the *Grand Signior*, from *Hull*,  
a further supply of  
104 bundles SHEET IRON, Single, Double, and Treble Rolled.  
Sept 12. d

**Ground Plaster of Paris;**

For sale by the subscriber, at the corner of  
Pratt and Commerce-street.  
SAMUEL BYRNES.  
October 16. d1m

**Notice.**

The Co-partnership of Hancock and Norris  
was dissolved the 1st instant by mutual consent;  
all persons having claims against the said firm  
will please present them for settlement;  
and those indebted are particularly requested  
to make immediate payment, to either  
of the subscribers.  
THOMAS HANCOCK.  
RICHARD NORRIS.  
Sept 14. d

**COFFEE.**

130,000 lbs of COFFEE, entitled to drawback;  
for sale by  
ANDREW BOYD,  
No. 3, N. Calvert-street  
October 30. d

**James River Tobacco,**

40 bids. prime quality, now landing from  
the sloop *Maria*, from *Richmond*.—For sale by  
JOHN GODDARD.  
Nov. 4. d

**Armour and Jenkins,**

No. 53, SOUTH STREET,  
Have imported in the ships *Alexander* and *Indian Chief*, from *Liverpool*, their full assortment of  
**SADDLERY,**  
Consisting of  
PLATED, POLISHED, and TINNED  
ARTICLES in that Line,  
With a complete assortment of Girth Webs  
Saddle Cloth, Trees, &c. &c.  
Also,  
Plated and Brass Furniture, for Coach and  
Gig Harness.  
All of which they will sell on the most reasonable  
terms.  
N. B. They have for Rent, a Store, or  
Counting Room, in the house adjoining that  
now occupied by them.  
November 6. d2w-co2w

**For Sale.**

Flannels, by the sale,  
Dimities and Cambric Muslins,  
Checks 7-8 11-8, and 6-4.  
The above will be sold very low to close a  
Consignment.  
Also,  
2 packages plated Goods,  
1 cask of Saws.  
THOMAS PARKER.  
85, Bowly's wharf.  
Nov. 2. d4t5

**H. William Junge,**

49, South-street,  
Has imported per *barque Abouin*, and ships *Geo.*  
and *Albert*, *Hope*, and *Severn*, from *Tonningen*,  
210 PACKAGES  
(A complete assortment) of German, West-  
phalia, and Silesia LINEN, which he offers  
for sale on very moderate terms.  
October 22. d3w

**M. HUNTER,**

116, BALTIMORE STREET,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED A COLLECTION OF  
**FRENCH MILINERY.**  
Which will be opened on Thursday, 5th inst.  
Also,  
English Beaver Hats, and Bonnets, Muslin,  
Muslin Dresses and Trimmings.  
November 3. d4t-coat

**Just Received and for sale,**

Several packages 7-8 Irish LINEN, entitled  
to drawback. Apply at No 85 1-2 Cor-  
ner of Market and South-streets.  
November 5. d4t-coat

**George C. Muller,**

Two doors below the Custom House.  
Has received by the late arrivals from *Tonningen*  
and *Amsterdam*,  
**265 packages German Lin-**  
**ens,**  
Consisting of  
Platillas Royales  
Bretagnes  
Estopillas Unies  
Creas  
Dowls, whole and half pieces  
Listadoes  
Checks no. 2 and Book Checks  
Checks and Stripes  
Arabias  
Hessians  
Brown Rolls  
Osnaburgs and Tickenburgs  
Burlaps  
White Flaxen, &c.  
Also on Hand,  
Blue Guineas, Dutch Calicoes, Muslins,  
Harlem Stripes, Dutch Shirting Linen, Table-  
cloth, home made Linen, Metal Nails for  
sheathing, Gin Cases, Liquor Cases, Hollow  
Glass, Dutch Harware, &c.  
Oct. 28. d1m

**William Cooke, Jun.**

Has received per the ship *Erin*, from *Bordeaux*,  
6 cases Lutestrings,  
4 Green Kid Gloves,  
3 Silk Stockings,  
1 Extra Long Silk Gloves,  
1 Men's Buckskin Gloves,  
1 Tilled Silk Shawls,  
1 Cambric.  
Which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.  
Sept 25. d

**Liverpool Salt.**

Received per the ship *General Knox*, Sam-  
H. Grenodo, master, just arrived from *Liver-*  
*pool*,  
7000 bushels Liverpool Coarse Salt, which  
will be sold low on accommodating terms, if  
taken from the ship.  
Also,  
30 crates well assorted Earthenware. Apply  
to CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL,  
83, Bowly's wharf.  
10th mo. 29. d12t

**French Goods.**

**W. & J. Hoffman,**  
No. 3, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,  
Have imported by the *Rising Sun*, capt. *Hollbrook*,  
from *Bordeaux*,  
**85 packages French Goods;**  
Consisting of  
A choice collection out of the several Manu-  
factories, made by a competent judge for  
cash.  
October 12. d

**W. & J. Hoffman,**

No. 3, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,  
HAVE FOR SALE,  
**18 packages English Goods.**  
Entitled to drawback on exportation, and  
will be sold very cheap to close sales of a con-  
signment.  
Also,  
Imported in the ships *George* and *Albert*, and  
*Strafford*, from *Tonningen*,  
**100 packages German Linens.**  
October 15. d

**Nichols and French,**

No. 12, South-street,  
Have this day received an additional supply of  
**PIECE GOODS,** consisting of  
Meergungee, } Malmoodys,  
Jalapore and } Gauzepore  
Tandah, }  
Aliabad, } Sannahs,  
Jalapore and }  
Mow }  
Foolpore Cassacs, and  
Balfas.  
In Store,  
Emmerings, Balfas and Checks. The above  
entitled to drawback.  
Also on Consignment,  
Split Straw Bonnets in cases, and  
A few bags fresh Hops, of a superior quality.  
Nov. 4. d16t4

**McCulloh and Poor,**

No. 197, MARKET STREET,  
Have received per *Forc*, *Diana*, and *Canton*,  
from *Liverpool*,  
A very general assortment of  
**HARDWARE.**  
Among which are,  
An excellent assortment of  
PLATED & TINNED SADDLERY AND  
CUTLERY.  
October 15. d

**St. Andrew's Society.**

The members of this Society, will please  
take Notice, that their Preparatory Meeting  
will be held at Peck's Hotel, on Thursday  
evening at half past six o'clock, P. M.  
It is expected that the members will on  
this occasion generally assemble, that the  
business, which may come before them re-  
lative to the approaching Anniversary Meeting  
may meet with as general a concurrence as  
possible.  
By order,  
ANDREW BURT.  
November 9. d4t

**Henry Schroeder and Co.**

Have received by the different arrivals from *Lon-*  
*don*, *Liverpool*, and *Hull*,  
A very extensive, and general assortment of  
**Fall Goods,**  
Which they offer for sale by the package or  
piece on the most reasonable terms.  
October 5. d15t-co15t

**Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.**

Just Published and for Sale by  
SAMUEL F. BRADFORD,  
AT HIS BOOKSTORE, No. 226, MARKET-  
STREET,  
Vol 1st and 2d.  
(Price 2 Dollars & 25 cents per volume.)  
THE LIFE OF  
**Samuel Johnson, L. L. D.**  
Comprehending an account of his studies  
and numerous works, in chronological order;  
a series of his Epistolary Correspondence and  
Conversations with many eminent persons; &  
various original pieces of his composition, never  
before published. The whole exhibiting a  
view of literature and literary men in Great  
Britain, for near half a century, during which  
he flourished.

**BY JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.**

Who fit ut omnis  
Votiva potuit veluti descripta tabella  
VIRA SENIS.—Horat.

The Third Volume, which will com-  
plete the work, will be published in about 3  
weeks, when the price will be raised.

Extract from the advertisement prefixed to the  
4th London edition, by EDM. MALONE  
"Of a work which has been before the  
public for thirteen years with increasing appro-  
bation, and of which near four thousand copies  
have been dispersed, it is not necessary to say  
more; yet I cannot refrain from adding, that  
highly as it is now estimated, it will, I am  
confident, be still more valued by posterity a  
century hence, when all the actors in the  
scene shall be numbered with the dead; when  
the excellent and extraordinary man whose  
wit and wisdom are here recorded, shall be  
viewed at a still greater distance; and the  
instruction and entertainment they afford, will  
all at once produce reverential gratitude, ad-  
miration and delight."  
The following elegant Apograph is from the pen  
of Richard Cumberland, Esq.  
"Alas! I am not fit to paint his character;  
nor is there need of it; *Etiam mortuis loquitur*:  
every man who can buy a book, has bought a  
*Boswell*; Johnson is known to all the reading  
world."  
November 10. d4t

**Wants a place.**

A Lad from the County, between 16 and  
17 years of age, wants a Situation in a Retail  
Dry Good store in this city. Satisfactory re-  
ferences, respecting Character and Connecti-  
ons, may be had by applying at 26, Water-  
street. November 2. d8t

**Wanted Immediately.**

Two active WAITERS who can come  
well recommended, will hear of an eligible  
situation, by applying at this office.  
November 10. d4t

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the Sheriff of Baltimore county is di-  
rected to have the body of John B. Sayre, an  
insolvent debtor, now in his custody, before  
the county court of Baltimore county, on Sa-  
turday, the 14th day of November instant, at  
10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of  
discharging the said John B. Sayre from con-  
finement, unless cause be shewn to the con-  
trary, agreeably to the directions of the act  
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.  
WILLIAM GIBSON, Ck.  
Nov. 10. d15

**St. Mary's College.**

GRAND LOTTERY, BALTIMORE.  
Authorized by an act of the general assembly  
of the state of Maryland; the scheme of  
which Lottery is the most brilliant ever of-  
fered to the citizens of the United States  
containing, besides a large number of othe-  
r valuable prizes,  
1 prize of - - - 30,000 dollars,  
1 do. of - - - 15,000  
3 do. of - - - 10,000  
2 do. of - - - 5,000  
8 do. of - - - 1,500  
7 do. of - - - 1,000  
And not two blanks to a prize. The scheme  
contains 21500 tickets, 10,000 of which are  
actually sold to a company of gentlemen in  
New-York, to whom the managers have obligat-  
ed themselves to commence the drawing on  
THURSDAY, the 31st day of December next.  
To draw 500 tickets per day, and four days  
drawing in every week, making 3000 tickets  
drawn per week, which will complete the  
drawing in less than eleven weeks.  
TICKETS & SHARES are now selling in  
a variety of numbers, at ten dollars each, at  
WAITE'S  
TRULY FORTUNATE  
OFFICE, CORNER OF MARKET AND  
CHARLES-STREETS,  
BALTIMORE.

From the rapid sale of the Tickets in every  
part of the union, an advance will shortly be  
put on them, of which an advertisement will  
soon appear in the public prints.  
The grandeur of the scheme of the above  
lottery, together with an assurance from the  
managers that the lottery will positively com-  
mence drawing on the 31st day of December  
next, have been a sufficient inducement for the  
subscribers to come to the city of Baltimore for  
the express purpose of procuring the sale of the  
Tickets.  
G. & R. WAITE.  
One of the above firm will personally  
attend the drawing daily, to take down the  
numbers correctly, as will also one of their  
clerks. All prizes sold by G. & R. Waite will  
be paid by them, and a printed list of all prizes  
drawn will be published by them and delivered  
to their customers once a fortnight during the  
drawing. The next New-York Lottery will  
not commence till April next.  
Distant Adventurers, accompanying their  
orders with bank notes of any description, to  
either of Waite's offices in New-York or Bal-  
timore may have Tickets and Shares forward-  
ed to any amount with the utmost punctual-  
ity, and the earliest advice sent them of their  
success. All prizes sold by G. & R. Waite  
will be paid by them.  
Oct. 1. d

**Bank of Baltimore,**

NOVEMBER 6, 1807.  
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders  
that an election for fifteen directors will be  
held at the Fountain Inn, on Monday the 7th  
day of December next, at nine o'clock in the  
morning and continue until 3 o'clock in the  
afternoon.  
By order of the board,  
JAMES COX,  
Cashier.  
N. B. By act of incorporation five of the  
present directors are not eligible for the next  
year.  
November 6. d7th D

**COMMUNICATION.**

In the midst of all the apparent confusion  
of manners, notions and people, which has  
transpired on the great theatre of the world  
during the last half century, it cannot be  
denied that all the useful arts and liberal  
sciences have, during the same period, rap-  
idly advanced towards a degree of perfec-  
tion, unknown to former ages, and which  
cannot but be viewed with as much plea-  
sure by the enlightened christian, as the  
concomitant wars and national convulsions  
of the world have been with pain.

In our own happy and hitherto united  
country, the former train of sensations have  
long predominated over the latter, and there-  
fore should proportionably prompt the genu-  
ine philanthropic legislator to an inquiry,  
whether even the mild and popular laws of the  
United States, are not susceptible of  
further improvement, whereby the real hap-  
piness of the nation may be augmented and  
secured, together with every individual who  
compose it.

"The sacred pages inform us, that 'Righte-  
ness exalteth a nation;' but that 'Wicked-  
ness is the reproach of any people.—And also add,  
that if we 'train up a child in the way  
he should go, when he is old he will not de-  
part from it.'" Hence a certain poet has  
said,  
"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd."

But, say many of our modern legislators,  
this is a subject which chiefly concerns the  
parents and guardians of the rising genera-  
tion. Most certainly it is—But I would ask,  
ought not legislators to know that they are,  
or ought to be the parents and guardians of  
their country? And that they are solemnly  
and legally accountable to the high tribunal  
of Heaven, for the faithful discharge of the  
important duties of their station? Most cer-  
tainly they are; and yet I fear the subject  
now under consideration, has not hitherto  
occupied their attention in that degree  
which the magnitude of its consequences  
demand.

In framing laws for society, it is necessary  
that the legislator study human nature,  
and be somewhat acquainted not only with  
its constituent *prima* *principia*, but also with  
the train of various and opposite affections and  
perceptions, which are capable of flowing  
therefrom, and interiorly inhere therein.—  
Hence, the secret sources from whence dis-  
order and disobedience to just and whole-  
some laws proceed, escape attention; and it  
is certain that until we detect the cause, we  
shall never be able to apply a competent  
remedy.

Next to the hereditary depravity of hu-  
man nature, (the origin of which is unne-  
cessary here to inquire into) an neglect in the  
proper plan of educating our youth, is the  
chief source of disorder and disobedience  
(in any state) to the known and necessary  
laws of God and man. A neglect to instill  
into the tender mind, such just and liberal  
principles of religion and morality, as alone  
can ensure a willing and delightful adher-  
ence to all the duties of their station, and  
establish a sure foundation for moral recti-  
tude through all the vicissitudes of human  
life.

When ever a Culprit is found guilty in  
any of our courts of justice, we seldom or  
never enter into an investigation of all the  
remote causes which have led him to the  
fatal action for which he is condemned:—  
It is never inquired whether he had a defect-  
ive education; or whether he has ever  
been regularly made acquainted with the sa-  
cred principles of the Christian religion. It  
is true we are not destitute of Christian mi-  
nisters who are an ornament to their sacred  
profession; and "apt to teach" at such times  
and in such places as are most convenient  
for the work; but is it not equally true,  
that even in our own happy country, there  
are hundreds and thousands of our rising  
youths, who, from the poverty, perhaps the  
guilty poverty of their parents, and from  
various other causes are excluded from the  
instruction just referred to? Is it not a seri-  
ous and painful reflection therefore, that  
such of our youth who have been led into  
a breach of the law of God and man from  
such a defective and ignorant breeding,  
should suffer the most ignominious punish-  
ment, or be dispatched by the hands of the  
public executioner, for crimes, which prob-  
ably they would never have committed had  
they been previously and regularly instructed  
into the righteousness thereof. But on the  
contrary might have been ornaments to society.

Has government a right to judge and pu-  
nish individuals? It ought also to be made  
responsible for the instruction of its youth.  
in such necessary branches of knowledge, as  
would fit them for the department of life and  
action which they may be destined to fill.  
A universal system of education cher-  
ished by our general or state governments,  
where children, whose parents were unable  
to defray the expences of a necessary de-  
gree of English education and religious in-  
struction might be received gratis, and where  
such parents should be legally compelled to  
send their rising offspring, could not fail  
of producing the most pleasing and happy  
consequences, both in a natural & individ-  
ual point of view.

But it may be objected, by the hasty and  
superficial legislator, that this projected  
plan would be expensive to government.  
To this it may be answered, that govern-  
ment could not appropriate the money they  
can now spare to a more wise, noble or ul-  
timately beneficial purpose. Besides, that  
in all probability, the adoption of such a  
plan of education, would retain in the pub-  
lic treasury a great deal of the money that  
is now necessarily expended in erecting  
jails, hospitals, and penitentiaries, and keep-  
ing them in repair, together with paying  
the salaries of a number of officers whose  
melancholy task it is now to guard prison-  
ers and criminals, and see to their punish-  
ment and execution.

It is well known to every one acquaint-  
ed with human nature, what powerful ef-  
fects may be produced from, or by emulation  
and recompense, if properly and judiciously  
applied. The youth or even the man, who  
was not discernment enough to perceive that  
Godliness is profitable for all things, even for  
the life that now is, as well as that which is  
to come? And who therefore will not prac-  
tice virtue for the sake of virtue; or, he  
whose nature or state may be too depraved  
or weak to adhere to it long, in preference  
to a more vicious but lucrative course, might  
at the same time be arrested in his ungodly  
career and thereby snatched from the gulph  
of destruction, by being led out to him a re-  
compense for the practice of virtue. Thus the  
man who attacks us on the highway, or that  
employs his abilities to defraud us, might,  
by a proper turn of mind, effected by wise le-  
gislation, and promises of reward for virtu-  
ous actions, not only have been prevented  
from committing vice, destroying his happi-  
ness and injuring society; but likewise  
have been induced to employ his strength  
and direct his talents, to the glory of his  
country, the good of society, and his own  
eternal happiness.

What in the name of good policy pre-  
vents our legislators from offering rewards,  
to such as shall distinguish themselves for  
noble and benevolent actions? Why not  
recompense, men in proportion to the im-  
portance of the services they may render to  
their country, as well as decree punishment  
for misconduct? If we only admit man to  
be a rational free agent, a more rational  
and humane administration of justice is cer-  
tainly not inconsistent with the state of  
human society, and the genius of the Amer-  
ican constitution. Why may not our  
courts of justice, meet as well for to distri-  
bute rewards, to those who distinguish them-  
selves for virtuous and useful acts, as to  
arraign and condemn the disorderly and the  
vicious? Is there no alternative but ven-  
geance? Cannot the wisdom of legislators  
devise no other plans to induce the un-  
thinking children of men to do "those things  
that are good and acceptable" to God and  
man? I trust they can, and I pray God  
that they may.

Still however it may be urged, where  
will a nation or a city find the means thus  
to reward virtue; thus to acknowledge all  
the benevolent services of its citizens? To  
this I answer, that it does not always require  
bags of silver and gold to compensate for  
virtuous actions; a truly noble mind rises  
above these low and mercenary rewards:—  
Some distinguishing mark of approbation,  
some sign or badge of merit; yea, even a  
proper mention of such acts, would, in ma-  
ny instances, have a more powerful influ-  
ence on society than large sums of money  
bestowed. What was it that made many  
of the ancient Greeks and Romans such vir-  
tuous characters? Certainly it was not al-  
ways the hope of private emolument.—A  
laurel wreath, a crown of flowers or of oak-  
leaves has been known to animate them,  
when judiciously bestowed, to the greatest  
of actions, which all the treasures of the re-  
public would be incapable to rouse them to.  
And hence, I doubt whether people living  
under a republican form of government be  
justified in ridiculing the customs of monar-  
chies, when they distribute stars and garters  
to their citizens, in recompence of virtuous  
and heroic acts; as it is undeniable that  
these little badges of merit, which cost no-  
thing to the state, have stimulated many to  
the greatest exertions for the good of their  
country.

It has been remarked by some writers,  
that the number of public executions in  
England exceeded that of the whole of the  
European continent put together: Now, if  
this severe mode, of mere punishment alone,  
had been productive of proportionable good  
effects, the English nation, by this time,  
would have been the most virtuous in the  
world, which, I much doubt is not the  
case. On the contrary, it rather appears  
that this rigorous mode of legislation, has  
not in the least stoped the progress of vice  
in that nation: For some considerable time  
past, however, a more humane code has pre-  
vailed there; I mean transformation, which, in  
many instances, has been attended with  
happy consequences, by the reformation of  
the transported, after due time for reflec-  
tion.

Indeed the great accession of population  
to some parts of these United States form-  
ly, and to the coast of New Holland more  
recently, prove the truth of this last re-  
mark.  
Human nature, in its present disorderly  
state, particularly in populous cities, has not  
virtue enough to withstand the allurements  
of wealth, or to struggle under the pressure  
of poverty, which in a less tempting state  
might have been overcome; or, by a judi-  
cious and timely application to the plan here  
suggested.

In all cases, however, where the good of  
society requires the confinement of an off-  
ender, solitary confinement is certainly cal-  
culated to produce the best possible effects;  
many, I am persuaded, of the most incorrig-  
ible might be thus reclaimed and made useful,  
and many more deterred from vice by the  
bare reflection of this consequence; and thus  
snatched from an untimely and disgraceful  
end, for which they are so illly prepared;  
for, I am free to confess, that I have but little  
confidence either in a death-bed repentance,  
or that which the malefactor is forced upon  
by the halber: And here I will also add, that  
I am no great advocate in trumpeting forth  
the happy end which such malefactors gen-  
erally make; as I consider it extremely  
dangerous and improper. We ought not to  
entertain such an unworthy idea of the ben-  
eficency of God, as would swallow up all his other  
essential attributes. No; God will assuredly  
"reward every man according to his works."  
And the contrary doctrine can only induce  
the most fatal security in sin, from a prop-  
er to make up with heaven, and with God,  
when we are no longer capable of relating  
against them: But I beg pardon for this  
short digression.

Solitary confinement, however, as it has  
generally been made use of, does not seem  
to answer all the salutary purposes intended  
by it. According to my idea of this article,  
the specified term of confinement ought to  
be divided into distinct or different periods;  
and as the prisoner approaches nearer and  
nearer to the expiration of his confinement;