

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
BROOK-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

His Excellency Charles Ridgely,

Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on body of a certain WILLIAM WARREN, of Baltimore county, on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that said William Warrick was killed a certain OBEDE GRIFITH; and, as been represented to me, that the Obed Griffith has fled from justice, it being of the greatest importance society, that the perpetration of such crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of one Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
his Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council,

Description of Obed Griffith.
He is about 19 years of age, small, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet high; blue or grey eyes, full mouth, sharp nose and freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette & Federal Republican, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Western Herald and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above three times week for six weeks.

Nov 26 18w.

TAVERN.

JEZIN D. BALDWIN,
Thankful for the share of patronage which has been received from the Citizens and Public generally, informs them that still continues to

KEEP A TAVERN.

that well known stand, for many years occupied by Capt. JAMES THOMAS, where he still solicits a continuance of their favour, and so far as may be in his power to give satisfaction he pledges himself to do it.

N. B. He has in the Establishment an excellent

Billiard Table.

also Rooms in which he can accommodate Private Parties with Suppers, &c. the shortest notice, with the delicacies of the season.

Annopolis, Dec. 3. J. D. B.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Messrs. KENNEDY
T. N. WILLIAMS,
C. DORSEY,
HAWKINS,
MOFFITT.

The Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, will meet every Tuesday and Thursday morning, during the session, at nine o'clock. Members of the house of delegates are requested to furnish abstracts of the several claims they have presented, with necessary vouchers.

By order,
WM. S. BUELL, Clerk.

Dec. 26.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of J. Williams, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to make payment. All claims against said estate, properly authenticated, will be satisfied on being presented.

JAS. WILLIAMS, 2 Ex'rs.
LEWIS NETH, Jr.

Dec. 17, 1848.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS.

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Not Published and for Sale at
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE,
Annapolis, Dec. 10.

From a Liverpool Paper.

THE DRAB COLOURED BONNET.

LINE SENT TO A YOUNG LADY, MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

They may rank their costume, and brilliant head dresses,
"A la Grecque, a la Francaise," or what else they will,
They may talk of Tiaras which glitter in tresses
Enwreathed by the Graces, and braided with skill;
Yet, when all's said and done, to my eye the drab bonnet,
Is the loveliest of any, and chief, when it wears
Not only the bright gloss of neatness upon its
But beneath the expression Benevolence beamed;
Then let Fashion exult in her vapid vagaries,
From her fascinations my favourite is free;
Be Folly's the head gear which momentarily varies;
But a bonnet of drab is the nearest to me.

Tho' stately the Ostrich-plume gracefully throwing
Its feathery flashes of light to the eye,
Tho' tasty and trim is the Leghorn, when glowing
With its ribands so brilliant of various dye;
Yet somehow or other, tho' nose can seem duller
Than a simple drab bonnet to many a gaze,
It is, and it will be, the favourite colour
Round which, with fresh fondness, my fancy still plays,
And it well suits my Muse with a garland to wreath it,
And echo its praises with gratefullest glees,
For knowing the goodness that oft lurks beneath it,
The bonnet of drab beats a turban with me.

Full many a rare gem the Poet has chanted,
In the depths of the Ocean flings round in its sheen,
And "full many a flower," its beauties uncounted,
Springs to life, sheds its perfume, and withers unseen.
And well do I know, that the Sisterhood numbers,
Arrayed in that liberty coxcombs repose,
Forms as fair as e'er flash'd on a Poet's sweet slumbers,
And faces as lovely as ever taught love
This I know, and have felt, and thus know
ing and feeling,
A recreant inst' of I surely should be,
If my heart felt attachment and fondness, concealing,
The bonnet of drab were unhonoured by me.

I have basked in the full blaze of beauty & fashion,
Have seen tactics united in gifts rich and rare,
And crown'd with a heart that could cherish compassion,
And by sympathy, solten what sorrow must share,
Yet acknowledging this, which I can do sincerely,
Still the highest enjoyment this bosom e'er knew,
The glance which it treasures most fondly and dearly,
Beam'd from under a bonnet of drab coloured hue.
Twas my pleasure and pride—it is past, and hath perish'd,
Like the track of a ship in the deep heaving sea;
But its loveliness (lives), its remembrance is cherish'd,
And a bonnet of drab is the sweetest to me.

The Offspring of Mercy.

A G rma—Fable.

When the Almighty was about to create man, he summoned before him the angels of his attributes; the watchers of his dominions—they stood in council round his hidden throne. Create him not said the angel of justice, he will not be equitable to his brethren, he will oppress the weak. Create him not said the angel of peace, he will manage the soil with human blood; the first born of his race will be the slayer of his brother. Create him not said the angel of truth, he will defile thy sanctuary with falsehood, although thou should stamp on his countenance thine image, the seal of confidence. So spake the angels of the attributes of Jehovah; when Mercy, the youngest and dearest child of the Eternal, arose, & clasping his knees, create him father, said she, in thy likeness, the darling of thy loving kindness; when all thy messengers forsake him, I will seek and support him, and turn his faults to good; because he is weak, I will incline his bowels to compassion, and his soul to atone. When he departs from peace, from truth, from justice, the consequences of his wanderings shall deter him from repeating them, and shall gently lead him to amendment.

The Father of all gave ear and created man, a weak faltering being, but in his faults, the pupil of Mercy, the son of ever-active and ameliorating love. Remember thine

origin then, O Man! when thou art hard and unkind to thy brother; Mercy alone willed thee to be; love and pity suckled thee at their breasts.

METHODIST SOCIETIES.

From the minutes taken at the annual conference for the year 1848, it appears that the whole number belonging to the Methodist Church in the United States, is 229,547, of whom 190,477 are whites, and 39,150 of colour, and that the total number of that persuasion in the known world is 467,580. The number of travelling preachers are not included in the above estimate, which would make an increase of 1,592.

Marietta Pilot.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hugh Platt, a distinguished farmer of Great Britain, speaks in the following language as a means to increase and keep up the fertility of the land:—"That if you take a certain quantity, of even the most barren earth you can find, reduce it to a fine powder, and expose it for a year to the vicissitudes and changes of season and influence of the Heavens it will acquire such a generous and masculine pregnancy, within that period, as to be able to receive an exotic plant from the farthest Indies, and to cause all vegetables to prosper in a most exalted degree and to bear their fruit as kindly with us, as they do in their natural climates. By thus pulverizing the earth it is found that the soil may be so altered from its former nature, as to render the hardest and most unfruitful clay, obsequious to the husbandman, and bring forth roots and plants, which otherwise require the lightest and hollowest mould. But what proves how beneficial ploughing is in strong lands to facilitate the passage of water, of the rays of sun, and of the roots of plants, is that their fertility is somewhat increased by mixing them with sand instead of dung."

"Sand itself affords no nourishment, but by preventing the particles from retreating, it produces the desired effects. It does not appear that light grounds require so many ploughings. It might ever be feared, least by frequent turnings of such lands, and exposing their parts to the sun, they might be exhausted. But though the sun roasts the earth of its moisture, yet few of the particles fit for the nourishment of plants are exhausted with it; and experience shews, that light lands are better by being ploughed; either because the breaking and stirring of their particles renders them fitter to receive the moisture of the rain and dew to profit by the influence of the air, and be penetrated by the rays of the sun, or that the internal pores are better fitted for the extension of the roots; or again because the frequent ploughing destroys weeds, which are more apt to grow in light grounds than in strong especially when they are dunged. To prove by an experiment what we have just advanced with respect to light soils, let one half a field be indifferently ploughed, and the other ploughed extremely well some time after and in dry weather, let the whole field be cross ploughed. The land of that be me force which was thoroughly ploughed, will be of a darker colour, than that of the other half, which was but slightly ploughed. This shews the benefit the land has received by ploughing."

In further evidence of the advantages of frequent ploughing and bringing into what some call a garden state. Spurrer tells us that in the year 1759, "a Mr. De u gave five ploughings to a wheat field, which had not been dunged: and at harvest, had taller, and finer grain than any of the neighbouring grounds produced, which had been dunged and cultivated in the usual way. I know a farmer, who had not a sufficient quantity of dung to cover more than half his fallow, which he sowed with wheat, the other half he intended for spring barley, but was advised (rather than have the ground uncropped) to give two extraordinary ploughings and sow that also with wheat, which he did and reaped a better crop of grain off the land not manured. In short the advantages resulting from thorough

pulverizing the land is so great, particularly when plants are growing, that in places it has been known fully to repay the expence, even of hoeing grain sown broad cast."

Allowing some difference for soil, climate and latitude, the doctrine inculcated by both those experienced farmers must be considered as strong testimony of the fertility of the earth and the farmers may improve that fecundity to a great extent without going from home in search of such manures. The examples adduced by those agriculturalists shew what may be accomplished by proper culture; the reasons why there was found an increase in crops, are so obvious that every one must perceive the force. The incorporations of different lands with each other, in order to meliorate the one, and to effect adhesion to the other, seems reasonable. This point is well attested by Humphry Davy and other distinguished agriculturalists. The farmer whose lands are too sandy, may give them tenaciousness by spreading on clay and ploughing it in with his poor grounds; and so, also, the other, whose lands are stiff clay, can have it loosened by incorporating fine river sand, or if that cannot be had, other sand will do much service in keeping his ground sufficiently free. This, it is true requires some labour, but it will compensate the farmer as it need not be done every year, when the field is in good working order. In Prussia, agreeable to the life of Frederick the Great, written by himself, vast tracts of sand were very much improved by sowing turnips, and ploughing them in; these gave those sands a vegetable manure in a short time. Every farmer the poorest not excepted, whose land may be light and sandy, can render his fields fruitful—not indeed lounging in village taverns—at court times, at the loquacity of lawyers, or being at horse races. No, these places all mortgaged, even good farms; and they never yet made a poor one fruitful; and may we not say that West India Rum is as great an enemy to agriculture, as it is to good morals.

"The Practical Farmer" declares every agriculturalist ought to study and know all the qualities of different soils, as well as manures, that they are promptly attached to each other. This science I deem to be one of the most useful of all human arts; it is similar to a physician's knowing the causes of diseases, the properties of medicines, and their most effectual application. Sea sand is a good manure for all lands and soils, particularly light sandy lands. When carried immediately from such parts of the shores as are daily overflowed by the tides, it is saturated with strong salts of an alkaline nature, and putrid matters which the sea water contains; it adds tenacity to such light soils, by the putrid saline particles attracting and retaining moisture, which having undergone no operation of the fire, conveys its original properties in their natural state.—Hence it differs materially from common salt.

Not only, light, heat, air, winds, rain, and dews contribute to the farmer's labours, but the ocean, like a mighty laboratory, sends to the shores immense quantities of fertilizing manures, differing somewhat from the common manure—it is of a volatile nature, a compound of oil, salt and earth, and no doubt of immense value to those who will procure and apply it to their fields. Some attention is requisite to understand how, and what lands it answers best.—Thus we see the bounty of Heaven!—It is every where, and seems to court our notice, that we might delight ourselves in abundance. Repub Chron.

A Shrew Presented.

"Why, sire, I trust I may have leave to speak.
And speak I will; I am no child, no babe:
Your better have endur'd me say my mind;
And, if you cannot, best you stop your ears."
The grand jury of Burke have presented Mary Cammell as a common scold, and disturber of the peaceable inhabitants of that county. We do not know the penalty, or if there be any attached to the offence of scolding; but for the information of our Burke neighbours, we would inform them that the late eminent and distinguished Judge Early, decided some years since,

when a modern Zantippe was brought before him, that she should undergo the punishment of extra-tion, by immersion three several times in the Oconee. Accordingly she was confined to the tail of a cart, and accompanied by the hooding of the mob, conducted to the river, where she was publicly ducked, in conformity with the sentence of the court. Should this punishment be awarded Mary Cammell, we hope, however, it may be attended with a more salutary effect, than in the case we have just alluded to—the unruly subject of which, each time as she arose from the watery element, impudently exclaimed with a ludicrous gravity of countenance, "glory to G—d."

Augusta Chron.

Towanda, Dec. 12

HUNTING.

On Friday the 4th inst. about 700 men of the neighbouring townships formed a hunting party. The signal for proceeding was given on French town Mountain, which was answered by all the horns of the hunters, comprising a circuit of 40 miles, in the space of five minutes. The hunt-rather progressed towards a centre in Wysox township; shooting and driving the game before them, until the circle became too small to use guns with safety; the animals were then attacked with bayonets fixed on poles, clubs, pitchforks, &c. with such success that nearly 300 Deer, 5 Bears, 9 Wolves and 14 Foxes were killed. It was calculated that 800 Deer, 10 Bears and 20 Wolves escaped, together with a great number of smaller animals. The expedition was attended with many circumstances highly interesting to hunters, and closed as usual with great mirth.

ANOTHER.

In Brookfield, Mass. were killed by the small boys 1994; then by the men and boys were killed 7,447; then at another hunt were killed 16,428—making in all 26,899 mice; which were killed in the space of three weeks. It was supposed to have taken one thousand to the bushel.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

Several letters have been received within a day or two in this city, giving an account of an extraordinary discovery in the natural history of our country, which has been made in the neighborhood of St. Louis, conclusively demonstrating the fact of a pigmy race having at some far remote period inhabited that country [Nat. Int.]

Extract of a letter just received in this city from St. Louis, M. T.

"A curious subject of speculation is now agitating the medical and scientific members of our good town. A burial ground, distant about 20 miles, on the river Merrimack, has been discovered, containing a great number of graves, marked by a head and foot stone, none of which exceed four feet in length.—The graves are lined with flat smooth stones, and the head stones all point to the east.—The subjects of these tombs are discovered, upon raising away the earth that covers them, (the depth of the grave not exceeding 18 inches) in perfect form, thro' the process decay renders it impossible to obtain any entire specimen of bones. The heads of these Lilliputians are strangely disproportionate to their tiny frames. The jaw bones are of the ordinary size, and the teeth evidently those of persons of mature age. The thigh bones about the thickness and length of your thumb, and the length of the frame rarely exceeding three feet.

"We are lost in the maze of conjecture.—Whilst some argue that this must have been the country which Gulliver visited, and where he ran such risks from the fury of the enraged populace, who in the gust of passion, hurled grains of sand at his devoted head, others with as much earnestness contend, that it is the receptacle of the children of some weaker tribe of Indians, who, flying from destruction, left the little pledges of their love to the fury of their pursuers. But then it is known that the savage never uses the rites of sepulture over his enemy, and last of all would be willing to take much pains in the formation and position of the graves of those, upon whom he had just executed the deed of vengeance. Be it as it may, 'tis strange, passing strange."

The trial of the mutineers of the *Plattsburgh*, on an indictment for murder, in the Circuit Court of the United States, closed at Boston, on the 29th of December. John Williams, John P. Fog, Francis Frederick, and Mile Peterson were found guilty, and Nathaniel White, not guilty.

We do not know what were the outfits and salaries of our Commissioners to South America, the expenses attending that mission being snugly included under the heads of "Contingent Fund" and "Secret Service Money."

Phil. Gaz.

For the Maryland Gazette.
CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

No. 2.

With constant motion as the moments glide,
Behold in running life the rolling tide!
For none can stem by art, or stop by power,
The flowing ocean, or the fleeing hour;
But wave by wave pursued, arrives on shore,
And each impell'd behind, impells before;
So time, on time revolving, we decry;
So minutes follow, and so minutes fly.

ELMINSTON.

In publishing the *Conversations of My Landlady*, it is not my intention to confine myself to any thing like a chronological arrangement of the subjects which she has been wont to discuss; but I shall reserve to myself the liberty of selecting from my Port Folio such topics as I may deem most suitable for instruction, or most appropriate to particular seasons and events. A new year having just commenced its career, I deem it a suitable occasion to present to my readers some moral reflections, which were elicited from Aunt Nebby, a few evenings since, on the close of the old. "The case of the year," she remarked, "is a season of all others, the best calculated to excite serious and solemn reflections. It irresistibly reminds us of the rapid flight of time, the instability of all terrestrial things, and the uncertain tenure of human life. How literally true continued are, is the observation of St. Paul: 'That the fashion of this world passeth away.' The history of mankind, as well as our own experience, will furnish the most incontestable proofs of this assertion. The affairs of this world are in a state of perpetual fluctuation, and resemble a stream that glides incessantly from beneath the eye of the beholder. How different is the situation of the world from what it was a few centuries ago. How often has the populous city been converted into a dreary solitude, while the wilderness has rejoined and blossomed as the rose." Places, once barren and neglected, now smile with luxuriant cultivation, while lands that formerly flowed with milk and honey, are almost un-inhabitable. The frame of nature itself is far from being permanent, and at different times has exhibited very different appearances. The torrent rushing with resistless violence, has often forced its way through opposing rocks and mountains, and changed entirely the surrounding scenery. Rivers have altered their course, the sea has receded from its former innumerable places, and encroached upon its neighbors. Vallies have been filled, and mountains levelled, by some violent concussion in nature; whole cities, with their inhabitants, have been swallowed up by earthquakes; new islands have in a time to time appeared in the ocean; and if we may credit the philosophers of ancient days,

Where now the Atlantic rolls,
Wide continents have bloomed."

All the animal and vegetable bodies around us, gradually arrive at maturity and perfection, and then sink as gradually to decay. The changes of the moon, the vicissitudes of day and night, the regular succession of the seasons, together with their various effects, if they were not so familiar to our observation, would strike us with astonishment, and be considered as ample illustrations of the mutability of all human things. While nature herself experiences this principle of mutability and decay, it cannot be expected that any of the works of man should be durable. Accordingly we find, that the greatest kingdoms and empires, that ever the sun beheld, have been swept from the earth with the besom of destruction. Where now are the splendid monuments of Assyria, Persia, Macedonia, or Roman grandeur? where now are the once flourishing cities of Nineveh, and

Babylon, and Tyre and Sidon? They have all crumbled into dust; they have vanished like the paintings of a vision, and scarce left a vestige remaining. But this principle of mutability is not confined to the frame of nature, and the condition of states and nations. It may be illustrated by a variety of other instances. The manners, the customs, and the opinions of mankind, are ever changing. What innumerable systems of religion, morality, philosophy and politics, have appeared! They have all had their day—some have endured for a longer, others for a shorter period, but at last they have all disappeared, & been superseded by other systems. The condition of human life is never stationary—we swiftly ascend from infancy to youth, from youth to manhood, and from the vigor of manhood we glide down to the weakness and decrepitude of age. One generation passes away, and another takes their place. The world is a great theatre, on which mankind act their parts, and then retire for ever. A few years ago, there existed not a single individual, of all the innumerable multitudes that now crowd the earth; and in a few years more, all the present race will cease to exist. Where now are the companions of our childhood and our youth, and the friends of our maturer years? How few of them remain! How many have been torn from us by the unsparing hand of death!—With great reason has the human race been compared to bubbles of water; to the waves that break in quick succession on the shore; to the flight of an arrow, the passage of a ship, and the shooting of a meteor, which leave no trace behind. But from this mutability of human affairs, much useful instruction may be derived. We may learn from hence, never to sink into despondency, how unpromising soever may be our situation. If our joys have hitherto been fugitive, so have been our sorrows; and this affords a strong presumption, that both the one and the other will always be transient. A lowering morning often proves a serene day; and the clouds which seemed to bear storms and thunder in their womb, are sometimes pregnant with fertilizing showers. Many things which at first assumed a most formidable appearance, have in the end proved blessings, and the tempest that threatened ruin and devastation, has rolled innoxious over our heads. If we review our lives, we shall find many things which, when they happened, we regarded as irreparable calamities; the effects of these we then supposed would be everlasting; that no new succession of objects would be able to drive them from our memory, or mollify the anguish which they occasioned. But what has generally been the consequence? If the traces of such misfortunes have not been entirely obliterated from our remembrance, yet the poignancy of sorrow has been so blunted by time, and the changes which it ever produces, that we can contemplate the most disastrous occurrences of our former lives, not with the "mad grief which enervates, but the mild melancholy which elevates and refines the soul." But above all, in reflecting upon the mutability of human affairs, and the rapid flight of time, let us ever remember, that we are formed for an immortal existence, that there is a principle within us, which will

Flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of Elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

And let us endeavour, by continuing steadfast and immovable in virtue, to gain the favour and protection of that Being, "with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

W.

AN ABSTRACT
Of the Proceedings of the Legislature
of Maryland.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Jackson reported a supplement to an act authorizing the levy court of Somerset to levy and assess a sum of money for certain purposes therein mentioned.

Several bills were this day received from the house of delegates, and read.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the several incorporated banks in this state.

Mr. Carmichael reported a bill to quiet possessions and prevent suits at law. Read.

The resolution making an appropriation to furnish the government house, was read and assented to.

Mr. Tadey reported a bill to prevent the passing of bank notes within this state at a rate below their nominal value. Read.

The resolution authorizing the Executive to employ counsel, was read the second and third time and assented to.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The bill for the relief of James Andrew, of Caroline county, was read the third time and will not pass. Sent to the house of delegates by the clerk.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

The senate met, and adjourned until Monday the 4th of January next.

Of the Yellow Stone Expedition.

Extract of a letter dated Martin Cantonment, 380 miles up the Missouri river, 2d Nov. 1818, from an officer of the Yellow Stone river expedition, to a gentleman in St. Louis.

"After a very fatiguing and arduous march of nearly sixty days, we arrived at this place a few days ago, and took up our winter quarters on an island, called 'Isle de Vaches,' or Cow Island; and immediately commenced building our fort, which is progressing rapidly; I think it the best situation we could find between this and the mouth of the river.

"We have passed through a country which is not surpassed in fertility of soil and water courses by any in the world. Our boats have been propelled thus far, (excepting a little intermediate sailing) by the current, and the numerous sandbars, sawyers, planters and ripples, we were not enabled to make more than 9 miles per day on an average. It is a source of much astonishment to me, that we have not met with some serious accident; but, on the contrary, we have experienced none of any importance. Our force consists of about 347 men, including officers. Col. Chambers having been ordered to take command of the 9th military department, this command devolved on Captain Martin, who I think well qualified to conduct an expedition of this kind. As soon as the ice breaks in the spring, it is expected we will again resume our slow and arduous march toward destination, the mouth of Yellow Stone river. It is, however, my opinion, we will not reach it with our present force & the unfavourable prospects attending it. At least one third of the men's term of enlistment will expire before the march can possibly be performed; and the remainder are of such a description as will never answer the purpose. I expect in the spring, when the grass has attained a height sufficient for their protection, the Indians will begin to ask us where we are going, and our business; for you may rest assured, they will never fold their arms and tamely submit to our sending an armed force at a point so far in the heart of their country, when they are backed and constantly urged on by the British fur companies on the Assinibion and Red rivers. We apprehend more danger from the Sioux and Ricarree's than any other nations. My opinions on this subject may be groundless; time alone will determine the fact."

From the Federal Gazette.

MAN STEALING.

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Delaware, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Concord, Del. Dec. 26, 1818.

"A neighbour of mine informs me to day of further atrocious man stealing. A negro man (or boy) was kidnapped in Baltimore, by the master of a vessel belonging to Nanticoke river brought here and sold to a southern trader, then put on board of a boat and carried, with five others, to Norfolk. They were all free, except two; and these were stolen from their masters, who think they have runaway. This man told him he was free, and lived in Baltimore; that they hired him to go down the river for a load of wood; his name is John Chesley, or Chesler, he is very black, and has a scar on his left cheek, as if from a horse kick, 18 or 20 years of age. As the traders were on the watch, my informant did not learn who the negro lived with in Baltimore. He can tell where he is taken into North Carolina. Knowing you to be the friend to this oppressed people, I have taken the liberty of soliciting

your assistance in making this known to the Protection Society, & am hoping you will write me what can be done to get these poor fellows back.

There was another slave stolen from Baltimore, who said he hired his time from his master; the master's name is Sylvester Brown, lives near Chester Town, E. S. Maryland. He was also decoyed on board a vessel, brought down the bay and sold; and has gone in the same vessel to Norfolk. This poor fellow has a wife in Baltimore, to whom he was married about nine months, he belonged to the same man. I have written to Mr. Brown by mail; but not knowing precisely where to address him, it is uncertain whether the letter will reach him. He is said to own, or sail a packet from Chester River.

I am, &c.

JESSE GREEN.

MAIL ROBBERS.

It will be recollected that we gave a few days since an account of the loss of the mail between this place and Washington. Yesterday two negro men were committed to the jail of Baltimore county on the charge of having robbed it. The circumstances as related to us are as follows: the careless driver it appears, lost the mail bag out of the stage, which was found by the two negro men above mentioned.

It appears doubtful whether they knew what it was when they found it, as they appear, we are told, to be very ignorant slaves. They contrived, however, to make their way into it by the aid of a knife, and finding it contained letters, they contrived to open these also, took about \$2,800, in bank bills, & then burnt the letters and the mail bag. We understand about \$2,000 of this money has been recovered; what has become of the remainder is not yet known.—Tel.

A machine has been invented, & is now in use in this city, for sweeping chimneys, which is said to answer the purpose better than the climbing boys. By a certificate, which was published a few days since, from Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, in whose chimneys it has been used, there would appear to be full evidence of its practical utility. This being the case, we cannot but hope it will immediately go into general use, and entirely supersede the necessity of employing boys for this purpose. In this event, the city will be freed from one of the most disagreeable nuisances that exists, scarcely excepting the dogs.—The expense attending the machine is the same as that now incurred; the chimneys are much more effectually cleaned; and some of the most disgusting objects in nature with their untimely noise throughout the city, will be removed from the streets. Add to this the extreme suffering of these miserable creatures, from cold, hunger and the hardships and cruelties necessarily attendant on their business, and we cannot imagine that the citizens will hesitate to adopt a measure by which all these things will be done away.—N. Y. D. Adv.

Norfolk, Dec. 23.

Defiance to the Laws.

The Collector of this port, received by a pilot boat, late on Monday evening, a letter signed "John Marshall, 1st officer of the Revenue Cutter Active," stating in substance as follows—that the said Hornet, a Chilean privateer, commanded by Ansoes Orne, having made her escape from Baltimore, without complying with the requisite formalities of the customhouse, capt. Beard, of the Revenue cutter Active, was dispatched after and fell in with her laying at anchor off Hawkins Point, in the Patapaco river.—Lt. Marshall was then put on board of the Hornet, with instructions to bring her back to Fort Mchenry as soon as the wind favoured. The next morning (Saturday, 19th inst.) a fine breeze blowing from the NW, the Buenos Ayrean brig Puerreydon came down the river, and passing near to the Hornet, the officers and crew of the latter gave three cheers, which being answered from the brig, the first Lt. of the Hornet, in defiance of the orders and remonstrances of Lt. Marshall, got the schr. under weigh, and proceeded down after the Puerreydon, her crew manifesting their cheerful compliance with the orders of the Lt. at. by answering them with three cheers.

Off North Point they fell in with the brig Mary, of and bound up to

Baltimore, which Lieut. Marshall, preparing to speak, the first Lt. of the schooner, whose name is Beatty, ordered the ward room to seize and carry him below. The officers also complied, and pulled him down off of the gun which he had mounted, with the intention of speaking the brig, threatening to confine him below, if attempted again to speak, any of them passed. Off Maggoty Point they passed the Puerreydon, who one of the Quarter Masters (James Ware) took charge as pilot, and carried her to the capes, where falling in with the schr. M'Donogh, bound to Richmond, the lieutenant who accompanied him from the Cutter, put on board her, where they were transferred to the steam boat Virginia, and proceeded to Baltimore on Monday morning.

Lieut. Marshall's letter further states, that the Hornet came to anchor off the Capes, to wait for the captain, and the pilot who brought the letter to the collector, stated that she remained at anchor about 4 leagues to the SW. of the Capes on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The letter declares that the Hornet has no commission or papers of any kind on board. Lieut. M. and Mr. Martin repeatedly solicited to be put on board some vessel bound to the bay, but were insultingly told that they should not leave the cutter until she reached the Capes.

The names of the captain and first lieutenant are stated above, the name of the 2d lieutenant is Smith, and that of the 3d, Smith. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, the Revenue Cutter Monroe, belonging to this port being absent, the collector communicated the information to Com. Cassin, commanding navy officer on station, requesting the aid of some of the naval force to bring in the Hornet, and a valuable Portuguese prize, which, he was informed, had been off the Capes several days, putting her cargo on board the ship *God Return*, which cleared from the port last week. We regret, however, to state, that in consequence of the U. S. schooner Hornet, Lt. Comdt. Ramsey, being entirely dismantled and under repair, and no other public vessel of sufficient armament being at the disposal of the Commodore, nothing has yet been, or is likely to be effected to enforce obedience to our laws from these Buccaneers.

We understand that there are two vessels in port, built for privateers which might have been obtained and prepared in a few hours for such an expedition, but neither the Collector nor the Commodore felt authorized to make any engagement with the owners, for their employment on such a service.

Charleston, Dec. 24.

Wanton and inhuman Murder.

James W. Gadsden, a citizen of the most mild amiable deportment was unhumanly murdered about 9 o'clock on Monday evening last, in the centre of our city, while returning home from a visit to his friends. Two men, Michael & Martin Toohy, brothers, have been committed to jail, charged with the perpetration of this diabolical act. The accused were returning home from a military parade; and Mr. Gadsden fell, under several wounds inflicted by bayonets.

Mr. Gadsden, who has been thus torn from the bosom of a happy family has left behind him an aged wife and 8 children, wrung to the heart with distress and wretchedness.

Mr. Daniel M'Dowell, a young gentleman who interfered on the occasion, was also severely wounded, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

New-York, Dec. 31.

A letter from St. Michaels, (Western Islands) states, a schr privateer has plundered the Portuguese ship San Juan Baptiste, bound to India, of \$320,000 and got clear off with her booty.

The demand on one of our Insurance Office for property robbed from an American vessel by a pirate privateer, mentioned yesterday was \$6000, instead of \$2400.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hauling seines, hunting, passing through, or in any other manner trespassing on my Farm lying on Broad Creek; all such offenders will be prosecuted according to law.

JACOB WATERBURY.

Jan. 7.

FOREIGN

STATE FROM ENGLAND

The ship Triton, capt. Holcomb, sailed from Boston, Dec. 23d, in 48 days from Liverpool. By this the London papers to the 1st of November and Liverpool to November received, being nearly a fortnight later than former accounts. The following is selected from the London papers.

The Triton brings dispatches to the secretary of state of the United Kingdom, containing the treaty of commerce concluded by Mr. Gallatin and the British commissioners. The London Courier of Oct. 23d, contains the commercial treaty between this country and Sweden, negotiated by the hon. Jonathan Ross.

The British army is to be reduced to 33,000 men. Orders have been issued to the recruiting parties in London, to suspend recruiting men further orders.

The most recent accounts from Manchester, state, that the cotton harvest were in full and active employment; and from the immense foreign orders that were daily arriving, there was no probability of any immediate slackness.

A London paper of October 26th, states that Sir Gregor McGregor was in a few days in the British fleet for South America.

General Gaurand, who lately addressed a letter to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, begging her to interfere with the Congress in favour of her husband, and his Master, is said to have received for answer to his application a present of about 30,000 francs, and positive orders to address her Imperial highness no more on the subject.

One of our papers, the London Standard, of October 26th, announces that the following reductions of the army will take place on the 24th of December:—Dragoons, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The total reduction will amount to about 30,000 men. The reduction in the Royal Artillery is still more extensive.

It is understood that a reduction of ten officers and twenty men of each company of the Guards, is determined upon.

The king of England has completed the 58th year of his reign, being two years longer than any monarch who ever before reigned in England. On the demise of the queen, it is said to be the intention of the ministry to propose to parliament a greatly diminished establishment for the king at Windsor.

The care of his majesty to be confided to the duke of York, who will have an additional allowance for his services.

Liverpool, Oct. 31. All the Allied Sovereigns and their ministers, except the Emperor of Austria, have now left Aix-la-Chapelle, and have repaired to the frontiers of France, in order to review the army of the Rhine on the 1st of November.

Some transports are expected to leave London in a few days with less than fifteen hundred soldiers, enrolled in this country for the insurgent army of South America.

A private letter from Madrid, speaks of the great embarrassment which the new minister of finance is in. He cannot raise the loan by any means.

The Austrian troops commenced their retreat over the Rhine on the 26th. It is said considerable desertions had occurred.

November 2. The conference at Aix-la-Chapelle, so far as sovereigns took part in it, is concluded. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia left that place on the 20th ult., and have proceeded to Paris. The Princess of Valenciennes has been delivered up to France, being the first fortress that has been restored.

London, Oct. 25. Differences with America adjusted. The matters not in dispute exactly, but in uncertainty, and which were left for arrangement between this country and America, at the conclusion of the late war, are said to have been, the greater number of them, happily settled by the commissioners appointed for that purpose on our part, and Mr. Gallatin on the other, before that gentleman visited England. The boundary, which was left unsettled in the treaty of 1783, is now accurately fixed. This, if true, is a great point. The right of fishing, and drying fish, on the coast of Newfoundland, is clearly defined, and the terms of intercourse between our West India Islands and the vessels of the United States are specified and agreed on. These also are matters of considerable weight; but the greatest difficulty remains behind, and it is probable for this reason, that it is the greatest, that it so remains; the right of visitation, and the power of apprehending the seamen of each country, when found on board the ships of the other, is still unsettled.

Dover, Oct. 30. This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a most magnificent spectacle presented itself in the entrance into the harbour, of forty-three vessels, loaded with the first division of the army of occupation of France, the heroes of Waterloo, &c. They consisted of 7,076 infantry and artillery, and 600 women and children, besides upwards of 1,500 horses; the men, some of whom had not touched foot upon British land for 12 years, were in the highest spirits on landing; the bands of their regiments playing the national airs.

London, Nov. 1. This morning Paris papers of Monday last, were received. The grand review of the British, Russian and Prussian armies took place at Farners, on the 22d, by the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington. The sovereigns, with the gallant Duke, enjoyed on the day following the magnificent spectacle of a sham fight, in which all the troops previously reviewed, were engaged. In this fight the Russians represented the victors, in honour of their monarch. Some serious accidents occurred during the day. The mutilation of an unfortunate Englishman is particularly noticed. Each day the Sovereigns honoured the Duke of Wellington with their presence at dinner, which is said to have been magnificently prepared in a Chinese Pavilion ornamented with trophies of arms, and the united flags of every nation, the appropriate emblem of universal peace.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the Manhattan arrived at New York.

The Sovereigns still continued at Aix-la-Chapelle; the negotiations between the different powers being carried on.

M. de Talleyrand has returned to Paris, and resumed his functions as Grand Chamberlain to his Majesty.

Abraham Thornton, who was tried in England for the murder of Mary Ashford, and acquitted, has sailed from Liverpool for America. Before he sailed (says a London paper) he left a letter, declaring that he did not intend to return to England, but did not intend to murder; but that as she persisted in saying she would expose him, he dragged her to the pit, and held her heels up, with her head in the water, till she was dead.

Sir Gregor McGregor was in London on the 14th Nov. and was immediately to proceed to Deal. It was said he would embark on board of one of the two ships, forming part of his expedition against New Grenada, and sail from the river for the Downs.

Our London papers mention the death of Sir Samuel Romilly, who, having lost his wife, made way with himself in a despair.

Courier Office, Nov. 17, 3 o'clock. The fatal event, which our readers must have been prepared to expect, has taken place. THE QUEEN IS DEAD. A mortification took place in her Majesty's leg last night, & it was evident to her medical attendants that she could not survive many hours. At half past 12 o'clock the Prince Regent and the Duke of York arrived at Kew. At 1 o'clock Her Majesty departed this life. An extraordinary Gazette will be published this evening, and expresses sent off to such members of the royal family as are abroad. A letter has been sent to the Lord Mayor.

POLAR EXPEDITION. The Isabella and the Alexander, composing the expedition for the discovery of a north west passage, have returned to Brasa Sound, Lerwick, without the loss of a man. They have succeeded in exploring every part of Baffin's Bay, and of ascertaining that no passage exists between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; through Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay they found the whole to be surrounded by high land, extending to the north as far as lat. 77, 55, and long. 76, W; and in the 74th degree of latitude, stretching westward as far as 84 W. long. They have made many curious observations and discoveries, of which, perhaps, will not be considered as the least interesting, that of a nation being found to inhabit the Arctic regions, between the latitude of 6 and 78, who thought the world to the south was all ice; that generation had succeeded generation of a people who had never tasted the fruits of the earth—had no idea of a Supreme Being—had never had an enemy, and whose chiefs had hitherto supposed themselves monarchs of the universe.

PRICES CURRENT

AT BALTIMORE

Revised & corrected Weekly.

Articles	Per	Wholesale	Remarks
Beef, North mess	bbl.	16 50	
Cargo No 1	do.	15	Balt. 16.
do. No 2	do.	13	
Bacon	lb.	16	17
Butter, export	lb.	17	20
Coffee, Batavia	do.	31	32
Bourbon	do.	29	30
W. best gr	do.	20	30
Do. common	do.	30	31
Cotton W. Island	do.	28	30
Louisiana	do.	30	31
Georgia upl.	do.	14	23
Sea Island	do.	19	20
Chocolate Balf.	do.	10	17
Candles, mould	do.	48	50
dipt	do.	10	12
Spermaceti	do.	25	35
Cheese American	do.	25	35
English, best	do.	25	35
Coal, pit, foreign	bus.	30	40
do Virginia	do.	25	33
Susquehanna	do.	10	18
Cigars, Spanish	1000	50	60
Feathers, live	lb.	3 50	4
Fish, Cod, dry	qtl.	17	18
Salmon, No 1	bbl.	4 25	4 50
Herring, Susq.	do.	11	13
Fallback No 1 & 3	do.	8 50	8 75
Flour, best, trim'd	do.	8 50	8 75
do west co'y	do.	8	7
fine	do.	5	5 50
middlings	do.	5	5 50
GRAIN, &c.	bus.	1 85	1 90
Indian Corn	do.	1 70	1 75
Wheat, white	do.	75	80
do red	do.	1 20	1 25
Barley, Virginia	do.	11	11 50
Clover seed	do.	37	50
Hemp seed	do.	75	80
Oats	do.	1 50	1 50
Peas, B. E.	do.	37	50
Beans, white	do.	30	35
Potatoes	do.	25	28
Leather, seal best	lb.	1 50	2
do East, tan	do.	1 50	2
Lumber, box meas	c. ft.	1 25	1 50
oak, tan, & scant	do.	1 25	1 50
boards all sizes	do.	1 25	1 50
Pine, scantling	do.	2	2 50
boards 4-4	do.	1 60	1 75
white do 4-4	do.	2 50	2 75
Shing cyp 18 in	do.	10	11
Shing jun. com	do.	6 50	7
Staves, oak pip	do.	40	42
do hhd.	do.	27	28
do bbl.	do.	14	20
R. O. bbl.	do.	18	20
do hhd.	do.	2 75	3
Lime, D. Maine	trs.	50	55
Baltimore	gal.	55	60
Molasses, Havana	do.	75	80
N Orleans, &c.	do.	4 75	5
Sugar-house,	do.	26	27
Meal, corn kiln dr	bbl.	20	22
Pork, north mess	do.	23	25
pine	do.	21	22
Baltim. navy	do.	21	22
Caro & Ohio	do.	2 50	2 50
do prime	do.	2 50	2 50
Plaster caperton	ton.	7 70	
Porter, London	do.	1	1 90
American	do.	1 25	1 30
Rice, fresh	c. lb.	1 50	1 55
SPICES—	do.	1 10	1 15
Brandy Fr 4th prgal.	do.	70	87
Cogniac 4th pr	do.	60	70
Barcelona 1st pr	do.	1 30	1 40
4th pr	do.	1 10	1 15
Gin, Holl. 1st pr	do.	70	87
4th pr	do.	48	53
do Baltimore	do.	1 25	1 30
do N. England	do.	16	18
Rum, Jam 4th pr	do.	13	15
S. Croix 3 & 4 pr	do.	1 10	1 15
do Anti. 3 & 4 pr	do.	1 10	1 15
Windward 2d	do.	1 10	1 15
island 3d	do.	70	87
American 1st pr	do.	48	53
Whiskey 1st pr	do.	1 25	1 30
Apple Brandy	do.	16	18
P Brandy, 4th pr	do.	13	15
Soap Arier white	lb.	15	18
do brown	do.	13	15
Castile	do.	15	18
Sugars Hav white	cwt.	18 50	19
do brown	do.	15	17
clayed white	do.	15	17
brown	do.	13 50	15
Muscovadoes	do.	14 50	15 50
Louisiana	do.	14 50	15 50
India	do.	14 50	15 50
Loaf	do.	22	25
Lump	do.	22	25
Salt, St. Ubes	bus.	6	6 50
Lisbon	do.	6	6 50
Cadiz	do.	6	6 50
Liverp. blwn	do.	6	6 50
ground	do.	6	6 50
Turk's Island	do.	6	6 50
Amer can	do.	6	6 50
Tobacco—B Ins.	c. lb.	16	17 50
Maryland	do.	18	20
Common crop	do.	19	20
Red	do.	24	25
Nutmeg	do.	15	17
Yellow	do.	12	14
Virginia fat	do.	10	12
do middlings	do.	8	10
Rappahannock	do.	23	25
Kentucky	do.	20	22
Virginia Twist	lb.	5	5 50
Spanish leaf	do.	5	5 50
Stems	do.	6 70	70
Teas—Bohea	lb.	6	6 50
Souchong	do.	12	14
Hyson skin	do.	12	14
Young hyson	do.	12	14
Hyson	do.	12	14
Imperial	do.	12	14
Wines—Mad L P gal.	do.	3 50	3 50
do L. M.	do.	1 2	25
do N. Y. M.	do.	1	1 50
Lisbon	do.	1	1 50
Sherry	do.	1	1 50
Corica	do.	1	1 50
Teneriffe	do.	1	1 50
Claret	do.	1	1 50
do new	do.	1	1 50
Champagne	do.	1	1 50
Malaga	do.	1	1 50
Port 1st qua	do.	1	1 50
Wool—Merino	lb.	50	55
full blood	do.	30	35
crossed	do.	20	25
Common coun	do.	20	25
Skinnets	do.	20	25

RATES OF EXCHANGE

ON BANK BILLS

Corrected weekly for the Maryland Censor.

Branches of the U. States' Bank not payable at Baltimore.	par	1 2 dis.
Boston Banks	par	3 p. c. dis.
CITY BANKS, NEW YORK.	par	3 p. c. dis.
Trenton, Newark, N. Brunswick, Mount Holly, and Bridgetown.	2 pr cent dis.	
PENNSYLVANIA.	par	
Philadelphia, Stephen Girard's Bank	par	
Chester, Easton, Harrisburg, Montgomery, Hummelville and Reading.	2 1 2 a 3 p. c. dis.	
Carlisle, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, York Lancaster & Columbia Bridge.	2 1 2 a 3 dis.	
Green castle, no sales.		
Pittsburg, Juniata, Westmoreland, Bedford, Bellefonte, Brownville, &c.	7 1 2 a 10 p. c. dis.	
Marietta, no sales.		
DELAWARE.	1 a 2 dis.	
Wilmington & Brandywine, no sales.		
State Bank at Dover and Branches.	8 a 10 p. c. dis.	
Laurel, 10 a 12 p. c. dis.		
Smyrna, 8 a 10 p. c. dis.		
MARYLAND.	1 2 p. cent dis.	
Annapolis, Fredk & Easton Branches	1 1 2 a 2 p. c. dis.	
Westminster, 1 1 2 a 2 do.		
Hager's town, 2 a 2 1 2 p. c. dis.		
Conococheague, 2 1 2 a 3 p. c. dis.		
Cumberland, 4 a 5 p. c. dis.		
Bank of Caroline, (Denton) 2 a 2 1 2 do.		
Havre de Grace, 3 p. c. dis.		
Somerset and Worcester, no sales.		
Bank of Somerset, no sales.		
Elkton, do.		
Port Deposit, redeemable and unredeemable.	20 a 25 p. c. dis.	
VIRGINIA.	1 a 1 1 2 c. dis.	
Bank of Virginia, Farmers Bank, and Branches.	2 1 2 a 3 c. dis.	
Bank of the Valley, and Branches.	2 1 2 a 3 c. dis.	
Unchartered Banks, various.	5 a 12 1 2 c. dis.	
Saline and Parkersburg, no sales.		
NORTH-CAROLINA.	2 1 2 a 3 c. dis.	
State Bank and Branches, Newbern and Cape Fear, 3 a 4 c. dis.		
SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.	2 1 2 a 3 c. dis.	
Bank Bills, 2 1 2 a 3 c. dis.		
KENTUCKY.	5 a 6 c. dis.	
OH Banks.	5 a 6 c. dis.	
OHIO.	no sales.	
Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Marietta, Muskingham, Urbana, Steubenville, &c.	no sales.	
Mount Pleasant, Montpelier, New Lisbon, St. Clairsville, &c.	no sales.	
District of Columbia, 1 a 1 1 2 p. c. dis.		

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1818.

Dr. Jas. Allender, Master of Amanda Lodge, Richd. Ball, Thoma. Bicknell, Joseph N. Brower, Wade H. T. Bynum, Henry Coulter, Wm. Caton, Solomon G. Chaney, Mr. Chevalier, Mrs. Mary Curran, Augustus Cobeklin 2, Capt. L. S. Collins, Elizabeth Diffenderfer, Joseph Daily, William Duncan, Lemuel E. Duval 3, William Davis, William Dunbar, Eleanor Dunn, James Evans, Thomas L. Emory jr, Baruch Fowler, William Fowler sen, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Farlong, Henry Folks, Thomas Fisher, Richard Gray 2, William Glover, Augustine Gambriel, Stevens Gambriel, Robert Griffith, Sarah Gates, Ann Maria Hondorp, Upton S. Heath, Robert Hotten, Joseph Howard, William Harwood Geo. Hogarth 2, John Hoffman, Thos. Horrell, William Hall, Robert Hurdle, Miss Susan and Elizabeth Harrison John Hall, John G. Harvey, Philip H. Hopkins, David Hanlon 2, Jas P. Heath, Anne Hammond Mary Johnson, Aaron Jones 2, Sarah Jones, Solomon Jennings 2, Dr. A. Johns, Deborah Jordon Robert W. Kent, Susan Killman, Benj Kirby, Charles J. Kilgour, The Hon. Chancellor of Maryland 2, William D. Lee, Sarah Lucas, Cassandra M. Parlin, James Mills, John M. Caffey, H. Moore, Miss M. Cullock 2, Mr. Lawrymore, Thos. Montgomery, Mrs. Monnekey Moss, Margaret Miller, Jos M. Kinstry Rebecca Newton, Phillip Norris, Wm. M. Norwood, John B. Nichols, Betty Prout, Isaac Parker, Lieut. Hugh N. Page, Montmorency H. Price, J. E. Howard jr, Wm. Ross, Jno W. Robinson, Jane Roberts, Henrietta M. Smith, Nicha. Spencer, Jacob H. Sle maker, Leonard Scott 2, Thos. Snowdon 2, Richd. L. Stockett, Owen Smith, Nisha. Sluby, John Simmens, Benj. Sewell, Rvin. Surrier, John Thompson, Edwd. Tiley, Mary Thompson, Geo. Taylor 2, Francis Welch, Robt Welch of Bop. 3, Edwd. Williams, Miss Elizabeth Waters, Rich. Weems, Thomas White, Montgomerie Waters, Henry Woodward, Joseph Watkins, Mr. Williams, Adms. of Zachariah Crammills estate, Jno. Wells jr, Key Watts son of Phillip, Robert Welch, Richard W. Watkins, Elijah Wells, Jesse Whitat, Anthony Watkins, Ors horn White, J. MUNROE, P. M.

NOTICE.

I wish to employ a Miller to attend in a grist mill, about two miles on and from the north side of Severn ferry. Apply to the subscriber at the farm 1 2 mile from the ferry. EDMUND BRICE. Jan. 7, 1819.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert county, Orphans Court, this 8th Dec. 1818.

On application of Joseph W. Reynolds, administrator with the will annexed, of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis.

W. SMITH, Dep. Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th of December, 1818. Joseph W. Reynolds, adm'r.

Jan. 7.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 29th January instant, at McLaughlin's Tavern, at Ellicott's Mills, on the Frederick turnpike road, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, The whole of the Turnpike Road, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, together with all and every the Toll Houses, Gates, &c. attached to said road; being seized and taken as the property of the President, Managers & Company, of the Columbia Turnpike Road, to satisfy a debt due Jeremiah Cross.

R. WELCH, of Hanover shiff.

A. A. County.

Jan. 7.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,

of Hampton, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Michael M. Bride, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for murder, has made his escape, and is now a fugitive from justice: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Michael M. Bride to the Sheriff of Baltimore county. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord, one

New Establishment.

CENTRAL AUCTION.

The subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced

The Auction and Commission Business,

At the room formerly occupied by Mr. William Thompson in Church street. Those of his friends who may favour him with articles on consignment, may depend upon having their Goods disposed of to the best advantage.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.

N. B. His Public Sales of Books and Miscellaneous articles will be on Monday and Friday Evenings
Annapolis, Dec. 10.

G. & J. BARBER, & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A Large and General Assortment of

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Dry Goods,

Superfine London Cloths & Cassimeres.	White, Yellow and Red Flannels.
Second do do Mill Drab Cloths for great coats.	India Cottons Assorted.
Cords & Velvets.	Ladies & Gentlemen's Gloves.
Blue & Drab Plains & Kersays.	Linen and Cotton Bed Tickings.
Rose and Striped Blankets.	Super Calicoes & Ginghams.
Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose.	Plain and Figured Lenoos.
Kenting and Linen Cambric.	Levantine & Florence.
4 4 & 7 8 Irish Linen.	Senshaw & Lustre strings.
Irish Sheetings.	Carpet & Carpeting.
4 4 & 6 6 Cambric Muslins.	Hearth Rugs.
6 1 8 4 9 4 & 10 4 Diapers.	Ladies Kid & Morocco Slippers.
3 4 Bird Eye do Russia do	Children's Shoes.
Embazzetts Assorted.	Gentlemen's N. E. Shoes, &c.

Groceries,

L. P. Madeira Wine, on Tap & in Bottles.	Gin Cases, with 12 bottles.
Port, Lashon and Sweet Wine.	Green & Java Coffee.
Cognac Brandy.	Loaf and Lump Sugar.
O. Jamaica Syrup.	1st & 2nd quality Brown Sugar.
do. Holland Gin.	Imperial Gunpowder.
do. Rye Whiskey.	Hyson Young Hyson W. Son.
Common do.	Skin, and Congo Teas.
N. E. Rum.	Brandywine and English Powder.
Butter in Kegs.	Shot Assorted.
Glass Malt.	
Soap & Candles.	

China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Assorted.

Hardware and Cutlery Assorted.

Squirrel Guns.

They have also Hats manufactured at the first Hat Factory in Baltimore, and made in the first fashion & should the size not suit, any gentleman may leave his measure, and it will be attended to. Also a variety of Coarse Hats.

LIKEWISE,
Coarse, Ground Allum, and Fine Liverpool Salt. Oats and Corn.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Oils & Paints.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All which they are determined to sell Cheap for Cash, or to put out Dealers at short dates. They respectfully solicit a call from those who are inclined to purchase bargains.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Apples in Barrels.

Annapolis, Dec. 9.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER, TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber has been led to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he avows any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast: That federalism, which was known and practiced in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mischievous federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled banner gliding over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the mechanic at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the scurvy meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,

Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per annum. From the patronage I early offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile departments, in the which he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news-matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," direct that the Governor & Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate & ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member to Congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act do, by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Raphael Neale, Esq. was elected for the first district; Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the second district; Henry E. Wafield, Esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the 4th district; Samuel Smith and Peter Little, Esq. were elected for the 5th district; Stevenson Archer, Esq. was elected for the 6th district; Thomas Culbreth, Esq. was elected for the 7th district; and Thomas Bayly, Esq. was elected for the 8th district. Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

By His Excellency's command,
NIMAN HINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Oct. 29.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Eastern Gazette, twice a week, for six weeks.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

YORK RIVER AND COVE OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church street, which he intends carrying on in the neatest style, with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends keeping a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Best Superfine French and English black and blue cloths,
Saxon do black and blue,
Brown, mixed, and other colours,
Double milled Drab,
Second do
Black Cassimeres,
Grey mixed do,
Light do,
Fashionable Cords,
White and coloured Marseilles,
Flannels, &c &c

And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be made up to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

Annapolis, Sept. 24.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore, it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaiser and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer who is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers, HENRY H. HARWOOD, RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but very legible type. It makes two volumes in the year, and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic, the proceedings of Congress, & authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, & transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lawrence, Wilson, & Co.

Printers of newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

EDUCATION.

The subscriber having been liberally encouraged by the late Mr. Thomas Sellman, is induced to continue his school the ensuing year, at Portland Manor. The course of instruction will include Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, &c English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps & Globes, the Mathematics, comprising Geometry plain and spherical Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation Ancient & Modern History, with other incidental studies. Board can be obtained at Mr. Wm. Weems's, or at Mrs. Compton's, by whom every attention may be expected that can tend to facilitate the student's literary acquirements.

School will open on Monday 31st January, 1819, & close the 20th December following. The price of tuition will be \$20 per annum, Board \$100. Letters addressed to the subscriber, near Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel county, Md. will receive the proper attention.

JOHN F. WILSON

USF

We, the subscribers are personally acquainted with John F. Wilson, and certify, that his conduct, as far as has come to our knowledge, both as a Gentleman and a Teacher, has been uniformly correct. We have been present at the examination of his pupils and can say with pleasure, that their performance equalled our most sanguine expectations.

W. Weems, of John, John Iglehart, Thomas Tongue, Jr. Wm. H. Hall, Benjamin Harrison, Rinaldo Pindell, Gussareny Pindell.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice,

Mr. E. K. WILSON, HARRISON, WORTHINGTON, H. TILGHMAN, GAITHER

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will meet every day during the session, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order, JNO W. PRESTON, Clk.

Dec 17

Committee of Claims,

Messrs. HAWKINS, MAULSBY, ESTEP, E. S. THOMAS, T. N. WILLIAMS, C. DORSEY, LONG

The Committee of Claims will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order, U. WAGERS, Clk.

Dec. 17.

At a meeting

Of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County on the 5th of December, 1818, were present,

The Worshipful James Mackubin, and Horatio Kidout, Esqrs.

And amongst other things done, was the following, to wit:

It is ordered by the court that the judgment creditors of Dr. John Gassaway, deceased, bring forward their claims by the 21st day of January next, in order that the register of this court may audit the same, agreeably to the amount of the money lodged in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and further that the said register cause notice to be given in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, by inserting an advertisement in that paper, for the space of six weeks previous to any distribution of the same being made.

By order, John Gassaway, Esq. With A. & G. Gandy.

Anne Arundel County

September Term, 1818.

On application to Anne Arundel County Court, by petition, in writ of Larkin Hammond, of the said county, praying the benefit of the insolvent debtors act, and the several provisions thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of property, and a list of his creditors, both, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and said court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Larkin Hammond has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Larkin Hammond, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively before the third day of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear, before the court, on Friday the twenty third day of April next, for the purpose of commencing a trustee for the benefit of the said Larkin Hammond, and there taking the oath by the said prescribed for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any have, why he the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

WM S GREEN, CLK.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of The Agricultural Society of Maryland will be held on the second Wednesday in January next, at William Brewer's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Gentlemen belonging to the Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Brewer's Tavern on Wednesday the second day of December, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Secretary.

Nov 26, 1818.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court for Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving claims against the said county for the year 1818.

By order, W. M. S. GREEN CLK.

Dec 31.

NOTICE.

The subscribers again request all persons indebted to the estate of Abner Ridgely, late of Anne Arundel county, to make payment. Suits will be instituted against those who do not comply with this notice before the 16th of March next.

JOHN RIDGELY, } Exrs.
DAVID RIEGELY, }

Dec 31

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON,

Having rented a large and commodious building, near the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a Tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the new House, Gentlemen attending as members of the legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Day, week, month or year. Prices of board and lodging at the lowest rates, and the delicacies of the season.

Annapolis, November 3, 1818.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,

Have just made large additions to their

Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

of every description.

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware

Best Seasoned Lumber,

Oats and Bran,

Lamson's Beaver & Furled Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers.

Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris,

ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 15.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

PHILADELPHIA.

Three Dollars per Annum.

His Excellency Charles Ridgely,
Annapolis, Esquire, Governor of
Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on
body of a certain WILLIAM WAR-
rick, of Baltimore county, on the four-
th day of November, eighteen hun-
dred and eighteen, it was found that
said WILLIAM WARICK was killed
certain OBEID GRIFFITH; and
been represented to me, that the
OBEID GRIFFITH has fled from justice,
it being of the greatest importance
that the perpetration of such
crime should be brought to condign
punishment—I have, therefore, thought
proper to issue this my proclamation,
do by and with the advice and con-
sent of the Council, offer a reward of
Hundred Dollars to any person
shall apprehend, and deliver the
OBEID GRIFFITH to the Sheriff of Bal-
timore county.

even under my hand, and the seal
of the state of Maryland, the
eighteenth day of November, in
the year of our Lord, one
thousand eight hundred and
eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

his Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council,

Description of Obed Griffith.

is about 19 years of age, small
sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shoul-
ders, a little knock kneed, about 5
feet high, blue or gray eyes,
thin mouth, sharp nose and freckled.
The Maryland Gazette, Federal Ga-
zette and Federal Republican, the Fre-
derick Town Herald, the Torch Light
Western Herald and Eastern Ga-
zette, will publish the above three times
week for six weeks.

Nov. 26. 18w.

TAVERN.

KEVIN D. BALDWIN,

Thankful for the share of patronage
has received from the Citizens and
Public generally, informs them that
still continues to

KEEP A TAVERN.

that well known stand, for many
years occupied by Capt. James Tho-
mas, where he still solicits a continu-
ance of their favour, and so far as may
be in his power to give satisfaction he
engages himself to do it.

N. B. He has in the Establishment

an excellent

Billiard Table.

Rooms in which he can accommo-
date Private Parties with Suppers, &c.
the shortest notice, with the delica-
cy of the season.

R. D. B.

Annapolis, Dec. 3.

Committee on Pensions and Re-

voluntary Claims.

Messrs. KENNEDY,

T. N. WILLIAMS,

C. DORSEY,

HAWKINS,

MORFITT.

The Committee on Pensions and Re-
voluntary Claims, will meet every
Monday and Thursday morning, dur-
ing the session, at nine o'clock. Mem-
bers of the house of delegates are re-
quested to furnish abstracts of the
claims they have presented, with
necessary vouchers.

By order,

WM. S. BUELL, Clk.

Dec. 24.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S

REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Published and for Sale at

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.

Annapolis, Dec. 10.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

clarations on Promissory Notes, and
bills of exchange against Drawer,
first, second, and third Endorser, in
assumptio generally.

on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds,

Special do.

on Notes, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURE.

The following is extracted from
an address delivered before the Es-
sential Agricultural Society by the Pre-
sident of the same, at a meeting
held in May last.

INDIAN CORN.

The great damage sustained by
Indian corn in 1812, and its almost
general destruction in 1816, seemed
to have produced, in some persons,
a degree of despondency respecting
the cultivation, in future, of this
most excellent plant; and perhaps
prompted or increased the desire in
others, that wheat might take its
place. I was not apprehensive, how-
ever, that practical farmers would
yield their long experience to fond
speculations on this subject. Yet
it may not be amiss to present to
the Society the opinions of a few
eminent Agriculturalists, of the great
value of this plant.

Colonel John Taylor, of Virgi-
nia, whom I have already mention-
ed, when he commenced farmer—
perhaps thirty years ago—joined
with others in exterminating Indian
corn, as the murderer of their lands:
but his experience, on an extensive
scale, (planting two to three hun-
dred acres annually) has induced
him to change his opinion; and not
only to pronounce its acquittal, but
to add, that "Indian corn produces
more food for man, beast, and the
earth, than any other farinaceous
plant." Again, he says, "Indian
corn may be correctly called meal,
meadow and manure. To its right
to the first title, almost every tongue
in the United States can testify; to
the second, an exclusive reliance on
it for fodder, or hay, in a great dis-
trict of country, during two centu-
ries, gives conclusive evidence;"
and his own experience establishes
its title to the third. His principal
material for manure, is the offal
of Indian corn. But his system of
husbandry embraces many contribu-
tory articles, among which clover &
gypsum [Plaster of Paris] are con-
spicuous. Tobacco, wheat, Indian
corn, in that order of succession,
and all without manuring, had for-
merly exhausted the lands in Vir-
ginia and Maryland, so that ten bus-
hels of corn to the acre was probably
a full average crop. By his ad-
mirable system, Col. Taylor has
restored much of his land to such a
degree of fertility, that within the
last four or five years, one field of
200 acres produced a crop of Indian
corn, averaging fifty bushels an ac-
re. But he also raises great quan-
tities of wheat. Mentioning Indian
corn and wheat, he says, "no two
crops can be so exactly fitted for
advancing a good system of agri-
culture."

The late Chancellor Livingston,
of New York, also a distinguished a-
griculturalist, in an address to the
Agricultural Society of that state,
in which he compared the advan-
tages of agriculture in Great Britain
and in the United States, pronounced
(as Col. Taylor has since done) that
Britain possesses no plant for a fal-
low crop, equal to Indian corn. But
on this point, and to the general ex-
cellence of Indian corn, I add the
testimony of an Englishman, of an
enlightened mind, and who has de-
voted a long life to the study and
practice of agriculture. I mean the
well known Arthur Young. He has
been for some years secretary to the
English Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Young, in his travels in
France, in 1787, 1788, and 1789, in
which time he visited every inter-
esting part of the kingdom, for the
purpose of observing the state
of its agriculture, mentions the cul-
tivation of Indian corn (there called
maize) in its southern provinces.—
"Maize (says he) is an object of
much greater consequence than
mulberries. When I give the
courses of French crops, it will be
found, that the only good husband-
ry in the kingdom (some small and
very rich districts excepted) arises
from the possession and management
of this plant. Where there is no
maize, there are fallows (naked fal-
lows), and where there are fallows,
the people starve." Vol. ii. page
41. Again, in page 140, he says—
"The line of maize may be said to
be the division between the good
husbandry of the south, and the bad
husbandry of the north, of the king-

dom. Till you meet with maize,
very rich soils are followed, but ne-
ver after. Perhaps it is the most
important plant that can be intro-
duced into the agriculture of any
country whose climate will suit it."

"A country whose soil and cli-
mate admit the course of, 1st, maize;
2d, wheat, is under a cultivation
that, perhaps, yields most food for
man and beast that is possible to be
drawn from the land." In the same
page, Mr. Young says, that in the
south of France, in Spain, in Italy,
the cattle are in high order; which
he ascribes to the food afforded by
Indian corn; as it furnishes "a rich
meadow a considerable part of the
summer; the leaves being regularly
stripped for oxen, affording a suc-
culent and most fattening food—
in situations that seem to deny all
common meadows." These are
burnt up, in those countries, in the
heat of summer.

The improving of our husbandry,
in New-England, is to be expected,
not from a rejection of Indian corn,
as the ruin of our lands, but by a
better management of that crop. In
order to render it, as it appears it
may be rendered, the best prepara-
tion for a crop of wheat, and other
small grain.

Every farmer knows how eagerly
cattle devour the entire plant of In-
dian corn in its green state; and
land in good condition will produce
heavy crops of it. Some years ago,
just when the ears were in the milk,
I cut close to the ground the plants
growing on a measured space, equal,
as I judged, to the average product
of the whole piece; and found that,
at the same rate, an acre would
yield twelve tons of green fodder;
probably a richer and more nourish-
ing food than any other known to
the husbandman. And this quanti-
ty was the growth of less than four
months. The ground was rich, and
yielded, at harvest, upwards of fifty
bushels of corn to the acre. The
green stalks of our northern corn are
incomparably sweeter than those of
the southern states; at least when
both sorts are grown in the north.
Perhaps the greater and longer con-
tinued heats of the south may give
a richness to the same large plants
which these cannot attain in the
north. The stalks I have grown,
rose to the height of 13 or 14 feet,
and many of them weighed above
five pounds. To support this height,
they are necessarily thick, and woo-
dy in their fibres. My cows ate a
small part of them—reluctantly—
while they would devour the stalks
of our northern corn. It has ap-
peared to me that the sort called
sweet corn (having a white shrivel-
led grain when ripe) yields stalks of
richer juice than the common yel-
low corn. It is also more disposed
to multiply suckers, an additional
recommendation of it, when planted
to be cut, in its green state, for
horses and cattle, and especially for
milk cows; and its time of planting
may be so regulated as to furnish a
supply of food, just when the com-
mon pastures usually fail. I am in-
clined to doubt whether any other
green food will afford butter of
equal excellence.

* Prior to the American Revolu-
tion, grass for hay was rarely cul-
tivated in Virginia. Their winter
fodder consisted of the top-stalks,
husks and blades of Indian corn.
The blades or leaves, stripped off
when green, were carefully cured,
as we do our best hay.

† Col. Taylor's Arator, titles, man-
ure and Indian corn.

‡ Within fifteen years I saw some
small fields, as I approached the ci-
ty of Washington, which some of
my fellow travellers, practical far-
mers, estimated at only five bushels
to an acre.

§ Mulberry trees are grown for
the feeding of silk-worms.

¶ Although the climate of En-
gland is milder than our own, the
heat of summer is insufficient to ri-
pen Indian corn.

USEFUL.

Cure for the Ague and Fever.

One ounce of Peruvian bark, 1-4
ounce of salt of steel, 1-4 ounce all-
spice, and one tea cup full of molas-
ses; these things should be well
mixed, and a teaspoonful given the
patient every two hours during the
intermission of the complaint.

DOMESTIC ECONOMIST.

To remove ink-spots on cotton
or linen, if recent. Apply strong
vinegar, lemon juice and salt, by
rubbing the spot with part of a
lemon, or oxymuriatic acid, or com-
mon muriatic acid diluted—washing
the spot well in cold water after the
stain is removed.

To remove iron moulds. The
peroxyd of iron is very difficult to
remove. The bleachers remove it
by taking strong spirit of salt, and
dipping the finger in it, they dab
the stain with acid, letting it rest
till it is removed. This sometimes
answers, but if the spot has been
frequently washed, will be very hard
to remove. In this case, put on it
a little salt of sorrel, and then rub it
well with a slice of lemon; then rinse
it well; then wash it in hot soap &
water and rinse it and again with
salt of sorrel and lemon. Or, add
to it tincture of galls till it turns
black, let it dry; then apply salt of
sorrel and lemon juice. Or, apply
a solution of liver of sulphur; let it
remain some time; wash it in water,
and then apply salt of sorrel and
lemon juice. Sometimes one of these
methods succeeds, sometimes ano-
ther.

To remove printers ink. Apply
warm oil of turpentine and rub the
spot. Warm it, by putting the vial
in a vessel of hot water.

To remove paint. Apply oil of
turpentine as above.

To remove stains of fruit or wine.
Apply strong spirits of wine; if that
does not succeed apply oxymuriatic
acid, and washing with soap alter-
nately.

The oxymuriatic acid may be ap-
plied thus: in a small tea cup or
coffee cup, put a little common spi-
rit of salt, as three or four tea spoon-
fuls, to this add about half a tea
spoonful of red lead, or manganese,
having first immersed the small cup
in a larger one containing hot wa-
ter. Moisten the stain, and stretch
it over the vapor, till the stain be
effaced. Wash it well in water.

To remove grease spots. Apply
powder of white tobacco pipe clay,
or French chalk (that is, steatite or
soapstone) put blotting paper over
it, and apply a hot iron at a little
distance—This will take out much
of the grease, by repetition.—
Good ether, or hot oil of turpen-
tine, will efface the remainder.

Where you can venture to wash
the place, a good washing with hot
water and soap will answer every
purpose.

You may thus efface grease spots
from paper; should any slight stain
remain at the edges, brush it with
a camel's hair pencil dipped in very
strong spirit of wine, or ether.

From the New-England Galaxy.

BEGGARLY READERS.

Another opportunity is presented
to us of exposing the littleness and
pitiful parsimony of that class of
beings which is always willing to
read but never to encourage those
who are instruments of their grati-
fication. Almost every neighbor-
hood is infested with one or more
of these worse than Egyptian
plagues, who can scent a newspaper
a mile off, and borrow or steal it be-
fore its right owner can enjoy the
privilege for which he has paid and
which by every rule of civility and
good nature he has a right to enjoy
—that of reading it himself.

A gentleman at Danvers, one of
the earliest patrons of the Galaxy,
discontinued his subscription last
week for no other reason than that
his in-pertinent neighbours would
never permit him to read it. He is
so unfortunate as to be surrounded
by half a dozen hungry quid nuncs
who take no paper but such as they
can take without expense to them-
selves. This gentleman discontinued
his subscription to the Palladium
at the same time and for the same
reasons.

It is really a pity that some me-
thod could not be devised to check
this sort of meanness. What right
has a man to expect that his neigh-
bour should be at all the trouble and
cost of procuring a newspaper or o-
ther periodical work and give up the
use of it to those who pay nothing
—to whom borrowing has become
so habitual that it is as much a thing
of course, as sleeping and eating.
These borrowers or beggars, or
stealers (they may choose which
ever epithets suits them best) might

with as much show of decency, as
upon their good natured neighbour
every day at dinner time, and fill
their unconscionable maws with
what they find upon his table, as
thus to deprive him of what he has
provided for the indulgence of his
intellect.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the
ship Manhattan, we have received
Lloyd's List and London papers to
the 17th and Liverpool to 19th No-
vember, inclusive.

The British parliament was, on
the 16th of November, further pro-
rogued to the 29th of December. A
plot has been detected which had for
its object, Buonaparte's escape from
St. Helena.—N. Y. E. Post.

LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

Among the gentlemen of distinc-
tion at the Lord Mayor's feast, given
on the 9th of November, in Lon-
don, was our minister, Mr. Rush.
There were 1500 present.

After dinner, the usual loyal
toasts were drank with the utmost
demonstrations of respect and re-
gard.

Upon proposing the health of the
European Ambassadors, the Amba-
sador of Baden, we understood,
returned thanks in a neat speech,
delivered in the English language.

This toast was followed by a toast
proposed by the Lord Mayor, after
an impressive address, His Lordship
said, that on proposing the health of
the Representatives of that nation
which spoke the same language as
England, and which acknowledged
this country as its parent State, he
could not doubt of meeting the
most gracious reception; for how-
ever America might have been sepa-
rated from England, still English-
men must feel towards the Ameri-
cans a great degree of affinity, and
that this feeling might serve to pro-
duce between both the most cordial
harmony, must be the wish of all
good men connected with either na-
tion; therefore he concluded to
all who heard him would cordially
drink the toast he was about to pro-
pose, namely "the American Am-
bassador, and permanent peace be-
tween this country and America."

This toast was drank with the
most warm and universal manifesta-
tions of cordiality.

When Mr. Rush, the American
Ambassador, rose to return thanks,
he was saluted with acclamations of
applause. This gentleman after ex-
pressing his sense of the honour
conferred upon his nation and upon
himself, by the manner in which the
toast had been received, observed,
that it was the interest of America,
to maintain peace and harmony with
England; but still more reciprocating
the sentiment which the meet-
ing had heard from the Lord May-
or, it was the feeling of America to
pursue that course. That the same
feeling prevailed in this country, he
hoped and trusted, and that the a-
micable connection between two
countries so nearly allied would be
cordial and long lived, was, he as-
sured the meeting his most anxious
wish. (applause.)

From the London Morning Chroni-
cle of Nov. 2.

Death of Sir Samuel Romilly.

Sir Samuel Romilly, distracted by
the death of his most amiable and
beloved wife, has sunk under the se-
vere visitation of Providence. We
have already stated that Lady Ro-
milly died at the house of Mr. Nash
in the Isle of Wight, after an ill-
ness of near a twelvemonth, during
which there were intervals of con-
valescence. Sir Samuel had suffer-
ed the most heart rending agitation
for some weeks, during which he was
without the refreshment of natural
sleep, when all the delusive hopes
he had entertained of her recovery
were withdrawn, by the visible ap-
proaches of the fatal moment. The
agony of his sufferings occasioned
the most alarming apprehensions to
his friends; and his nephew Dr.
Rogee, the Rev. Mr. Dumont and
Mrs. Nash, as well as his own fami-
ly, attended him with the most an-
xious solicitude. The event was not
communicated to him till Friday
morning, and it was thought proper
to remove him from the scene the
same day. He was brought to Lon-

This is a vertical, high-contrast, black and white image. It appears to be a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper. A prominent vertical crease or fold line runs down the center of the image. The left side of the image is dark and shows some vertical texture, while the right side is lighter and more reflective, showing a grainy, pebbled texture. The overall effect is one of depth and tactile quality.

New Establishment.

CENTRAL AUCTION.

The subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced

The Auction and Commission Business,

At the room formerly occupied by Mr. William Thompson, in Church street. Those of his friends who may favour him with articles on consignment, may depend upon having their Goods disposed of to the best advantage.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.

N. B. His Public Sales of Books and Miscellaneous articles will be on Monday and Friday Evenings
Annapolis, Dec. 10. 6w.

G. & J. BARBER, & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A Large and General Assortment of

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Dry Goods,

Superfine London Cloths & Cassimeres,
Second do do
Mill Drab Cloths for great coats,
Cords & Velvets,
Blue & Drab Plains & Kerseys,
Rose and Striped Blankets,
Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Kenting and Linen Cambric,
6-4 & 7-8 Irish Linen,
Irish Sheetings,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
6-4 & 9-4 & 10-4 Diapers,
8-4 Bird Eye do
Rusasia do
Bombazette Assorted.

White, Yellow and Red Flannels,
India Cottons Assorted,
Ladies & Gentlemen's Gloves,
Linen and Cotton Bed Tickings,
Super Calicoes & Gingham,
Plain and Figured Mull Muslin,
Linen and Figured Lenois,
Levantine & Florence Shawls & Lustre Straps,
Carpet & Carpeting,
Hearth Rugs,
Ladies Kid & Morocco Slippers,
Children's Shoes,
Gentlemen's N E Shoes, &c

Groceries,

L. P. Madeira Wine, on Tap & in Bottles,
Port, Lishon and Sherry Wine,
Claret in bottles,
Cognac Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit do,
Holland Gin do,
Rye Whiskey, Common do,
N E Rum,
Butter in Kegs,
Grass Malt,
Soap & Candles,

Gin Cases, with 12 bottles,
Green & Java Coffee,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1st & 2d quality Brown Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder,
Hyon Young Hyon,
Skin, and Congo Teas,
Brandywine and English Powder,
Shot Assorted.

China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Assorted.

Hardware and Cutlery Assorted.

Squirrel Guns.

They have also Hats manufactured at the first Hat Factory in Baltimore, and made in the first fashion & should the size not suit, any gentleman may leave his measure, and it will be attended to. Also a variety of Coarse Hats.

LIKEWISE,
Coarse, Ground Allum, and Fine Liverpool Salt, Oats and Corn.

Oils & Paints.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All which they are determined to sell Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. They respectfully solicit a call from those who are inclined to purchase bargains.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Apples in Barrels.

Annapolis, Dec. 6. 4f.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER. TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he conceals no sentiment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast: That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote—fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exalts in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star-spangled banner gliding over every sea; our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the sordid meanness of individual ambition; or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,

Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per annum. From the patronage of each order, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile departments, in which he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news-matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 5 North Frederick street, will be attended to.
Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1818. 3w.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Michael M-Bride, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for murder, has made his escape, and is now a fugitive from justice: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Michael M-Bride to the Sheriff of Baltimore county. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Western Herald, and Easton Gazette.

Dec. 31.

6w

Was Committed

To my custody, on the 11th instant, a Negro Man, who first said his name was Austin, but since says his name is Jacob, and that he is the property of Col Joseph Green, of Charles county, and that he was in possession of Mrs. Clements of Annapolis, when he ran away. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, his clothing consists of a blue broad cloth coat, drab coloured pantaloons, white casimere vest, coarse yarn stockings, and old shoes. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold according to law for his prison fees.

GEO H LANHAM, shiff

Prince George's county.

Dec. 31.

5w

TO HIKE,

For 6 or 12 months, a very valuable Negro Carpenter. Any person living in Annapolis, or its neighbourhood, may have his services on very reasonable terms. Apply at this office.

Dec. 31.

York River and Cove OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church-street; which he intends carrying on in the neatest style, with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Best Superfine French and English black and blue cloths,
Saxon do. black and blue,
Brown, mixed, and other colours,
Double milled Drab,
Second do
Black Cassimere,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Fashionable Cords,
White and coloured Marseilles, Flannels, &c &c

And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be made up to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.
Annapolis, Sept. 24. 1f.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaister and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer who is authorised to contract for the land
GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H Harwood resided, about three miles above M-Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M-Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,
HENRY H HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but very legible type. It makes two volumes in the year and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic, the proceedings of Congress, & authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, & transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lawrence, Wilson, & Co.

Printers of newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

EDUCATION.

The subscriber having been liberally encouraged by the late Mr. Thomas Sellman, is induced to continue his school the ensuing year, at Portland Manor. The course of instruction will include Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, &c English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps & Globes, the Mathematics, comprising Geometry plain and spherical Trigonometry Surveying and Navigation, Ancient & Modern History, with other incidental studies. Board can be obtained at Mr. Wm. Weems's, or at Mrs Compton's by whom every attention may be expected that can tend to facilitate the student's literary acquirements.

School will open on Monday 31st January, 1819, & close the 20th December following. The price of tuition will be \$20 per annum, Board \$100. Letters addressed to the subscriber, near Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel county, Md. will receive the proper attention.

JOHN F. WILSON

Dec 17, 1818.

We, the subscribers are personally acquainted with John F. Wilson, and certify, that his conduct, as far as has come to our knowledge, both as a Gentleman and a Teacher, has been uniformly correct. We have been present at the examination of his pupils, and can say with pleasure, that their performance equalled our most sanguine expectations.

W. Weems, of John, John Iglehart, Thomas Tongue, Jr. Wm. H. Hall, Benjamin Harrison, Rinaldo Pindell, Gassaway Pindell.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice,

Mr E K WILSON, HARRISON, WORTHINGTON, H TILGHMAN, GAITHER

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will meet every day during the session, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,

JNO. W. PRESTON, Clk.

Dec. 17

Committee of Claims,

Messrs. LAWKINS, MAULSBY, ESTEP, E S THOMAS, T N WILLIAMS, C DORSEY, LONG.

The Committee of Claims will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,

U. WAGERS, Clk.

Dec. 17.

At a meeting

Of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County on the 5th of December, 1818, were present,

James Mackubin, and Horatio Ridout, Esqrs.

And amongst other things done, was the following, to wit:

It is ordered by the court that the judgment creditors of Dr. John Gassaway, deceased, bring forward their claims by the 21st day of January next, in order that the register of this court may audit the same, agreeably to the amount of the money lodged in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and further that the said register cause notice to be given in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, by inserting an advertisement in that paper, for the space of six weeks previous to any distribution of the same being made.

By order,

John Gassaway, Reg. Vtmd. & C. County.

6w.

Anne Arundel County

On application to Anne Arundel County Court, by petition to the said Court, praying the benefit of the Act, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several elements thereto, on the terms imposed in the said Act, a schedule of property, and a list of his creditors, both, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Larkin Hammond has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and therefore ordered and adjudge, that the said Larkin Hammond, (by making a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for three weeks successively before the first week of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the twenty third of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit on the said Larkin Hammond, there taking the oath by the said prescribed for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any he have, why he the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test,

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Nov. 12.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of The Agricultural Society of Maryland will be held on the second Wednesday in January next, at William Brewer's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. The Gentlemen belonging to the Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Brewer's Tavern on Wednesday the second day of December at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Secretary

Nov. 26, 1818.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court for Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving claims against the said county for the year 1818.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Dec. 31.

NOTICE.

The subscribers again request all persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Ridgely, late of Anne Arundel county, to make payment. Suits will be instituted against those who do not comply with this notice before the 18th of March next.

JOHN RIDGELY, } Exrs.
DAVID RIEGELY, }

Dec. 31.

6w.

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON,

Having rented that large and commodious building opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a Tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen are accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. Price Parties accompanied at the shortest notice, with the delicacies of the season.

Annapolis, November 6, 1818.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,

Have just made large additions to their

Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

of every description.

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware

Best Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran.

Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers.

Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely,
of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of
Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Inquisition held on the body of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore county, on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that a certain OBEDE GRIFITH, and has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to the public safety, that the perpetration of such crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
his Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Description of Obed Griffith.
He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, and Federal Republican, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald, and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.

Nov 28. 18w.

TAVERN.

REZI D. BALDWIN,
Thankful for the share of patronage he has received from the Citizens and the Public generally, informs them that he still continues to

KEEP A TAVERN.

In that well known stand, for many years occupied by Capt. JAMES THOMAS, where he still solicits a continuance of their favour, and so far as may be in his power to give satisfaction he pledges himself to do it.

N. B. He has in the Establishment an excellent

Billiard Table.

Rooms in which he can accommodate Private Parties with Suppers, &c. at the shortest notice, with the delicacies of the season.

Annapolis Dec 3. 7 R D

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Messrs. KENNEDY,
R. N. WILLIAMS,
C. DORSEY,
HAWKINS,
MOFFITT.

The Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, will meet every Tuesday and Thursday morning, during the session, at nine o'clock. Members of the house of delegates are requested to furnish abstracts of the several claims they have presented, with the necessary vouchers.

By order,

WM. S. BUELL, Clk

Dec. 21.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S

REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale at

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.

Annapolis, Dec 10, 1813.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, in several parts generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds.

Assigned do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

From the National Register.

Bland's Report concerning Chile.

[Continued.]

At first, O'Higgins did not believe in the truth of the information which Mr. Bland had received; he said the British would hardly do so, as they wanted the commerce of Spanish America; but shortly after, meeting with him again, the supreme director said he was then convinced of it, for he had seen Capt. Shidley, of the British frigate Andromache, in Santiago, who told him that he had in his possession papers on the subject, with which he was going to Lima, in Peru. O'Higgins further remarked that all attempts to reconcile South America, short of the acknowledgment of their independence, would be fruitless; and that the return to allegiance under the government of Old Spain, was wholly out of the question.

On the 9th of July, Mr. Bland having received the statistical information which the supreme director had promised him, took leave of him and of the Secretary of State Irissari. O'Higgins expressed his intention of writing a letter to the president, but whether he did so or not, Mr. Bland has not distinctly related.

On the 10th of July, Mr. Bland left Santiago de Chile, on the 11th he arrived at Valparaiso, and on the 15th July he sailed thence in the brig America, captain Daniel Rea, and arrived by the way of Cape Horn, at Philadelphia, on the 29th Oct. 1818.

The narrative of Mr. Bland's communications with the supreme director forms but a small portion of his report concerning Chile. He furnishes in addition a very copious description of that region of our hemisphere, in which he now & then lets fancy get the better of his judgment. But from the mass of pages which he has written, circumstances of a highly interesting complexion may be selected.

From Mr. Bland's account it would seem that Chile is a country (excluding the Magellanic Tract, or New Chile) of about 1000 miles in extent on the sea coast; that it has many excellent ports convenient for foreign trade; that it is a country fruitful in grain, wine and oil, and productive in gold, silver, copper and tin; that it is destined to be the granary of that part of the world; that its population is about 1,200,000 souls; that 800,000 of these are under the dominion of the Patriots, the remainder being under the jurisdiction of the Royalists; that there are about 50,000 Indian slaves in all Chile; and but very few slaves of the African race. All the mechanical arts and agriculture are in a rude state, and the roads and pathways in a neglected condition. The principal articles of export are the metals already mentioned, together with wheat, flour, hemp, cordage, hides, tallow, jerked beef, vecunia, guanaco, chinchilla skins, figs, raisins, &c. Of 4,000,000 of dollars worth of imports in the course of the last year, two millions in value were from England, one from the U. States, and one from Buenos Ayres. The articles furnished from the U. S. are chiefly tobacco, Windsor chairs, saddlery and furniture. Of European commodities, Mr. Bland thinks the manufactures of France and Germany are preferred. The stocks of cattle are numerous and fine; the horses are active, spirited, serviceable and cheap; but the mules are the common beasts of burden. The soil and climate of Chile are different in different places; from the Straits of Chacao to the river Biobio, it is woody, fertile and salubrious, and is inhabited by the Aracanians, or natives; from the Biobio to the river Maul, the country is the same, but the population is Spanish; from the Maul to the Aconcagua, still fertile but no forests; from the valley of Aconcagua the mine country presents itself, which is less fruitful on the surface; after the mine country, the dreary desert of Atacama, upwards of 300 miles in extent, affords a protection to the Chileans from any invasion by land from Peru. From the Straits of Chacao to the river Maul, it rains at any season; at Santiago de Chile there is no rain for 7 months in the year;

and beyond Capapo rains are hardly known. Mr. Bland divides the country into two regions—the one variable and humid, and the other inevitable and dry. Frost is sometimes scarce, but it is said there is plenty of six-coal on the banks of the Biohin, near Concepcion. The Archipelago of Aconcagua, or Chiloe, contains 47 islands; it is a considerable fishery, and will be a nursery of seamen. There are only three carriage roads in all Chile. The fertile part of the soil is situated in valleys, surrounded for the most part, by hills and mountains; and the inhabitants of these valleys communicate with each other principally by mule paths.

Mr. Bland describes the people generally as being "mild, amiable, brave and uninformed." Santiago is the capital, and contains about 40,000 souls. The Royalists have possession of Penco, and a considerable district around Concepcion, which is their strong hold; they retain, also, Valdivia and Chiloe. The Patriot army, at a medium, (for Mr. Irissari and Mr. Bland differ on this point) is about 6,000 strong, 4,000 of which are negroes from Buenos Ayres; there are no Chilean officers in it, however, above the rank of captain, with the exception of O'Higgins, who is a brigadier under San Martin, and Col. Raymon Freyre. The navy consists of but 3 or 4 indifferent vessels; but would be increased by the addition of two new ships of war, to be called San Martin and Chacabuco, built at N. York, and for which purpose Messrs. Aguirre and Gomez were a considerable time since sent to the U. S. from Buenos Ayres with money. A superior naval force is indispensable to enable the Chileans to invade Peru, for the desert of Atacama prevents them from marching thither by land. The Chileans have no seamen of their own.

The revenue of the government in Chile is derived from duties on imports and exports; from an excise laid upon almost every thing that is sold, which is from a direct tax, the mines, papal bulls, printed indulgences for the living and the dead, a crusade tax, tythes, forfeitures of the enemies of the Jesuits, voluntary contributions, and from confiscated estates of the enemies of the Patriot cause. The officers of the customs and the judges of the commercial courts receive no regular salaries, and a duty is imposed on merchandise to compensate them; in addition traders quicken their exertions by presents or bribes. There are 10,000 monks and nuns in the country. The church holds one-third of the landed property of the state. The church lands are farmed out to tenants, who let them again to under tenants, and these last work them with slaves; thus three sets of idlers are supported upon the product of the industry of the labouring class. In addition to their landed estates, the religious institutions have what are called their censos, or money lent out at an interest of five per cent. per annum, to the amount of ten millions of dollars. Besides their share of the tythes, which the state still permits them to draw, the clergy have the annals, or first fruits, which yield to each curate between two & three hundred dollars per annum.

The government of Chile, it seems, is needy, and has made some progress towards laying hands on the enormous property of the priests. Indeed neither monks or nuns, according to Mr. Bland, are treated with much ceremony; some of the former have been turned out of their dwelling places, which have been occupied for military purposes; and some of them have been tried for treasonable practices.

The most immediately interesting part of the report is that which gives the history of the Chilean revolution and the change of parties among the Patriots. There have, it appears, been two powerful factions in that country of the revolutionists themselves. At the head of one were the Carreras; the Larrains formed the other, with O'Higgins at their head. At the beginning of the contest for independence, the Carrera faction prevailed; it would seem, however, this party did not manage affairs in a judicious manner; for at the battle of Rancagua, against the royalists, fought on

the 2d of October, 1818, the Carrera faction were entirely defeated, and fled over the Andes. They were rallied at Mendoza by San Martin, who identified himself with the Larrain faction, and having obtained a reinforcement of 4000 negroes from Buenos Ayres, crossed the mountains, and on the 12th of February, 1818, fought the battle of Chacabuco, defeated the royalists, and took their commander, Maipo, prisoner. This may be called the second epoch of the revolution in Chile. The Carrera party was, of course, put down and the Larrains, with O'Higgins as chief, confirmed in power by the victory of Maipo, obtained on the 5th of April, 1818, with the particulars of which the reader is no doubt well acquainted. It is greatly to the dishonour of the Larrains that they seized this moment of success to put to death two of the most distinguished of the Carreras. The execution was a foul and bloody murder, to gratify the vengeance of the reigning faction.

The closest intimacy subsists between the governments of Chile & Buenos Ayres. O'Higgins told Mr. Bland that there was nothing which Buenos Ayres could ask of Chile that would not be granted; and that Buenos Ayres would act in like manner towards Chile. All the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are naturalized citizens of Chile. The supreme director, by way of characterizing the intimacy, said, they were as two bodies actuated by one soul. Mr. Bland thinks, however, that the connexion is to the disadvantage of the Chileans, and conceives that it will not be lasting.

Under the faction of the Carreras, at the commencement of the revolution, the press, for the first time, was introduced into Chile. Before that period all books and papers, prior to their entrance into the country, were inspected and approved by the Holy Inquisition in Spain or at Lima. The name of the first paper was the Aurora. It was printed weekly, at a printing-office sent from New York, and managed by three citizens of the U. S. It was edited by Camilla Henriquez, now of Buenos Ayres. The opposite party also published a paper, which they called the Aurora. It was edited by Irissari. At the time there are four weekly papers issued at Santiago; and none are published any where else in Chile; their names are, The Ministerial Gazette, which is the acknowledged paper of the government; El Argos, El Duende, and El Sol. They are all printed at the same press; and edited by clerks and officers of the government. Two other printing presses had been carried thither for sale; but they were not saleable articles. Newspapers and pamphlets are conveyed free of postage, and books are imported free of duty.

The reader may recollect that after the battle of Maipo, the viceroy of Peru was desirous of effecting an exchange of prisoners, and sent, on board the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, capt. Biddle, from Lima, an officer to Valparaiso and Santiago for the purpose. It turned out, however, on investigation, that the Royalists had a few or no Chilean prisoners; those which they formerly had, having been confined in one of the islands of the Archipelago of Chiloe, were released by the Patriots after the battle of Chacabuco. The Patriots on the contrary, had about 8,000 Royalists prisoners; and were willing they should be exchanged for any prisoners which the Royalists held belonging to Buenos Ayres; but owing to some contempt manifested in relation to the Patriot authorities, no cartel was agreed upon.

Incidentally speaking of Peru, Mr. Bland states that one-third of the population of that country are whites of unmixed blood, and two-thirds mulattoes and negroes; the latter, in general, as well informed as whites.

From the New-Hampshire Gazette.

Messrs. Editors,

I send you a few Groans on the Miseries of the Season, which have been but slightly touched by the author of the "Miseries of Human Life," in his pathetic enumeration; whether you give them a place in

your paper, or in the Gr., will be equally indifferent to your &c.

DICK TESTY.

Groan 1. Going to bed a cold winter's night, and after laying a short time, find that instead of growing warmer, you are gradually becoming colder—had on each side like two mountains of ice; the pleasant gradation you experience from a moderate warmth to a state of freezing, and from freezing to a partial insensibility—your feet feeling as if plunged in the Polar Basin—nose several degrees below zero; aroused from your stupor by the clock, which as you anxiously count it, strikes two, and stops—the delightful sensations that rise from your knowing that you will have to pass five hours longer, in your present torpid state—sleep, as well as warmth, utterly out of the question.

2. Morning. You roll your benumbed limbs out of bed—delectable feeling of the fresh air—your fingers refusing to do any office in the way of dressing, and after an hour spent in vain attempts, obliged to give it up as a bad job, and hobble down stairs.

3. Miserable fire in the parlor—family assembled at breakfast—your place at table the farthest possible removed from the fire there is—coffee scalding hot—every thing else cold in proportion.

4. In tying on your neck handkerchief, observe that your nose, at no time one of the smallest, is absolutely swollen with the cold, and is of a deep purple—exc pt about the end, where having froze hard it is perfectly white.

5. Your feet like icicles 'frowning indignant' on all attempts made to warm them, and thrust like two sticks of wood, into a villainous pair of tight new half boots.

6. You sally forth in your congealed state—entertained throughout the day with sundry deep and original observations upon the weather—the coldness of the preceding night, &c. &c. All your acquaintances upon beginning to address you, stop suddenly, & inquire, what is the matter of your nose—a broad stare from all the young ladies you may happen to meet, and a loud titter after you have passed them.

7. Solacing yourself with your being able to spin the evening at the fire side, & hoping to get thawed out—find a large party at tea, and after an evening spent by you in shivering and in ague fits, at one end of the room, discovered that you are expected to wait on the ladies home.

8. In a state of despair, bordering on madness, you fling out of the house without any suitout—in answer to the 'regret to give trouble,' 'sorry that Mr. Testy has to go home with us'—constrained to profess yourself happy, honoured &c. &c. while you wish them in the Red Sea.

9. After a long tedious walk you escort the ladies home, and on turning round encounter a brisk north-wester—in order to give a little circulation to your congealed blood, you run hard, and on turning a corner, suddenly fall headlong, and lay for some time in doubt, whether your neck or only some of your bones be broken.

10. Crawling home lame and benumbed—find the fire carefully raked up deluged with water, you are obliged to retire to bed with the delightful consciousness of passing the night considerably worse than you did the preceding.

11. In extinguishing the candle, your frozen hands partake of a large proportion of its grease, with which you plentifully bedaub yourself and the bed clothes—wind high, and the weather growing colder every hour.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky.

I am happy to hear, from good authority that the long and disagreeable misunderstanding between gen. Jackson and gen. Adair, has been finally and amicably adjusted, thro' the interference of gen. Shelby. Every Kentuckian ought to rejoice at this event.

Proposals have been lately issued

for publishing two newspapers in the Alabama territory, one in the town of Cahaba, to be called the "Republican Constitution," & the other at Blakely, to be entitled the "Blakely Sun & Alabama Advertiser."

January 8, 1819.

"If the people, particularly the democrats, would read and ponder well on that excellent fable of Æsop, of the "Horse and the Boar," it could not fail of having a good effect."

My worthy Landlady, though fond of reading, had not quite so

Speaking of the hindrances with which ladies sometimes meet, and the little leisure which domestic occupations might leave them for study, she said, "I would not require them to withdraw one moment of their time from any useful household occupation, or to deprive themselves of necessary amusement and exercise; on the contrary, I require this as essential to the improvement of their minds. I would not ask them to read a great deal in the course of the day; but that, upon what they read they should meditate, compare it with their previous notions, and endeavour to ascertain what accessions are made to their intellectual stores. Now, this may be done while they are occupied about the concerns of the house. It ought ever to be borne in mind, that reading alone will not make us wise. We must endeavour to find out, not only what is true, but the value of each truth, and the use which is to be made of it. If we read much, and yet do not talk, or write, or think, as we ought, about what we read, the memory may be loaded, but every other faculty of the mind will be uncultivated, and of course injured. Hence it is, that those who have great knowledge have most commonly very little wisdom. That person who can make more use of one idea, than another can of three, will, with one-third of the knowledge, always be, and

She always insisted, that nothing can be well done without method. In reading, it was all important to have method, to read with attention while we are reading, and not to read more at a time than we can fix in the memory. Every mind, she would say, must be injured by that rambling sort of reading, which it has been observed, looks at every thing, and sticks to nothing. The mind was made for great things, and ought not to be overloaded with trifles. Those who read with any thing like method, although they may be able to devote but a small portion of each day to reading, and reflection upon what they read, may, in a little time, make wonderful additions to their stock of wisdom.

No knowledge, she always argued, was so valuable as the knowledge of ourselves. Those who are ignorant of themselves must be perpetually in danger of exposing that ignorance to all around them, and of becoming the dupes of the more cunning and artful. Self-ignorance is one great source of all our errors,

For the Maryland Gazette.

Possessed then of advantages such as these, are not two representatives from Baltimore amply sufficient for the transaction of all her business which may require the interposition of the legislature? But it has been said, that Baltimore does not possess that weight and influence, in the management of the general affairs of the state, which she is entitled to from the magnitude of her population, her wealth, and her importance. This assertion has been most satisfactorily refuted by experience. Baltimore has always possessed, and ever will possess, a greater degree of influence in the state government, than any other section of the state. Every member of the legislature may, with truth be said, to be the representative of Baltimore, and devoted to her interests; but this cannot be said with regard to any other portion of the state. Has not her influence been manifested in all the transactions of the Government? Has she not received her full proportion of the appointments within its gift? Did she not furnish the late Governor? Has she not one member in the Executive, and two in the Senate? Is not the Attorney General one of her citizens? In the distribution of the public money has not the largest proportion of it been always expended in Baltimore? Has any part of it been appropriated to the promotion of the agricultural interest? Has not the constitution guaranteed to her the privilege of sending two representatives

JUSTICE.

Saturday, Jan. 9.
A few days since the house adopted the following resolution:

This day the senate returned the resolution, endorsed "disaffected from"—with the following message: "

The senate, in communicating their dissent to the resolution, for the reasons before stated, cannot, however, but highly appreciate the motive which they supposed induced your honourable body to pass the resolution. A solicitude to relieve the public treasury was, no doubt, the motive. And to accomplish this desirable object, the senate are willing to concur with you in making a reasonable reduction of the per diem allowance of the members of the general assembly.

That the construction of the adjournment is correct, that a "recess" of the legislature means the time that intervenes between the close of one session, and the commencement of another, is obvious by reference to the 13th, 29th, and 41st articles of the constitution of the state. The temporary suspension of a session after it commences, is called an adjournment. There can be no doubt the senate knew perfectly well what the house intended, but they also knew the resolution was not in any manner calculated to effectuate that intention. That even should the resolution be adopted by them, no member would have been prevented from receiving his per diem during the Christmas adjournment. It will be recollected, that the senate had no power to modify or alter the resolution, so as to meet their own views. They could only act on it as it was presented to them, and either pass or reject it, without a amendment or change. Had the senate have possessed the power of amendment, they no doubt would have so modified the resolution as to have shewn their own views. To exclude the clerks, sergeant at arms and door keepers, of their per diem,

They had no concern in the adjournment, and many of them were in attendance during the whole time of the vacation. It would be equally unjust to deprive the members, the residences of whom residing, prevented their return home, and who voted against the adjournment. But as to those members who voted for the adjournment, and who returned home, or might have returned home, there is some reason in depriving them of their per diem. However the question may be decided, there can be no doubt this adjournment will be the most expensive one that ever occurred in Maryland. There was much fuss here about the per diem, as occurred in controversy about the compensation law. The members are rivaling each other in the race of popularity. The chairman necessary to render a patriot of the first order, is a service fee forty dollars. Is not this a scold race? We are to have but fall some half dozen forty dollar tribits, and therelets most enlighted and disinterested statesmen.

And that the whole expense of carrying the lottery law into execution will not amount to the sum even thousand dollars the present year.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

sing the gates toll free on the Sabbath, or at any other time, may be abolished. From Barbara Sheppard and Eleanor Buell, to be divorced. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a bridge over Muddy Run. From Judith's Falls. From Rebecca Howard, that a deed from Charles C. Dorsey to Wm. Shipley may be confirmed. From Charles Tegar, an alien, that his title to real property may be confirmed. From Robert Dols, that he may hold real property. From John Walker, a rev-

lutionary soldier. From the master, warlike and brethren, of a
cient York Masons, in Union to
be incorporated. From George
Bradshaw, for a divorce. From
members of the Roman Catho-
Metropolitan Church in the city
Baltimore, to incorporate the fem-
orphaline school. From sundry
habitants of Durham Parish,
Charles county, for pecuniary
and an act of incorporation. From
Francis Adams, for a support. From
Margaret Sprucebank, for a divorce.
From Nelson Reed, agent of the
Maryland Conference of the Me-
thodist Episcopal Church, praying
they may be authorized to hold
property devised by John Cunningham
to them. From Jesse Wright,
praying he may be permitted to
support a slave. From the stock-
holders in the Depton Bridge com-
pany for an increase of the toll. From
Joseph Darden, for a special act
insolvency. From Samuel Stevens
Jr. praying that the division

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the real estate of Robert May, deceased, may be confirmed. From sundry inhabitants of Harford county, that the location of the Harford and Harford county turnpike road company, as made by the commissioners, may be confirmed; and from Wm. Richardson and Joseph Bond on the same subject. From Joseph Gill, that a suit against him by Honour and Sarah Gill may be initiated in Baltimore county court. From sundry inhabitants of Port Tobacco, for a law to authorize the conveying of water by pipes from the mountain spring to the public square in said town. From sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's county, for an increase of the allowance of rorts. From Elizabeth Robertson, Margaret Scott and Eleanor Wood, of St. Mary's county, praying for support. From sundry inhabitants of Dorchester and Caroline counties, that the practice of setting edges across the North West branch of Nanticoke river, may be prohibited. From sundry inhabitants of Harford county, counter to the petition for straightening the road from the Roman Catholic Church towards the White House. From Mary Ann Harn, for a divorce.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.
From Francis E. Monks, for a special act of insolvency. From John Smith, a revolutionary soldier, from Elizabeth Mason, for a support. From Theophilus Russell, for a divorce. From the mechanics of Baltimore, that they may have a lien on houses built by them, to secure the payment for materials & workmanship. From the president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Prince-George's county, for a new explanatory of certain parts of their charter. From Wm. Hack, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, that obstructions to the navigation of Chester river may be removed. From sundry inhabitants of the first election district in Baltimore county, that the date of holding the election may be changed. From Elizabeth Stohr, for a divorce. From sundry members of the bar, and other inhabitants of Baltimore, that the allowance of the judges of the orphans court of Baltimore county may be increased. From the president, managers, &c. of the Westminster Turnpike and Emmitsburg turnpike company, to be authorized to receive toll for passengers over Monocacy bridge. From James Simpson, an alien, praying he may hold real property. From Jacob Michael, for compensation for ammunition furnished the militia during the late war. From sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, for alterations in the constitution relative to the choice of governor and council and electors of the State. From Levin Craig, that he may be authorized to convey to John Smith, certain land. From John Stouffer, for the confirmation of her and her children, of the property of her deceased husband. From Samuel Owings, of R. that he may be authorized to convey certain property. From Joseph Holland, a revolutionary soldier.

Thursday, Jan. 7.
From the justices of the orphans court of Washington county, for increase of allowance. From sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, against building a court-house. From Anthony Davis, a revolutionary soldier. From John Town, for a divorce. From Thomas Johnson, that a law may pass to enforce the payment of delinquent by the Falls Turnpike Road company.

Friday, Jan. 8.
From Wm. McQueen, that John Queen, an alien, may be authorized to hold real property. From John Gassaway, for the payment of a balance due him for services as adjutant general. From Jonathan Bayly, a revolutionary soldier. From Charles Sewall, to be funded money paid to the state land to which he has no title. From Rachel Weems, that she may be entitled to a right of dower in certain land. From Thos. Wright & Robert Wright, of Queen Anne's county, and Henry Darden, the city of Baltimore, securities Samuel T. Wright, praying for time to pay a debt due by him to the state. From sundry citizens of Eastern Point, in Talbot county, a law to prevent twine from being at large on said point. From the Falls Turnpike Road company, counter to the petition of Thos. John-

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 7.
A message was received from the house of delegates, appointing Messrs. Murray and Hayward, to join such gentlemen as may be named by the senate to wait on the Governor, to select and request his attendance in the senate chamber to qualify.

The senate appointed Messrs. Moxley and Holliday for that purpose.

Friday, Jan. 8.
The resolution relative to paying during the recess was read the third time, dissenting from, and returned to the house.

His Excellency Chas. Goldsborough, the Governor, attended in the senate chamber to qualify. Messrs. Winder and Moxley were requested to inform the house of delegates of the same.

The Speaker, attended by the members of the house of delegates, appeared in the senate room, and Chas. Goldsborough qualified as Governor, by taking the several oaths directed.

From the Intelligence of Tuesday.
No report has yet been made in either house of Congress, on the subject of the S-minol War, nor on the subject of the Bank of the U. States; two topics on which, the first particularly, much interest is excited.

If we are not misinformed, the military committee of the House of Representatives who have the first of these subjects under consideration, find some difficulty in agreeing on the reports, and whatever it may be, it will not fail to be opposed by a formidable minority of the committee.

This report, we learn, may be expected to-day.

What is to be the nature of the report of the bank committee, we have not heard; but we should not be surprised if in that committee also there should be variant opinions. This report is looked for during the present week.

The following resolutions have passed the Senate of the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, by the Senate & House of Representatives of Kentucky, That it is the wish, desire and interest of the people of this state, that the president and directors of the United States Bank recall their branch located in this state.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to take into consideration the expediency and constitutionality of repealing, by law or otherwise, the charter of said bank.

Resolved, That the executive of this state be requested to forward to each of our senators and representatives in congress a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That he forward to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, a copy of these resolutions, and request their attention to the same, and their determination upon the subject.

The U. S. frigate Guerriere, Com. M'Donough, arrived at Gibraltar Nov 12th, 41 days from S. Petersburg and 27 from Elsinore, sailed on the 14th for Messina and Syracuse, to join Com. Chauncey.

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, January 12th, 1819.

On application by petition of James Iglehart, jun. administrator de bonis non of John Cross, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of John Cross, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1819.

James Iglehart, Jun. adm'r, De Bonis Non.

PRICES CURRENT AT BALTIMORE. Revised & corrected Weekly.

Articles	Per	Wholesale	Remarks
Alfalfa North	1000	16 50	
Cargo No 1	100	13	Balt. 16.
do No 2	100	12	
Bacon	100	17	
Butter foreign	100	20	
Coffee, Java	100	20	
Bourbon	100	20	
do best	100	20	
do common	100	20	
Cotton W. Island	100	30	
do Louisiana	100	30	
Georgia up	100	30	
do Island	100	30	
Chocolate	100	30	
Candles, mould	100	30	
do	100	30	
Spermaceti	100	30	
do American	100	30	
English best	100	30	
Coal, pit, foreign	100	30	
do Virginia	100	30	
Southern plantation	1000	10	
Gigars, Spanish	1000	10	
Feathers, live	100	50	
Fish, Cod, dry	100	3 50	
Salmon, No 1	100	17	
Herring, small	100	4 25	
Fallow, No 1	100	11	
Shad, small	100	15	
Flour, up, white	100	8 50	
do West	100	8 50	
do middling	100	8 50	
do rye	100	5 50	
GRAIN, &c.			
Indian Corn	100	75	new
Wheat, white	100	1 75	
do red	100	75	
Rye	100	1 25	
Barley, Virginia	100	1 10	
Clover seed	100	1 10	
Hemp seed	100	37	
Oats	100	37	
Peas, B. E.	100	75	
Beans, white	100	1 50	
Potatoes	100	37	
Locusts, coal best	100	30	
do East, tan	100	25	
Lumber, box	100	1 50	
boards 4-4	100	1 25	
Pine, sawing	100	1 25	
boards 4-4	100	1 25	
do 5-4	100	2 25	
white do, 4-4	100	1 60	
do 5-4	100	2 50	
Shing, cyp 18 in	100	10	
junip, 24 do	100	6 50	
Shing, jun, com	100	55	
Slaves, w oak pip	100	40	
do hhd	100	27	
do bbl	100	14	
R. O. bbl	100	16	
do hhd	100	25	
Lime, do Maine	100	2 75	
Baltimore	100	50	
Molasses, Havan	100	55	
N Orleans, &c	100	60	
Sugar-house	100	75	
Meal corn kind	100	4 75	
Pork, north	100	26	
prime	100	22	
Cargo	100	20	
Baltim. navy	100	23	
do prime	100	21	
Cro & Ohio	100	22	
do prime	100	21	
Plaister, export	100	6 50	
Porter, London	100	2 50	
American	100	2 50	
Rice, fresh	100	7 70	
SPICES—			
Brandy Fr 4th gal	100	1 90	
Cognac 4th pr	100	2 25	
Barcelona 1st pr	100	1 25	
do 4th pr	100	1 50	
Gin, Holl. 1st pr	100	1 10	
do 4th pr	100	70	
do Baltimore	100	87	
do N England	100	70	
Rum, Jan 4th pr	100	1 30	
S. Croix 3 & 4 pr	100	1 12	
do Anti. 3 & 4 pr	100	1 14	
Windward 2d	100	1 10	
island 3d	100	1 10	
American 1st pr	100	70	
Whiskey 1st pr	100	48	
Apple Brandy	100	53	
P Brandy, 4th pr	100	1 25	
Soap A. or white	100	16	
do brown	100	15	
Castile	100	11	
Sugars Hav white	100	18 50	
do brown	100	15	
clayed white	100	16	
brown	100	15 50	
Muscovadoes	100	13 50	
Louisiana	100	14	
India	100	14	
Loaf	100	22	
Lump	100	22	
Salt, St. Ques	100	6	
Lisbon	100	6	
Cardiz	100	6	
Liverp. blwn	100	65	
ground	100	67	
Turk's Island	100	6	
American	100	6	
Tobacco—B Ins	100	16	
Maryland	100	17 50	
Common crop	100	18	
Red do	100	19	
Nutmeg do	100	24	
Yellow do	100	15	
Virginia fat	100	12	
do middling	100	12	
Rappahannock	100	10	
Kentucky	100	8	
Virginia Twist	100	25	
Spanish leaf	100	20	
Stems	100	5	
Teas—Bohea	100	65	
Souchong	100	65	
Hysan skin	100	1 10	
Young Hyson	100	1 10	
Hysan	100	1 10	
Imperial	100	1 10	
Wines—Mad L P gal	100	3 50	
do L M	100	2 50	
do N. Y. M.	100	2 50	
Lisbon	100	1 20	
Sherry	100	1 20	
Cork	100	1 20	
Fenitide	100	1 20	
Claret	100	1 20	
do new	100	1 20	
Champagne	100	1 20	
Malaga	100	1 20	
Port, 1st qua	100	1 20	
do 2nd	100	1 20	
do 3rd	100	1 20	
do 4th	100	1 20	
do 5th	100	1 20	
do 6th	100	1 20	
do 7th	100	1 20	
do 8th	100	1 20	
do 9th	100	1 20	
do 10th	100	1 20	
do 11th	100	1 20	
do 12th	100	1 20	
do 13th	100	1 20	
do 14th	100	1 20	
do 15th	100	1 20	
do 16th	100	1 20	
do 17th	100	1 20	
do 18th	100	1 20	
do 19th	100	1 20	
do 20th	100	1 20	

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON BANK BILLS Corrected weekly, for the Maryland Gazette.

Branches of the U. States	Bank not payable at Bal—	per 100	1-2 dis.
London			
Bank of England			
NEW YORK.			
City Banks			
Country			
NEW JERSEY.			
Trenton, Newark, N. Bruns			
wick, Mount Holly, and			
Bridgeport			
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia			
Stephen Girard's Bank			
Chesnut, Easton, Harrisburg			
Hollingsworth, Harrisville			
and Reading			
Carlisle, Chambersburg			
Gettysburg, York, Lancaster			
and Columbia Bridge			
Green Castle			
Pittsburg, Juniata, West			
moreland, Bedford, Hell			
Rock, Brownsville, &c.			
Harrisburg			
DELAWARE.			
Bank of Delaware			
Wilmington & Brandywine			
State Bank at Dover and			
Branches			
Laurel			
Smyrna			
MARYLAND.			
Annapolis			
Fred & Easton Branches			
Westminster			
Hagerstown			
Conococheague			
Cumberland			
Bank of Carolina, (Denton)			
Havre de Grace			
Somerset and Worcester			
Bank of Somerset			
Elkton			
Port Deposit, redeemable			
and unredeemable			
VIRGINIA.			
Bank of Virginia, Farmers			
Bank, and Branches			
Bank of the Valley, and			
Branches			
Unchartered Banks, various			
Saline and Parkersburg			
NORTH CAROLINA.			
State Bank and Branches			
Newbern and Cape Fear			
SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.			
Bank Bills			
KENTUCKY.			
Old Banks			
OHIO.			
Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Mari			
etta, Muskingham, Urbana,			
Steubenville, &c.			
Mount Pleasant, Montpelier,			
New Lisbon, St. Clairsville,			
&c.			
District of Columbia,			

PENMANSHIP.

A practical, easy running hand warranted, and no compensation received except there is an improvement made to the utmost satisfaction of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen who attend.

Those disposed may try the experiment during 12 hours, at the end of which time, if their improvement does not meet their approbation, they may withdraw and no charge made. And further, if those scholars who continue on through the 16 Lessons, do not in their own estimation, or in the estimation of their parents or guardians, make more improvement than is generally made in two years, in the old way of teaching, it is requested that no one pay anything.

During the 16 Lessons are taught, the small running hand, Secretary and Italian hands, the last of which is particularly fashionable for young ladies. The teacher having had nearly eight years experience at various Seminaries of learning and in the principal cities and towns in the United States, offers the advantage of this long experience to all those who apply, during the present week, after which none can be received.

The school for gentlemen will commence this evening in one apartment of the Ball Room. Young Ladies who prefer it may take Lessons at home. For all further information, apply at the Writing Room, or at Mr. Shaw's Book Store, where may be seen specimens of hands made in less than thirty hours. All scholars must attend two Lessons a day. N. B. No scholars are admitted under ten years of age.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 29th January instant, at M'Laughlin's Tavern, at Ellicott's Mills, on the Frederick turnpike road, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, The whole of the Turnpike Road, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, together with all and every the Toll Houses, Gates, &c. attached to said Road; being seized and taken as the property of the President, Managers & Company, of the Columbia Turnpike Road, to satisfy a debt due Jeremiah Cross.

R. WELCH, of Ben. late shff. A. A. County.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hauling, coining, hunting, passing through, or in any other manner trespassing on my Farm, lying on Broad Creek, all offenders will be prosecuted according to law.

JACOB WATERS, Jan. 7.

State of Maryland, Calvert county, Orphans Court, the 6th Dec. 1818.

On application of Joseph W. Reynolds, administrator with the will annexed, of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis.

W. SMITH, Dec. Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th of December, 1818.

Joseph W. Reynolds, adm'r.

Jan. 7.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1818.

Dr. Jas. Allender, Master of Amanda Lodge, Richd. Ball, Thomas Bicknell, Joseph N. Brewer, Wade H. T. Bynum, Henry Coulter, Wm. Caton, Solomon G. Chapey, Mr. Chevalier, Mrs. Mary Curran, Augustus Concklin 2, Capt. L. S. Collins, Elizabeth Diffenderfer, Joseph Daily, William Duncan, Lemuel E. Duval 3, William Davis, William Dunbar, Eleanor Dunn, James Evans, Thomas L. Emory jr, Baruch Fowler, William Fowler sen, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Furlong, Henry Folks, Thomas Fisher, Richard Gray 2, William Glover, Augustine Gambriel, Stevens Gambriel, Robert Griffith, Sarah Gates, Ann Maria Hondorp, Upton S. Heath, Robert Hotten, Joseph Howard, William Harwood, Geo. Hogarth 2, John Hoffman, Thos. Horrell, William Hall, Robert Hurdle, Miss Susan and Elizabeth Harrison, John Hall, John G. Harvey, Philip H. Hopkins, David Hanlon 2, Jas. P. Heath, Anne Hammond, Mary Johnson, Aaron Jones 2, Sarah Jones, Solomon Jennings 2, Dr. A. Johns, Deborah Jordan, Robert W. Kent, Susan Killman, Benj. Kirby, Charles J. Kilgour, The Hon. Chancellor of Maryland 2, William D. Lee, Sarah Lucas, Cassandra M'Parlin, James Mills, John M'Casey, H. Moore, Miss M'Collock 2, Mr. Lawrymore, Thos. Montgomery, Mrs. Monekey Moss, Margaret Miller, Jos. M'Kinstry, Rebecca Newton, Philip Norris, Wm. M. Norwood, John B. Nichols, Betty Prout, Isaac Parker, Lieut. Hugh N. Page, Montmorency H. Price, J. E. Howard jr, Wm. Ross, Jno W. Robinson, Jane Roberts, Henrietta M. Smith, Nichs. Spencer, Jacob H. Sle-maker, Leonard Scott 2, Thos. Snowdon 2, Richd. L. Sackett, Gwen Smith, Nichs. Sluby, John Simmens, Benj. Sewell, Rezin Spurrier, John Thompson, Edwd. Tilley, Mary Thompson, Geo. Taylor 2, Francis Welch, Robt. Welch of Ben. 3, Edwd. Williams, Miss Elizabeth Waters, Rich. Weems, Thomas White, Montgomerie Waters, Henry Woodward, Joseph Watkins, Mr. Williams, Adms. of Zachariah Crumml's estate, Jno. Wells jr, Key Watts son of Philip, Robert Welch, Richard G. Watkins, Elijah Wells, Jesse Wheat, Anthony Watkins, Orsborn White.

NOTICE.

I wish to employ a Miller to attend in a grist mill, about two miles on and from the north side of Severn ferry. Apply to the subscriber at the farm 1 2 mile from the ferry.

EDMUND BRICE, Jan. 2, 1819.

WANTED,

A FARM, within four to ten miles of Annapolis, consisting of three or four hundred acres of Land, for which Lots in Baltimore, well situated, will be given in exchange. These lots are in a favourable position for being leased, they adjoin a paved street, and bind on two streets, one of which is a main avenue to the city; the property is at present under a lease for 4 years, at four hundred dollars a year, and after it expires Lots may be leased on very advantageous terms, and to a considerable amount. Apply at this office.

Dec 10, 1818.

FOR SALE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

His Excellency Charles Ridgely,
of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of
Maryland,

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain WILLIAM WARREN, of Baltimore county, on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that said WILLIAM WARREN was killed by a certain OBEDE GRIFFITH; and, as he had been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to the public safety, that the perpetration of such crimes should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, do hereby and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
by his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council,

Description of Obed Griffith.
He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled. The Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette & Federal Republican, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.
Nov 26. 18w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Calvert county, Orphans Court, the 8th Dec. 1818.

On application of Joseph W. Reynolds, administrator with the will annexed, of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis.

W. SMITH, Dep. Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration in the personal estate of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th December, 1818.

Joseph W. Reynolds, adm'r.
Jan. 7. 6w.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Messrs. KENNEDY,
T. N. WILLIAMS,
C. DORSEY,
HAWKINS,
MOFFITT.

The Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, will meet every Tuesday and Thursday morning, during the session, at nine o'clock. Members of the house of delegates are requested to furnish abstracts of the several claims they have presented, with necessary vouchers.

By order,
WM. S. BUELL, Clk.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S
REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,
Just Published and for Sale at
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.

Annapolis, Dec 10. 1818.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, common Bonds, appeal do.

Voluntary Notes, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

Annapolis, January 18th, 1819.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of "The Agricultural Society of Maryland," the Society met at Mr. Brewer's Tavern, in this City. The following gentlemen were reappointed as officers for the present year:

Col. Henry Maynadier, President.
Brice J. Worthington, Esq. Vice President.

Richard Harwood, of Thos. Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDING COMMITTEE,

Messrs. V. Maxcy,
L. Duval,
S. Clagett,
L. N. to, Jr.,
N. Brewer, Sen.,
R. Harwood, of Thos.
J. T. Chase,
Jona. Pinkney.

Mr. Thomas Chase, of Anne-Arundel county, was appointed a member of the Standing Committee, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. James Williams, late of this city.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. J. T. Chase,
Mr. Maxcy, and
Mr. L. Duval.

Mr. Maxcy was requested by the Society to deliver an Address at their next annual meeting, upon subjects connected with the objects of the Association.

During the meeting, several specimens of Tobacco, of very superior quality, were exhibited for the inspection of the Society, by Peter Emerson, Esq. of Calvert; Henry A. Callis, Esq. of Prince-George's; Henry Maynadier and Virgil Maxcy, Esqs. of Anne-Arundel. Also a specimen of Indian Corn, of extraordinary size, and superior quality, exhibited by Nicholas Brewer Sen. Esq. of this city, raised at his farm in this neighbourhood. Mr. Brewer also exhibited a small quantity of the seed of the Lupinella, which he distributed among the members, and other gentlemen present. The following learned and ingenious Communication, from the pen of a valuable member, was handed to the society by their President, and read by the Secretary.

Alis alis studis duci
Gaudentem patriis fidei sarculo Agros.
Cambridge, Dec. 1, 1818

Sir,
With no apology but that of my motto, I offer the present communication; not with a view to recite an experiment, or state a new discovery in the vegetable kingdom, but to controvert the doctrine of an eminent agriculturist on vegetable economy, a subject of primary importance to the scientific farmer. The mere artist, or practical farmer, requires not such an auxiliary; his hand is impracticable; his maxim is experience infallible; he demands the science which he has never learned, and condemns, as an *ignis fatuus*, a light which he has never seen. It will not be understood, that in such a class I would place the gentleman to whom I have alluded, whose zeal, intelligence and industry, manifested in "Arator," entitle him to the commendations of his fellow-citizens, having been directed to an object so much neglected in the United States by men of science, and involving, without doubt, their greatest interests.

But with the highest sentiments of respect for the author of Arator, I must attempt to arrest the progress of his doctrine of vegetable economy, in as much as I conceive that the error into which he has fallen, is calculated to retard the improvement of the science, and consequently of the art of agriculture, by diverting the attention from points of importance, and fixing it on such as are immaterial, and unworthy of notice, and thereby leading the observant, but deluded farmer, to recite, though not a false, yet a defective history of his experiments.

The basis of the hypothesis to which I object, is that the atmosphere is the great matrix of manures; and that from it, vegetables extract the whole, or greater part of their nutriment. To illustrate this theory, the author adduces the following fact, upon which he relies much, and apparently rests its support—"Some years ago, a locust tree at Col. Larkin Smith's, received an injury, which made it necessary to cut away entirely the bark around its body, for eight or ten inches, so that its bark above and below, was wholly separated, without a cortical vein between. A bandage was applied to the wound, and by the time it was healed, the body of the tree above was one-third larger than its body below." He adds—"the upper part of the tree rooted, in the air, vastly outgrew the under, rooted in the earth, and therefore it must have drawn its whole or chief sustenance from the atmosphere, because, between the bark and the wood of trees, we find the chief channel of their juices; and the communication of these juices was utterly cut off, so that neither portion of the tree could supply the other." This phenomenon, I conceive, admits of a solution, more easy, and more natural, than that of rooting the tree in the atmosphere. Experiments of the ablest physiologists lead us to believe, that there is a two fold circulation in a tree, and two distinct vascular systems; that the one conducts the rising sap, through the albumum, to the leaves, where it assumes a new nature, is modified by oxygenation from the atmosphere, and is fitted for a new production; that thence, it descends through the cortical layers, depositing in its course a concret substance, which ultimately constitutes the increment of the tree. With these facts on physiology, without inverting the order of nature, by rooting the locust in the air, how readily explained is the phenomenon from which Arator deduces so strong a proof of his hypothesis. If such be the circulation of the sap, its ascent would not be interrupted by the chasm in the bark around the tree; its nutriment would continue to be transmitted from its roots in the earth, through the albumum, to the extremities of its branches, not in its descent through the bark, after it had been fitted for organization, its progress downward would be arrested by the bark being cut away, and therefore the part of the tree above the wound, outgrew that below. But it may be objected, that by this explanation, the part below should not have grown at all; a difficulty would here occur, but for the discovery of M. Pabst de Beauvois, that "beside the general circulation, there is a slight and imperfect communication between the albumum and cortex," which will account for the small increase of the part below. Hence it would appear, that Arator's reasoning, "the communication of the juices being cut off, neither portion could supply the other, and consequently the upper part must have drawn its whole or chief sustenance from the atmosphere, which is not only probable, but certainly evinced." (Arator, ps. 77, 78.) is not as conclusive in favour of his hypothesis as he considers it. It would be needless to refer to the long list of physiologists, whose observations have perhaps confirmed these points of vegetable economy, the names of Dr. Darwin, and Sir Humphrey Davy, are sufficient authorities, at least, to justify a presumption that such, as I have represented, is the circulation of the sap, and such its elaboration into wood; and consequently, to uphold me in the denial, that the locust tree has furnished the smallest evidence of the truth of Arator's hypothesis.

In the next place I contend, that the vulgar notion, "that the earth and not the atmosphere is the great matrix of manures, and contains at least a majority of the vegetable pabula," is founded in reason, and should not be hastily exploded.

Such principles as are found common to all vegetables, though in various proportions and combinations, are essential to their constitution, & may be properly considered their peculiar pabula; such are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. The atmosphere does not, in its natural constitution, contain a large proportion of these elements, or of the most important of them, and therefore it is not reasonable to suppose, that it affords the chief aliment of vegetables; and the extraneous matter, or gaseous exhalations from decaying animal or vegetable substances upon, and in the earth, are so rapidly dissipated by the winds, and their own buoyancy, when quenched, that but a small portion of them can be imbibed by the most voracious class, before their dispersion. In its natural state, about three-fourths of the atmosphere is known to consist of nitrogen; and this, of all the elements of vegetables, is found, on analysis, to constitute infinitely the smallest share of their composition, by the experiments of Knight, Darwin & Davy; and it is irrational to conjecture that their oxygen and carbon should be derived wholly or chiefly from the atmosphere, which contains so small a proportion of the former as not one fourth, and of the latter the most abundant constituent of their food, a mere fraction. But the earth must rationally be considered the great matrix of manures; it is obviously the great depository of decomposing organic matter; it is capable, from its texture, of retaining the nutritive gases, as they are evolved, and of fixing and preserving them for the benefit of the growing vegetable. Two of the primitive earths, silica and lime, are found in considerable quantities in most vegetables; they cannot well be supposed to be derived from the atmosphere; & water, so essential, for other reasons as well as that of supplying two of their principles, viz. hydrogen and oxygen, is probably furnished more from the earth than the atmosphere, as by the experiments of Nauck and others, the absorption by the leaves, though known and admitted, was so inconsiderable, as not to be worthy of notice in their estimate of the quantity of perspiration, which they calculate, solely by the loss of the plant's weight. Dr. Woodward found that some plants perspired as much as their own weight daily, when growing in moist soils, which must have been, in a considerable proportion, derived from the soil; and Dr. Darwin from repeated experiments, has emphatically expressed himself, "vegetables drink up their adopted nourishment, perpetually from the moist earth, [Darwin's Phytologia, p. 52] and elsewhere, the absorption of atmosphere from the leaves is chiefly to modify by oxygenation the sap, and fit it for its organizing functions; which experiments have since been confirmed by Sir Humphrey Davy and others. But of all the constituents of vegetable matter, Carbon is acknowledged to be the most abundant; that the earth, and not the atmosphere, must principally make this contribution, is too obvious to be discussed. I admit that the carbonic acid, produced by respiration and combustion, may furnish a partial supply, through the medium of the atmosphere, but the putrid fermentation yields it much more copiously thro' the medium of the earth to the vegetable world, and its importance in that menstruum is admitted by Arator himself, who advises "to bury deep with the plough copious supplies of vegetable matter, and thereby retain it in the earth, for the food of plants." (Arator, p. 56.) And he prefers dry wood to green succulent vegetables; in which he is correct, but inconsistent with his theory, as it affords proof of the utility of carbonaceous matter in the earth, in his own opinion; as the woody fibre is known to contain coal most abundantly, one hundred parts, containing by the experiments of M. Gay Lussac, fifty four carbon, forty one oxygen, and five of hydrogen. Now, if Arator's theory be correct, whence arises the necessity of replanting the earth with carbon, and other materials, for the food of plants, and of burying them deeply, that they may be retained? If the locust, the unnatural offspring, shall presume to disclaim the author of its being, its *alma mater* which nourished it, & grew it to maturity, and shall, with ingratitude, boast its independence, how inconsistent, by acts of contribution, to acknowledge virtually the fact proclaimed to be false? It is obvious, from Arator's case of illustration, that his hypothesis is founded in the opinion, not that the atmosphere furnishes indirectly, & with the aid of the earth, food for plants; but that it does directly afford the whole nourishment; (tho' he uses the words, "whole or chief"). Which is proved, he says, "by the upper part of the tree rooted in the air vastly outgrowing the under part rooted in the earth, and the communication being cut off by the

removal of a ring of bark around its body, it must," he continues, "have received its whole or chief sustenance from the atmosphere;" (his reasoning should have compelled him to omit "chief," for he says, "the communication of the juices was utterly cut off, so that neither portion of the tree could supply the other" (p. 78, Arator.) The solution of which phenomenon, I flatter myself I have made more conformably to the laws of nature.

Arator pressing the subject, exultingly demands, "If plants feed on earth, why do they perish by drought? If they do not feed on atmosphere manure, why do they revive from rain?" The soundness of this logic is very questionable. An argument may, with equal propriety and force, be made *converso*; the rain that falls on, and is absorbed by the earth, is retained by it, and presented through its medium to the plant, for its revival, a longer period of time than through that of the atmosphere. Why then, may not the fact of the revival of plants by rain be adduced rather in favour of the earth than the air furnishing food? Yet it is in favour of neither. Water cannot be considered an ingrant part of the air more than of the earth; it is found in both; it is the peculiar property of neither; and that, which may the longest retain it, will be capable of making the greatest contribution of it to the vegetable world. Does the revival of plants by rain then, even lean to the support of Arator's theory? No, the reasons are obvious; water revives plants, because it produces, as Darwin expresses it, "a suppleness or lubricity of the solids, and a due degree of fluidity of the liquids which they contain, and thus it promotes a free circulation; it operates too, as a solvent of manures, too coarse when dry & hard to be imbibed by the small and delicate tendrils of the roots; and it softens the earth, and renders it more permeable to their tender fibres. The elements of water contribute without doubt, to the nourishment of plants, but wherein consists the force of Arator's emphatic questions, I cannot discern. Arator p. 57, says "rain is the richest of every species of manure." That water is copiously absorbed by the roots, as well as the leaves, cannot be doubted, as it is proved by the experiment of Dr. Woodward, before quoted. The chief operation of water has already been explained. Arator's assertion, that it is the richest of all manures, is in hostility with modern experiments of the most learned physiologists; and were it true, it would not contribute the smallest prop to his hypothesis, for reasons given. Van Helmont's experiment of the willow, to prove that water is the food of plants, and adduced by Arator as an auxiliary to his theory, has received from Dr. Kirwan, so able and satisfactory an explanation, in a small volume in the hands of every one, entitled "Kirwan on manures," that I shall only refer to pages 30 to 34, for its complete refutation in effect.

"Again," says Arator. (p. 56.) why do we see them, (plants,) considerably revived, even without rain, when the air becomes condensed, after having been greatly rarified, if the food it affords them was not too thin in one case, and more substantial in the other?" Unfortunatly for Arator, he is mistaken in fact, and having used that mistake, in support of his theory, the opposite of his conclusion must be correct, if the reverse of the fact, from which he drew his conclusion, be established. By the experience of all mankind, damp air is more favourable to vegetation than dry air, and for reasons before given, and I may assume it fairly as a truth; and it is equally true, that *cateris paribus*, a thin and rarified state of air accelerates evaporation, and necessarily promotes humidity. (Adam's philosophy, vol. 11, p. 76.) "The particles separating farther, the air will contain more water." But Arator, as above quoted, adduces the fact of a condensed state of air reviving vegetation as a proof of his doctrine. Now since the fact is, that a moist state of air is not only the most reviving, and a moist state is the most thin and rarified state, then it is manifest, that the argument drawn from the state of air, most favourable to vegetation,

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ad withdrawn as danger approached, and was living as an inmate in the family of the commandant. It appearing that he had been a real advocate of the pretended rights of the savages, and in this respect the successor of the notorious Col. Nichols, of the British colonial times, in the late war with Great Britain; that he had repeatedly written in their behalf to the Spanish governor of St. Augustine, the governor of the Bahamas, the British minister in the United States, and Colonel Nichols, endeavouring to procure aid from both those governments against the United States; that he had repeatedly advised the Indians not to comply with the treaty of Fort Jackson, assuring them that the lands ceded to the United States by them in 1814 were to be restored by virtue of the treaty of peace with Great Britain; Gen. Jackson ordered him to be tried by a court martial, consisting of 13 respectable officers with major Gen. Gaines president. The court was directed to decide upon the fact of his guilt or innocence; and if guilty, what punishment should be inflicted. Upon satisfactory testimony, he was convicted of inciting & stirring up the hostile Creeks to war against the United States and its citizens; and of aiding, abetting and comforting the enemy, supplying them with the means of war, and by the court sentenced to be hung. Robert C. Ambrister, late a lieutenant of the British marine corps, and with the hostile Indians and fugitive negroes the successor of Woodbine, of notorious memory, was taken near the mouth of Suwanee river. It being well known that he had been a leader and commander of the hostile Indians and fugitive slaves, Gen. Jackson also directed him to be tried by the same court martial. Upon satisfactory evidence he was convicted of having aided and comforted the enemy, supplying them with the means of war by giving them intelligence of the movements and operations of the army of the United States, and by arming the Indians and negroes to meet and fight against them; and upon his own confessions, as well as the clearest evidence of having led and commanded the lower Creeks in carrying on the war against the United States, was by the court sentenced to be shot. One of the members requesting a reconsideration of the sentence, it was agreed to; and on a revision, the court sentenced him to receive 50 stripes on his bare back, and be confined with ball and chain to hard labour for 12 calendar months. Gen. Jackson approved the sentence in the case of Ambrister, and in the case of Ambrister, he disapproved the reconsideration, and confirmed the first sentence. They were both executed accordingly. In relation to these transactions, questions of the first magnitude present themselves, which the committee have deemed it their duty to investigate. Was general Jackson justifiable at marching his army across the line into the territory of Spain, in taking possession by force of arms, of the Spanish posts, St. Marks and Pensacola? Has he the right to punish Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister? From the facts submitted, it is perfectly evident that the Spanish authorities in Florida did not recognize that neutral character which was necessary to render its territory sacred; but, by their own acts, of hostility or imbecility, they made that territory the seat of war independent of the solemn obligations of treaty, whereby Spain engaged to keep the Indians within her territory at peace with the United States, no principle is more firmly established by the laws of nations than this, that a nation at war has the right to pursue the hostile army into the territory of a neutral nation; and to make that territory the seat of war, when either the weakness or partiality of the neutral nation shall suffer the belligerent army, retreating into its territory, to rally, collect strength, and provide supplies, to enable them to renew the conflict, and especially when munitions of war shall be applied, either by the citizens or authorities of the neutral nation. But in the consideration of the subject, it should never be forgotten, that Spain was bound, by the solemn stipulations of treaty with the United States, herself to have fought these battles; or, if too weak to have done so, at least to have a common cause with the United States against these lawless tribes of savages. The United States have never recognized the Indians,

within her territorial limits, as nations absolutely independent; hence it has never been considered the duty of the Executive, when they have been guilty of murders and depredations upon our citizens, either in plundering parties, or the more formidable aspect of Indian armies, to order against them the military force of the country, or call into service the militia, as the case may require, to check their barbarities, and to punish their crimes.

(To be concluded.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Monday, Jan. 18.

[Published by request.] The votes in the house of delegates, on the question for an adjournment of the Legislature from the 24th of December 1818, to the 4th of January following, were as follows:

Affirmative. Mr. Speaker, Messieurs Heard, Greenwell, Knight, Pryor, C. Stewart, C. Dorsey, Snowden, E. S. Thomas, Orrick, Goldsborough, T. Frazier, W. Hayward, W. H. Tilghman, Eccleston, S. Frazier, Lake, Moffitt, Patton, Semmes, Digges, Claude, Roberts, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Maulsby, Norris, Steele, Henderson, Saulsbury, Willis, Whitby, Breckenridge, Washington, Gaither, Linthicum, Forrest, S. Thomas—38.

Negative. Messrs. Blackiston, Plater, Marriott, T. H. Dorsey, Becket, Dalrymple, Brawner, Garner, Showers, Long, Murray, King, Dashiell, Wroth, Mackey, Claggett, Quinton, Williams, Cockey, Worthington, Smith, Hawkins, Kell, Keller, Kennedy, Schnebly, Tomlinson, Shaw, Tidball—29.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Monday, Jan. 4.

Our readers are informed, that the majority of the house of delegates, notwithstanding the clamor excited during the last summer against the federalists for the Christmas recesses of 1816 & 17, adjourned from the 24th December till this day, when a quorum not attending, they adjourned till

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. Worthington called up his bill incorporating the office of pay and receipt established at Fredericktown, and being a branch of the Westminster bank. The passage of this bill was opposed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. C. Dorsey, upon the ground that it would lessen the revenue of the state, as the branch, under the operation of the law of the late session, was compelled to issue notes stamped by the state, for which the state was to receive a tax—that in the condition of the revenue, it was inexpedient to abandon this tax.

Mr. Worthington thought the law of 1817 did not embrace the operations of this office, and that the bank had only paid the tax from greater caution.

Mr. Dorsey moved a postponement, in order to procure information, which being seconded by Mr. Maulsby, was agreed to. This bill has since been finally acted on, and by its passage the state has been deprived of some revenue.

[For further proceedings on this day, see Gazette of the 11th inst.]

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Marriott called up the resolution in favour of Judge Chase. [We have already given publicity to a sketch of Mr. Marriott's eloquent speech on this subject in our paper of the 11th inst.]

We have been favoured with a continuation of the debate, on the above resolution. The impressive and feeling manner in which Mr. Marriott's speech was delivered produced, for a moment, a belief that the resolution would pass. The question was put, amidst the general silence, when Mr. Maulsby, (of Harford,) rose, and after stating his general veneration for the character and services of Judge Chase, and great regret that he could not give the resolution his support, remarked, that he was fully convinced, that the present salaries of the judicial officers of the state were entirely too low; that he was ready, at a fit time, to vote for an increase, still he could not consent to select Judge Chase, and give to him exclusively additional compensation. That the judges of the sixth judicial district had a very arduous time in the discharge of their judicial duties. That he doubted the right of

the legislature to throw additional duties on the judge, after the acceptance of his commission. That the salaries of the county courts had been increased by the law enlarging the equity jurisdiction, authorizing them to decree the opening of roads, and the sales of minor estates; but still there had been no increase of salary—that the constitution had provided, that the salaries of the judiciary should be permanent, and should not be diminished during their continuance in office. That he considered an increase of labour, without a correspondent increase of salary, as violating this constitutional principle; that therefore a compensation to Judge Chase, and not to the others, would be partial and unjust; besides Judge Chase had advantages, from the proximity of his residence to his courts of law over his brother judges; and from ill-health, had not been able to give that attendance on the courts, which his duty to the public required.

Mr. Kell, rose in support of the proposition. The salaries of the law officers were too low. Professional gentlemen of that eminence which the interest of the public required, could not now be prevailed on to abandon their practice; and if the legislature claimed a right of imposing additional duties, without giving an adequate compensation, it would be holding a language which would alarm those fit for the station. He was willing to vote for this resolution, because he was also disposed to pay any other judge who had discharged additional duties; & he should deem it his duty to call the attention of the house to others who, like Judge Chase, had peculiar duties imposed on them. But as Judge Chase did not now claim a compensation for the duties imposed generally on the judiciary, by the acts which the gentleman from Harford referred to, but under the operation of the law authorising the chancellor to call on him for his opinions, he did not deem the resolution invidious or unjust, in reference to other members of the judiciary.

Mr. Breckenridge—The resolution had his warmest approbation. He regretted, with those who preceded him, that the salaries of the Maryland judiciary were entirely too low; and being so low, he could not consent, to assign them new duties, without voting for an equivalent. He did not think that the legislature had a right to throw on the judges, duties not entirely judicial. That a particular circumstance had invited, at an early day, his consideration of this principle. That the legislature of a sister state, directed three of the members of its judiciary to compile such of the British statutes as they deemed ought to be in force in the state, & to make a report thereof; the judges performed this arduous duty, thus imposed on them, and the legislature refused to make them any compensation for their labour. His reflection on that case, was, that they ought in justice to have been paid. That he now thought Judge Chase ought to be paid for the performance of duties exclusively assigned to him.

Major Wilson, rose to move an amendment to the phraseology of the resolution; not at all varying its import. He did not deem it necessary, after the forcible and eloquent speech of the gentleman from Anne Arundel, to say any thing in favour of the resolution, for he supposed none could vote against it.

Mr. Harrison could not but express his surprise at the concluding remark of the gentleman who preceded him. Much as he revered Judge Chase, he could not vote in favour of the resolution. His duty to the public, and his own sense of propriety, forbid it. He deeply regretted that the salaries of the judges were so low—yet he could not consent to give to Judge Chase alone, extra compensation, while other judges had also performed the duties imposed by the laws referred to by his friend from Harford. That Judge Chase had not been able, he was sure, from indisposition, to attend the courts as regularly.

Mr. Dorsey, of Charles, observed, that it was not his intention to have participated in this discussion, but to have contented himself with a silent vote; but inasmuch as the former proceedings upon this subject, which had taken place, when he had been a member of the house, and upon which he had before voted, had been referred to, he would claim the attention of the house on a few moments, while he assigned the reasons which would induce him to vote in favour of the resolution.

The object of the law, under which the petitioner claims a compensation, was to enable the chancellor of Maryland, in difficult and intricate cases of law or fact, to call on the experience and legal intelligence of the chief judge of this district, to aid him in forming his opinion. This object is of great interest to the state. In the many cases of consequence arising through out the state, it was conjectured, that the chancellor would be disposed to avail himself of all the lights that he could, and therefore it was deemed expedient by the legislature, (in analogy to a principle recognised in the equity system of the English jurisprudence, which enables the chancellor of England, to call to "the aid of his conscience" the learning and experience of the common law judges,) to pass this law, requiring the judge of this district to answer such points as should be asked by the chancellor. This law passed, subsequent to the appointment of Judge Chase. He continued to obey its mandates for some time. At length in order to obtain a legislative construction as to its binding obligation, he refused, in the case of Mr. Worthington, which was referred to him from chancery, to act. Mr. Worthington learning from Judge Chase the reasons of his refusal to act on the subject referred to him, petitioned the legislature for redress. This petition was referred to the "committee of grievances and courts of justice." They investigated the subject matter, and reported to the house, that it was expedient for the public interest that the law should continue in operation, that suits in chancery might have the advantages to be derived from the extensive experience of the chief judge of this district, whenever the chancellor should deem it necessary to ask for it; but as this was a duty exclusively imposed upon him that he ought to have an exclusive compensation for it; and the committee submitted a resolution giving to him \$200. This resolution passed the house of delegates—it was lost in the senate. Notwithstanding, Judge Chase has continued to obey the calls of the chancellor, and now asks for remuneration. He (Mr. D.) voted for it before, and the resolution should now have his support. He gave this history from his memory. He had not referred to journals to learn the progress of it. He believed his statement was substantially correct. He was one of those, who believed, that the legislature had a right, whenever they deemed the public exigency required, either to enlarge or to curtail the range of judicial duties; that the judge accepted of his commission, with a full knowledge of this legislative power, and they had no right to complain if a judicial subject matters of jurisprudence, were referred to their considerations; neither did he believe that the present salaries of the judiciary were so shamefully low, as all the gentlemen who had preceded him believed them to be; but still he believed that wherever the legislature directed judicial duties to be performed by a judge, in relation to subject matter exclusively referred to him, and not of the description referred generally to the whole judiciary, that the state is bound in honour to make an adequate compensation to a judge for the performance of those duties, thus exclusively confined to him, and superadded to those which he discharges in common with every member of the judiciary. The gentleman from Harford misconceives the ground on which the claim is rested; it is not for compensation for duties which has been imposed by the laws alluded to by him, on the whole judiciary, by enlarging their sphere of action, and which he has performed in common with other gentlemen of the bench; it is for services rendered under the law of 1807, which other members of the judiciary were not required to perform, and which he only was directed to render. Whenever he shall ask compensation for services, rendered in common with other members of the judiciary, for any new labour which may have been imposed under the laws referred to by him, then might the gentleman from Harford say, that it would "be invidious and unjust" to pass a resolution rewarding him, only.

All the gentlemen who have preceded me, are agreed that the salary of the judiciary is too low; that new duties are assigned, that they ought to be paid for the discharge of these superadded duties. That du-

ties have been superadded to those assigned Mr. Chase at the time of his appointment, and that he has performed those duties, yet to prevent the passing of this resolution, the gentleman opposed to it have "gotten up" a counting house objection. Yes—notwithstanding they admit the justness of the claim of the judge, yet they say it ought not to be paid, because, say they, the state has an "account in bar" against it. Mr. Chase is a judge in this district, and owing to his ill-health has not been enabled to give to the courts of justice that attention which both his inclination and duty would prompt him to do. This is the only argument opposed to the gratification of the petitioner's claim. He who has spent the whole of his life in the service of the state, who has foregone that wealth which his erudition and experience would have enabled him to attain in the practice of the law, asks for your benefit, asks you now in the decline of his life, to pay him an equivalent for services rendered, you admit the service, but tell him, "true it is that your account is just, but we have a claim against you for non-attendance in your circuit; we admit that you were too unwell to attend, but still we will not pay you your just claim." If this claim is to be resisted upon such narrow principles, the gentleman ought to refer the whole of this claim to the committee of claims, with instructions to audit Judge Chase's claim, crediting him for the services rendered, and charging him with his loss of time, while his courts were in session, and to report a resolution for any balance, which they shall find due to him. He could not, however, for a moment presume, that such a principle would be applied to arr at the claim of one so distinguished for his sacrifices in the public cause.

The preceding sketch is reported from memory; an attempt is made to give the substance of the arguments pro and con. It is not improbable that some of them are assigned incorrectly to the different speakers. It is believed to be correct.

By the ship *Carrier*, from Havre, arrived at Boston.

At Aix-la-Chapelle the opinion was prevalent that the allied sovereigns would not close their session before the middle of November.

Paris, Oct. 31.

M. De Stael is now preparing a complete edition of the works of Madame de Stael. The publication will take place in the course of the next year, & will contain many productions not before printed.

The works undertaken for the embellishment of the city of St. Petersburg, are rapidly progressing; the grand iron bridge across the Moika is nearly finished; it contains 2,000,000 pounds of iron, and is estimated to cost 400,000 roubles.

The government of Rome, in consequence of a failure of the olive crop, have opened their ports for the importation of foreign oil.

The celebrated German prophet Adam Muller, now at Aix-la-Chapelle, has been cautioned by the police of that city to be very circumspect in the style of his predictions.

Cardinal Cambaceres, archbishop of Rouen, departed this life on the 25th Oct. aged 62.

Lieut. Gen. Denisow succeeds Count Platow as Hetman of the Cossacks.

It is said Lord Castlereagh will present to the congress, a memorial from Sir Joseph Banks, having in view the delivery of Europe from her piratical establishments, and the civilization of the inhabitants on the southern coasts of Africa.

The academy of sciences at Berlin has offered a premium of 300 ducats for the best treatise on animal magnetism. The decision will be had in August 1820.

A girl, about twenty years of age, is now exhibiting in Brussels, whose weight is 450 pounds; she is six feet in height and the same in circumference.

Marseilles, Oct. 17.

A splendid monument, with suitable inscriptions, surmounted with a statue, is about to be erected in one of the departments of the Rhone, in commemoration of the virtues and wisdom of the good King Rene, who reigned a great number of years in the 14th century.

Cadix, Oct. 13.

The three Russian frigates, under the command of Com. Ragoum, arrived here yesterday. They sailed from Portsmouth the 30th September, are sound and in fine order. Also arrived ship *Tagle* from Lima, with 4,010,000 francs.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society Auxiliary to "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour in the United States," will take place on Thursday the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the Room of the House of Delegates.

It is suggested by a gentleman from Baltimore, that the celebrated vocal performer, Mr. BRANNON, who has been so much admired in Dublin, London, New-York and Philadelphia, for his musical powers, intends visiting this city the latter end of this week, or beginning of the next, say Monday, for the purpose of giving a Concert.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

No. 4.

Our venerable landlady, in whom we hope our readers begin to take some interest, and to whose occasional observations we have proposed to ask their attention, had been in the course of her life, an admirer of novels; but her excellent sense enabled her to discover what there was in novels entitled to praise, and what was worthy of censure. A conversation of some length, will furnish the number of this day. It will be seen, that the old lady was not one of those who would recommend it to young misses to read novels, in order to pick out of them fine sentimental love speeches for the gentlemen, or indeed, who believe that novels will teach us how to love, or expect to be loved. Perhaps many of the admirers of novels chuse to think otherwise, and will continue to talk wondrous pretty, uttering all the while other people's sentences. Let them not however quarrel with Aunt Nelly because her thoughts were so unlike to their own.

Some people read novels, and plays, and poetry, for the sake of the phrenzied emotions, and the fine expressions with which they abound. Many of these expressions they will commit to memory, and because they thereby are enabled to talk and write in most rapturous terms, conclude that they have ardent feelings. This too, they may contrive to make others believe. Hence also the strange notion, that novel reading has a tendency to produce in us extravagant feelings. I apprehend that the whole of this is a miserable delusion, and that reading of this description, though it may fill us with extravagant and out of the way notions, rather blunts and ruins our feelings; and that the less we indulge in such reading, the more of real feeling we shall possess. It is certain, that when we feel most we are least apt to deal in borrowed phrases—when the heart is full, it can express only its own feelings, and will always express them in its own language. No body else can have or imagine exactly our feelings; the language of others, therefore, cannot be altogether suited to the expression of them. When therefore we apply to others for terms in which to give utterance to our emotions, we necessarily go away from ourselves, and in searching for, or endeavouring to recollect, the manner in which others have felt, or talked upon, perhaps a somewhat similar occasion, we must forget ourselves, and our feelings, and the natural & only honest language of them. Our own real natural feelings, therefore, suffer from being improved and perfected by this practice, are injured, because they are entirely neglected, and in time we may become utter strangers to our own hearts—the real sensibilities of them—and mistake the feelings of others for our own, just as by long practice of committing to memory, and repeating as our own, the sentences of others, we in time forget that our conversation and writing are made up of quotations, and that thoughts and phrases, which in truth we have borrowed, are original.

How can such reading add anything to the exquisiteness of our feelings? If the author be incapable of giving just thoughts, and suitable expressions to each of his characters, he must disgust every at all rational reader. If his expressions be suited to the feeling, and the feeling to the character, then neither will suit any character,

not in many respects like that to which they are appropriated. Who would expect to feel, when surrounded by every comfort, like him who is suddenly bereft of friends and support? Yet this would not be more absurd than to suppose, that lovers in real life, exposed to no extraordinary vicissitudes, & forced to encounter no apparently insurmountable obstacles, should experience all the agonies of a heroine, who is made to love, more than woman ever did love, and who, when she is just about to be made the happiest of mortals, after having endured all the trials and doubts, and miseries of love, is deprived of her lover, she knows not how, and is made to spend years of actually insupportable misery, before she can get the slightest intelligence by what unseen hand he has forcibly been torn away from her, and to what section of the globe he is transported, in order to prevent their union?

Again—I apprehend that there is a wide difference, not only in the love of different lovers, but in the sort of love which the same individual would feel for different women. There are unquestionably, some women, and men too, who enslave the hearts of their lovers at first sight—Others may possess as much tenderness, be as worthy of the warmest affections of a lover, and yet have none of these obvious fascinations, which cannot escape the notice even of careless observers. Some women madden the fancy, & steal away the judgments of their devoted admirers, and this before even an acquaintance is formed with them. Others have none of these witcheries, and must be content, not to be loved until they are well known; and only by those who know them intimately, and have been able to discover their more hidden virtues and excellencies. Novels introduce to us almost always characters of the former description; and in my judgment it is one great excellence of a novel writer to be able to make their heroes and heroines just these characters. The author who fails in describing one single feature, or does not make the parties of the right height, the right figure, and in every respect just the sort of people who can love, and who can be loved as soon as they come in contact with the object to be loved, commits a blunder, for which no other excellence can atone. Now, a person who expects to love, and to be loved, exactly as a favourite hero and heroine loved, is most unreasonable, unless placed in the same situation, and unless the hero and heroine be in all respects in height, form, look and expression of countenance, the exact originals of the lovers in real life. The man who would pretend to a lady of the latter description, given above, that he fell in love with her as soon as he saw her, would be a scoundrel, and would be induced to make the declaration by some motive which real love would not acknowledge. Those who wish to have the most devoted admirers before marriage, and cold husbands afterwards, ought to choose to be ladies of the former description. Those, on the contrary, who wish to be loved as much after as before marriage, may be contented, altho' it may be thought that their merit is rather of the latter description. It is certain, that after being married two weeks, no man is ever loved by his wife, or woman by her husband, for beauty. Each may be proud or vain of the beauty of the other, and pleased to hear others admire it; but his vanity does not proceed from affection, because it very often exists, and perhaps exists in the greatest degree, when love has given place to feelings somewhat related to disgust. In the commendations of others is found some of that happiness which it was expected the object once beloved would have secured. It has been said, and I believe the remark a just one, that men, after marriage, will love their wives most ardently if they are not handsome. An attachment, which commences in an instant, is short-lived.

It can have no root; and hence it is, that the novelist's story always concludes as soon as his characters are married. I would not do attempt to continue the story any longer. There can be little affection among such lovers any length of time after the marriage ceremony.

I admit, that a man and woman may almost at first sight select each other, without possessing these fascinations which lovers in novels have. But in these cases, there is

no real love, and in truth the parties marry expressly to get rid of all the love which distresses them. Rousseau could have accounted for the feelings of such lovers.

No person, I insist upon it, ought to read novels, to find out, either how they ought to love, or when they are in love. Some novels, however, possess considerable merit, but unfortunately the valuable parts of them are not much attended to. Many of them give us just notions of character, and the real characters of those, many of whom may be found in real life, who captivate our fancies, and contrive to get possession of our understandings, as well as affections, though utterly destitute of any thing like real merit. These will serve to shew us, before we have been taught it by bitter experience, what talents, some, who are indeed destitute of every valuable talent, possess for discovering the blind side of the ingenuous and artless, of worming themselves into their confidence, & swindling them out of their affections and understandings. But then we are apt to read such passages, (the most valuable in the book,) without any self-application. We read, in truth, the characters of ourselves, and our most intimate pretended friends, and it does not once occur to us, that we have ourselves been the dupes of those very artifices, which we are perhaps astonished to find, have been practised with so much success upon others. When we read thus, we are blind indeed.

I say nothing of bad, silly novels, nor yet of those parts of good novels to which such violent objections are made, to wit, that they represent degrees of unmixed happiness, or exquisite misery, which can never be met with here, or women with every virtue, in love with men, without any faults. A reader must be silly indeed, who can be injured by such things. A.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Brawner delivers a bill to incorporate a company under the name of The Hydrant Company of Port-Tobacco. Read.

The supplement to the law incorporating the Bank of Westminster, was passed—yeas 42, nays 27.

Mr. Saulsbury reported a supplement to the act for building a bridge over Choptank near Denton.

Mr. Kell reported a bill securing to mechanics and others, compensation for erecting houses in the city of Baltimore. Ordered to a second reading on the 15th inst.

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, Leave given to bring in a bill to prevent any further expense to the state arising from the power now exercised by the civil authorities of the city of Baltimore of sentencing vagrants taken up in the said city to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary. Messrs. Dorsey, Kell and Breckenridge, were appointed the committee.

The bill incorporating a company to make a turnpike road from the west bank of the Conococheague to intersect the Cumberland road, was passed and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, Leave given to bring in a bill providing for the registering of free negroes residing in the state.—Messrs. C. Dorsey, Wilson and Murray, were appointed the committee.

Friday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Kennedy reported a resolution, requesting the executive to furnish the secretary of the treasury of the U. S. with a statement of such roads and canals within the state which may be considered worthy of assistance and encouragement from the general government, particularly designating the Potomac river, the roads from Washington and Baltimore to the western country, and the road leading from Baltimore to Elkton.

Mr. Breckenridge delivers a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Cape Sable Company for making copperas and allum.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

The resolution relative to internal improvements, was read the second time. On motion of Mr. Harrison, the word "Susquehanna," & the words "and the proposed canal from the Chesapeake to the Delaware Bay," were inserted. On motion of Mr. Maulsby, the words "and the bridge over the same"

were added to said amendment. On motion of Mr. Washington the word "Washington" was stricken out, and the words "District of Columbia" substituted. The resolution, thus amended, was assented to.

Monday, Jan. 11.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore and Harford, for the better regulation of weighing hay in the city of Baltimore. From Thomas Stallings, and others of Allegany, securities of Thomas Pollard, to be released from a debt due by Pollard to the state. From sundry inhabitants of Hagerstown, that the vendors of goods at public auction in said town, may be compelled to pay a license. From John R. Magruder, of Prince-George's, that the time for placing his fees in the hands of the sheriff may be extended. From Margaret Hall, for a divorce. From Anna Boyd, of the city of Baltimore. From Jas. Hewitt, a revolutionary soldier. From Thomas Monnett, of Allegany, to remove slaves into the state. From Samuel Griffith, of Montgomery, a revolutionary officer. From Joseph Ennalls, of Dorchester, to be authorized to mortgage certain property.

Mr. Jenifer reported favourably on the petition of Charles Sewall.

Mr. Breckenridge reported a bill to establish a legal rate of interest, and to repeal certain parts of the laws against excessive usury.

Mr. Worthington reported a bill to make a turnpike road from the Frederick and Baltimore road, commencing at the west end of Fredericktown, to Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Kell reported a bill to confirm an act of last session, to alter all such parts of the constitution as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

Mr. Kennedy reported unfavourably on the petition of John Robey—concurred with.

The senate returned the supplement to the act to establish a bank to be styled The Bank of Westminster, [proposing the establishment of a branch thereof in Fredericktown] endorsed, "will not pass."

Mr. C. Dorsey reported a bill more effectually to protect the right of property in corn, and in other things adhering to the freeholder.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Talbot, for an alteration in the mode of electing the governor and senate of Maryland. From Benj. Pierce, of Cecil, to be remunerated for damages sustained by him by opening a road. From Matthew Cannon, of Somerset, for a divorce. From Henry Aquiton, of the city of Baltimore, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, that the division line between said county and Cecil may be permanently fixed. From John Frey & Thomas Cole, of Cecil, for special acts of insolvency. From Peter Guillet, of Somerset, to hold real property.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution & form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body. After some time spent, in discussing several amendments proposed, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The senate having refused to pass the resolution of the house of delegates, with respect to the per diem during the recess, as deficient in appropriate phraseology, and not calculated to produce any practical result, Mr. C. Dorsey, under the direction of the committee of claims, submitted an order, "denying to the members and officers of the house, during the adjournment, any per diem." Mr. Lecompte moved to amend the order, "directing the present committee of claims to adjust the diary in the usual and accustomed manner," also expressing the opinion of the house, "that it would not be considered a violation of any moral or legal obligation, should any member think he is allowed more than he is justly entitled to, to refuse to take the same, and to permit it to remain in the treasury." Upon Mr. L's motion, the house was equally divided—yeas 37, nays 37, and of course, was negatived.

Mr. Stewart then moved, low each member such sum as the committee of claims should deem reasonable, upon consideration of all circumstances." Determined the negative.

The question was then put the original proposition, as amended by Mr. C. Dorsey, and was determined in the negative—yeas 41.

The house having refused to give the instruction, the committee claims held themselves bound, the usage of past committees, and unanimously determined to adjourn each member attending on the day of the adjournment, his per diem until the conclusion of the adjournment.

It is understood that several members of both parties will receive the allowance—so soon as the members can be ascertained, is intimated that a proposition is made to have their names registered on the journals of the house in perpetual testimony of their interested patriotism!

The other business of the day was not interesting.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Kell presented the petition of sundry mechanics of the city of Baltimore, praying that a law be passed prohibiting the manufacture of any articles in the penitentiary at Baltimore, that it interfered with the profits of their business. The petition was read and referred to Messrs. Kell, Maulsby, Dorsey, Kennedy and Lecompte.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte the petition was ordered to be printed.

The bill to regulate the admission of Attorneys, coming from the senate to reside in this state, to practice in our courts, was read a second time. It was supported by Messrs. E. S. Thomas, Dorsey, Breckenridge and Kell—and opposed by Messrs. Lecompte and Maulsby. Question on its passage, was determined in the affirmative—and the bill sent to the senate. It was read soon after returned, endorsed, "read the first, second and third time, by special order, and will not pass." The bill was mainly directed against a regulation of Baltimore county court, requiring a probationary residence in the state previous to admission to the bar.

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the bill for changing the mode of electing the Governor, &c. Mr. Wilson in the chair.

Mr. C. Dorsey moved so to amend the bill as that none other but "native born citizens of the United States should be eligible to the office of Governor. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Harrison, Worthington, Kell and Breckenridge. It was said to be incorrect in principle, contrary to sound policy, and inconsistent with the liberal feelings of the American people, and the genius of our government—that it made an "odious distinction" between natural born citizens and foreigners.

All these objections were answered in a handsome and satisfactory manner by Mr. C. Dorsey.

The debate continued till near 4 o'clock, P. M. when the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again, & the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 15.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the Executive bill. Mr. Wilson in the chair.

The debate of yesterday, upon the motion of Mr. C. Dorsey for the exclusion of foreigners from the chief magistracy of the state, was renewed. It was supported by Messrs. Forrest, Jenifer and C. Dorsey, and opposed by Messrs. Stephen, Breckenridge, Maulsby & Worthington. The several speakers displayed considerable ability, ingenuity and eloquence, in support of their respective opinions. On the question, it was astonishing to discover that the committee divided precisely according to the strength of parties! Every federalist voting in favour of the proposition, and every democrat against it. Who could have supposed this would have been made a party question?

The committee rose, and reported the bill without amendments. The further consideration of it was postponed until to-morrow.

Leave was obtained to bring in a bill supplementary to the laws of last session, providing for the recording of the judicial proceedings of the several courts of this state. The house adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

The house resumed consideration of the Executive bill. Mr. Lecompte moved that there be a council to the Governor proposed by Mr. Harrison determined in the negative—yeas 41, nays 41.

Mr. C. Dorsey proposed a native citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the constitution, should be eligible to the office of Governor. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Harrison moved that the Governor should be elected from the Eastern shore. Determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Forrest moved that the Governor should not be elected more than once in nine years. Determined in the negative.

Mr. C. Dorsey moved that the Governor should be elected from the south side of the Potomac. Determined in the affirmative.

Mr. C. Dorsey moved that the Governor should be elected from the Eastern shore. Determined in the affirmative.

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Mr. Forrest moved that the Governor should not be elected more than once in nine years. Determined in the negative.

Mr. C. Dorsey moved that the Governor should be elected from the south side of the Potomac. Determined in the affirmative.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 29th January instant, at M-Laughlin's Tavern, at Ellicott's Mills, on the Frederick turnpike road, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, The whole of the Turnpike Road, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, together with all and every the Toll Houses, Gates, &c attached to said road, being seized and taken as the property of the President, Managers & Company, of the Columbia Turnpike Road, to satisfy a debt due Jeremiah Cross.

WELGH, of Ben late shff.
A. A. County.

Jan 7.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hauling, passing through, or in any other manner trespassing on my Farm lying on Broad Creek, all such offenders will be prosecuted according to law.

JACOB WATERS.
Jan. 7.

G. & J. BARBER, & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A Large and General Assortment of

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Dry Goods,

Superfine London Cloths & Cassi- meres, Second do do Mill Drab Cloths for great coats, Curls & Velvets, Blue & Drab Plains & Kerseys, Rose and Striped Blankets, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose Kerseys and Linen Cambric, 4 & 7 8 Irish Lin- en, Irish Sheeting, 4 4 & 6 4 Cambric Muslins, 6 4 & 9 4 & 10 4 Diapers 8 4 Bird Eye do Russia do Bombazetts Assort- ed.	White Yellow and Red Flannels, India Cottons As sorted, Ladies & Gentle- men's Gloves, Linen and Cotton Bed Tickings, Super Calicoes & Ginghams, Plain and Figured Mull Muslin, Plain and Figured Linenos, Levantine & Flo- rancia, Senshaw & Lust- strings, Carpets & Carpet- ing, Hearth Rugs, Ladies Kid & Mo- rocco Slippers Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's N E Shoes, &c.
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Groceries,

L. P. Madeira Wine on Tap & in Bot- tles, Port, Lisbon and Sherry Wine, Claret in bottles, Cognac Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum do, Holland Gin do, Rye Whiskey, Common do, N E Rum Butter in Kegs, Grass Mats, Soap & Candles,	Gin Cases, with 12 bottles, Green & Java Coffee, Lard and Lump Su- gar, 1st & 2d quality Brown Sugar, Imperial Gunpow- der Hyson Young Hyson Hsion Skin, and Congo Teas, Brandywine and English Powder, Shot Assorted.
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China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Assorted.

Hardware and Cutlery Assort-

Squirrel Guns.

They have also Hats manufactured at the first Hat Factory in Baltimore, and made in the first fashion & should the size not suit, any gentleman may leave his measure, and it will be attended to. Also a variety of Coarse Hats.

Coarse, Ground Allum, and Fine Liverpool Salt, Oats and Corn.

Oils & Paints.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All which they are determined to sell Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. They respectfully solicit a call from those who are inclined to purchase bargains.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Apples in Barrels.

Annapolis, Dec. 3.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY
OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he avows his concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mis-broom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star-spangled banner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the scurvy meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his own merits at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,

Late Editor of the Federal Republican
and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news-matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,
of Hampton, Governor of Mary-
land.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Michael McBride, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for murder, has made his escape, and is now a fugitive from justice: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Michael McBride to the Sheriff of Baltimore county. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published once a week, for six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Western Herald, and Eastern Gazette.

Dec. 31.

NOTICE.

I wish to employ a Miller to attend in a grist mill, about two miles on and from the north side of Severn ferry. Apply to the subscriber at the farm 1 2 mile from the ferry.

EDMUND BRICE.

Jan 7.

WANTED,

A FARM, within four to ten miles of Annapolis, consisting of three or four hundred acres of Land, for which Lots in Baltimore, well situated, will be given in exchange. These lots are in a favourable position for being leased, they adjoin a paved street, and bind on two streets, one of which is a main avenue to the city; the property is at present under a lease for 4 years at four hundred dollars a year, and after it expires, Lots may be leased on very advantageous terms, and to a considerable amount. Apply at this office.

Dec 10, 1818.

York River and Cove OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church-street; which he intends carrying on in the neatest style, with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Best Superfine French and English
black and blue cloths,
Saxon do black and blue,
Brown, mixed, and other colours,
Double milled Drab,
Second do.
Black Cassimeres,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Fashionable Cords,
White and coloured Mapeilles,
Flannels, &c. &c

And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be made up to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

Annapolis Sept. 24.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1 2 acres. The roads from M Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1 4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers, HENRY H. HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but very elegant type. It makes two volumes in the year, and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic, the proceedings of Congress, & authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, & transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lawrence, Wilson, & Co.

Printers of newspapers thro' out the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

EDUCATION.

The subscriber having been liberally encouraged by the late Mr. Thomas Sellman, is induced to continue his school the ensuing year, at Portland Manor. The course of instruction will include Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps & Globes, the Mathematics, comprising Geometry plain and spherical Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation. Ancient & Modern History, with other incidental studies. Board can be obtained at Mr. Wm. Weems's, or at Mrs. Compton's by whom every attention may be expected that can tend to facilitate the student's literary acquirements.

School will open on Monday 31st January, 1819, & close the 20th December following. The price of tuition will be \$20 per annum, Board \$100. Letters addressed to the subscriber, near Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel county, Md will receive the proper attention.

JOHN F. WILSON

Dec 17, 1818. We, the subscribers are personally acquainted with John F. Wilson, and certify that his conduct, as far as has come to our knowledge, both as a Gentleman and a Teacher, has been uniformly correct. We have been present at the examination of his pupils and can say with pleasure, that their performance equalled our most sanguine expectations.

W. Weems, of John,
John Iglehart,
Thomas Tongue, Jr.
Wm. H. Hall,
Benjamin Harrison,
Rinaldo Pindell,
Gassaway Pindell.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice,

Mr. E. K. WILSON,
HARRISON,
WORTHINGTON,
H. TILGHMAN,
GATHER

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
JNO W. PRESTON, CLK.

Dec 17

Committee of Claims,

Messrs. HAWKINS,
MAULSBY,
ESTEP,
E. S. THOMAS,
T. N. WILLIAMS,
C. DORSEY,
LONG.

The Committee of Claims will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
U. WAGERS, CLK.

Dec. 17.

At a meeting Of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County on the 5th of December, 1818, were present,

The Worshipful James Mackubin, and Horatio Kidout, Esqrs.

And amongst other things done, was the following, to wit:

It is ordered by the court that the judgment creditors of Dr. John Gassaway, deceased, bring forward their claims by the 21st day of January next, in order that the register of this court may audit the same, agreeably to the amount of the money lodged in the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and further that the said register cause notice to be given in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, by inserting an advertisement in that paper, for the space of six weeks previous to any distribution of the same being made.

By order,
John Gassaway,
Reg. Wm. A. A. Co.

Anne Arundel County September Term, 1818.

On application to Anne Arundel County Court, by petition, in which Larkin Hammond, of the said county, praying for the relief of solvent debtors, and the several plaintiffs thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and said court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Larkin Hammond has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding the time of his application, the court ordered and adjudged, that the said Larkin Hammond, (by counsel) copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, for three successive days, before the third day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the twenty third day of April next, for the purpose of commending a trustee for their claims on the said Larkin Hammond, who were taking the oath by the said court prescribed for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any he have, why he the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of solvent debtors.

Test

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Nov. 28

State of Maryland, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court

January 12th, 1819.

On application by petition of James Iglehart, jun. administrator de bonis non of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wm.

A. A. County.

—

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or before the 30th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1819.

James Iglehart, Jun. adm'r.
De Bonis Non.

NOTICE.

The subscribers again request all persons indebted to the estate of Abasalom Ridgely, late of Anne Arundel county, to make payment. Suits will be instituted against those who do not comply with this notice before the 16th of March next.

JOHN RIDGELY, } Exr.
DAVID RIEGELY, }

Dec 31.

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON,

Having rented that large and commodious building opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the Court House, Gentlemen and Ladies, who are in the legislature, will find it a most convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. From parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with the delicacies of the season.

Annapolis, November 5, 1818.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,

Have just made large additions to their

Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Linen

with

Groceries

of every description

Hardware

Cutlery Iron

mongery,

and Common Ware

& China, a Lumber,

Best Soap,

Quartz & Beaver & Furred Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coarse

Shoes and Slippers.

Anga, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris

and in Lamp; White Lead ground

with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 18.

MARY

[VOL. XXXV]

PRINTED AND

AS

JONAS GR

CHURCH-STREET,

Price—Three Dollars

His Excellency Ch

of Hampton, Esq.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

His Excellency Charles Ridgely,
of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of
Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain WILLIAM WARREN, of Baltimore county, on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that said William Warren was killed a certain OBEID GRIFFITH, and has been represented to me, that Obed Griffith has fled from justice, it being of the greatest importance to the public safety, that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, to do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of one Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton,
his Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Description of Obed Griffith.
He is about 19 years of age, small, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled. The Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette & Town Herald, the Torch Light, Western Herald and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.
Nov. 26. 18w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Circuit county, Orphans Court, the 8th Dec. 1818.

On application of Joseph W. Reynolds, administrator with the will annexed, of Edward Reynolds, late of Circuit county, deceased, it is ordered that the court, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Annapolis.

W. SMITH, Dep. Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.
Notice is hereby Given, that the subscriber hath obtained in the orphans court of Calvert county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise be barred from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 8th December, 1818.
Joseph W. Reynolds, adm'r.
11. 7. 6w.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.
Messrs. KENNEDY,
T. N. WILLIAMS,
C. DORSEY,
HAWKINS,
MOFFITT.

The Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, will meet every Monday and Thursday morning, during the session, at nine o'clock. Members of the house of delegates are requested to furnish abstracts of the several claims they have presented, with necessary vouchers.
By order,
WM. S. BUELL, Clk.
Dec. 24.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,
THE FOURTH VOLUME,
Published and for Sale at
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE,
Annapolis, Dec. 10. 11.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.
Applications on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, at second, and third Endorser, in summary generally.
on Bond and Single Bill,
on Bonds,
and do.
and Notes, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The hopes of the country, at the present time, are strongly fixed on the success of the farmer, and from this principle every encouragement is given, which can operate as a motive to him to go on. The fight, the cold, the barren, or the stubborn soils should not create despair, or relax his exertions; for in due season he shall reap even from these if he faint not, and shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.

Let the farmer, when tempted to despond, remember, that he works not alone, or disregarded. He has the assistance of the chemist, the man of observation, the natural philosopher, the best wishes and respect of every well informed & patriotic man; and besides this, the experimental knowledge of a multitude of men, who, though not farmers, delight to honour the profession, and to brace their shoulders to its support.

Perhaps, within fifty years past, the farming interest has at no period been so reputable or popular as at the present moment. A man not qualified to converse with a farmer, is esteemed deficient in conversational talents, and might as well be dumb; and even in the parlour of the citizen, the fine domestic manufacture, the extraordinary crop of corn, or the wonderful growth of the ox or the swine, form topics of conversation more congenial than politics, luxury or fashion; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the accounts of the fairs and cattle shows, and agricultural experiments, engage the attention of more readers of newspapers, than all other subjects contained in them. Such being the present taste of New-England, we should thank God and take courage. To beautify this country or our forefathers, to till it, and make it fruitful, is our business—let every man and every woman do their duty and doubt not of the blessing of heaven.

As a means of producing the most desirable effects, the public attention must be pointedly directed to Compost and Manure; thousands of acres lie dormant for the want of their enlivening influence; and it is hoped that the columns of all newspapers will be opened to hints whether original or selected on the subject.

The impossibility of procuring dung, in the quantity it is wanted, (although great improvements have been made, within a few years, in increasing it), had led farmers to find a substitute in successive crops, composts, and chemical modifications of earth, the following remarks by an old farmer, may lead to a profitable and cheap mode of enriching our meadows and orchards:

"Burnt Clay is an absorbent, and acts much like lime, but not so powerfully. The method of burning it is as follows: Procure 8 loads of clay cut into spits about as thick as a brick, let it be pretty well dried in the sun; and having made a heap of brush and other wood, coals or other combustibles, lay one upon another, about as large as a small bonfire, in a pyramidal form, bring the spits of clay and lay them round the same two or three spits thick, leaving only room to put in the fire and then light it. The clay will soon take fire, and as it advances outwards lay on more spits of clay, placing them in such an order that the fire may be pent up with the heap and never suffered to go out. After having burnt up the eight loads of clay, the heat within will be so great as to fire any thing; and then you may lay on the clay green as it is dug from the pit, being always watchful to keep adding to it, but not too fast lest you smother the fire. The heap you may enlarge and spread out at the feet, keeping the fire constantly burning night and day, for the larger the heap grows, the easier burns the clay. This is a most cheap dressing for all sorts of lands, and in all situations; also being laid about roots of all young fruit trees, pretty thick, enlarges, multiplies and accelerates the fruit."

From the Connecticut Gazette.

I would advise every farmer, not to be too ambitious of a numerous herd of cattle, or flock of sheep; not to keep more of either than he can keep in a thriving state. If he owns two pair of steers, or two yokes of oxen, and cannot keep their hides loose and hair sleek, let him sell one.

If he have ten cows, and make a small cheese, let him sell two; if that does not enlarge his cheese, let him sell two more.

If his sheep be feeble and cast their wool, let him examine his flock, if it consist of fifty, let him immediately sell ten at least.

From his flock let him annually select the oldest and the weakest of the young, and either sell them at a fair price, or feed them himself for market.

With us, sheep of more than thirty in a flock seldom answer well.

Of breeds of sheep I say nothing. Let every man keep such as he likes, but I repeat, let no man keep more than he can keep well, nor any but such as are likely of their breed.

With regard to shearing, I am inclined to believe that our farmers generally shear too early. A sufficiency of time between washing & shearing, ought to elapse, to produce from fresh and nutritious pasture, a new mass of oil, to be infused into the whole texture of the fleece. In this interval, especially, ought the flock to be kept in a rich and clean pasture; besides, the fleece ought not to be taken off until the N. E. winds and storms of June are past, and summer really commences.

As to near cattle, there is much in the breed. This is a subject worthy the farmer's attention. But after all, nothing short of good pastures and good feeding will support and keep up long, even the best breed, without these the best will soon degenerate.

In a rich country, and on well cultivated farms, we generally see fine stock, handsome and well proportioned. If the land be not naturally rich, the farmer cannot, without much labour and high cultivation, expect a thrifty and profitable stock. Stock takes its quality much from the farm where raised; indeed, it would not be extravagantly hazardous to purchase a farm on the sample of its stock.

If a farmer have occasion to purchase stock, it is safer to take from pastures poorer than from pastures richer.

MOOLUS.

From the Connecticut Courant.

MANURE—No. II.

We shall avail ourselves of what ever information we can derive from different sources, on the subject of compost and manures. We are persuaded that many farmers are possessed of the knowledge of facts, that would contribute much to our great object, and could they be persuaded to divulge it, they would confer a lasting favour on their brethren and the public. The application of lime, burnt clay, salt, gypsum, wood ashes, marine shells, tan bark, and pomice, has, in some instances, been made, and we would inquire with what success?—on what soils, in what quantities, and on what crops? Hints, which would lead to the detail of a single successful experiment, might be the means of exciting an attention that would produce lasting effects. Indeed, with out free communication between farmers, little can be expected of profit or improvement; and what, we would ask, presents a more proper medium than a newspaper, which almost every man, woman and child is in the weekly habit of reading? And it affords us pleasure thus publicly to acknowledge the promptitude and politeness of printers, in giving their columns to the good of the farmer. We have made inquiries on the subject of marine salt, and submit the following remarks, the truth of which may be tested by experiments on a small scale, which, if successful to the extent which European farmers have experienced may be extended as occasion may require. SALT. Manures, when divested of their salts, are reduced to mere lifeless matter; therefore, to procure salts proper for vegeta-

tion, without any extraneous mass would be an important discovery. It has been proved by experience that those lands which have been covered by the tides, produce grass and corn superior to any other; & when the farmer can procure foot salt, to improve his fields, they never fail to return abundant crops, which proves that common salt is replete with the same fertilizing qualities as sea-water. It is also well known, that common salt contains an alkali equal to the nitre, which enriches the lands in China, and the low grounds of Egypt. But common salt will be found preferable to nitre, because nitre suffers the extra heats to inhale moisture; whilst the alkali, which is combined with the acid of common salt, is so fixed as to attract an additional moisture. This then is a true magnet to water; for heat equal to boiling water will not dry a salted soil. As it is generally agreed that air and water, with what is dissolved in them, constitute the food of plants; to cultivate land in such a manner, as to make it retain a proper quantity of air and water, would, in all probability, be the best means of rendering it fertile. In that view, a soil to be perpetually fertile, must be endowed with power to retain air and water sufficient for its plants; and at the same time must be of a nature that will not harden by moisture.

Salt promises to answer all these different purposes; for it will prevent the soil from being hardened by water, and also invigorate it by its retentive alkaline and acid qualities. These suggestions almost amount to a proof, that common salt is that desirable object, which when properly used will be found the true acid solvent, so essentially necessary to prepare matter proper for the food of plants. Salt, if generally used, would probably be the cheapest, best, and most universal manure in nature. When the English farmer intends to turn his land to tillage, in autumn he sows a double quantity of salt, in order to destroy grass, rushes, weeds, fern, worms, snails, &c. The whole is by that means converted into a rich manure, which supports three successive crops, and leaves the soil, after all, in good condition. This mode of preparation appears to be superior to any other. Some farmers have sown 1000lbs. of salt on one acre of land as soon as plowed, in order to ameliorate the soil, before the seed is sown. They have also laid on meadow grounds, as soon as mown, and pasture lands, in winter, about the same quantity. When salt shall have been introduced upon commons, hills, and mountains, they will exhibit as rich a verdure as a salt marsh, and prevent the rot in sheep. Salt should be used in composts, hotbeds, and hop-grounds, and might be sited in small quantities around plants and fruit trees, several times in the year, to advantage.

NOTE.

Since the above was prepared for the press, I have been informed, that a farmer, in a neighbouring town, eminent for his skill and perseverance, has made a very satisfactory experiment with salt, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, on meadow land. He has very much increased the quantity of hay, and entirely cleared the ground of moles. A farmer in this town, also, has been successful in experiments upon plowed and grass land. To avoid excess, perhaps the dressing should not exceed three bushels to the acre for the present. As this is a favourable season for experiments on pasture land, the farmer will soon be able, at a small expense, to try its efficacy.
Hartford, Jan 8, 1819.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To prevent the Smoking of a Lamp.
Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction to the trifling trouble in preparing it.

To make Candles last long.
Mix with your tallow unslacked lime in powder, or make your candles of castile soap; it is the lime and soap that preserve the tallow from burning out as fast as it otherwise would.

FOREIGN.

London, Nov. 29.

Last acts of the Congress of Sovereigns.

The deliberations of the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle have terminated; and we now present the grand official result—the last protocol and declarations of the allied sovereigns or their ministers, towards which all their consultations tended, and with the signature of which their assembly is finally broken up, and its illustrious members dispersed. These documents are interesting in point of form, as they exhibit the completion of the work which has long attracted so much attention; but otherwise their contents are modestly expressed. With the partial good, which is likely to flow from Aix-la-Chapelle, there is certainly as little general evil united, as ever did result, or even can result, from the meetings of persons who possess, we may say conjointly, millions of men at their command. Of the four documents published by congress, the first is an acknowledgment of the four allied powers, of the tranquility state of France, of her fulfilment of all her existing engagements, of the adequacy of the pledges which she offers for their completion, and a consequent acknowledgment of the propriety of withdrawing the army of occupation. The king of France is then invited to make one of the congress. This invitation is in the second document accepted, in his sovereign's name by his minister the Duke of Richelieu, whose signature, as of course, affixed to the two ensuing acts, which have relation to the general interest of Europe. The sovereigns in the protocol and declaration, both dated Nov. 15, hint at the probability of future conferences for the good of Europe, but declare in all their dealings with each other, and in their decisions on the appeals of those powers which take no part in the quadruple alliance, they will be governed only by the laws of nations.

Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns.

"Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory, and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the ministers and plenipotentiaries of their majesties the emperor of Austria, the king of France the king of G. Britain, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of all the Russias, having received orders from their sovereigns, to make known to all the courts of Europe, the results of their meetings at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view to publish the following declaration:

The convention of the 9th of Oct. which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the treaty of peace of Nov. 20, 1815, is considered by the sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to ensure its solidity. The intimate union established among the monarchs, who are joint parties in this system, by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquility. The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated. The sovereigns, in forming this august union, have regarded its fundamental basis, their invariable resolution never to depart either among themselves, or in their relations with other states, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each government, and the stability of the general association. Faithful to these principles, the sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at

which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss common their own interests or whether they shall take cognizance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils and reign in their diplomatic communications shall preside also at these meetings; and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end. It is with such sentiments that the sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it pre-emptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth all their efforts to the protection of the arts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their states, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

"Aux la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818
Signed,

Metternich,
Richelieu,
Castlereagh,
Wellington,
Hardenberg,
Bernstorff,
Nesselrode,
Capo d'Istria."

Nov. 23.

The ship *Eliza*, which arrived at L. from Alexandria, on the 4th instant, brought the official news of the taking of D. Rick, the capital of the Wahabites, by the troops of the viceroy of Egypt, commanded by his son Ibrahim Pasha. This news was confirmed in a dispatch addressed to Osmo. Aga, one of the viceroy's generals, residing at Florence.

Cologne, Nov. 15.

Two important affairs have just been definitively settled. The one relative to the differences between Sweden and Denmark; the other the dispute between Prussia and the L. W. Countries, on the subject of customs. Sweden will be bound to take upon itself all the debts which have been contracted by Denmark on behalf of Norway; the interest arrears of these debts will be added to the capital. All affairs strictly German, are finally referred to the commission of Frankfurt.

Harwich, Nov. 27.

Arr. the *Beaufoy* Packet, with a mail, &c. from Holland; she brings intelligence that the Emperor Alexander had been attempted to be assassinated near Frankfurt.

English Seamen's Bible Society.

The Merchant's Seamen's Bible Society, established in Jan. last, are full of activity. The Society have for several months boarded the outward bound merchant ships, when clearing from Gravesend. Inquiries are made by an intelligent agent of the Society, into the supply which the several ships already have of the Holy Scriptures; and when needful he invites the crew to purchase at a very reduced rate; or, if this through their poverty cannot be accomplished, he presents from the Society. Bibles and Testaments for the use of the crews during the voyage; an exact record is kept of such supplies, and many opportunities have already occurred on the return of ships to port, to enable inquiry into the result of this attention to the moral and religious interest of our long neglected fellow-men and fellow subjects; the results have generally been encouraging. Already upwards of 1200 vessels have been supplied, these were navigated by more than 16,000 seamen, of whom more than 13,000 were able to read. 1300 Bibles, and 2,785 Testaments were gratuitously bestowed for the ships' use; and 275 Bibles, with 126 Testaments, were purchased by individuals of the crews. These it is hoped, will supersede the worse than idle trash usually the mental poison of the seamen in his hours of rest from labour; and while as Christians we are confident in the truth of the Holy assertion, that the word of God shall not return to him void, but shall prosper; and while a blessing is pronounced upon those who read it, we feel assured that exertions like these will not fail of success.

THE REPORT

Made to Congress by the Committee on the subject of the Bank of the United States, concludes with stating the following instances in which the charter of that institution has been violated:

1. In purchasing two millions of public debt, in order to substitute them for two other millions of similar debt, which it had contrived to sell, or had sold in Europe, and which the secretary of the treasury claimed the right of redeeming. The facts on this subject, and the views of the transaction entertained by the committee have been already given.

2. In not requiring the fulfilment of the engagement made by the stockholders on subscribing, to pay the 2d and 3d instalments on the stock, in coin and funded debt. The facts on this point are fully before the house, and they establish beyond all doubt, 1st. that the directors of the bank agreed to receive and did receive what they deemed an equivalent for coin, in checks upon, and the notes of the bank and other banks supposed to pay specie. This substitution of any equivalent whatever, for the specific things required by the charter, was in itself a departure from its provisions; but, 2d, the notes and checks thus received were not, in all cases, equivalent to coin, because there was not specie to meet them in the bank; 3d that notes of individuals were discounted and taken in lieu of the coin part of the 2d instalment, by virtue of a resolution for that purpose, passed before that instalment became due; 4th, that the notes of individuals were taken in many instances and to large amounts in lieu of the whole of the 2d and 3d instalments, which notes are yet unpaid.

3. In paying dividends to stockholders who had not completed their instalments, the provisions of the charter in that respect were violated.

4. By the judges of the first and second election allowing many persons to give more than 30 votes each, under the pretence of their being attorneys for persons whose names shares then stood, when those judges, the directors and officers of the bank, perfectly well knew that those shares really belonged to the persons offering to vote upon them as attorneys. The facts in respect to this violation are in possession of the house, and establish it beyond the reach of doubt.

The committee are of opinion, that no other instance of a violation of the charter has been established. In closing this report of a most laborious investigation, the committee observe, that whatever difference of opinion can exist among them as to the results and inferences to be drawn from the facts stated, they unanimously concur in giving, to the preceding statements of facts and abstracts of documents, their sanction.

They have not recommended the adoption of any measures to correct the many evils and mischiefs they have depicted, excepting that of the bill before mentioned, because, by the provisions of the charter, the secretary of the treasury has full power to apply a prompt and adequate remedy, whenever the situation of the bank shall require it. And if, after the stockholders have become acquainted with the mismanagement of the institution, they shall adopt no means to prevent its continuance, or the directors themselves shall persist in a course of conduct requiring correction, the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the salutary power lodged in the treasury department will be exerted, as occasion may require, and with reference to the best interest of the U. S. States.

It is due to the officers of the Bank of Philadelphia to state, that every facility in their power was rendered in explaining the books, and assisting the researches of the committee.

The National Intelligencer in noticing this report, says,

"Of this report we shall at present only say, that it carries with it internal evidence of uncommon industry and ample ability on the part of the committee. It appears, we were mistaken in supposing it unlikely that any legislative act would grow out of it. There is so much likelihood of it, we now find that a bill is reported, embracing the views of the committee as to what is proper to be done; which was twice read."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 18.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The order of the day, on the report of the committee on military affairs respecting the Seminole war, being announced—

The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, to whom that report was committed, Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

There was some conversation previously about postponing the subject for a day or two; but the house by a majority of ten or fifteen votes, resolved to take it up.

The report of the military committee was read through, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States, disapproves the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, took the floor in support of the report—and, having spoken some time in support of the resolution immediately before the house, he was proceeding to the other questions arising out of the Seminole war, when—

It was decided by the chair that the discussion must be confined to the question immediately before the house.

After a good deal of conversation on the question of the order of proceeding in this case, in which Messrs. Smyth, Cobb, Clay, Poinsett, Tallmadge and Rhea, took part, and in which a general disposition was manifested that the whole subject should be discussed, and the difference of opinion was only as to the modes of getting at it, to obviate all difficulty on this subject.

Mr. Cobb moved to amend the resolution before the committee, by inserting after the word "Resolved," the following matter:

"That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this house, prohibiting in time of peace, or in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive, taken by the army of the U. S. without the approbation of such execution by the president."

Resolved, That this house disapproves of the seizure of the posts of St. Mark's and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barrancas, contrary to orders, and in violation of the constitution.

Resolved, That the same committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the United States or any corps thereof, into any foreign territory without the previous authorization of congress, except it be in the case of the pursuit of a defeated enemy of the U. S. taking refuge within such foreign territory.

Having submitted this motion, Mr. C. proceeded to speak in support of those branches of his position, which he had not already touched upon. Mr. C. spoke about two hours.

He was followed, on the opposite side, by Mr. Holmes, of Mass. who had only concluded one branch of this subject; when, having given way at the request of a member,

The committee agreed to rise, and leave being given to sit again, the amendment moved in committee was ordered to be printed,

And the house adjourned.

January 19.

BANK U. STATES.

Mr. Trimble offered for consideration, the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the attorney-general of the U. States, in conjunction with the district attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a scire facias to be issued, according to the 23d section of the act, "To incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," calling on the corporation created by the said act, to show cause wherefore the charter thereby granted, should not be declared forfeited; and that it shall be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon; for the expense of which congress will hereafter provide.

Mr. Taylor thought, that any distinct proposition as to the course most proper to be adopted toward the Bank, had better be deferred until the report of the committee on the subject should be taken up in

committee of the whole, as then the subject would be fully under consideration, and could be acted on to more advantage.

The question was then taken, will the house now proceed to consider the said resolution? And it was decided in the negative, 71 to 38.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on this subject.

Mr. Holmes resumed the thread of the speech which he yesterday commenced in support of the proceedings of Gen. Jackson; and in concluding which, he now occupied about an hour and a half.

Mr. T. M. Nelson spoke a short time in support of the report of the military committee; and the principles therein laid down.

Mr. Johnson of Va. followed in reply to Mr. Holmes, and in opposition to the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Harrison entered into some explanations touching the proceedings of Gen. Wayne in the war of 1792, against the North Western Indians, which had been referred to in debate.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. Clay, who intimated his wish to express his views of the subject, rose and reported progress; and the House adjourned.

January 20.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

Mr. Trimble, stated to the house, that as his object in yesterday moving the resolution respecting a scire facias against the bank, had been to give notice of what he thought should be done when that subject came up for consideration, and as that object was effected by having made the motion, he should not at present move for its consideration.

Mr. Claiborne then said, as notice had been given of one motion respecting the bank, he now gives notice, that when the house should enter on the consideration of the report of the bank committee, he should offer a proposition to repeal the charter of the bank in toto.

Mr. Bassett moved a resolution, authorizing the speaker to admit on the floor of the house, such persons as he might think proper, during the present debate.

This motion was intended for the accommodation of those of the softer sex, who have graced the house by their presence, in great numbers for these three days past.

After a short conversation, in course of which some amusement was caused by a motion being made to strike out persons and insert ladies, which was opposed on the ground that the ladies would not be at all offended if gentlemen were also admitted.

The motion was laid on the table, on the suggestion of Mr. Hopper, on that it would be undignified to make a rule applicable to one debate, which was not to all debates, and on the ground, that if passed, some ladies would still be necessarily excluded by the want of room on the floor.

The engrossed bill to extend the time for the location of military land warrants, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the report of the committee on military affairs on the Seminole war, with the amendments disapproving of the conduct of that war.

Mr. Clay delivered a speech in support of these resolutions, which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, took the floor on the other side, and had spoken about an hour, when, having given way for a motion for that purpose,

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

A certificate of pension was issued at the war department yesterday, in favour of Henry Francisco, of Whitehall, New-York, aged one hundred and thirty years. W. H. Parker, esq. a gentleman of that place, in whose statement full confidence can be placed, says, that "Francisco has uniformly stated, for forty years past, that he was a soldier at the coronation of Queen Anne; and it is generally believed here that he is at least 130 years of age; he is still able to walk, and retains his mental faculties."

Natl. Intel.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The U. S. sloop of war *Peacock*, Capt. Rodgers, anchored in the bay of Granby Island on Sunday evening the 17th inst. The *Peacock* sailed from Syracuse on the 11th, and Gibraltar on the 28th. She left the remainder of the squadron at Syracuse, from whence also the *Sparks* sailed same day. Tripoli, with Mr. Jones, American consul to that regency. The *Peacock* sailed on the 11th, and the United States sloop, *Grampus*, to sail for home as soon as the *Peacock* arrived to relieve her.

An affair of honour took place at Syracuse a few days before the *Peacock* sailed, in which midshipman of the U. S. navy was killed.

The number of deaths in Tripoli, from the 17th to the 30th Nov. was 256, about eighteen of which were of Europeans.

To midshipman Cunningham, the *Peacock*, the editors of the *New York Herald* are indebted for General Taylor's to the 5th and prices current to the 8th December.

FROM LISBON.

Capt. Hamilton, of the ship *Fox*, arrived at New-York, a few days from Lisbon, gives a very favourable account of the market at that place. He states, that the port was entirely glutted with all kinds of grain, and that the *Grampus* ships were taking on board the cargoes which they had landed.

Natchez, Nov. 27.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

The suit of Gen. Adair, against Gen. Wilkinson, for false imprisonment, in the superior court now sitting in this city, came on trial the day before yesterday. The examination of the testimony lasted one day, and the argument of counsel took up the next. The jury retired last night to determine on the verdict that should be rendered, and on a morning found for Gen. Adair damages of 2500 dollars.

It will be recollected that during the period of what is termed the Burr conspiracy, Gen. Adair arrived at N. Orleans, was immediately arrested by the order of Gen. Wilkinson, the then commander of our armies, and shipped to a city in the Atlantic states. After Gen. Adair had asked of Gen. Wilkinson honorable satisfaction for this conduct, he had been released, Gen. A. then appealed to the laws, and the above has been the result of their decision.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

The person charged with the horrible murder of *Mary Ashford*, and who when arraigned for trial pleaded the law of battle, we are informed now resides in this city.

From the London Courier, of Nov. 19.

We are enabled to lay before our readers to day the following additional particulars relative to that most interesting topic, the recent attempt to discover a northwest passage. The account of the newly found people, in those dreary regions, is extremely curious:

"The *Jane*, cap. Young, of Manchester, sailed in co. with the *Isabella* and *Alexander*, from Lerwick, and learnt from Capt. Ross the following interesting particulars:—After the last accounts from the expedition up to the 25th July, when they had reached lat. 75, 21, and lon. 60. The weather cleared, and the vision of the compass increased in rapidity, that it became difficult to feel out exactly how the ship was steering. The sea, with the exception of some ice-bergs, being completely clear of other ice, they reached lat. 76 1-2 when they were unexpectedly opposed in their northern progress by terra firma. Here they met with a new race of Esquimaux, who by their astonishment appeared never to have seen a ship before. At first they were much afraid to fly away, thinking they were huge birds of prey that had descended from the moon to destroy them. A few of the natives, however were noticed on board, when they expressed their awe and wonder by hugging the mast, and other extravagant manifestations of impatience as to superior beings; at other times attentively surveying the ships, they laughed immoderately. They were entirely unintelligible to the Esquimaux whom Capt. Ross took with him, although they seem to be of the same origin, the physiognomy being similar, but of rather darker complexion—in their general appearance, language, and manner.

approaching nearer to the continent, or to an extremely high mountain, and some dogs, and some men in this way, they were in possession of which it is conjectured have formed from the natural state, and which, at some future time, will be the object of commercial operations. The weapons of the smaller people were the horns of reindeer, then, at this immense distance, has been supplied with Polar bear grease of human blood, and the poles, or penitents, for the Pacific Ocean, through this passage, is forever at the hands of Alexander, who, having a whole bay, having a whole bay, and returned to shore—thus proving that vast and unexplored Cape Farewell, Valaingham of Davis, the continent of all the traditions and down among the snows, that there is now river to the north, communicate to us, is perhaps for our navigators, in round this dreary but us whales; and doubt be taken of discovery by the nation."

MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Mon.

COLONIZATION.

A meeting of the committee, are said to be on the report relating to the colonization of the freedmen in the United States, place on Thursday at 4 o'clock. P. M. of the House of Representatives.

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Annapolis, Mon.

COLONIZATION.

TERRA. approaching nearer to the natives of Kamuchah, or the north-eastern extremity of Asia. Their mode of travelling is on sledges, drawn by dogs, and some of them were seen in this way, going northward. They were in possession of various articles of iron, which it is conjectured, they must have formed from the iron in its natural state, and which may perhaps, at some future period, become an object of commerce with the natives of these hitherto unknown regions. The weapons they used for killing the smaller species of whales were the horns of the sea-unicorn. Here, then, at the termination of this immense bay, which, all now has been supposed to communicate with Polar Basin, an entire source of human beings has been discovered, and the idea of reaching the Pole, or penetrating into the North Pacific Ocean, by Behring's straits, through this supposed passage, is forever at rest. The Isabella and Alexander traversed the whole bay, having sailed by the eastern shore, and returned by the western shore—thus proving that the whole of that vast and unknown country, from Cape Farewell to the Cape Valanghnam of Davis, is attached to the continent of America. After all the traditional story handed down among the southern Esquimaux, that there is a rapid and narrow river to the northward, which may communicate with the Polar basin, is perhaps founded on reality. Our navigators, in their progress around this dreary bay, saw numerous whales; and due advantage will no doubt be taken of this valuable discovery by the fishers next season.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Monday, Jan. 25.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society Auxiliary to the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour in the United States, will take place on Thursday the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the Room of the House of Delegates.

The votes in the military committee, are said to have stood thus on the report relative to the Seminole war:

Majority.	Minority.
Mr. T. A. Nelson.	Mr. Johnson, Ky.
Gen. Reed, Md.	Major Peter, Md.
Mr. Huntington.	Mr. Gage, Mass.
Mr. Stewart, N. C.	

For the Maryland Gazette.

I have observed in the public prints that the bill to alter and change that part of the constitution relative to the election of the governor and council has passed the house of delegates. The firm conviction that this bill would meet with its death in the very room in which it was first ushered into light, prevented my noticing it before, and exposing, as well as the plain ideas and simple language of an uncouth countryman could, the inutility and injustice of such a measure. It would be useless, because, under the constitution as it now stands, the people have enjoyed, and still continue to enjoy, all the rights and privileges of freemen, and have lived happy and prosperous. It would be unjust, because it would be throwing the whole government of the state into the hands of Baltimore, which, with her population of fifty thousand, could nominate and elect from among her own citizens, at any time she pleased, any person she chose, as governor; and no matter how grievous the influence she would thus acquire, might become to the rest of the state, it would be a thing impossible for the counties, situated so far apart as many of them are, to make any thing like an united and systematic effort to subvert it; although, these counties collectively, contain a population of 183,117 souls, exceeding that of Baltimore, 135,117. Would it be considered just in this land of liberty, where the will of the majority has ever ruled, and been held sacred, that one hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and seventeen people, among whom there are very few who are not native born citizens, should be placed under the domination of only fifty thousand persons—very little more than one-third of their number—and many of whom too are foreigners, who entertain strong prejudices in favour of the governments under which they were born, and whose main object in taking up a residence in this country was to accumulate wealth, which the disturbed state of Europe for many years past rendered

it impossible for them to do so? Is it a principle of republicanism, that a few, because they happen to be collected within a small compass, should govern many, long and have lived a totally ignorant of all the present times and even now, feel satisfied, though this principle was supported on the floor of the house of delegates by the men who voted for the bill thus placing the state in the power of Baltimore, that among them not so many as three can be found, who possess the audacity to tell the people of the counties, that they, though three times as numerous as the people of Baltimore, ought tamely to submit to be ruled by her? But as a kind of mask to this business, a bill has been introduced into the house by the same man, for changing the mode of electing the senate. It permits each county to choose one senator. This bill, it is pretended by them, furnishes a sufficient safeguard to the counties against the danger from Baltimore influence, which they admit would exist, if their bill concerning the governor should pass the upper house. Now, how this senate bill would answer this purpose, it is likely, it would be as difficult for its authors and friends to show, as it is for me to discover. On the contrary it appears most probable, that this very bill would, instead of serving as a check upon, tend to promote the influence so much dreaded, Baltimore it is well known, has her friends in many of the counties; this cannot be denied, and the votes of the majority in the present house of delegates may be relied to as evidence of the truth of it. It is not unreasonable to suppose if this bill passes, that many of the "cunning ones" who now hold seats as delegates, would as speedily as practicable, offer themselves as candidates for seats in the senate; and after doing so, what would there be to prevent their election? No impediment presents itself to my view, and none surely can exist to their being chosen to the senate, so long as they can be chosen to the house of delegates. Would a senate composed of such men, men who have already given unquestionable proof, not only of their willingness, but even their anxiety, to extend and enlarge the power of Baltimore to an alarming degree, be a guard to the counties and curb to her influence? Would any man gifted with common sense argue that it would? If it did, it would do more than its members' past actions would justify the people in expecting of them. But such would not be the case; every new session no doubt, would augment the consequence of Baltimore, and bring forth new humiliations to the counties.

The present senate will have an important and solemn duty to perform when those bills are laid before them. The eyes of the yeomanry of the state are upon them—to them we look for preservation from the chains, which those who are striving to devote us to the bondage of the "imperial city" have partly prepared for us—to them we look for a bold rejection of measures, calculated to benefit a few, at the expense of many, and diametrically opposite to genuine republicanism. That wisdom and justice may be their guides, is the sincere wish of

Joe Ploughshare.

Talbot county.

Bayside, Jan. 23, 1819.

I have noticed the white population only, both of the state and Baltimore.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Monday, Jan. 18.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of the governor and council.

On motion of Mr. Kell, the question was put, That the house reconsider the amendment proposed by him to the said bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the said amendment be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Kell the following was inserted in lieu thereof: "except the appointment of chancery and judges of the courts of common law, who shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate."

On motion by Mr. Forrest, That the words "attorney general and district attorneys," be inserted in said amendment after the word "judges."

A division of the question was called for and put on the insertion of the words "attorney general and district attorneys." Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put on the insertion of the words "district attorneys." Determined in the negative.

After some time spent in discussing the bill the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

From the Medical Society of Baltimore, and the Jackson Beneficial Society of Baltimore, for acts of incorporation. From the Union Board of Delegates from the Male Sunday School of Baltimore, that the commissioners of the Free School Fund for Baltimore county, may be directed to pay to them a part of said fund. From Sarah Moore, and others, for the sale of the real estate of Nicholas R. Moore. From the General Dispensary, of the city of Baltimore, that the fines arising from the sale of spirituous liquors in said city, without license, may be appropriated to the benefit of said institution. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, for a public road from Smithsburg through Cave-town. From Jesse Hess, administrator of Elizabeth Smith, to be authorized to exchange or sell a part of her real estate.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of the governor and council, and after some time spent in discussing the same, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays appeared as follow:

Affirmative. Negative.

Mr. Speaker, Mess Blackstone.

Pryor, Heard.

Marriott, Plater.

Estep, H. Tilghman.

T. H. Dorsey, Knight.

C. Stewart, Dare.

Beckett, C. Dorsey.

Kent, Jennifer.

Dairyple, Bawner.

Showers, Garner.

Snowden, Goldsborough.

E. S. Thomas, T. Frazier.

Orrick, W. H. Tilghman.

W. Hayward, Long.

Eccleston, Murray.

S. Frazier, King.

Lake, Dashiell.

Wroth, Lecompte.

Mackey, Semmes.

Moffitt, Digges.

Patten, Somerville.

 Claude, Claggett. | Wilson, Williams. || Stephen, Wilson. | Washington, Gaither. |
Harris, Lincoln.	Forrest, Tomlinson.
W. R. Stewart, Shaw.	Shaw, S. Thomas.
Quinton, Tidball—32.	
Cockey, Norris.	
Worthington, Steele.	
Smith, Henderson.	
Hawkins, Saulsbury.	
Maulsby, Willis.	
Norris, Whitely.	
Steele, Kell.	
Henderson, Breckenridge.	
Saulsbury, Yates.	
Willis, Kell.	
Whitely, Kennedy.	
Kell, Schnebly—43.	

From the Medical Society of Baltimore, and the Jackson Beneficial Society of Baltimore, for acts of incorporation. From the Union Board of Delegates from the Male Sunday School of Baltimore, that the commissioners of the Free School Fund for Baltimore county, may be directed to pay to them a part of said fund. From Sarah Moore, and others, for the sale of the real estate of Nicholas R. Moore. From the General Dispensary, of the city of Baltimore, that the fines arising from the sale of spirituous liquors in said city, without license, may be appropriated to the benefit of said institution. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, for a public road from Smithsburg through Cave-town. From Jesse Hess, administrator of Elizabeth Smith, to be authorized to exchange or sell a part of her real estate.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of the governor and council, and after some time spent in discussing the same, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays appeared as follow:

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Wilson, Williams.

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Harris, Lincoln.

W. R. Stewart, Shaw.

Quinton, Tidball—32.

Cockey, Norris.

Worthington, Steele.

Smith, Henderson.

Hawkins, Saulsbury.

Maulsby, Willis.

Norris, Whitely.

Steele, Kell.

Henderson, Breckenridge.

Saulsbury, Yates.

Willis, Kell.

Whitely, Kennedy.

Kell, Schnebly—43.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

PETITIONS.

From Eleanor Nicholls, of Montgomery, for a support. From the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, counter to the petition of certain persons for a better regulation of the inspection of flour in said city. From sundry members of the Rockville Roman Catholic Church, for a renewal of their charter. From the Baptist Society in the city of Baltimore, to be authorized to hold property to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. From Ann Askey, of Baltimore, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Dorchester, for a bridge over the North West branch of Nanticoke.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill extending to the sect of people professing the Jewish religion, the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by Christians.

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, the following order was read:

Whereas the bill, entitled, An act to extend to the sect of people professing the Jewish religion, the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by Christians, is intended to abolish a principle in the constitution of this state, incorporated in its first adoption, and whereas it is consistent with the respect due to the opinions of the people there-

of that they should be advised of all propositions to modify or abolish any part of that instrument, so that their opinions and wishes may be learned by those to whom the power of legislation is delegated, before they shall be called to act thereon, therefore, Ordered, That the said bill be referred to the consideration of the next General Assembly, and that the printer to the state be directed to publish the same with the votes and proceedings of the present General Assembly—and the question was put that the house assent to the same—determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Wilson, the question was put that the further consideration of the said bill be referred to the next General Assembly—determined in the negative.

The said bill was read through once, and some time spent in discussing the same, when the further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

We were unable to procure the proceedings of Thursday.

Friday, Jan. 22.

PETITIONS.

From Ann Scott, of Baltimore, for a divorce. From James Purdy, of Talbot, to be permitted to receive compensation for letting blood. From sundry inhabitants of Eastern Point, counter to that praying that swine may not be permitted to run at large. From John L. Phillips, of Dorchester, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Caroline, for a road to intersect the main road leading from William Hardcastle's to Keen's cross roads. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, that the managers of Coke's new-town school and meeting house lottery may be exempt from tax. From Eli Dorsey, of Frederick, a revolutionary officer from Arthur Rich, of Dorchester, that the state's right to the real property of Louis Insley, may be relinquished. From the trustees of the Academy of Dorchester county, at New-Market, for a donation.

Mr. Lecompte reported a bill to regulate sales by auction.

Mr. Williams reported a bill to alter and change the place of holding the elections in the third election district of Worcester county—twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the Jews.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, the question was put to reconsider the first clause—Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays appeared as follow:

Affirmative.

Mr. Speaker, Pryor, Dairyple,

E. S. Thomas, Long, King, Wroth,

Mackey, Claude, Stephen, Harrison,

W. R. Stewart, Worthington, Hawkins,

Maulsby, Norris, Steele, Henderson,

Saulsbury, Willis, Whitely, Kell,

Breckenridge, Yates, Kell,

Kennedy, Schnebly—24.

Negative.

Blackstone, Heard, Greenwell,

Plater, H. Tilghman, Wright,

Hynson, Marriott, Estep, T. H. Dorsey,

C. Stewart, Beckett, Kent, C. Dorsey,

Jennifer Bawner, Garner, Showers,

Snowden, Orrick, Goldsborough, T. Frazier,

W. Hayward, Murray, Dashiell, Eccleston,

Lecompte, S. Frazier, Moffitt, Patten,

Semmes, Digges, Somerville, Claggett,

Quinton, Wilson, Williams, Cockey,

Saulsbury, Willis, Whitely, Schnebly,

Washington, Gaither, Lincoln, Forrest,

Tomlinson, Shaw, S. Thomas, Tidball—50.

Determined in the negative.

Thomas S. Bond, esq. was elected, by joint ballot of both houses, register of wills for Harford county.

Mr. Stephen reported favourably on the petition of the heirs of Gen. John Davidson. Read.

Mr. Whitby reported favourably on the memorial of George Reed and Seth Godwin. Read.

Mr. Shaw reported a bill to authorize the North Branch Toll bridge Company of Virginia, to build a bridge over the north branch of Potomac.

Mr. Eccleston a bill for building a bridge over the north-west branch of Nanticoke river.

Mr. Claude an additional supplement to the act to establish and incorporate a medical and chiropractic faculty of society in the state of Maryland.

Mr. Worthington an additional supplement to the act to regulate lotteries.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 18.

The additional supplement to the act for founding an academy in Hagerstown. The bill to increase the pay of the judges of the orphan's courts in the counties of Baltimore, Dorchester and Washington. The supplement to the act for building a bridge over Choptank river at or near Denton ferry. The bill to confirm and make valid a deed from Charles G. Dorsey to William Shipley, jun. were severally read the third time and passed.

The bill authorizing David Schnebly to complete his collection, and authorizing the levy court to pay him for certain services performed during his sheriffship, was read the third time and will not pass.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The further supplement to the act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford counties. The bill to enable Peter G. Hill, sen. of Somerset county to purchase and hold real property within the state. The bill to repeal so much of the act to provide for the education of poor children in Kent Talbot Cecil Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, passed at Dec. session 1816, as relates to Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties—were severally read the third time and passed.

Richard W. West, esq. of Prince George's, was elected a member of the senate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edward H. Caverly, esq.

A great disturbance took place in the Tower, London, on Sunday afternoon, in consequence of the appearance of one of those nuisances called "Dandies," among the company who assembled on the promenade to hear the military band. The Dandy was pushed from side to side, and at last was so roughly handled, that he was obliged to seek protection from the soldiers. The same person appeared on the public walk in the tower, on Sunday week, when the people threatened to pull off his stays, &c. His reappearance on Sunday increased their disgust and indignation. He was received with blows from both sexes, and would have been driven from the walk, had he not sought shelter in the guard-room. Several hundred persons were present! London paper.

VOCAL CONCERT.

Mr. Brennan,

From the London and Dublin Concerts, aided by the talents of Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Edward Brennan of New-York, begs leave to announce his Vocal Concert for this Evening,

Monday, January 25th, 1819,

At the Assembly Room.

PART I.

Trio, Mozart.

Song—Young Henry, Braham.

Song—Flow thou Regal, Mr. Edward Brennan, Shield.

Solo, Violin—Lewie Gordon, with variations, Mr. Hewitt, Hewitt.

Duet—All's Well, Messrs. Brennan, Braham.

Song—Whilst the Lads of the Village, from the opera of the Quaker, Mr. Brennan.

Song—the Robbers, Mr. Edward Brennan, Shield.

Song—Love's Young Dream, Mr. Brennan, Irish Air.

PART II.

Trio, Hewitt.

Song—The Star Spangled Banner, Mr. Brennan, the music composed by Mr. Hewitt.

Song—Evelyn's Bower, Mr. Brennan, Irish Air.

Air, with variations, Violin, Mr. Hewitt, Hewitt.

Serenade—Lilla con e down to me, Mr. Brennan, Stevenson.

Duet—Tell me where is fancy bred, Messrs. Brennan, Stevenson.

Song—Ally Croker, Mr. Brennan, Irish Air.

Glee—Glorious Apollo, Messrs. Brennan and Hewitt.

TICKETS. One Dollar each, to be had at Messrs. Brewer's and Williamson's Hotels, and at Messrs. Chandler and Green's Printing Offices, also, at the door.

Performance to commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

WANTED,

A Youth about 16 years of age, to attend in a Dry Good Store, one from the country would be preferred. Satisfactory recommendations will be required. Apply to

RICHARD RUGELY.

Jan 25 4w.

DWELLING-HOUSE

FOR SALE.

Wishing to improve my lot at Severn Ferry for a residence I offer my present dwelling for sale.

FR. HOLLINGSWORTH.

In my absence apply to Wm. Brew.

Annapolis.

Jan. 25. 4w.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 19th January instant, at M'Laughlin's Tavern, at Ellicott's Mills, on the Frederick turnpike road, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, The whole of the Turnpike Road, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, together with all and every the Toll Houses, Gates, &c. attached to said road, being seized and taken as the property of the President, Managers & Company, of the Columbia Turnpike Road, to satisfy a debt due Jeremiah Cross.
R. WELCH, of Ben. late shiff.
A. A. County.
Jan. 7.

Take Notice.
All work done in my Blacksmith's shop is to be settled for with me alone, except accounts that may arise for work done for travellers
R. J. JONES
Jan. 21.

G. & J. BARBER, & CO.
Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,
A Large and General Assortment of
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
Dry Goods,

Superfine London Cloth & Cassimeres, Second do do Mill Drab Cloths for great coats, Cords & Velvets, Blue & Drab Plains & Kerseys, Rose and Striped Bl. necks, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kenting and Linen Cambric, 4 1/2 & 7 1/2 Irish Linen, Irish Sheetings, 4 1/2 & 6 1/2 Cambric Muslins, 6 1/2 & 9 1/2 & 10 1/2 Diapers, 3 1/2 Bird Eye do Russia do Bombazetta Assorted.	White Yellow and Red Flannels, India Cottons Assorted, Ladies & Gentlemen's Gloves, Linen and Cotton Bed Tickings, Super Calicoes & Gingham, Plain and Figured Mull Muslin, Plain and Figured Lenois, Levantines & Florance, Senshaw & Lustre strings, Carpets & Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Ladies Kid & Morocco Slippers, Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's N. E. Shoes, &c.
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Groceries,
L. P. Madeira Wine, Gin Cases, with 12 bottles, Green & Java Coffee, Leaf and Lump Sugar, 1st & 2d quality Brown Sugar, Imperial Gunpowder, Hyson Young Hyson, Skin, and Congo Tea, Brandywine and English Powder, Shot Assorted.
China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Assorted.
Hardware and Cutlery Assorted.
Squirrel Guns.
They have also Hats manufactured at the first Hat Factory in Baltimore, and made in the first fashion, & should the size not suit, any gentleman may leave his measure, and it will be attended to. Also a variety of Coarse Hats.
LIKEWISE,
Coarse, Ground Allum, and Fine Liverpool Salt. Oats and Corn.
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Oils & Paints.
With a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All which they are determined to sell Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. They respectfully solicit a call from those who are inclined to purchase bargains.
THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
Apples in Barrels.
Annapolis, Dec. 8.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER, TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.
It is with unforgotten reluctance that the author here begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
With regard to the political character of this publication, he avows any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast: That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star spangled banner glittering over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the scurvy meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.
PAUL ALLEN, Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.
THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage it easily offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a new paper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and the cantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.
It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news matter of the daily paper.
Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers, at a distance without delay.
Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to.
Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1818.

Anne Arundel County,
September Term, 1818.
On application to the honorable Richard Ridgely, Esquire, one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Samuel Litchfield, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Litchfield having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Litchfield had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Litchfield then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have why he the said Samuel Litchfield should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.
Test, WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
Jan. 15.

WANTED,
A FARM, within four to ten miles of Annapolis, consisting of three or four hundred acres of Land, for which Lots in Baltimore, well situated, will be given in exchange. These lots are in a favourable position for being leased, they adjoin a paved street, and bind on two streets, one of which is a main avenue to the city; the property is at present under a lease for 4 years at four hundred dollars a year, and after it expires Lots may be leased on very advantageous terms, and to a considerable amount. Apply at this office Dec 10, 1818.

York River and Cove OYSTERS.
Joseph Daley,
Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an
Oyster House
Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church-street, which he intends carrying on in the neatest style, with clean Cooks and active Servants.
Private Parties
Can be accommodated with Rooms.
He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of
Philadelphia Porter
In bottles, and on draught; and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.
Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

New & Cheap GOODS.
N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR,
Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and approaching season.
AMONG WHICH ARE
Best Superfine French and English black and blue cloths, Saxon do. black and blue, Brown, mixed, and other colours, Double milled Drab, Second do. Black Cassimere, Grey mixed do. Light do. Fashionable Cords, White and coloured Marseilles, Flannels, &c. &c.
And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.
Any of the above Goods will be made up to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.
Annapolis, Sept. 24.

Land for Sale.
I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaiter and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land
GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 9

LANDS FOR SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,
HENRY H. HARWOOD, RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 2.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

NATIONAL REGISTER
Is a paper which is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but very legible type. It makes two volumes in the year, and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic, the proceedings of Congress, & authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works; and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, & transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Lawrence, Wilson, & Co.
Printers of newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register, by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

EDUCATION.
The subscriber having been liberally encouraged by the late Mr. Thomas Sellman, is induced to continue his school the ensuing year, at Portland Manor. The course of instruction will include Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, & English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps & Globes, the Mathematics, comprising Geometry plain and spherical, Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation, Ancient & Modern History, with other incidental studies. Board can be obtained at Mr. Wm. Weems's, or at Mrs. Compton's, by whom every attention may be expected that can tend to facilitate the student's literary acquirements.
School will open on Monday 31st January, 1819, & close the 20th December following. The price of tuition will be \$20 per annum, Board \$100. Letters addressed to the subscriber, near Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel county, Md. will receive the proper attention.
JOHN F. WILSON
Dec. 17, 1818.

We, the subscribers are personally acquainted with John F. Wilson, and certify, that his conduct, as far as has come to our knowledge, both as a Gentleman and a Teacher, has been uniformly correct. We have been present at the examination of his pupils and can say with pleasure, that their performance equalled our most sanguine expectations.
W. Weems, of John, John Iglehart, Thomas Tongue, Jr., Wm. H. Hall, Benjamin Harrison, Rinaldo Pindell, Gassaway Pindell.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice,
Mr. E. K. WILSON, HARRISON, WORTHINGTON, H. TILGHMAN, GAITHER
The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock P. M.
By order,
JNO W. PRESTON, Clk.
Dec 17.

Committee of Claims,
Messrs HAWKINS, MAULSBY, ESTEP, E. S. THOMAS, T. N. WILLIAMS, C. DORSEY, LONG
The Committee of Claims will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock, P. M.
By order,
U. WAGERS, Clk.
Dec. 17.

Public Sale.
Will be offered at public sale, on the 22d of February next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the dwelling house and lot, with the improvements thereon, in the city of Annapolis, formerly the residence of John Hall, Esq. near the Ball Room. Part of this lot, about one acre, is well set in red clover; and the garden contains a choice collection of the best kinds of fruit trees, all young and thriving. There is a well of excellent water near the kitchen door. The dwelling house and garden, near the Church, in the city of Annapolis, late y occupied by Mrs. Gwin, will be rented and possession given the 20th of February next. For terms apply to
Henry Magnagier.
Jan. 21.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Anne Arundel County
September Term, 1818.
On application to Anne Arundel County Court, by petition in writing of Larkin Hammond, of the said county, praying the benefit of the Assembly for the relief of sundry solvent debtors, and the several payments thereon, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Larkin Hammond being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Larkin Hammond had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Larkin Hammond, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Larkin Hammond then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have why he the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.
Test,
WM S GREEN, Clk.
Nov. 12.

State of Maryland,
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, January 13th, 1819.
On application by petition of James Iglehart, jun. administrator de bonis non of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills.
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of April, next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1819.
James Iglehart, Jun. adm'r.
De Bonis Non.

NOTICE
The subscribers again request all persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Ridgely, late of Anne Arundel county, to make payment. Suits will be instituted against those who do not comply with this notice before the 16th of March next.
JOHN RIDGELY, } Exrs.
DAVID RIEGELY, }
Dec 31.

Williamson's Hotel.
J. WILLIAMSON,
Having rented that large and commodious building upon the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Adams, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a Tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending at meetings of the Legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen are accommodated by boarding by the day, week, month or year. Particulars accommodated at the shortest notice, with the delicacies of the season.
Annapolis, November 1, 1818.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,
Have just made large additions to their Stock of
Seasonable Goods,
which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the
Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line,
with
Groceries
of every description.
Hardware,
Cutlery, Iron-mongery,
& China, Queen's & Common Ware
Best Seasoned Lumber,
Oats and Bran.
Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats.
A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers.
Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verdigris ground & in lump, White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.
Annapolis, Oct. 18.

MARY
[VOL. LXV]
PRINTED AND
JONAS C. HARRIS
Price—Three Dollars
His Excellency
of Hampton, Esq.
Maryland,
PROCLAMATION
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

His Excellency Charles Ridgely,
of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an indictment held on a body of a certain WILLIAM WARREN, of Baltimore county, on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that said William Warren was killed a certain OBEDE GRIFITH; and, as Obed Griffith has died from justice, it being of the greatest importance that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, to do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.,
his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council

Description of Obed Griffith.

He is about 19 years of age, small, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock knee, about 5 ft 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled. The Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette & Federal Republican, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Western Herald and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above two times a week for six weeks.

Nov. 26. 18w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert county, Orphans Court, the 8th Dec. 1818.

On application of Joseph W. Reynolds, administrator with the will annexed, of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette & Annapolis.

W. SMITH, Dep. Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby ordered to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th December, 1818.

Joseph W. Reynolds, adm'r.

Jan. 7. 6w.

Committed on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Messrs. KENNEDY,
T. N. WILLIAMS,
C. DORSEY,
HAWKINS,
MORFITT.

The Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, will meet every Tuesday and Thursday morning, during the session, at nine o'clock. Members of the house of delegates are requested to furnish abstracts of the several claims they have presented, with necessary vouchers.

By order,

WM. S. BUELL, Ck.

Dec. 24.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S

REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale at

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.

Annapolis, Dec. 10.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Certificates on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in duplicate generally, Receipt on Bond and Single Bill, common Bonds, Special do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

A CONNECTICUT LEGEND.

A Traveller, who accidentally passed through East-Haddam, made several enquiries as to the cause of the "Moodus Noises" that are peculiar to that part of the country. Many particulars were related to him of their severity and effect, and of the pains that had been taken to ascertain their origin, and prevent their recurrence. He was told that the simple and terrified inhabitants in the first settlement of the town, applied to a book learned and erudite man from England, by the name of Dr. Steele, who undertook by magic to allay their terrors; and for this purpose took the sole charge of a blacksmith's shop, in which he worked by night, and from which he excluded all admission—darkening and stopping the place, to prevent any prying curiosity from interfering with his occult operations. He however, so far explained the cause of these noises, as to say—that they were owing to a Carbuncle, which must have grown to a great size, in the bowels of the ledges; and that if it could be removed, the noises would cease until another should grow in its place. The noises ceased—the Doctor was missing, and has never since been heard of. The Carbuncle, he is supposed to have taken along with him. Thus much was authentic. A little girl, who had listened silently to the Traveller's enquiries, sung for his further edification the following Ballad:

See you upon the lonely moor,
A crazy building rise;
No hand dare venture to open its door,
No footstep treads its dangerous floor,
No eye in its secret pores.

Now why is each crevice stop'd so tight?
Say, why the bolted door?
Why glimmers at midnight the forge's light?
All day is the anvil at rest—but at night
The flames of the furnace roar.

Is it to arm the horse's bed?
That the midnight anvil rings?
Is it to mould the ploughshare's steel—
Or is it to guard the wagon's wheel,
That the smith's sledge hammer swings?

The iron is bent, and the crucible stands
With alchemy boiling up—
Its contents were mix'd by unknown hands,
And no mortal fire e'er kindled the brands
That blaz'd by that corner'd cup!

O'er Moodus river a light has glanc'd—
On Moodus' hills it shone—
On the granite rocks its rays have danc'd,
As upward the creeping lights advance'd
Till they met on the highest slope.

O that is the very wizard place,
And now is the wizard hour!
By the light that is conjur'd up—to trace
Ere a star can wink—the path and the place
And the seat, on the Earthquake's power.

—By that unearthly light I see
A figure strange, alone,
With magic circle on his knee
And deck'd with Satan's symbols, he
Seeks for the hidden stone.

Now upward goes that grey old man,
With mattock, bar, and spade,
The summit is gain'd and the toil began,
And deep by the rock where the wild lights
ran

The magic trench is made.
Long and yet louder was the groan
That sounded wide and far—
And deep and hollow was the moan
That roll'd around the bedded stone,
Where the workman plied his bar.

Then upward stream'd the brilliant light,
It stream'd o'er crag and stone:
Dim look'd the stars and the moon that
night—

But when morning came in her glory bright
The Man and the Jewel were gone!
O woe to the bark in which he flew
From Moodus' rocky shore—
Who tath the captain and woe to the crew—
That ever the breath of life they drew
When that dreadful freight they bore.

Where is that crew and vessel now?
Tell me their state who can!
The wild waves dash o'er their sinking bow,
And down to the bottomless depths they go
To sleep with a sinful man.

The Carbuncle lies in the deep—deep sea,
Beneath the dark-blue wave—
But the light shines upward so gloriously,
That the sailor looks pale and forgets his
gloom

When he crosses the wizard's grave.

From the Rochester Gazette.

"Soft, soft; you have too close."

Mine uncle Ned (God rest him) was, when living, possessed of such moralizing volubility, that the most unimportant subject used to bring forth his exordium; and he would, in the goodness of his soul, run on with a long train of "sage remarks and moralizing reflections," too valuable to be lost to the world.

Thus, returning from the barber's one morning, I remarked, (drawing my hand across my face at the same time,) he shaved me close. He did it manfully, said uncle Ned—How much superior is his action to a thousand barbarians who infect community; the former works before

your face, while the latter, in the capacity of honest dealing, operate on a quarter least expected. The idea of consanguinity, the sacred precincts of religion, the impositions of reputation, are no barriers to their unrelenting hands; and the instruments used in this warfare are as various as the operators. The lawyer shaves you with his bill; the merchant with his chatter; the doctor with his pestle; the carpenter with his hand saw; and the printer with his bryer. It is astonishing what point, what keenness, is given to these, in themselves, edgeless instruments, by dexterous use. And I have absolutely seen a man's soul shaved into ribbons with a scale-beam. A scale-beam, I echoed in astonishment. Yes, replied uncle Ned—no species of shaving bears so deep an impression of abomination as that effected by a false balance. The pick pocket is a manifold speculator in competition with this shaver; it is worse than suicide; he shaves himself of his eternal interests, and of that weight which he ought finally to bear in the balance of immutability. No longer than last Sunday I saw a man shave himself with a prayer; aye with a prayer, for while the words fell from his lips, hypocrisy was making a carnival of his heart, for the same man went home and shaved his neighbor with a half pint of —. On stop, stop, said I, but on dashed the old gentleman, recriminating upon people of almost every occupation. But it was only a way he had, the ideal vision of his fanciful brain, and not worth regarding.

From the same.

"Rang'd by the wall, the glass eyed statues stood,
—these men of of STRAW!"

When I was a boy, the whole country was agitated by the intelligence of the approach of a Wax Work. The period of its arrival in our vicinity was anticipated with the utmost impatience. Various were the speculations which preceded it, the public curiosity was "wrought to the highest pitch." It came—

"A consummation of delight,"
"Then forth the wondering neighbours ran,"

Uncle Ned took me to see it. The feelings with which I entered the room were new and peculiar. A Music Grinder, as he trundled the crank of his machine, sent forth strains enchanting to my ear, and much more copious than the living fountain, which bursts from Mount Helicon, when kicked by Pegasus. The eyes of many renowned personages were fix'd upon me, and particularly a diminutive representation of Buonaparte—the thought of whom was a formidable terror, much more his gaze, "eye to eye." I drew back in a fright. "Come along," said Uncle Ned, "they are only STRAW!" That scent, that music, that gaze, and the words of my Uncle Ned, had such an effect upon my feelings, that the impression has never been eradicated; and Uncle Ned, "though dead, yet speaketh." His words have imparted confidence to me a thousand times; they have been a kind of inverted mirror, in which I could distinguish the character and disposition of men and the true worth of things. The blanching pleasures and imposing vices of the world, it says are STRAW.

When a Pop, in all the self-gratulation which his fashionable clothes inspire, stares me with inquisitive impertinence and assurance, I hear Uncle Ned pronounce him—STRAW.

When I see a would-be great man dressed in a little brief authority, playing fantastic tricks, shining by the splendour of borrowed capital, denouncing nullity and redemption, those who delve along honestly in the humbler walks of life—only STRAW, says the voice of Uncle Ned.

When I see an affected display of religious sanctity—people carrying long faces to church—looking upon all abroad, as to say, "Thou sinner," and practising through the week ten thousand little arts and tricks and speculations to "grind" their neighbours—making themselves the observers of the conduct and business of others—indulging

free remarks on my wicks, and invidious, prejudicial to their reputations, I hear the voice of Uncle Ned—STRAW!

When in the female character—that character formed to chasten, and hallow, and soften life's sunshine, and cheer its seasons of darkness; when, instead of this, I find it a compound of prudery, affectation, fustian, deceit and caprice; a broad laugh usurping the place of the dimpling smile; in short, when I see this character in any other than the habiliments of gentleness and modesty, (its most perfect loveliness)—oh, how forcibly does the voice of my Uncle Ned strike my ear, all STRAW!

I have grown so unreasonable that when I hear more than ordinary professions of friendship, I think of STRAW; and sometimes I have almost fastened my Uncle Ned's words upon the world, "en masse." Finally—when the world points the finger of scorn, and some officious meddling critic passes sentence upon my production, I stand firm upon the immovable basis of integrity of intention, and pronounce, like my knowing progenitor—Nothing but STRAW!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the Alexandria Gazette.
From our Correspondent at Washington.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

It is an old saying, and like most old proverbial sayings, it is a truism, "that one story is good till another is told." In the instance now before us it is singularly just. Who would imagine that after the speech made by Mr. Clay, yesterday, any thing could be said of sufficient force to efface the impressions made by his eloquence in the case of Gen. Jackson, and Arbuthnot and Ambriester? Yet I can tell you that Col. Johnson, of Ky. did, this day considerably stagger the opinions created by our orator's argument, able, eloquent and logical, though it was. After expressing his pleasure at finding that in the management of the discussion, nothing of a factious kind had made its appearance, and declaring that there was no sacrifice he would not make rather than utter a word that could hurt the feelings of those dear friends, (for so he would call them) who had spoken on the other side, he said without hesitation, that Gen. Jackson had shown a greater knowledge of the law than any member who had yet spoken on the subject; and he contended that, that officer had a right to put those two men to death as lawless savages; he maintained also the right of retaliation, as a principle which had been sanctioned from the commencement of the revolution. He exhorted the house to remember that while they were indulging themselves on downy beds, in comfort and idleness, that great officer was enduring hardship, danger and privation, to secure them and their fellow-citizens from the ruthless outrages of a sanguinary foe; and he put it to them whether they would not rather see those two miscreants executed, than that the frontier should be deluged with blood, & New Orleans laid in ashes. He confessed his contempt for that squeamishness of feeling which disapproved of martial law, when we had only raw militia to meet the invincibles of Wellington. He said our statute books contained an everlasting declaration of war against the savages, and that the president would have deserted his duty to his country and to God, if he did not put down by the strong arm of power, those who could not be restrained from outrage by the precepts of our divine religion; at the same time he did not differ from gentlemen about extending humanity to those savages, when it could be safely done; and he would be as far, he hoped, as them, from spilling a single drop of Indian blood unnecessarily; but when a savage foe, set on by that worst of all things, a civilized savage, carried on death and destruction, he would repel and punish them by all the means in his power. It was a saying, that necessarily was the tyrant's plea—and it was equally true, the good man as well as bad were compelled to submit to

its mandate. For his part, he pleads that mercy and justice should go together hand in hand—not that one of them should be pushed forward to the injury of the other, as was now attempted. Gentlemen had talked of military usurpation, and quoted history to show how fearful a thing military ambition was; but had they duly considered whether there were not other things of which it behoved us to be more afraid than of the violence or ambition of a Caesar, a Cromwell, or a Bonaparte? ought we not, (he asked) to be more afraid of retaining the ingratitude of his country to Belshazzar—or the banishment of Aristides for his virtues? Let us, (said Colonel Johnson) fear to be unjust—let us fear to take from our grey headed warrior the only recompence he can now receive for his services—the gratitude of his country—and not, like Saul be afraid to hear the praises of the great captain that slew Goliath. I am, for my part, much less afraid of the Cromwells and Bonapartes of the world, than I am of that sickly feeling which produced that ingratitude to him who has more than once risked his all to serve his country. I had much rather, said he, that Ambriester had lived and become penitent, than have been put to death—but that shall not induce me, now that it is impossible, to vote for censure on a man who has risked so much for his country.

I do not pretend, for you know that it is quite out of my plan of communicating with you, to give you a report of Mr. Johnson's whole speech; so many short hints as I have been able to squeeze into a letter, which is longer than usual, I send to you—but I can go no farther, unless it be to state to you, as briefly as I can, his conclusion—"I am, sir, (said he) as little disposed to war as any man—and I trust in God that we shall never again hear the tap of a hostile drum in this country;—I wish the halcyon days of peace to remain uninterrupted till the last great consummation of all things—but, sir, if bayonets are presented to our breasts, and fighting becomes our only alternative, I will tell you that the most prompt, vigorous and unanimous measures must be taken to subdue the foe."

Saturday, Jan. 23.

The debate on the Seminole war was continued yesterday, and will again be proceeded with this day. Like every other subject, it will soon grow stale, flat and uninteresting—and I am mistaken if it has not already thrown off much of that freshness which imparts interest to discussion, and pleasure to auditors. Repetition soon becomes wearisome to hearers, and where there are not a number of speakers so highly gifted as to be able to present the same topics over and over again, in novel aspects—to clothe them, however trite, in new dresses, and exhibit them in attitudes elegant and fascinating, a debate of many days is one of the dullest affairs imaginable—or what a dandy would call one of the damndest sores in the nature of things. Even excellent sound sense, when pushed long in the mill horse round, without a little diversification from wit, becomes tedious and uninteresting. I wish some of our orators, who are so jealous of the people's purses, and the time of the house, that they object to the relaxation of adjourning over of Saturdays, though useful because salutary to the constitution and supplying intellectual vigour to the mind, would have the discretion to consider whether one day in the week would not be more prudently and profitably spent in recruiting both body and mind, than in lulling poor hearers to sleep with their very sensible kind of common place prosing, which every one present knows as well as necessary before he heard it repeated so many times in a Saturday's homily.

While silent tinklings lull the distant folds.

Yesterday, being Friday, however, all was fair and interesting enough for what there was of it. Gen. Smyth, of Virginia, made a very argumentative defence of Gen. Jackson's conduct, and was followed by Mr. Jones of Tennessee, who having served under Gen. Jackson, was naturally his earnest advocate.

and Mr. Talmadge followed Mr. Jones to the same purpose. He said that in the orders issued at the outset of the war to the original commander (Gen. Gaines), the government had been so slow and cautious in giving its orders for the active prosecution of hostilities against the savages, that the people murmured at it—and it was not till the murder of Lt. Scott, pointed out the necessity of more decisive and vigorous measures, that orders were sent to the commander in chief to adopt every measure he should deem expedient to hasten the war to a successful termination—and under that order he maintained Gen. Jackson was justified in all he did. Mr. Talmadge denied that the treaty of Fort Jackson gave rise to the war, and said that if government wanted to know what were the causes of it, they had only to count over the scalps (upwards of 300 in number) which Gen. Jackson found with the savages, some dry, and some besmeared with the blood still moist. He was proceeding in a very neat and ingenious argument, when he was interrupted by a motion for the committee to rise, which was complied with.

There are yet some able persons expected to take a share in the debate. But whether they do or not, enough will be said, and a continued discussion of at least four days more looked for.

January 23.

The speaker presented to the house a letter addressed to him signed by Elias B. Caldwell, Walter Jones and Francis S. Key, a committee of the American Colonization Society, accompanied with an account of the measures pursued by the Society, for accomplishing the great object of its institution, and of the result of their enquiries and researches, as also of documents showing the unlawful participation of the citizens of the United States in the African slave trade, which letter and documents were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Reed submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas a resolution was passed by the Congress of the U. States, on the 14th day of Oct. in the following words, to wit:

"Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late Maj. Gen. the Baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of the Baron de Kalb, Knight of the royal order of military merit, Brigadier of the armies of France, and Maj. Gen. in the service of the United States of America—having served with honour and reputation for 3 years, he gave a last and glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind, and the cause of America, in the action near Camden, in the state of South Carolina, on the 16th of Aug. 1780, when, leading on the troops of the Maryland and Delaware lines, against superior numbers, and animating by example, to deeds of valour, he was pierced with many wounds, and on the 19th following expired, on the 40th year of his age. The Congress of the U. States of America, in gratitude to his zeal, services & merit, have erected this monument."

Resolved, therefore, That the foregoing resolution be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill now to carry the same into effect.

Mr. Mercer advocated the adoption of this resolution, at some length, and with much ardour—urging in its support the valuable services of the Baron de Kalb, his gallant character, and illustrious death in defence of the liberty and independence of the United States, &c.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, in reply, said he would never give his vote for a monument or any other memorial to any subordinate, or any foreign officer, no matter how meritorious their services, so long as the remains of Washington lay neglected. He referred to the resolution now before the Senate, proposing an equestrian statue to Washington, and said, when that had been adopted, it be then, and not till then, fair, and proper to propose similar honours for other revolutionary worthies. Mr. A. moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Reed said it was true that a proposition was now before the Senate to carry into effect the resolution of the old Congress which voted an equestrian statue for Gen. Washington, but whether that

should pass or not ought not to interfere with the present motion, & the fate of that proposition would not prevent him. Mr. R. said, from calling on this house to carry into effect a law passed nearly forty years ago, and to which the faith and honour of the nation were pledged. If Congress erected no monument to Washington, it would be no fault of his; he would go as far as any gentleman in obtaining it. There was, Mr. R. said, a law of the old Congress directing a monument to Montgomery in the city of New York; it had been neglected by the nation; but the state of New York, to its lasting credit, has performed that duty itself, and in the course of last year, removed the bones of the immortal Montgomery from the spot he fell, to the land which he had so gloriously defended. Propositions had been frequently brought forward in this house, Mr. R. said, to erect a memorial of some kind to Washington, but for some reason or other they were never carried. It had been said, the page of history perpetuated the glory of Washington; but was not a monument also a history, in which every one might read not only the virtues of the man, but also, the gratitude of his country? Certainly it was.

The question to lay Mr. Reed's motion on the table was carried—ayes 76, noes 42.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then proceeded again to the consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. Terry in the chair, of the report of military committee, and the amendments offered thereto by Mr. C. bb.

Mr. Talmadge resumed the floor, and occupied about an hour and a half in concluding the speech which he commenced yesterday, against the report and amendments.

Mr. Storrs next took the floor, in support of the report, &c., and had spoken some time; when, having given way for a motion to that effect—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 28.

ERRATA.

In our paper of the 16th inst. the following errors occurred in the communication made by Jos. E. Muse, Esq. to the Agricultural Society:—

In 9th line of 3d column for "Nales" read "Hales." In 54th line of 3d column for "adopted" read "adapted." In 84th line of 3d column for "carbonaceous" read "carbonaceous." In 91st line of 3d column after "one hundred parts" insert "of that of the oak." In 17th line of 4th column for "atmosphere mature" read "atmospheric mature." In 9th line of 5th column for "material constitution" read "natural constitution."

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society Auxiliary to "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour in the United States," will take place **THIS EVENING** at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Room of the House of Delegates.

For the Maryland Gazette.

CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.
No. 5.

I shall this day lay before my readers, some remarks which were found among the papers of My Landlady, and in her handwriting. Whether they be her own production, or are extracted from the writings of others, as it is of no importance to the reader, it shall not be my business to discover.

You will read the New Testament to very little purpose, if you do not perceive the great end and intention of all its precepts to be the improvement and regulation of the heart. There are no virtues more insisted on, as necessary to our future happiness, than humility or sincerity, and uprightness of heart—yet none more difficult and rare. Pride and vanity, the vices opposite to humility, are the sources of almost all the worst faults both of men and women. Pride is an high opinion of oneself, and an affected contempt of others; that it is not a real contempt, is evident from this, that the lowest object of it is important enough to torture the proud man's heart, only by refusing him the homage & admiration he requires. Pride does not preclude an extreme inward anxiety about the opinion of others, and a slavish dependence on them for all its gratifications. Vanity is the extravagant desire of admiration—

it is the vice of little minds, chiefly conversant with trifling subjects. There is no creature, however insignificant, whose incense the vain person will not gladly receive. It is a passion so prevailing that it requires all the efforts of reason, and all the assistance of grace, to totally subdue it. Religion is indeed the only effectual remedy for this evil. If the approbation and favour of God be not our principal object, we shall certainly take up with the applause of his creatures; and make that the ruling motive of our conduct. How much the human heart is prone to insincerity, and how often, from being first led by vanity into attempts to impose upon others, we come at last to impose on ourselves.

With regard to tenderness, remember that compassion is best shown by an ardour to relieve; and affection, by assiduity to promote the good and happiness of the persons you love.

The greatest outward blessings cannot afford enjoyment to a mind ruffled and uneasy within itself. A fit of ill-humour will spoil the finest entertainment, and is as real a torment as the most painful disease. We are not all equally happy in our dispositions; but human virtue consists in cherishing and cultivating every good inclination, and in checking and subduing every propensity to evil. By accustoming yourself to conquer, and disappoint your anger, you will by degrees find it grow weaker, and more manageable, so as to leave your reason at liberty. Self-love we must combat, when we find ourselves assailed by this infirmity, and by voluntarily enduring inconveniences, we shall habituate ourselves to bear them with ease and good humour, when occasioned by others. There is a degree of resignation, necessary even to the enjoyment of pleasure. We must be ready and willing to give up some part of what we could wish for, before we can enjoy that which is indulged to us.

When instead of regulating our actions by reason and principle, we suffer ourselves to be guided by every slight and momentary impulse of inclination, we shall doubtless appear so variable and inconstant, that nobody can guess by our behaviour to day, what may be expected from us to-morrow; nor can we ourselves tell whether what we delighted in a week ago, will now afford to us the least degree of pleasure. It is in vain for others to attempt to please us, we cannot please ourselves. We are always unhappy when we have nobody's will to study but our own. That ready compliance, that a cidity to assist and oblige, which alone demonstrates true affection, must animate our behaviour, and endear our most common actions.

Communicated.

We are very anxious that our fellow-citizens should be informed of the manner in which the legislative body, now in session here, progresses. We can congratulate them upon the deliberate investigation which is given to every subject, called up for disposition. The house of delegates discussed the expediency of taking the per diem during the Christmas holidays, four days; the Executive bill five days; and the Jew bill four days!! Nothing is done precipitately—every proposition is well weighed—and the public will have the consolation of knowing, that whatever is done, has been done with due consideration. To be sure as yet not much has been done. It is consolatory to know, however, that every attention has been paid to the condition of the poor in the several counties of the state. Many laws have passed providing for placing paupers on the out-pensioner's list of several counties. When we shall hear that a law operating on the whole state has been passed, we will announce the glad tidings to the people.

The house of delegates have consumed four days, last week, in debating if the Jews shall be permitted hereafter to hold offices of profit and trust in this state. As it was not considered important, for the immediate interest of the state, that they should be permitted to this participation, Mr. C. Dorsey, in order to save the consumption of the time of the house, and that its attention might be occupied by propositions of higher interest to the people, made a motion to refer the bill to the consideration of the next general assembly. The majority resisted it, and after a debate of

four days, the house refused to pass the bill. It was heretofore stated, if the house did not rise by the 15th of this month, it would be the fault of the democratic majority. We believe that the session will not close before the 15th or 20th of February. No measures, but those calculated to produce a result favourable to party views, have as yet been acted on. The waste of time, and the length of the sessions heretofore, were themes of newspaper denunciation against the federalists; but now, that the house of delegates has passed into the hands of those who were so clamorous against their predecessors, we discover a waste of the public treasure, by consuming so much of the time of the house, in debating questions not called for by considerations of regard to the general prosperity of the state, but whose operations will be to place the settled inhabitants of the counties at the mercy of the ever changing population of the city of Baltimore. We promise in your next to publish the open and avowed intentions of all the influential members of the house to break up the county representations, and to substitute therefor a representation in proportion to population. The advocates of this measure have pursued an open and candid course; they attempted not to disguise their object. They presented the question in its true light, "Let those who wish the county representations, (as they at present exist,) to be destroyed, vote in favour of the Executive bill—it is the first link in that chain of reform, which is to break up the rotten borough system which at present prevails." This was the undisguised language of its advocates, and the democratic delegates adopted the principle and to a man voted in favour of the bill!!! They have not consulted the rights of their constituents, which they were sent to protect; and hereafter when they shall see the political consequence of their counties disappear, they will have the consolation of reflecting, that, by their instrumentality, that effect was produced. Never since the days of the revolution, was there any question upon which the country interest was called to deliberate, that required a more dispassionate investigation. No party considerations ought to be permitted to mingle in the decision which will be pronounced on it on the first Monday in October. We have the consolation of knowing, that so long as the present balance of power remains in favour of the agriculturists of the state, we have assurance strong, that their virtue, no matter which party shall triumph, will uniformly adopt legislative acts, to preserve the morals and the purity of the character of the state; while a transfer of all political power to the city of Baltimore, will place the happiness of our citizens, and the future destinies of our state, under the control of a licentious population, the inseparable attendant on the wealth, the growth, and the commerce of Baltimore. Let our citizens reflect on this.

Mr. Green,

I have seen an extract from a western paper, shewing that the legislature of Kentucky had passed a resolution, authorising the executive of that state to retain counsel to prosecute the claim thereof against the bank of the United States, for a tax laid by the Kentucky legislature on its branch in Kentucky. The house of delegates of Maryland originated a resolution to the like effect. Its passage was opposed by certain gentlemen. A writer has offered a justification for them. He states, "that the attorney-general, and the district attorney, are bound to prosecute the claim for the state, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and that therefore they opposed the resolution, the only object of which was to enable the executive to reward some political favourite." I am sure those gentlemen will not avow they were influenced by such reasons. They are members of a legislative body, and the avowal of such opinions would shew an ignorance which would prove them unfit for their stations, which the writer of this is not willing to say.

The writer of the paragraph alluded to must be a concealed enemy, who wishes to destroy their political consequence, by publishing to their constituents, that they are influenced by reasons, the fallacy of which are known to every member of the house. Every member knows, that the district attorney can perform no legal duties out of the dis-

trict for which he is appointed. That the attorney-general acts as such in the courts of Maryland, and that he has no power to act as such in the Supreme Court of the United States, and cannot represent the interest of the state there, unless authorized so to do by the executive of this state, is a consequence of a previous resolution of the general assembly of Maryland. Hence arose the necessity of a resolution to the passage of which these gentlemen were opposed. The resolution had failed, the claim of the state would have been abandoned. Would this be right? The people will decide.

Genl. Jan. 22.

WE owe it to Mr. Mosier to state, that he had just visited the house of delegates, when the question was put on the resolution, and not knowing what the question was, he very properly declined voting on it. Such is the reason taken here.

COMMUNICATED.

"The Ice is Broken."

Our readers will be gratified in hearing, that on Tuesday a law authorising the courts of common law of this state to order the opening of public roads, and a law protecting the citizens from those pernicious land mongers, who disturb the peace of neighbourhoods, by taking out special warrants to affect small vacancies, passed both branches of the legislature. It is a subject of congratulation to the people, for they are the only laws of a general nature, which have as yet passed, although the legislature has been in session nearly fifty days. This state has no power, under the constitution, to originate any measure connected with the public revenue. The house of delegates have been engaged in attempts to alter the constitution, so as to increase the influence of the democratic party. The petitions praying for reform, and the speeches on the floor of the house, avow this to be the end sought for. No abuse of power, no interruption of the general happiness, we are assigned as the grounds on which the reform was sought for. The senate bill has been rescinded; the committee have burnt the "Lilliputian ties," in which it has slumbered under the rules of the house; and on this day, we again, all probability, shall be told, "that the minority now govern," and that this "evil" must be corrected by the passage of this bill. The delegates from this city, after having voted in favour of an avowed principle to destroy the county and city representation, will make a wonderful appeal "no doubt grounded on the 'unalienable and imprescriptible' right of our city to have a senator, after having thrown away the gem of 'more worth' than all the charter. We shall attend the debate, to learn the reasons which will be assigned by them in favour of the people of Maryland granting them a senator, when they themselves have voted for a bill predicated upon the principle, that it is inconsistent with the public interest, and republican principles, that this 'borough,' as they are pleased to call it, shall retain its political power. What an advantage our city delegates possess! They have the power assigned to Mirabeau, the celebrated orator of the French revolution; to-day they fail not to convince the wisest of the state, that the affirmative of the question is the only true and proper course; to-morrow by their activity or genius, and profound research, they convince the very same wise men in search of truth, that the negative of the very same question ought to be adopted by them! Yet, they voted that the city should be unchartered, from patriotic conviction, no doubt; that it was dangerous to the liberty of the people, that a delegation should be returned, whose magic eloquence can so irresistibly confound and render inconsistent the deliberations of our legislature.

These two bills originated in the Senate.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Senate of Maryland.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Winder reported a bill to incorporate the Savings Bank of Baltimore—Read.

The bill for the benefit of Thomas Monnett, and Ann his wife, of Allegany county, was read the third time and will not pass. Returned to the house of delegates.

Mr. Carmichael reported a bill to authorize Ruth Tolson, to complete

the collections of her late husband, Queen Anne's county, second and third, and sent to the house.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, a committee to inquire whether any, and what ought to be taken of this state relative to the road now connecting the United States from the Potomac river, and the Ohio river, and to report by

Thursday.

Mr. Winchester introduced a bill for the act for the relief of small debts out of the acts of the legislature.

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Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the house, be included in the laws now in the appendix.

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Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to be executed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 29th January instant, at McLaughlin's Tavern, at Ellicott's Mills, on the Frederick turnpike road, at 12 o'clock, the Cash, The whole of the Turnpike Road, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, together with all and every the Toll Houses, Gates, &c. attached to said road, being seized and taken as the property of the President, Managers & Company, of the Columbia Turnpike Road, to satisfy a debt due Jeremiah Cross.
R. WELCH, of Ben late shff.
A. A. County.
Jan. 7. 4

Take Notice.
All work done in my Blacksmith's shop is to be settled for with me alone, except accounts that may arise for work done for travellers.
R. J. JONES
Jan. 21. 2 3w.

G. & J. BARBER, & CO.
Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,
A Large and General Assortment of
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
Dry Goods,

Superfine London Cloths & Cassimeres, Second do do Mill Drab Cloths for great coats, Cords & Velyets, Blue & Drab Plains & Kerseys, Rose and Striped Blankets, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kenting and Linen Cambric, 5 & 7 & 8 Irish Linen, Irish Sheeting, 6 & 8 & 6 Cambric Muslins, 6 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 Diapers, 3 & 4 Bird Eye do, Burnetts Assorted.

White, Yellow and Red Flannels, India Cottons As sorted, Ladies & Gentlemen's Gloves, Linen and Cotton Bed Tickings, Super Calicoes & Gingham, Plain and Figured Mull Muslin, Plain and Figured Lenoex, Levantines & Florance, Senshaw & Lust strings, Carpets & Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Ladies Kid & Morocco Slippers, Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's N E Shoes, &c.

Groceries,
L P Madeira Wine on Tap & in Bottles, Port, Lisbon and Sherry Wine, Claret in bottles, Cognac Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, do. Holland Gin, do. Rye Whiskey, Common do, N E Rum, Butter in Kegs, Grass Malt, Soap & Candles,
Gin Cases, with 12 bottles, Green & Java Coffee, Leaf and Lump Sugar, 1st & 2d quality Brown Sugar, Imperial Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Skin, and Congo Teas, Brandywine and English Powder, Shot Assorted.

China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Assorted.
Hardware and Cutlery Assorted.
Squirrel Guns.

They have also Hats manufactured at the first Hat Factory in Baltimore, and made in the first fashion, & should the size not suit, any gentleman may leave his measure, and it will be attended to. Also a variety of Coarse Hats.

LIKEWISE,
Coarse, Ground Allum, and Fine Liverpool Salt. Oats and Corn.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Oils & Paints.
With a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All which they are determined to sell Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. They respectfully solicit a call from those who are inclined to purchase bargains.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
Apples in Barrels.
Annapolis, Dec. 19. 16

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,
A NEW DAILY PAPER,
TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber here leaves to the attention of the Public a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, no person any concealment will be decidedly of the Federalists. That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star-spangled banner glittering over every sea; our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the sordid meanness of individual ambition; or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage; he looks for support on his countrymen at large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per annum. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.
Letters addressed to the Editor, No 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to.
Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818. 3w.

Anne Arundel County,
September Term, 1818.

On application to the honorable Richard Ridgely, Esquire, one of the associate judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Samuel Litchfield, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Litchfield having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Litchfield had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Samuel Litchfield be discharged from his confinement; and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne Arundel county court, that the said Samuel Litchfield, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Litchfield then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have why he the said Samuel Litchfield should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test, M. S. GREEN, Clk.
Jan. 13. 3m.

WANTED,

A FARM, within four to ten miles of Annapolis, consisting of three or four hundred acres of Land, for which Lots in Baltimore, well situated, will be given in exchange. These lots are in a favourable position for being leased, they adjoin a paved street, and bind on two streets, one of which is a main avenue to the city; the property is at present under a lease for 6 years, at four hundred dollars a year, and after it expires Lots may be leased on very advantageous terms, and a considerable amount. Apply at this office.
Dec. 10, 1818. 8

York River and Cove OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church-street, which he intends carrying on in the neatest style, with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.
Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818. 19

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Best Superfine French and English black and blue cloths,
Saxon do. black and blue,
Brown, mixed, and other colours,
Double milled Drab,
Second do.
Black Casimeres,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Fashionable Cords,
White and coloured Mancells,
Flannels, &c. &c.

And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.
Any of the above Goods will be made up to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.
Annapolis, Sept. 24. 19

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land.
GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 30

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,
HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 2.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.
16

NATIONAL REGISTER

Is a paper which is published every Saturday, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and each number contains sixteen pages, and is small but very eligible type. It makes two volumes in the year, and every volume is accompanied with a copious Index. The price per annum is five dollars, payable in advance. The Public Documents, both foreign and domestic, the proceedings of Congress, & authentic news of every description, are regularly inserted therein, and accompanied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its value is also enhanced by occasional reviews of literary works, and all its sentiments are decidedly American, independent of all party considerations. For this work, which is well established, regularly published, & transmitted weekly to subscribers by the mail, the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Lawrence, Wilson, & Co.

Printers of newspapers throughout the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

EDUCATION.

The subscriber having been liberally encouraged by the late Mr. Thomas Sellman, is induced to continue his school the ensuing year, at Portland Manor. The course of instruction will include Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps & Globes, the Mathematics, comprising Geometry plain and spherical, Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation, Ancient & Modern History, with other incidental studies. Board can be obtained at Mr. Wm. Weems's, or at Mrs. Compton's, by whom every attention may be expected that can tend to facilitate the students literary acquirements.

School will open on Monday 31st January, 1819, & close the 20th December following. The price of tuition will be \$20 per annum, Board \$100. Letters addressed to the subscriber, near Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel county, Md. will receive the proper attention.

JOHN F. WILSON

Dec. 17, 1818.
We, the subscribers are personally acquainted with John F. Wilson, and certify, that his conduct, as far as has come to our knowledge, both as a Gentleman and a Teacher, has been uniformly correct. We have been present at the examination of his pupils, and can say with pleasure, that their performance equalled our most sanguine expectations.

W. Weems, of John, John Iglehart, Thomas Tongue, Jr., Wm. H. Hall, Benjamin Harrison, Rinaldo Pindell, Cassaway Pindell.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. E. K. WILSON, HARRISON, WORTHINGTON, H. TILGHMAN, GAITHER.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will meet every day during the session, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
JNO W. PRESTON, Clk.

Dec. 17.

Committee of Claims,

Messrs. HAWKINS, MAULSBY, ESTEP, E. S. THOMAS, T. N. WILLIAMS, C. DORSEY, LONG.

The Committee of Claims will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
J. WAGERS, Clk.

Dec. 17.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the 22d of February next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises the dwelling house and lot, with the improvements thereon, in the city of Annapolis, formerly the residence of John Hall, Esq. near the Ball Room. Part of this lot, about one acre, is well set in red clover; and the garden contains a choice collection of the best kinds of fruit trees, all young and thriving. There is a well of excellent water near the kitchen door. The dwelling house and garden, near the Church, in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mrs. Gwinn, will be rented and possession given the 20th of February next. For terms apply to
Henry Maguallier.

Jan. 21. 12

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Anne Arundel County,
September Term, 1818.
On application to Anne Arundel County Court, by petition in writing of Larkin Hammond, of the said county, praying the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Larkin Hammond being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Larkin Hammond had resided in the State of Maryland the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Larkin Hammond, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the third Monday of April next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the twenty third day of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Larkin Hammond then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why he the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test, M. S. GREEN, Clk.
Nov. 12. 12

State of Maryland,
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
January 12th, 1819.

On application by petition of John Iglehart, jun. administrator de bonis non of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Cassaway, Reg. Wm. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of John Cross, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1819.
James Iglehart, Jun. admr. De Denis Non.

NOTICE.

The subscribers again request all persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Ridgely, late of Anne Arundel county, to make payment. Suits will be instituted against those who do not comply with this notice before the 16th of March next.

JOHN RIDGELY, DAVID RIDGELY, Extra.

Dec. 31. 6m.

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON,
Having rented that large and commodious building, situate the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. Dickinson, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a Tavern, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the Post Office, Gentlemen, who are desirous of the best accommodations, will find it to be a convenient place of resort. Ladies and Children are respectfully accommodated on board by the day, week, month, or year. Parties are accommodated at the moderate rates, with the delicacies of the season.
Annapolis, November 6, 1818.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,

Have just made large additions to their Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen & Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

of every description.

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware, Best Seasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran, Lamson's Beaver & Furled Hats, A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers, Herring's, Tar and Rosin, Vaseline ground & in lump, White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.
Annapolis, Dec. 15. 16