

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1818.

[No. 6.]

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## ANNAPOLIS

Considered as a suitable situation for a great Naval Depot, and Arsenal of Marine Stores.

(Concluded.)

On the other hand, suppose the disposable force from the District marched down the peninsula to protect a Depot at St. Mary's, an enemy having command of both the Potomac and the Patuxent, could at pleasure debark their forces in rear from either of these rivers, and enclose those forces, or march to the city of Washington at pleasure. Again, is it to be expected that the force designed regularly to protect the Depot could ever venture to leave St. Mary's to make a diversion in favour of Washington or Baltimore, when it is so obvious that if the enemy chose to make their approach upon either place, a feat to induce this very step, that they could certainly attack the Depot before such troops could again protect themselves into it? These strong difficulties cannot apply to Annapolis. By a road made direct as it may be, the distance between the defences of Baltimore, (Fort M'Henry and the batteries on Suring Gardens) and the works on Beauman's height on Severn, will not exceed 20 or 22 miles, or otherwise the route may be made from those heights to the head of Severn in boats, (which such an arsenal will always afford at hand,) and from thence to the waters of Rock creek or Curtis' creek, where they can be received in boats from Baltimore, will make a transportation by land of not more than six or eight miles. By the ordinary stage road round the head of Severn the distance between the two cities does not exceed thirty miles. The enemy could never make movements from one to the other place and debark so speedily that troops could not be brought from the other in time to meet them. Again, the distance from Annapolis to Washington by a direct road would scarcely exceed thirty miles, whilst it would take an enemy a week, under, or many circumstances, to move from a point on the one to a direct attack on the other.

In another point of view the selection of Annapolis for this object is of so much importance that it cannot escape consideration: The formidable assistance which the forces and means always at such a station would give to the seat of the General Government, and to the city of Baltimore. No enemy would attempt either of these places, leaving us in possession of formidable means so immediately in their rear. If even the single regiment which was drawn from Annapolis to defend Washington had been promptly and judiciously marched on the enemy's rear at their flank to Bladensburg, is it not possible the result of that affair would have worn a more agreeable aspect to our feelings? One circumstance alone speaks volumes upon the subject of the peculiar advantages of Annapolis and the necessity of government attending to its defence. It is an ascertained fact that the British officer commanding in the Chesapeake previous to the conclusion of peace, had matured a plan for taking possession of Annapolis, insulating it as suggested, and holding it as a permanent position in which to refit his vessels, recruit the health of his forces, and from whence he might intercept the Baltimore "clippers," annoy and threaten the shores of the Chesapeake above and below, and keep both Washington and Baltimore in a state of constant alarm. An accurate precise plan of the whole place, with their proposed defences sketched upon it, was shewn to inhabitants of this city by the commanding officer alluded to, who gave his word and honour as an officer, that it was determined to execute the plan immediately on the return of Admiral Cochrane from the expedition to New-Orleans, and the fullest confidence was expressed, that they could conveniently maintain the post during the remainder of the war. If they committed one error during their invasion of the Chesapeake, it was probably their neglect sooner to effect this object—an error which they undoubtedly had discovered and designed to correct, and which it is not probable they would fall into a second time, with so favourable an opportunity.

With these facts before them, then government cannot fail to anticipate such an event as possible in their view of this important question. Suppose Annapolis in possession of the enemy, the Potomac blockaded, and our Naval Depot at St. Mary's. What a predicament! The plainest understanding must pronounce it our true policy to avoid the difficulty for the same reason that an enemy would desire to place us under it, and to avoid it by appropriating the peculiar advantages of this position to our own use, instead of suffering them to be seized by their hands.

It will be but justice briefly to review the objections which were urged in the report of the Navy Commissioners, to the several places proposed by them, and to examine how far they may apply to Annapolis. Of Norfolk it is objected by Com. Rodgers, that the difficulty of getting in or out of Elizabeth river, arising from the narrowness of the channel in many places, and the various courses necessary to be steered (from W. N. W. to E. N. E. points directly opposite,) before you reach Cape Henry, added to a shoal at its confluence with the waters of Hampton Roads, on which there is only 20 feet 8 inches at low water, present to my mind insuperable difficulties as a Navy Yard, particularly when it is recollected how imperfect and insecure Hampton Roads would be as an outer harbour.

Com. Porter repeats these objections, and adds, that the channel is narrow, difficult to be found, and never to be passed by ships of war, with a head wind, and it even questions whether one of our largest ships under the most favourable circumstances could steer through the narrow and crooked drain which forms the channel over the flats without grounding.

Of York River, Com. Rodgers admits that it does not contain every advantage desirable, not having any basin or deep bay in which ships could be sheltered from the draught of the river, and there not being an abundant supply of timber in its vicinity." Com. Porter urges that it nor Hampton Roads would neither of them be safe winter retreats for ships, and Com. Decatur adds his opinions, that this position, (for reasons assigned) cannot be defended from a land attack with a less force than would be competent to meet the enemy in the field. Fine fit for naval purposes, and naval stores must be brought from a distance. A blockading force in time of war might prevent the transportation of them by water, the only means by which they could be obtained in any quantity. From the unusual straightness of York River, the mouth of which lies open to the bay, it is much more rough with particular winds than rivers of its width generally are. With the wind blowing fresh up or down the river, I should apprehend that any repairs that would require working near the water would be interrupted. The inner harbour of the river, like that of Norfolk, cannot be left or entered when the wind is ahead except by warping. It is likewise urged of this place as well as of St. Mary's, that an enemy may avail themselves of navigable water to reach the rear of the proposed Depot within a short distance of it, and that in such a case, the neighbourhood could afford no assistance, being thinly populated and situated on a narrow peninsula, hence that they must be very liable not only to be blockaded in front, but to have all communication and supplies cut off in the rear; added to which they are both represented to be bordered by neighbouring heights that entirely command them, too numerous or too extensive to be occupied without maintaining a very large force for the purpose; objections which are of the most serious character, & none of which are applicable to Annapolis. To St. Mary's however, it has been objected, and it applies still stronger if it is an objection, to Annapolis, that it is too remote from

the ocean. A vessel cannot so soon reach the sea from this port as from any of the others proposed. This is the single individual point on which the situation can be objected to, and to compensate for which we offer superior advantages on every other point, that it has been necessary to discuss. Proximity to the sea is an object of importance if it can be obtained without too many accompanying difficulties. It would be happy if vessels could at all times and with any wind proceed to sea from the Naval Depot without any retarding circumstances. But there are serious objections to be remembered. If we regard simply the facilities of getting to sea, we must not forget that the enemy holds this property equal to ourselves. If we can run to sea in four hours from the arsenal, an enemy may attack that arsenal in four hours after making the capes, leaving you no time to collect auxiliary aid for defence; it would be the more liable to attack—to surprise—to destruction. If we are allowed to take into the estimate the defence proposed for the mouth of the Chesapeake, then we resolve ourselves into the position heretofore stated. If these defences be competent to their object, then the outer harbours of the bay, St. Mary's, York River, Hampton Roads, Lynhaven Bay, &c. will be naturally resorted to by vessels preparing for sea, from whence they may issue with nearly as much facility as if the Depot were at either of those spots. But if the defences should not prove to be adequate, then the point that was objected to us, this very distance from sea, will become an inestimable advantage, and we will require every assistance which distance, numerical force, and strength of position can afford us for the safety of these valuable resources. Neither is convenience to the ocean to be estimated entirely by geographical distance. The Commissioners tell us, for instance, that owing to the various courses necessary to be steered in Elizabeth river, Norfolk cannot be approached with the same wind that brings a ship from sea to Hampton Roads, and it was probably owing in a great measure to this unfavourable circumstance that the fine frigate Constellation, though always prepared for sea, was embargoed the whole war at Norfolk, whilst vessels from Baltimore were sporting past the enemy's fleet in the bay almost at pleasure. But view this objectionable distance in its worst aspect, and what does it amount to? From Annapolis, with a fair wind the capes may be made in fifteen hours. The har our being immediately within the mouth of the River Severn, if the wind be ahead, a vessel may, by warping buoys, reach the open bay with the greatest facility, where there is sea room sufficient to work with any wind. If the bay is not infested by the enemy its several harbours are free to her; if it be infested, the proposed defences offer her refuge—if these be ineffectual, no matter where your Depot is, the enemy will be at its mouth.

Such are honestly the persuasions which lead to the opinion that Annapolis possesses more advantages and fewer disadvantages as a site for a great Naval Depot, than any other harbour on the Chesapeake bay. If it is a few hours sail more distant from the Capes, even this is humbly conceived in very probable circumstances to be an eminent advantage; every requisite it possesses as amply as any place that has been contemplated, and is decidedly superior to all in point of salubrity, of defensibility, and of convenience and certainty of resources. It can be prepared for all the purposes of Naval Architecture, furnished with docks, wharves, &c. &c. with little difficulty and expense, and can be defended with less works and fewer men than any other place under consideration. And if it would be an advantage to unite such an object with the contemplated Marine Hospital, this place offers inducements for the latter that has already attracted the attention of the President of the United States.

If to these reasons we could be pardoned for adding the authorities of gentlemen who deservedly stand high in the estimation of both the government and the people for judgment in such cases, we could recount the warm unqualified appro-

bation expressed by many, especially by Commodore Murray and Commodore Stewart, in their late visit to this place, of the claims of this harbour to the especial notice of government for a naval establishment. Persuaded that the government will discern and appreciate the merits of these facts, the motive of this address is to awaken the attention of those who are most intimately concerned in the local advantages that may be derived from the fixture of this important rendezvous in their own immediate neighbourhood. Is it possible that all these seducing reasons escaped the observation of the former commissioners, that they never mentioned this favourable spot in their report? The cause still lies at our door—a cause, that however easily removable, if not removed, will continue to operate the same neglect again. The bar making across the mouth of the Severn river, is the obstacle. The commissioners found it there, affording only nineteen feet water at low tide; it did not come within the view of their instructions to suppose its removal. Yet that a channel may be made of sufficient dimensions to admit the largest ships across this bar, (which is about 1950 yards wide at the place proposed,) for the inconsiderable sum of 20 or 25 000 dollars including the cost of all the machinery to effect it, has been ascertained by actual proposals from persons offering to perform the work, and who being engaged in undertakings of this nature, must be presumed to be informed. To the people of Maryland the question is momentous in every point of view. The spot proposed is the seat of our state government. As a focus of most profitable, active and industrious population—as a means of defence—as a medium of commerce—a market for all manner of supplies and especially of naval supplies and stores, all these objects and their powerful effects on the value of property, are immediately involved.

**CHEAP GOODS.**  
**WARFIELD & RIDGELY,**  
Have just received and offer for sale a handsome and complete assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

Which they can, and will dispose of at the lowest prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual terms

A part of their Stock consists of  
Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do do, Superfine Persian cloths of the most fashionable colours Blue Mixt and Drab Plains, Blue and White Kerseys, Bocking Baze, Coatings & Mole-skin do, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, 4 Irish Linen, Russia Sheetings, 4 6 4 Cambric Muslins, 4 6 4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3 4 Russia and 6 1 8 4 Table Diapers, Superfine London Callicoes, Ginghams and Second Callicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matchcoat do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Ticklenburgs, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

**Groceries, viz.**

Best Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin, Madeira, Lisbon Port, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Loff, Lump and Piece Sugar, Brown do Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Green and Souchong Teas, &c. &c.

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Stonemongery.

Oct 16.

**40 Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Phill, (who calls himself Philip Addison,) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his clothing not recollected, except a great coat of dark flushing edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is harboured in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife. The above reward will be given for securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought to me, living in Prince George's county, seven miles above Upper Marlboro', near Mr. Dennis Ma-gruder's mill.

William G. Sanders.

Jan 8, 1818.

## PROSPECTUS,

### OF THE EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

HAVING purchased the establishment of the People's Monitor, from Mr. Rowleson, the paper will be published every Saturday, as formerly, under the above title.

The Editor candidly acknowledges that his principles are purely Federal, and that his paper will be impressed with the same character. This character ought to be long, and does in fact belong to the state of Maryland; and he is encouraged to believe that the unexpected and unpleasant returns of the elections in some of the districts on this Shore, have not proceeded from any change in the sentiments of the people, but from a degree of apathy and idle confidence in several of their leaders, from which, judicious observations on their danger happily might have roused them. It is, therefore, not improbable that better information upon the state, of their affairs, and more frequent admonitions concerning the arts and designs of their opponents, may have the useful effect of keeping alive the free spirit of federalism, and a due sense of the necessity of continual vigilance. No measure can promote these desirable objects with so much convenience and satisfaction, as a well conducted paper; and such a paper the Editor will employ all his industry and resources to establish; and to assist his own efforts, he will proudly rely upon the Talents and Counsels of his Patrons and Friends.

But such a paper need not be exclusively confined to political subjects. Instruction and amusement of another kind may be communicated; such as Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Improvements in Agriculture, Manufactures and Trades, Treaties upon the Arts and Sciences, Sketches of History, Geographical and Biographical; Customs, Manners, and Religious and Moral Essays, furnish a rich variety of interesting matter, from which the Editor will always be careful to select the most engaging pieces, for the Entertainment and Information of his Readers.

With these assurances, he submits his Prospectus to a people, whom he understands to be no less liberal than enlightened; and hopes by his diligence and attention, to deserve the patronage and friendship which they may feel an inclination to bestow.

## CONDITIONS.

The Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer will be handsomely printed, on a large sized paper, with a new type, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum; payable half yearly in advance. Arrangements will be made to receive the earliest information by the mails, and the utmost care taken to transmit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Easton, December 1817.

## Public Sale.

By authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will sell at public auction, on Friday the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the House and Lots in the city of Annapolis, late the property of Robert Denny, deceased. The house is situated immediately upon the public Circle, and for convenience and pleasantness of situation as a dwelling is exceeded by none in the city, attached to the house are a Stable, smoke-house, and other out buildings.

This property will be sold upon the following terms—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the remainder to be paid in twelve and fifteen months, in two equal payments, to be secured by bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and view the premises, which will be shewn by Mrs. Denny, residing thereon. Immediate possession will be given. Ramsay Waters, Trustee.

Jan. 29.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 5.

It is with pleasure we state, that the House of Delegates have passed a resolution appropriating the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars toward removing the bar at the entrance of this harbour.

*Extract from a letter from a highly respectable and influential gentleman in Baltimore.*

"Since the subject of a Naval Depot has been before the public, I have reflected on the advantages possessed by Annapolis for such a purpose, and cannot conceive a situation on the Chesapeake so suitable, provided the bar be removed. It is nearer than any other point of water on the Chesapeake to Washington.

It is nearly surrounded by a thick population and fine country—Assistance, if necessary, is at hand in case of an attack.

There are no heavy fresh water streams pouring into the river. Soil bringing sand, filth, and rubbish to spoil the navigation, such as we had on Potomac, Susquehanna and Patuxent.

A single wind at N. W. would take a fleet to sea in a day from the inner harbour, and a S. E. will bring them up.

The interlocking points are such, that fortifications may be erected so close to make it almost impossible for an enemy to enter.

On the land side it is highly susceptible of being protected by erections across, from creek to creek. Indeed, I can see no obstacle, but the bar. And if government will fix the depot there, on the condition of the situation being removed, I will suppose the state of Maryland to be bound to bestow a monument on the spot, as a sum of money sufficient to accomplish so desirable an object.

I consider Baltimore much interested in the event. It will give great security to that place. An armament at Annapolis will keep the waters above free from interruption to their navigation. Nothing but a much superior force would dare to go above."

## EXTRACTS

*From the Speech of His Excellency De Witt Clinton, Governor of New-York, to the Legislature of that State.*

"As agriculture is the source of our subsistence, the basis of our strength, and the foundation of our prosperity, it is pleasing to observe the public attention awakened to its importance, and associations springing up in several countries to cherish its interests. Having received let a small portion of direct encouragement from government, it has been left to its own energies; and supported by a fertile soil, cherished by a benign climate, cultivated by industry, and protected by liberty, it has diffused its bounties over the country, and has relieved the wants of the old world. Relying hitherto almost exclusively on the fertility of our soil and the extent of our possessions, we have not adopted those improvements which the experience of modern times has indicated. And it has not been sufficiently understood that agriculture is a science as well as an art; that it demands the labour of the mind as well as of the hands; and that its successful cultivation is intimately allied with the most profound investigations of philosophy, and the most elaborate exertions of the human mind.

If not the exclusive duty, it is certainly the peculiar province of the state governments to superintend and advance the interests of agriculture. To this end, it is advisable to constitute a board, composed of the most experienced and best informed agriculturists, and to render it their duty to diffuse agricultural knowledge, to correspond with the county societies, to communicate to them beneficial discoveries and improvements; to introduce useful seeds, plants, trees and animals, implements of husbandry, and labour saving machines; to explore the minerals of the country and to publish periodically, the most valuable observations and treatises on husbandry, horticultural and rural economy. The county societies ought to be enabled to distribute adequate premiums; and a professorship of agriculture connected with the board or attached to the university, might also be constituted, embracing the kindred sciences of chemistry and geology, mineral-

ogy, botany, and the other departments of natural history. By which means a complete course of agricultural education would be taught, developing the principles of the science, illustrating the practice of the art, and restoring this first and best pursuit of man to that intellectual rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of human estimation.

The flourishing condition of our higher seminaries of education is a pleasing demonstration of the increasing progress of mental improvement, and a powerful incentive to liberal dispensations of public patronage. Under the auspices of learned and enlightened instructors, our colleges are constantly increasing in students, and extending in usefulness; and the intermediate seminaries between the common schools and colleges, have also greatly diffused the blessings of education. Funds to the amount of 750,000 dollars have been granted to the three colleges, and about 100,000 dollars to the thirty-eight incorporated academies. While this liberality of patronage reflects honour on the state, it cannot be too forcibly inculcated, nor too generally understood, that in promoting the great interests of moral and intellectual cultivation, there can be no prodigality in the application of the public treasure."

## INTERESTING TO PILOTS.

*An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish Pilots and regulate their Fees.*

*As it passed by the General Assembly of Maryland.* That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be allowed to the pilots, in addition to the fees now allowed by the supplement to the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and fifteen, entitled, "An act to establish pilots and regulate their fees," the sum of one dollar for each and every foot of water every vessel shall draw, for the months of December, January, February and March.

True copy from the original law passed by both branches of the Legislature at Annapolis session, 1817.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clerk. H. Delegates.

## MONUMENT TO BARON DE KALB.

Extract of a letter from PHILIP REED, esq. one of our representatives in congress, to WM. SPENCER, esq. president of the senate of Maryland.

"Washington, Jan. 6, 1819. DEAR SIR—Permit me to trouble you on a subject of a public nature, that has been permitted to sleep very quietly for nearly 38 years. I allude to a resolution of congress, passed in the 14th day of October, 1780, directing that a monument be erected in the city of Annapolis, to the memory of major general the Baron De Kalb who was mortally wounded on the 16th of August, 1780, in an action near Camden, and died of his wounds three days after. The Baron, as you will perceive by a reference to the act, commanded the Maryland line at the time of his death. Hence it was the monument was to be placed in Annapolis. This subject will be called up during the present session of congress. As, however, the United States does not own any land in the city, at least that might afford a proper site, I submit to your consideration the propriety of appropriating by a law during your session, a piece of land for this purpose. I can hardly suppose it possible that the United States, even at this late hour, will refuse to redeem the public faith, so solemnly pledged upon so solemn an occasion."

The following resolution on this subject has passed the senate, and is now before the house of delegates:

BY THE SENATE,

January 30, 1818.

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorised to designate, and appropriate such part of the public grounds in the city of Annapolis, as a site for a monument to be erected to the memory of Major-General Baron de Kalb, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of the 14th of October, 1780, as the person or persons who may be authorised by congress to erect the same, in conjunction with the governor and council, may think most suitable for this purpose. By order,

R. HARWOOD, Clk.

The following is the resolution of the congress of the United States, above alluded to, extracted from the

Journal of their proceedings of the 14th of October, 1780.

Saturday, Oct. 14, 1780.

Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late major-general 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

Major-general in the service of the United States of America: Having served with honour and reputation for three 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 August 1780:

Where, leading on the troops of the Maryland and Delaware lines against superior numbers, And animating them by his example to deeds of valour,

He was pierced with many wounds, and

On the 19th following expired, in the 48th year of his age.

The Congress of the United States of America, In gratitude to his zeal, services and merit,

Have erected this monument.

*Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.*

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

PETITIONS.

From Eleanor McGinn, of Frederick for a divorce. From Chloe Cockey, of Baltimore, that the treasurer may be authorised to pay her a certain sum of money. From Justinian Mayberry, to be paid a claim for furnishing militia. From Thomas Ennalls, of Dorchester, for the sale of a lot. From Nicholas Worthington of Thos. and Aug. G. mill, relative to a tobacco inspection warehouse. Severally referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to amend and reduce into one system the laws of descents. After some progress made in reading the same, it was, on motion of Mr. Forrest, referred to the next general assembly.

The bill to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly, was referred to the next session.

On motion of Mr. Griffith the following order was read and adopted.

Ordered, That this house, the remainder of this session, will sit from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock P. M. and from 6 P. M. until 9 P. M. for the despatch of business.

The bill from the senate to regulate the clerk's fees in the chancery proceedings in the county courts, was read, amended and passed.

Mr. Pigman delivers a bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body. Read.

Mr. Pigman reported favourably on the petition of Justinian Mayberry. Mr. Semmes favourably on the petition of John Anderson. Mr. Johnson favourably on the petition of Chloe Cockey. Severally read. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The bill to provide for the extension of Lombard street, was amended and passed.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill from the senate, to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, and after sometime spent in considering the same, it was postponed. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Frederick-town against the establishment of a new bank. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for a lottery. From George D. Parnham, of Charles, to be released from the payment of certain money. From John Maddox, of Charles, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for the repeal of a road law. From sundry inhabitants of Caroline, for a lottery. From the commissioners and inhabitants of St. Michaels, to be exempted from working on the roads.

From the Garrison Forrest Academy, to be incorporated. From Christian Hager, for a settlement of certain charges. From sundry dealers and shippers of tobacco, in Baltimore, for the erection of another warehouse. From the vestry of Trinity Parish, in Charles, for a lottery. From Joseph Hughes, of Frederick, to execute a deed; from Benjamin Biggs and John Ritchie, counter thereto. Severally referred.

The bill from the senate, to establish a bank under the name of the Frederick County Bank, was read the second time and passed. Yeas 39, nays 39.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 30.

PETITIONS.

From Robert Keddy, of the state of Delaware, counter to that of James McGuire. From sundry inhabitants of Allegany for relief relative to the unrestricted privileges allowed to hawkers and tin peddlers. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for a lottery. From Thomas Jones, of Caleb, to hold a certain negro slave. Severally referred.

Mr. Buckley reported unfavourably on the petition of Joseph Hughes. Read.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to regulate lotteries; after some progress therein, the further consideration was postponed.

Mr. Harrison having stated to the house that he had a confidential communication to make, Ordered, That the lobby and gallery be cleared, and the doors be closed.

On motion by Mr. Harrison, the following preamble and resolution were then read.

Whereas a contempt has been committed against the authority and dignity of this house, by a certain G. Keatinge, in issuing a certain malicious and scandalous publication, in a newspaper published at Westminster, in Frederick county, called, "The Observer," under the date of 23d instant; which publication is directed to the hon. James Nabb, a delegate to this general assembly from Talbot; and inasmuch as it is all important to the security and freedom of legislation, that this house should on all fit occasions, exercise its right to protect from insult and outrage, as well the character and feelings, as the persons of its members—Therefore,

Resolved, That the speaker issue his warrant, commanding the sergeant at arms to arrest the said G. Keatinge wherever he may be found within this state, so that he may have him personally before this house, to answer the said contempt, and abide by such decree and order as this house may make in the premises.

Adjourned till the evening.

Post Meridiem—6 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Forrest, the injunction of secrecy relative to the publication issued by G. Keatinge, was taken off.

The preamble and resolution having been read a second time, the question was put, That the house assent thereto?

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messieurs Knight, Neale, R. Dorsey, Price, Showers, Snowden, Johnson, Martin, Stevens, Carroll, Haynie, Tyson, Thomas, Digges, Semmes, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Sewall, Whitely, Sweetzer, Yates, Kennedy, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Linthicum, Tomlinson—27.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Jones, Causin, Blakiston, Eccleston, Hynson, Ester, Brawner, Jenner, Griffith, Pitt, Keene, Beard, Somervell, Claggett, Claude, Stephen, Wilson, Henry, Tingle, Bradford, Steel, Davis, Kell, Schnebly, Tidball—26.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, the following preamble and order were read:

Whereas a resolution passed this house on the 30th inst. directing the speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of G. Keatinge, who had been guilty of a contempt of this house and its authority; and inasmuch as the said G. Keatinge lives at so great a distance from the seat of government, that he might not be brought to trial during the present session, and as the house has expressed its sense of the said contempt, therefore it is Ordered, that the said warrant be countermanded,

and that all further proceedings against the said Keatinge cease. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the question was put, That the whole of the preamble and order be stricken out, for the purpose of inserting the following in lieu thereof— "Ordered, That the resolution adopted on the 30th inst. in relation to a certain G. Keatinge, be and the same is hereby rescinded." Yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Jones, Causin, Blakiston, Eccleston, Ester, Graham, Turner, Brawner, Garner, Jenner, Carroll, Long, Murray, Lecompte, Griffith, Pitt, Keene, Pearce, Beard, Somervell, Stephen, Wilson, Henry, Tingle, Downey, Bucky, Bradford, Steel, Davis, Holbrook, Kell, Tidball—34.

Negative—Messieurs Neale, C. Stewart, R. Dorsey, Price, Showers, Johnson, Martin, Stevens, Tyson, Thomas, Digges, Semmes, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Sewall, Whitely, Saulsbury, Sweetzer, Yates, Shonchey, Kennedy, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Linthicum, Tomlinson—26. So it was resolved in the affirmative.

PETITION.

From Bean S. Pigman, executor of Hanson Briscoe, to be released from the payment of the interest on a certain sum.

The bill from the senate to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, was read the second time, amended, and passed—Yeas 33, nays 26.

Adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 2.

PETITIONS.

From Peter Glassgow, of Somerset, an old soldier. From the members of the bar of Frederick, for a lottery to purchase a library. From Elizabeth White, of Anne-Arundel, a poor woman. From Sarah Goldsmith, of Baltimore, for relief relative to her husband being security for a certain Francis Daws. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Forrest, Leave to bring in a bill to establish a Loan Office, to be called The Loan Office of Maryland.

Mr. Carroll reported unfavourably on the petition of Thos. Jones. Mr. Woodyear unfavourably on the memorial of Christopher Hughes. Mr. Gray favourably on the petition of Solomon Lowe. Mr. Long favourably on the petition of Peter Glassgow. Severally read.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the senators and representatives from this state in the congress of the United States, be requested to use their exertions towards effecting a liquidation and settlement with the general government, of the claim made by this state for expenses incurred in providing for the common defence during the late war.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward to our senators and representatives in Congress, a copy of the preceding resolution.

Twice read and assented to.

The bill to enforce the payment of specie by banks, and other corporate bodies, within this state, and to prevent the issuing or passing of notes under a certain denomination, was read the second time and will not pass—Yeas 27, nays 29.

Adjourned.

## SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The supplement to an act to establish a bank in Westminster, was read the third time and will not pass.

The senate took up the consideration of the bill to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways. The bill being read throughout, the question was put, Shall this bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 27, nays 1.

Mr. Gale reported a bill to incorporate the Havre-de-Grace Ferry Company. Read. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

On motion of Mr. Tancy, Leave to bring in a bill to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in this state; also a bill to establish a bank under the name of The Frederick County Bank.

The clerk of the council delivered a communication from the executive of North-Carolina. Read and sent to the house of delegates. Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the several bills from being passed were postponed. The bill of the name of Bank, was and passed.

Mr. Wilson, the Patapsco, Hammond's, Adjourned.

The senate, such parts of form of gov, the election manner and venior, after the question pass? The affirmative.

Emerson, C. Tanev, W. Negative—Calvert, D. D. terming Adjourned.

The bill of a ment of a second time. Mr. W. for opening of Baltimore. Several b received tro and read.

Adjourned.

From the J. COLON

No effect could be attained when coalition coast of a proposed managers of and useful give them proceed, place of them from the spot. It shortly after to appoint more a pan Africa. U. and consid the mission to which t agent would ger of nav created by t might be importance of on in many occur, it increase the managers, received the money of the qualified J. J. M. Agee purpose. I useful info in Engl the agenia ing there The memb tion in E years fore of m the long n Africans, once in the ally in the letter v resident the high cha of that inst of the obje read them the great and to give their power destruction geats, are or the inf The agent be middle The rain expenditure in object the atten ward of a ber incre essential o we fear unity, such imp



Friday, Jan. 25.  
On motion of Mr. Carmichael, leave to bring in a bill to prevent the several counties in this state from being operated with the expense of superannuated slaves.  
Mr. Winder reported a bill to incorporate the Hibernian Society of Baltimore. Read.  
The bill to establish a bank under the name of The Frederick County Bank, was read the third time and passed—Yeas 7, nays 3.

Saturday, Jan. 24.  
Mr. Winder reported a bill to authorize the building a bridge over the Patapsco at the place called Hammond's Ferry. Read.  
Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 26.  
The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as provide for the election of the council, and the manner and time of electing the governor, after reading the said bill, the question was put. Shall this bill pass? The yeas and nays appeared as follows:  
Affirmative—Messrs. Carmichael, Emerson, Gale, Jackson, Magruder, Taney, Winder—7.  
Negative—Mr. President, Messrs. Calvert, Dorsey, Hollyday—4.  
It terminated in the affirmative.  
Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.  
The bill providing for the appointment of an attorney general, and a district attorneys, was read the second time.  
Mr. Winder reported a bill for opening C. A. street in the city of Baltimore.  
Several bills of local nature were received from the house of delegates, and read.  
Adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer, of Jan. 16

# COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(Continued.)

No efficient and decisive measures could be adopted until it was ascertained where the most suitable situation could be procured on the west coast of Africa, for planting the proposed colony; and although the managers collected much interesting and useful information, and such as gave them great encouragement to proceed, it could not supply the place of that which must be obtained from their own agents upon the spot. It was therefore resolved, shortly after the rising of Congress, to appoint an agent to visit and explore a part of the west coast of Africa. Upon further deliberation, and considering the importance of the mission, the variety of objects to which the attention of a single agent would be directed—the danger of having the main object defeated by the casualties to which he might be exposed, as well as the importance of concert and co-operation in many difficulties which might occur, it was thought advisable to increase the number to two. The managers, accordingly, after having received the most satisfactory testimony of their zeal, ability, & other qualifications, appointed Mr. Samuel J. Mills and Mr. Ebenezer Burgess, Agents for the Society for this purpose. It was supposed that much useful information might be procured in England, and the enquiries of the agents much facilitated by calling there on their way to Africa. The members of the African institution in England have been for many years engaged in the laudable work of ameliorating the condition of the long neglected and much abused Africans, and possess great influence in that country, and particularly in the colony of Sierra Leone. A letter was, therefore, addressed by the president to that body, in hopes that the high character of benevolence which characterizes the conductors of that institution, and the similarity of the objects of its pursuits, would lead them cordially to co-operate in the great designs of this Society, and to give our agents all the aid in their power. This letter, and the instructions and commissions of the agents, are annexed to this report, for the information of the Society. The agents sailed from this country in the middle of November last.

The raising of funds to meet the expenditure necessary for effecting the object, has occupied much of the attention and labours of the board of Managers; and a still further increase of our resources will be essential to its completion. Nor do we fear that the American community will suffer an object of so much importance, and of so high a

character of benevolence, to fail for the want of necessary pecuniary aid. We are happy to state that auxiliary Societies have been formed in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Virginia, and Ohio, and the Board have received information of the intention of forming other societies in different parts of the country. The extension of these auxiliaries is of the first importance, as it is by their means the public mind must be enlightened on the great and important objects of the Society, and it is through them, in some measure, the necessary funds must be drawn for its support. In the prosecution of a plan which was likely to attract the public attention to subjects of deep interest and of great delicacy, it was expected that much jealousy would be excited, and many fears and prejudices would be awakened. Persons acting from the most opposite and contradictory views and principles, have been arrayed in opposition to the Society, from a mistaken apprehension of its tendency, as well as of the motives of its members. But in the midst of these difficulties, which jealousy and prejudice have raised to impede our course, we are encouraged by the decided approbation of many of the most intelligent of our fellow citizens, in different parts of the country, among those the most distinguished or whatever is good or great, and by almost all who have taken pains to investigate and examine the subject.—The more the public mind becomes informed, the more decided and general will be its approbation; and we already number among our patrons many whose dispositions were at first neutral, if not unfriendly.

The objectors to the society are generally those who acknowledge the importance and utility of establishing the proposed colony, but suppose it impracticable; and they refer principally, 1st to the difficulty of procuring a proper situation for the colony. 2d, the supposed repugnance of the colonists. 3d, the expense of emigration. The first objection is assuming a difficulty without proof, and will be best answered by report of the agents who have been sent to explore the country. The managers are enabled at present to state, that from information derived from various sources, they are persuaded that a situation can be procured in Africa with the approbation, and secured from the hostility, of the nations, which will possess such fertility of soil and salubrity of climate as to make it an inviting situation to the people of colour in this country.

2. The objection on the part of the coloured people, it is readily seen, springs from first impressions, and is the result entirely of ignorance and misrepresentation. As these are removed, and their minds are informed upon the subject, the phantoms which their alarm imaginations had conjured up, gradually disappear; and when they learn that the land of their fathers is not cursed by a perpetual and unvarying sterility, nor inhabited by the most sanguinary and ferocious savages, that instinctive principle which binds it to their affections, is soon seen to unfold itself; and though the managers have learned with surprise and regret that their fears have been awakened in some places, by persons claiming their confidence as their peculiar and avowed defenders and benefactors, they still believe that the diffusion of juster opinions, founded on undoubted facts in relation to the state of things in Africa, and the advantages of a settlement there, will make it very generally if not universally the place of their decided preference. The managers are the more confirmed in this opinion from their knowledge of the decided approbation of many of the most intelligent among the people of colour to the plan of the society, notwithstanding the alarms which had been created, and the misapprehensions which had been excited, and that many of those, who were at first violent in their opposition, have become as decidedly friendly upon learning the real motives, intentions, and objects of the society.

The managers have ascertained that there are numbers of the high-cast standing for intelligence and respectability among that class of people, who are decidedly & warmly in favour of the plan, from a conviction that it will, if accomplished, powerfully co-operate in placing the situation of their brethren here and in Africa, in that scale of happiness and respectability among the nations of the earth from which they have long been degraded. Offers of service have been received from many

worthy and influential individuals of their own colour, and from a number of families from different parts of the United States, to become the first settlers in the colony; whenever a suitable situation shall be procured. The managers can with confidence state their belief, that they would have no difficulty in procuring individuals among them worthy of trust and confidence to explore the country if necessary, and to plant a colony of sufficient strength to secure its safety and prosperity. This being accomplished, there can be no difficulty in presenting its importance to their brethren, in such a manner and with such unquestionable testimony, as must command their fullest confidence.

Without detailing the variety of information received by the Board on this subject, the Managers cannot omit the testimony of Capt. Paul Coffee, so well known in Africa, Europe, and America, for his active and enlarged benevolence, and for his zeal and devotedness to the cause of the people of colour. The opportunities of Captain Coffee, of forming a correct opinion were superior perhaps to those of any man in America. His judgment was clear and strong, and the warm interest he took in whatever related to the happiness of that class of people is well known. The testimony of such a man is sufficient to outweigh all the unfounded predictions and idle surmises of those opposed to the plan of the society. He had visited twice the coast of Africa, and became well acquainted with the country and its inhabitants. He states that upon his opinion alone, he could have taken to Africa at least two thousand people of colour from Boston and its neighbourhood. In the death of Paul Coffee the society has lost a most useful advocate, the people of colour a warm and disinterested friend, and society a valuable member. His character alone ought to be sufficient to rescue the people to which he belonged from the unmerited aspersions which have been cast upon them. The plan of the society met with his entire approbation, its success was the object of his ardent wishes, and the prospect of its usefulness to the native Africans and their descendants, in this country, was the solace of his declining years, and cheered the last moments of his existence.

3d. The objection urged on the score of expenditure in transporting so many persons to Africa, has been arrayed in all the imposing forms of figures and calculations. There is a material error in estimating the expense of removing each individual, by the same ratio which may be incurred in the removal of the first colonists, without making any allowance for the thousands that will be enabled to defray their own expenses.

The advantages of the progress of the colony must have been equal overlooked; as it may be expected soon to become sufficiently established and flourishing, to offer immediate employment to those who come among them, and who will be able to work and provide for their own subsistence. In addition to this, much may be expected from the augmented value of the land in proportion to its settlement.

Our western countries present the best comment on this subject. An emigration to Africa will be attended with less expense, and the emigrants will be exposed to less inconvenience, and to fewer difficulties, when the colony is established, than many of the emigrants to the western country now encounter—and yet we find thousands coming even from remote parts of Europe to the interior of America, without the means and advantages which thousands of people of colour possess in this country, and that they often rise to respectability and independence, and even to wealth.

(To be continued.)

## 20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in goal, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Ool. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.  
Upper Marlboro' Sept. 26.

## Public Sale.

Pursuant to an act of the general assembly and a decree of the high court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 28th day of February next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of John Cross, deceased, formerly the property of Joseph Selby, all that tract of Land, lying on Deep Creek, in Anne Arundel county, called Selby's Lot, containing 300 3/8 acres of land, more or less. The aforesaid land has on it a comfortable dwelling house, and other necessary outbuildings; it has on it a choice collection of fruit trees, is well wooded and has an excellent landing—making it convenient to carry produce and marketing to the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis. The soil is well adapted to the growth of tobacco and all kinds of grain, and is particularly suited to the early growth of all kinds of market stuffs. The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities with interest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

At the same time and place will be sold a part of the personal property of said John Cross. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

All those having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, or those indebted to the deceased, to make immediate payment to  
Thomas Sellman trustee & adm'r.  
Feb 5.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on the 26th inst. from the farm on Elk Ridge, of George Howard, Esq. a Negro Man named Jack, calls himself John Mitchell. He is about 30 years of age, erect, his carriage, though rather short, six feet or upwards in height, small visaged, and of a dark shade. His dress when he went away consisted of a new drab coloured coat and pantaloons of home made cloth (the coat lined in the back and sleeves with red baize or flannel.) a green coloured sailor jacket with sleeves, an old low linen shirt, a good wool hat, small in the crown and rim, a pair of white yarn stockings, and a pair of coarse shoes pretty much worn. Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of said negro if taken within Anne Arundel county, and secured so that I get him again, or One Hundred Dollars if arrested out of the county, and secured in Baltimore jail.

Charles B. Hitchcock, Manager.  
Feb 5.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,  
February 3, 1818.

On application by petition of James Mackubin, administrator of Frederick Mackubin, 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, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills,  
for 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 on the estate of Nathan Ward, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Jan. 29 3w  
Leonard Gary, adm'r.

## Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

The subscriber thankful for that share of support which he has received from his friends and the community at large, in the line of his profession, and wishing to render his establishment more generally useful, has determined to run a daily line of Stages to and from Annapolis.

The carriages which will be employed in this attempt are his light close Coaches, which from their compactness will render those of his fellow citizens who may incline to favour his attempt unusually comfortable.

The Coaches will start from the Shakespeare Tavern, Baltimore, at half past eight o'clock, EVERY MORNING, and calling at Towson's Tavern, Sign of General Washington, Gay-street & Barney's Mountain Inn, Light-street, arrive at Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, to dine—returning, leave Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, EVERY MORNING, at half past eight o'clock, and calling at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding house, arrive in Baltimore to dine.

Seats for Annapolis to be taken at the Shakespeare Tavern, corner of East and Lemon-sts, opposite the New Theatre—and in Annapolis, for Baltimore at the Post Office, near Brewer's Tavern.

## FARE THREE DOLLARS.

The public's humble servant,  
William Marks.

Dec. 11

Hager's Town Md.  
Dec. 9, 1817.

## Upper Marlborough.

November 3d, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice by the Censors, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary; and the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Members of the Faculty present, that it is expedient to organize a Medical Society for Prince George's county.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of said Society, and that they report at the next meeting of the Faculty.

3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J. Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D. Barrette, be the committee.

4th. Resolved, That the next Meeting of the Faculty be held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, the second Monday in May next.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published; for the information of the Faculty, and that they are hereby invited to attend the next meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.  
B. J. Semmes, Secretary.  
Dec. 4, 1817. I.D.J.F.M.S.A.

## NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of laying the county levy, &c.

By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 29.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
December 23, 1817.

On application by petition of Benjamin Thomas, administrator with the will annexed, of Ebenezer Thomas, 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, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussaway, 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 with the will annexed on the estate of Ebenezer Thomas, late of A. A. 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 first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1817.

Benjamin Thomas adm'r. W. A.  
January 1.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathan Ward, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

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Leonard Gary, adm'r.

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Seats for Annapolis to be taken at the Shakespeare Tavern, corner of East and Lemon-sts, opposite the New Theatre—and in Annapolis, for Baltimore at the Post Office, near Brewer's Tavern.

## FARE THREE DOLLARS.

The public's humble servant,  
William Marks.

Dec. 11



# POETS CORNER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

If you think the following lines worthy of a place among your "Flowers of Fancy," it will please the writer to see them there.

Ah! who that once has truly felt  
Love thro' his fervid bosom thrill.  
And who, on hope has fondly dwelt,  
While love grew in him stronger still,

Till the fond illusive dream,  
That love and hope created fair,  
Like mists of morn. before the beam  
Of noonday, melted into air.

And in whose bosom fell despair,  
Long fill'd the place where blissful  
Joy,

In time as light as sportive air,  
Was wont his moments to employ.

Can ever after trust the eye  
That seems to speak of tender love;  
Believe the half suppressed sigh,  
Once thought from love alone to move!

Then ask me not—nor wonder why  
I far from woman's presence stray,  
Alas! I fear, her beaming eye—  
Her sighs may wait my peace away!

From the Connecticut Herald.

JOHN ANDERSON—A Parody.

John Anderson, my jo, John,  
I wonder what ye think,  
Wi' sic unmeaning promises  
To tip the bribing wink.  
Wi'out the ready gear, John,  
The mace will never go,—  
Sae much for paper currency,  
John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,  
Gae hame and get your gear,  
A wight wi' purse so penniless,  
Can hae nae business here.  
It ever has been cash, John,  
That makes us friends, ye know,  
And he that has't, ne'er loses em,  
John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,  
Ye make as muckle noise,  
As ever did that canny snake  
That snid'd the Boston boys.  
And when they wad hae whawkt him,  
John,

He gaily told 'em "No!"  
And sae man ye, your enemies,  
John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,  
Ye've made the nation pay,  
'Tis now, I wot, a week or mair,  
A thousand pounds a day.  
Ye'd better be awa', John,  
They quarrel wi' ye so,  
Ye'd hae the awsome halter next,  
John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,  
Ye canna' ay return,  
Gin ayes they ferry ye across  
Auld Charon's murky burn.

Your bairns wad a' be sobbing, John,  
And morn a tear shall flow;  
Your waly wife will die o' grief,  
John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,  
Ye've done a world o' harm,  
In coming here to Washington,  
Wi'out the powden charm.

'Tis nae a battle a', John,  
And gangin', to and fro,  
Ye're scold'd and jeer'd by ilka bod,  
John Anderson, my jo.

"SERGEANT AT ARMS."

## SLANDER.

Against slander there is no defence—  
Heed cannot boast so foul a fiend;  
Nor man deplore so fell a foe: It  
atabs with a word; it is the pesti-  
lence walking in darkness, spreading  
contagion far and wide, which the  
most weary traveller cannot avoid:  
It is the heart-searching dagger of  
the dark assassin: It is the poisoned  
arrow whose wound is incurable: It  
is the mortal sting of the deadly ad-  
der: Murder is its employment; in-  
nocence its prey; and ruin its sport.

## TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that  
he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-  
House, at that well known stand oc-  
cupied for many years by Capt. James  
Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-  
House will at all times render it the  
most convenient resort to strangers  
having business to transact in any of  
the public offices. Those who may be  
inclined to patronize the establishment  
are assured that the best accommoda-  
tions are provided, and the most un-  
remitting attention shall be paid to his  
guests. This establishment having been  
always the resort of gentlemen from the  
Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will  
continue to frequent it, and so far as  
attention, good fare, and moderate  
rates can support the character of an  
establishment so well known, he pledges  
himself they shall not be wanting.  
Boarders taken by the day, week,  
month or year, and horses taken at li-  
very.

N. B. Private parties can be ac-  
commodated with Terrapins or Oys-  
ters at the shortest notice.  
Dec. 25.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Teaches his acknowledgments to his  
friends and the public, for the patron-  
age afforded him in the line of his pro-  
fession, and takes this opportunity to  
inform them, that he has engaged a

First-Rate Workman

From Philadelphia—which will enable  
him to do his work in style, seldom,  
if ever, equalled in this place. He re-  
spectfully requests Gentlemen to call  
and examine the work, and also solicits  
a continuance of their favours.  
Jan. 22.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri fa-  
cias to me directed from Montgomery  
county court, will be exposed to public  
sale, on Thursday the 5th day of Fe-  
bruary next, at the dwelling house of  
Mr. Horatio Hobbs, living on Carroll's  
Manor, in Anne-Arundel county, at 11  
o'clock, for Cash, the following negroes  
to wit: one negro boy named Jerry, one  
ditto girl named Matilda, one ditto man  
named Jack, one ditto woman named  
Betsey, and two children Henry and  
Perry, one negro girl named Milly, one  
ditto woman named Beck, and one dit-  
to girl named Ann, being seized and  
taken as the property of the said Ho-  
ratio Hobbs, to satisfy debts due Hen-  
ry Bussard, administrator of Daniel  
Bussard.

R. Welch, of Dan. shff.  
A. A. County.

Jan. 22.

## NOYCE.

Refunding of Internal Duties.  
Agreeably to the act of Congress of  
December 23d, 1817, duties paid on  
Licences for periods extending beyond  
the 31st of December, 1817, and for  
Stamps not used, are to be refunded by  
the respective Collectors, provided the  
Stamps shall be returned previous to  
the first day of May, 1818.

Richard Durrell,

Collector of the Revenue, for  
the 5th Collection District of  
Maryland.

Jan. 22.

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

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition  
of Joseph Stewart, Roger Woolford,  
James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dor-  
chester county, that about two o'clock  
on Friday the twenty seventh of No-  
vember last, a fire broke out in the  
store house of the said Stewart, which  
entirely consumed it, and that they have  
strong reason to believe it had been set  
on fire by some evil disposed person or  
persons. And whereas it is of the great-  
est importance to society, that the per-  
petrator or perpetrators of such a crime  
should be brought to condign punish-  
ment, 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 discover and make known the au-  
thor or perpetrators of the said offence,  
provided he, she or they, or any of them,  
be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the seal  
of the State of Maryland, this second  
day of January, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and eigh-  
teen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council,

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-  
mation be published in the Maryland  
Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re-  
publican, Frederick-town Herald, the  
Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and  
Easton Gazette, once a week for the  
space of ten weeks.  
Jan. 15.

## QUICK TRAVELLING,

To and From Baltimore.

FARE TWO DOLLARS.

The proprietor of the daily line of  
Mail Stages, announces to the public,  
his determination to run this line thro',  
to Baltimore, in FIVE AND AN HALF  
HOURS, commencing on Thursday Jan-  
uary 1st, to start from Mr William  
Brewer's Tavern, every morning, at  
eight o'clock, and positively arrive at  
Baltimore by half past one o'clock in  
the afternoon; thus enabling his pas-  
sengers to breakfast and dine at sea-  
sonable hours.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, Three

Likely Male Servants, suitable for Wait-  
ers, from 16 to 23 years of age. Those  
from the country would be preferred.  
Jan. 15.

By the Committee of Grievances  
and Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and  
Courts of Justice will meet every day  
during the present session, from 9  
o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock  
in the evening.

By order,

Rinaldo Pindell, Clk.  
Dec. 14.

GEO. SHAW,

ANNAPOLIS,

Has recently made considerable additions to his former stock  
of Goods. It now embraces a variety of articles comprised un-  
der the denominations of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,  
Cutlery, Stationary and Books.

## Dry Goods,

Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths,  
Cassimeres of various qualities,  
Toilette Vesting,  
Florentine do.  
Marseilles do.  
Swansdown do.  
Common do.  
Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet,  
Bedford Cords,  
Worsted Drawers and Jackets,  
Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-  
wool Stockings,  
Irish Linen, Linen Cambric,  
White, Coloured and Striped Cra-  
vats,  
Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cot-  
ton Pocket Handkerchiefs,  
Russia, Irish and German Sheeting,  
Red and Green Baize,  
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,

Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves,  
Cambric Muslins,  
Jaconet do.  
Hair Cord do.  
Mul Mul do.  
Book do.  
Nansook do.  
Ribbons assorted,  
Levantine,  
Light & Dark Gingham,  
Calicoes,  
Table Diaper,  
Towel do.  
Pelisse Cloth,  
Bombazetts,  
Patinet, Dimities,  
Flannels assorted,  
Long Cloth,  
Rose and Point Blankets,  
Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

## Groceries,

Hyson Tea,  
Y. Hyson do.  
Souchong do.  
Chocolate, Rice,  
Barley, Mustard,  
Loaf & Brown Sugar,  
Mold & Dipt Candles,  
Pepper, All-spice,  
Yellow & Brown Soap.

## Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they for-  
merly were.

## Stationary & Books,

Including a great variety of Writing Paper, of different sizes and  
qualities, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Ink powder, Inkstands,  
Slates, Cyphering and Copy Books, &c. &c.

## A Valuable Collection of Books

In various departments of Literature,  
And a variety of Classical and School Books.

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of

## China & Crockery Ware,

And many other articles which are not particularly specified in this ad-  
vertisement. All of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

## Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

JAMES ALLISON,

Plasterer & Stucco Workman.

Most respectfully informs the public  
that he continues to carry on his busi-  
ness, in the City of Annapolis, where  
he still resides, and that if Gentlemen  
who may be erecting buildings in the  
country adjacent, will favour him with  
their patronage in that part pertaining  
to his profession, he feels no deli-  
cacy in assuring them, that their work  
shall be performed with the greatest  
promptitude, taste and elegance, and in  
a durable and workmanlike manner.  
As he expects to remain in Annapo-  
lis, he wishes it known also, that he  
would accept, in a legal manner, a young  
Man, between 16 and 18 years of age,  
as an apprentice, on furnishing respect-  
able recommendations of his sobriety,  
industry, &c.  
Jan. 22.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or-  
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,  
the subscriber will expose to sale, on  
Saturday the 21st day of February  
next, at Pig Point Warehouse, the Per-  
sonal Estate of Nathan Ward, late of  
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, con-  
sisting of Horses, Hogs, Household &  
Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale  
—For all sums over twenty dollars six  
months credit, the purchaser giving  
bond and security, with interest from  
the day of sale; under that sum, Cash  
Sale, to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.  
Leonard Gary, adm'r.  
Jan. 22.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

Jan. 6, 1818.

On application by petition of Charles G.  
Warfield, administrator of Vachel War-  
field, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased, it is ordered that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased, and that the same be publish-  
ed 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 Mar-  
yland, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of Vachel Warfield,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the  
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the  
first day of July next; they may o-  
therwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given under  
my hand this 6th day of January,  
1818.

Charles G. Warfield, admr.

Jan. 8.

## The Subscriber's School

Will be opened on Monday

the 12th inst.

Henry L. Davis.

Annapolis, Jan. 8.

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This work may be had at this office  
at Mr. George Shaw's book store in  
this city, and at the book store of Mr.  
Coale, Baltimore.  
The editors of the American & Fe-  
deral Gazette are requested to insert  
the above in their respective papers  
once a week for the space of six weeks.  
Annapolis, Oct. 16.

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

## A PROCLAMATION.

The innumerable mercies with which  
it hath pleased Almighty God to crown  
our beloved Country, during the past  
year, cannot fail to excite the liveliest  
emotions of thankfulness in every heart.  
At no period have the inexhaustible  
riches of Divine Benevolence been more  
signally displayed; Peace, and in her  
attendant train, all that can advance the  
prosperity of our Country, strengthened  
and inviolably maintain our free in-  
stitutions, & elevate to the loftiest height  
the glory of our National Character;  
Plenty, liberally rewarding the toil of  
Industry, from the horn of her abun-  
dant Science and the Arts directing  
genius, to whatever can improve and  
ameliorate the condition of mankind; Li-  
berty extending her mild and peaceful  
sway throughout the borders of the  
land, and shedding her benignant in-  
fluence upon the public morals & man-  
ners, these are chief among the thank-  
ings which demand a People's gratitude  
to the Divine and bountiful Author  
of them.

In these mercies the good People of  
the State of Maryland have abundantly  
participated; the wounds inflicted up-  
on her prosperity by the ravages of  
war, are already healed; Agriculture  
repays with rich abundance the husband-  
industry of her sons; her Commerce  
whitens every sea, and renders the re-  
motest quarters of the globe tributary  
to her wealth & power, while her Ma-  
nufactures carry her forward to the  
proudest anticipations of real indepen-  
dence. In the full and unrestrained  
enjoyment of these, and other blessings,  
it is meet that we remember with grate-  
ful hearts, the divine source from which  
whence they all proceed, that we offer  
unto the Lord, thanksgiving and praise  
for all his mercies towards us, acknow-  
ledge our dependence on his bounty,  
implore pardon for our unworthiness,  
and pay our vows of renewed love and  
obedience.

Actuated by these sentiments, and  
confidently relying on the general con-  
currence of the good People of the  
State of Maryland, I have thought fit  
to issue this Proclamation, recom-  
mending Thursday the 12th day of February  
next, to be observed and kept as a day  
of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, for  
all the blessings vouchsafed unto us  
by the beneficent Lord and Governor  
of the Universe.

Given under my hand, and the seal  
of the State of Maryland, this 6th day  
of January, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and eigh-  
teen.

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

Ordered, That the foregoing Procla-  
mation be published daily in all the  
newspapers in this State.  
Jan. 3.

## By the Committee of Claims.

The Committee of Claims will sit  
every day during the present session, from  
9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock  
in the afternoon.

By order,

Saml. Fountain, Clk.

Dec. 11.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

from the National Intelligencer of Jan. 16.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(Concluded.)

The Managers cannot pass the occasion without noticing the death of the Reverend Doctor Findlay, one of the Vice-Presidents, during the past year.—The deep interest which he took in the success of the Society, and the zeal he displayed in its formation, are well known to many of its members. In his last sickness he was much gratified upon receiving information of the progress of the Society and its prospect of success. It gave consolation and comfort to his last moments. When we view the Society in this early stage of its proceedings, as animating the hopes and cheering the prospects of being Christian who had been engaged in its service; when we view it as consecrated by the prayers of the pious, may we not be led with humble confidence to look to the good hand of an overruling Providence to guide its deliberations? May we not expect that the benedictions of millions yet unborn shall bless its anniversary?

On motion of Mr. Clay, a letter of Thos. Jefferson, late President of the U. States, was read, which he understood was in the hands of some one present, and would show that the importance of such an institution had been long since duly appreciated, and had received the approbation of that illustrious individual.

A copy of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, to John Lynd.

Monticello, Jan. 21, 1811.  
Six. You have asked my opinion on the proposition of Am. Millin, to the measures for procuring in the coast of Africa, an establishment to which the people of colour from these States might, from time to time, be removed, under the auspices of different governments. Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought that the most desirable measure, which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population. Most advantageous for ourselves as well as for us; going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa, and would carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization, which might render their sojournment here a blessing, at the end, to that country.

I received, in the last year of my entering into the administration of the general government, a letter from the governor of Virginia, consulting me, at the request of the legislature of that State, on the means of procuring some such asylum to which these people might be removed. I proposed to him the establishment of Sierra Leone, which a private company in England had already colonized a number of negroes, and particularly the fugitives from these States during the revolutionary war; and at the same time suggested, if that could not be obtained, some of the Portuguese possessions in South America as most desirable. The subsequent legislature approving these views, I wrote the ensuing year (1802) to Mr. King, our minister in London, to endeavour to negotiate with the Sierra Leone company, and induce them to receive such a number of people as might be colonized thither. He opened a correspondence with Mr. W. and Mr. Thornton, secretary of the company, on the subject; and in 1803 I received, through Mr. King, the result; which was that the colony was going on in but a languishing condition, that the funds of the company were likely to fail, as they received no returns of profit to keep them up; that they were then in treaty with the government to take the establishment off their hands; but that in no event should they be willing to receive more of these people from the United States, as it was that portion of the people who had gone from the United States, who, by their idleness and turbulence, had kept the settlement in constant danger of dissolution, which could not have been prevented but for the aid of the Moravian missionaries from the West Indies, who were more industrious and orderly than the others, and supported the authority of the government and its laws.

I think I learned afterwards that the British government had taken the colony into their own hands, and I believe it still exists. The effort which I made with Portugal to obtain an establishment from them, within their colonies in South America, proved abortive.

You inquired further, whether I would be my endeavours to procure such an establishment security against violence from their powers, and particularly the French? Certainly, I shall be willing to do any thing that can give effect and safety.

But I am but a private individual, and can only use endeavours with individuals. Whereas, the national government can address themselves at once to those of Europe, to obtain the desired security, and will unquestionably be ready to exert its influence with those nations to effect an object so benevolent in itself, and so important to a great

portion of its constituents. Indeed, nothing is more to be wished than that the United States would themselves undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa.

Exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might delay all its expenses; but for this the national mind is not prepared. It may perhaps be doubted whether many of these people would voluntarily consent to such an exchange of situation, and but few of those who are advanced to a certain age in habits of slavery would be capable of governing themselves; this should not, however, discourage the experiment, nor the early trial of it. And propositions should be made with all the prudent caution and attention requisite to reconcile it to the interest, the safety and prejudice of all parties.

Accept the assurance of my respects and esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. Mercer then rose, and said he was happy to have it in his power to inform the Society, that the sentiments of our present chief magistrate, were not less friendly to its benevolent object, than those of his predecessor, whose letter had been just read.

It was, said Mr. Mercer, through a very interesting correspondence between Mr. Monroe, then governor of Virginia, with Mr. Jefferson, that the general assembly had first solicited the aid of the government of the United States, to procure an asylum for our free people of colour. Nor was the sentiment which prompted this effort in the councils of Virginia confined to a few individuals, distinguished for the extent of their political views, or by romantic feelings of benevolence. The resolution to which the address of the president had just called the attention of the Society, passed the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia with but one dissentient voice out of one hundred and forty-six, and a full quorum of the Senate, with but one! It was, in fact, but a repetition of certain resolutions, which had been unanimously adopted by the same legislature, though in secret session, at three antecedent periods, in the last seventeen years. It was truly the feeling and voice of Virginia. Many thousand individuals in our native State, you well know, Mr. President, are restrained, said Mr. M. from manumitting their slaves, as you and I are, by the melancholy conviction, that they cannot yield to the suggestions of humanity, without manifest injury to their country.

The rapid increase of the free people of colour, by which their number was extended in the ten years preceding the last census of the United States, from fifteen to thirty thousand, if it has not enlarged our peace, has impaired the value of all the private property in a large section of our country. Upon our lowlands, said Mr. Mercer, it seems as if some malediction had been shed. The habitations of our fathers have sunk in ruins, the fields which they tilled have become a wilderness. Such is the tableland between the valleys of our great rivers. Those newly grown and almost impenetrable thickets which have succeeded a wretched cultivation, shelter and conceal a band of criminals, who sally forth from their caverns, beneath the obscurity of night, and plunder the rich proprietors of the valleys. They infest the suburbs of the towns and cities, where they become the depositories of stolen goods, and, schooled by necessity, elude the vigilance of our defective police.

It has been suggested, said Mr. M. that resources will be wanted to give success to our enterprise. Let its commencement be but propitious, and it will eventually prosper to the extent of our most sanguine wishes. The great obstacle to be surmounted, will arise not from the sordid propensity of the slave holder, but from the respect means within our reach of transporting and early providing for the numerous colonists who will present themselves to our charity or be tendered to our acceptance by their present masters.

The laws of Virginia now discourage, and very wisely, perhaps, the emancipation of slaves. But the very policy on which they are founded will afford every facility to emancipation, when the colonization of the slave will be the consequence of his liberation.

I have, Mr. President, offered these hasty remarks under the impression that some of the facts which they disclose may have been unknown to the Society. It has my most fervent prayers, and shall command my utmost efforts to its success, which requires, to insure it, nothing but our united, zealous, and persevering exertions.

On motion of Mr. Clay,  
Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the board of managers, for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned to them by the Society, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the first report of their proceedings for publication.

Mr. Clay rose to submit a motion which he had hoped some other gentleman would have offered. It was a vote of thanks to the board of managers. He would not be restrained from proposing it by the official relation in which he stood to the board, because, although he was ex officio a member, he had really participated very little in its valuable labours, and therefore could not be justly reproached with proposing thanks to himself.

What he was up, he would detain the Society for a few moments. It was proper again and again to repeat, that it was the intention of the Society to affect, in any manner, the tenure by which a certain species of property is held. He was himself a slaveholder; and he considered that kind of property as inviolable as any other in the country. He would resist as soon, and with as much firmness, encroachments upon it as he would encroachments upon any other property which he held. Nor was he disposed even to go as far as the gentleman who had just spoken, (Mr. Mercer) in saying that he would emancipate his slaves, if the means were provided of sending them from the country. It was also proper to repeat, that it was equally remote from the intention of the Society that any sort of coercion should be employed in regard to the free people of color who were the objects of its proceedings. Whatever was proposed to be done was to be entirely voluntary on their part.

It has been said that the plan of the Society is impracticable and Utopian. Why? How have the descendants of Africa been brought

to the shores of America? By the most infamous traffic that ever disgraced the annals of man. It has been, it is true, the work of ages. May we not, by a gradual and persevering exertion, restore to Africa that portion of her race among us, that shall be liberated? He would not, he could not believe that man, in the pursuit of the vilest cupidities, in the prosecution of purposes of the most cruel injustice, which had constantly marked the African slave trade, could accomplish more than might be attained in a cause which was recommended by so many high, honourable, and animating considerations. Such was the cause in which this Society is engaged. The Christian of whom, unwearied constancy is the characteristic; the philanthropist, the statesman who looks only to the safety and the happiness of his own country; in short, all good men, will find motives for engaging their co-operation or their wishes in behalf of the Society. Its object is not impracticable. Scarcely any thing—nothing is beyond the power of those who, in pursuit of a just purpose, approved by good men, and sanctioned by Providence, boldly and resolutely determine to command success.

But the persons, the amelioration of whose condition is the object of the Society, will not, it is said, accept the proffered favour. Mr. C. believed, at first, that, from want of information, very few of them would, not perhaps one in an hundred, in the interior. He was inclined to believe, however, that a number amply sufficient for the commencement of a colonial establishment would go. These would be drawn principally from the cities, which would act as a sort of depot for the country for the colony. Let five in an hundred only, of that portion of our population, be induced to migrate, and a number abundantly sufficient to begin with will be obtained. The first difficulties obviated, and all will be obliterated. Let the colony be once firmly established and in prosperity, and all the obstacles will disappear. Why should they not go? Look at the earliest history of man; follow him through all his subsequent progress, and you find him continually migrating. What is the motive of this unceasing change of abode? To better his condition. What brought our fathers voluntarily to these shores, then savage and forbidding, not less savage and forbidding perhaps than those of Africa itself? To render themselves more happy. This word happiness, Mr. C. said, comprised many items. It comprehended what were hardly less important than subsistence, political and social considerations. These, the men of colour never can enjoy here, but are what he would find in the contemplated colony. And can there be any thing, to a reflecting freeman, and some among the class of persons to whom he alluded were doubtless capable of reflection more humiliating, more dark and cheerless, than to see himself, and to trace in imagination his posterity, through all succeeding time, degraded and debased, a line to the Society of which they were members, and cut off from all his higher blessings?

Further, several of the slave holding States already had, and perhaps all of them would, prohibit entirely emancipation, without some such outlet was created. A sense of their own safety required the painful prohibition. Experience proved that persons turned loose who were neither freemen nor slaves, constituted a great moral evil threatening to contaminate all parts of society. Let the colony once be successfully planted, and legislative bodies, who have been groined at the necessity of passing those prohibitory laws, which at a distance might appear to stain our codes, will hasten to remove the impediments to the exercise of benevolence and humanity. They will annex the condition that the emancipated shall leave the country, and he has placed a false estimate upon liberty who believes that there are many who would refuse the boon, when coupled even with such a condition.

But, Mr. C. said, he would not longer depress from the object of his motion.—He was persuaded he should meet the unanimous concurrence of the Society in the proposition that his thanks be tendered to the board of managers for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had executed their duties.

On motion of Mr. Key,  
Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the President of the Society for his aid and influence in promoting the objects of the Society; and that he be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication.

On motion of Mr. Bayard,  
Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the members of those Auxiliary Societies that have been formed in various parts of the United States, to forward the plan and to contribute to the funds of this institution.

On motion of Mr. Herbert,  
Resolved, unanimously, That the future annual meeting of this Society be held on the last Saturday of December.

The Society then proceeded to the appointment of officers for the present year, when the following persons were elected:  
The Hon. RUSHROD WASHINGTON, was unanimously elected President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia.  
Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.  
Hon. William Phillips, of Massachusetts.  
Col. Henry Rutgers, of New York.  
Hon. John E. Howard, of Maryland.  
Hon. Samuel Smith, of Maryland.  
John Taylor, of Caroline, Esq. of Virginia.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.  
Robert Ralston, Esq. of Pennsylvania.  
Richard Rush, Esq. of Pennsylvania.  
Gen. John Mason, District of Columbia.  
Samuel Bayard, New Jersey.

MANAGERS.  
Francis S. Key,  
Walter Jones,  
John Laird,  
Rev. Dr. James Laurie,  
Rev. Stephen B. Balch,  
Rev. Obadiah Brown,  
Benjamin G. Orr,  
John Peter,  
Edmund J. Lee,  
William Thornton,  
Wm. H. Fitzhugh,  
Henry Carroll.

E. B. Caldwell, Esq. Secretary.  
John G. McDonald, Recording Secretary.  
David English, Treasurer.

To Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess.

You have been appointed the agents of the "Board of Managers of the American Society for Colonizing the free people of Colour of the United States" for the purpose of visiting England and Africa, on a mission of inquiry.

The object which you will keep in view while engaged in this mission, is to obtain that information which will enable the board to concert their future measures with a prospect of succeeding in their design. Your general conduct will be governed by the following instructions.

1. You will make the necessary preparations for leaving this country, and embrace the first favourable opportunity which shall present for England.

2. Upon your arrival in London, you will present your instructions and letters to such gentlemen as shall be named by the board, and to others to whom you may have letters of introduction.

3. You will endeavour to procure information from those gentlemen relative to the state of the west coast of Africa, the best means of prosecuting your inquiries when you arrive there, and to obtain letters of introduction from the proper persons to the Governor of the Sierra Leone Colony, and to any other gentlemen on the coast who may probably aid you in your object.

4. When you have made the necessary preparations, which you are requested to do with the least possible delay, you will embark for the coast of Africa. You will make the Sierra Leone Colony with the approbation of the governor thereof, your principal station while you remain on the coast.

5. You will make yourselves acquainted with the Sierra Leone colony, particularly its history, progress, improvement and prospects, with a view to furnish such information as may be useful in forming a colony on the coast.

6. You will visit the coast above and below the colony of Sierra Leone, to as great an extent as shall be deemed expedient, and give a description of that part of the coast visited by you, and endeavour to procure as much information as possible of other parts of the coast, and of the interior. And we would particularly direct your attention to the climate, soil, and healthiness, of the country, and its fitness for agricultural improvements, as it is in contemplation to turn the attention of the new colonists mostly to agriculture. As connected with this object, you will procure all the information in your power as to the extent of the rivers on the coast, their sources and how far navigable, the mountains and general face of the country, and finally every thing that may be considered interesting and useful to the Society, to enable it to form an opinion as to the most eligible spot for the colony, and the prospect of its success when established. It would be particularly desirable to ascertain the character of the different nations or tribes on the coast, and more especially of those in the neighborhood of the place you may recommend as a proper situation for the colony.

7. You will direct your attention particularly to the Sherbro country, which country it is expected you will visit. By means of native interpreters you will endeavour to consult with the native chiefs of the different tribes and explain to them the design which the Board have in view. Should circumstances permit, you will obtain from them a pledge that they will promote the designs of the colony, should one be established, and that as far as they have the possession of the country, that a section of it shall be given up to the government of the United States, or the Society, at a fair price, should Congress or the board hereafter make the request, for the purpose of colonizing the free people of color, as the Board propose.

8. After you should have completed your inquiries and as far as possible attained the object of your mission, you will return to America direct, or by the way of England, as shall be deemed proper. It is desired that you would return direct to this country, unless the inducements to revisit England are strong.

9. You will obtain as particular and accurate an account of the territories and their limits claimed by the different European nations, on the west coast of Africa, as possible, together with the character of the different nations on the coast, and in the interior, and the boundaries of their territories. On your return you will present to the Board a full account of your expedition, and of the information procured by you, and improve every opportunity which may present to inform the Board of your progress.

10. You will keep an account of your expenses for the inspection of the Board. In addition to these instructions you will be furnished with copies of the constitution of this Society, and of the memorial of the Board of managers, which was addressed to the Congress of the United States, during the session of 1816-1817.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON,  
President of the American Colonization Society.

E. B. CALDWELL, Secretary.  
Washington, Nov. 5, 1817.

To Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess.

Gentlemen—The Board of Managers of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, have appointed you their agents on a mission to explore a part of the west coast of Africa, for the purpose of ascertaining the best situation which can be procured for colonizing the free people of color of the United States. You will act in conjunction as much as possible, but should you be separated to forward the objects of the mission, or by a dispensation of Providence, you will act as if you had a separate commission, taking care, in case of acting separately, not to let your engagements interfere with each other. The situation to which you have been called, is one of great importance and responsibility, and will require from you the greatest diligence, skill, and prudence, as the success of the benevolent designs of the Society may, in a great measure, depend upon your mission. General instructions will be given with this commission, but very much must be left to

your own discretion and prudence, on which the Board place the greatest reliance. The objects of the Society, are of that enlarged benevolence, affecting, as they believe, not only the temporal and spiritual interests of thousands of our fellow creatures in this country, but in Africa likewise, that they calculate upon the cordial aid and co-operation of the philanthropist of every clime and country, whose assistance you may need in the prosecution of your design, and they are the more sanguine in their calculations for this friendly support, from the attention which this class of the human family have received from the most distinguished individuals in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain. But whilst we thus say "be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves," and recommend you to the benevolent and feeling stranger, your principal reliance will be on Him who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and in whose hands are the hearts of all the children of men, to turn them as he pleases. May he be your protector, and preserve you from "the arrow that flieth by day," and "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the destruction that wasteth at noon day." May that "Saviour who is to receive Egypt as a ransom, and Ethiopia and Seba to himself"—who hath promised to "call his sons from far, and his daughters from the ends of the earth," "make for you a way in the sea," and in "the wilderness," and "a path in the mighty waters," that all may issue to his honour and glory, and the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom.

BUSH WASHINGTON,  
President of American Colonization Society.  
E. B. Caldwell, Secretary.

To his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron and President of the African Institution.

I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness that an association of a number of persons, residing in various parts of the United States, have been recently formed at the city of Washington, under the denomination of "The American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States." The object of this institution, indicated by its name, is to promote the colonizing of those persons, with their own consent. In the accomplishment of that object, it is necessary to determine upon a proper country wherein to plant the proposed colony. Africa, and particularly the western coast of it, has, with this view, hitherto principally engaged the attention of the Society; and, in order to acquire all the information which it may be material to possess, in fixing its judgment on that important point, it has deputed to Europe and Africa its bearers herof, Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess.

Aware that the African institution has been long occupied with schemes of benevolence, connected with Africa, and the people and descendants of Africa, the American Society has directed me to address your Royal Highness, as the Patron and President of the African institution, and respectfully to solicit any aid and assistance which it may be convenient to render to those deputies in the business with which they are thus charged. These gentlemen will promptly afford any further explanations which your Royal Highness may require, relative to the nature and prospects of the American Society.

I am sure that it would be quite unnecessary to trespass further upon the time of your Royal Highness, in expatiating and insisting upon the benefits which may result from the successful establishment of the contemplated colony, to the colonists themselves, to their descendants, and to Africa. Restored to the land of their fathers, and carrying with them a knowledge of our religion, of letters, and of the arts, may they not powerfully cooperate with the benevolent and enlightened efforts of the African institution, in the introduction into Africa of christianity and civilization? If the exertions of the two institutions are directed in channels somewhat different, they both have the same common character of humanity and benevolence—the same common aim of ameliorating the condition of the race of Africa. From this affinity in object, the American Society cherishes the hope of friendly intercourse, and an interchange of good offices with the African institution.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Royal Highness's obedient servant,  
BUSH WASHINGTON,  
President of American Colonization Society.

HENRY S. HOLLAND,

Tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the patronage afforded him in the line of his profession, and asks a this opportunity to inform them, that he has engaged a

First Rate Workman

From Philadelphia—which will enable him to do his work in style, seldom, if ever, equalled in this place. He respectfully requests Gentlemen to call and examine the work, and also solicits a continuance of their favours.

Jan. 22. 370

40 Dollars Reward.

Ranawa—from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Phill. (who calls himself Philip Addison,) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his cloathing not recollected, except a great coat of dark flensing edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is harboured in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife.

The above reward will be given for securing him in any goal, so that I can get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought to me, living in Prince-George's county, seven miles above Upper-Marlb'ro', near Mr. Dennis Magruder's mill.

William G. Sanders.  
Jan. 9, 1818.



CASE OF CAPT. HEATH.  
IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
January 21, 1818.

The committee on Naval Affairs, to whom have been referred the memorial of certain commissioned officers of the navy, under the rank of commanders, and also the memorial of certain officers of the marine corps attached to the Mediterranean squadron, have had the same under consideration, and

REPORT—

That your committee, duly impressed with the importance and delicacy of the subjects referred to them, and anxious to pursue that course which will best comport with the good of the public service and the high duties of the Senate, have given the several memorials all the consideration to which they are entitled.

The memorialists of the navy and marine corps pray that the Senate would institute an inquiry into the proceedings of the two naval courts martial, had in the Mediterranean, in the early part of the last year. They complain that those proceedings were such as to impair their confidence in the tribunals which have been established by the laws of the country for the protection of the rights of all who are connected with the naval establishment.

The memorialists of the marine corps pray, that their rights may be guarded by a special act of the legislature, "or that the rules and regulations for the better government of the navy be more strictly carried into execution."

Your committee sincerely regret that any circumstances should have occurred, which have caused dissensions among any portion of the officers of the United States Navy. They have indulged the hope, that the high reputation and renown which had been acquired by the naval establishment of this country in war, would be cherished and sedulously guarded in the season of peace, by every officer of the corps. It is only by a correct deportment, by a rigid discharge of duty, and a strict observance of the laws, that their well earned fame can be preserved. If these observations are correct, as it regards the individual officers of the navy, they most strongly apply to their tribunals. If naval courts martial, or courts of inquiry, have become so negligent, or so partial and unfaithful in the discharge of their duties, that those who should look to them for protection can no longer confide in them but must resort in the language of the memorialists, for safety "to those arms with which their country has entrusted them, or to that strength with which nature has endowed them," then, indeed there is most serious cause of alarm. But your committee do not believe that this is the condition and character of your naval tribunals. They have heretofore been unimpeached.

Under their administration the American navy has attained a character, both at home and abroad, of which the nation is justly proud. In the instances complained of, there may have been some ground for criticism; the proceedings may have been such as not to give entire satisfaction to all; but your committee are decidedly of the opinion, that whatever may be the character of the proceedings of the courts martial under consideration, they are beyond the control of the Senate. It has no power that can reach these cases. It has none other than legislative power, touching these matters, which in its nature cannot be retrospective. The corrective, in such cases is confided by the institutions of the country to the Chief Magistrate, and to that department of the government would their complaints, perhaps, have been most properly addressed.

There is another view of the subject, to which the committee have not been inattentive. It has been considered a fit occasion to look into the laws governing the navy, in order to discover whether any defects exist which may require legislative correction. Your committee have done so, on examination are of opinion, that no legislative proceedings are necessary at this time. The rules and regulations for the government of the navy now in force, are those under which it has grown up and acquired a reputation for discipline and efficiency, which your committee believe is not surpassed by any similar establishment. In this state of things, they are of opinion, that the causes of com-

plaint, if any, are not in the laws, but in the administration, of the laws. As it regards the marine, a description of force most necessary and useful, and which merits the fostering and protecting care of the government, the committee on examination, find that they are subject to do duty afloat and on shore, as the executive, at his discretion, may direct: and that they are "governed by the same rules and articles of war, as are prescribed for the military establishment, and by the rules for the regulation of the navy, heretofore or which shall be established by law, according to the nature of the service in which they shall be employed." The committee know no footing more proper on which to place the marines than that on which the law has already placed them. Were new rules now to be prescribed for their government and protection, it is believed that none other ought to be prescribed than those which now exist. Your committee therefore repeat, that in their opinion, the defect, if any, is not in the law, but in its execution. Viewing, then, the subjects referred to them in all their bearings, feeling the danger of affecting that discipline which is the vital principle of all military establishments; while they would frown with indignation on every act which savored of oppression, or of maladministration, your committee respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the naval officers of the Mediterranean squadron, under the rank of commanders, and the memorial of the officers of the marine corps, of date the 17th January, 1817.

The memorial of the commissioned officers of the Mediterranean squadron, under the rank of commanders, to the honorable the Senate of the United States, dated Port Mahon, Jan. 20th, 1817.

The undersigned, officers holding commissions in the navy of the U. States, beg leave most respectfully to state to the honorable the Senate of the United States, that, having entered the service early in life, from motives of love of their country, respect for its naval character, and a sincere wish to become useful, they would willingly encounter dangers of any kind, or endure any hardships which the good of the service or the preservation of discipline may make necessary; that, together with a willingness to risk their lives and sacrifice their comforts, they have heretofore felt a firm reliance on the protection which the well digested laws of their country were intended, by the framers and enactors of them, to afford to officers of every grade, against the wanton exercise of that power which all military establishments must place in the hand of the superior over the subordinate. Guarding with cautious jealousy their reputation and their rights against all assaults, which have not been designated by the law for the guardianship and arbitration of the most respectable of all tribunals, (a court martial,) they have witnessed with the deepest regret, the proceedings on a late transaction which has been brought to the decision of a court composed of the eldest officers of this squadron—of officers who from their rank in service, we had hoped would prove as jealous guardians of our rights as of their own. We beg leave, respectfully, to state the leading circumstances of this case.—Captain John Heath commanding the detachment of the marines on board of the frigate Java, under the command of Oliver H. Perry, Esq. was so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of his commander. The merits of the case between these two officers we do not presume to canvass; but we are imperiously called upon to notice the subsequent events. A court martial convened in the harbour of Mahon, on board the Java, on the 31st December, 1816, for the trial of Captain John Heath, on charges and specifications, of which the following is a copy.

Charge 1st, Disrespectful, insolent, and contemptuous conduct to me his superior officer. Specification 1st. That he did, on or about 22d. of July, 1816, on board the U. States frigate Java then standing into the Bay of Naples, on being asked by me "why a certain marine was suffered to appear on deck in so filthy and dirty a dress?" reply to me in an insolent, disrespectful, and contemptuous manner. Specification 2d. That he did late in the

evening of the 18th Sept. 1816, on board the U. States frigate Java, then at anchor in the harbour of Messina, cause a letter, written by himself and couched in a language highly improper to be used towards his commanding officer, to be left on my table in the cabin of said ship. Specification 3d. That he did when sent for into the cabin, on being asked "why he took such a time to write me a letter of that kind," assume a deportment towards me highly provoking and disrespectful. The aforesaid charge and specifications being in violation of a part of the 15th article, and a part of the 13th article of the rules and regulations for the better government of the Navy of the U. States.

Charge 2d. Neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct. Specification 1st. That on or about the evening of the 16th Sept. 1816, on board the U. States ship Java, then at anchor in the harbour of Messina, he, the said captain John Heath, did on two marines jumping overboard to swim from the ship, neglect to come on deck, although called and informed of this circumstance, alledging as a reason therefor the subterfuge of his being sick. Specification 2d. That he did when ordered by me, at said time and place, to come on deck and muster the marines, execute that duty in a careless and indifferent manner; and when the marines were mustered, did neglect to report to me until called and directed so to do. Spec. 3d. That he did neglect on the desertion of said marines from the ship, to take those immediate steps for their recovery that become him as commanding officer of the detachment to which they belonged, and were required by the urgency of the case. This charge and specification being in violation of a part of the 20th article, and the 28th article of the rules and regulations for the better government of the navy of the United States.

Charge 3d. Disobedience of orders. Specification. That he did at the time and place referred to, in the 3d specification of 1st charge, though repeatedly ordered to be silent, continue to speak although warned of the consequences, and in the same indecorous and contemptuous manner as is therein alleged, thereby violating a part of the 14th article of the rules and regulation for the better government of the navy of the United States.

(Signed) O. H. PERRY.  
U. States ship Java,  
Algiers Bay, 14th Oct. 1816.

Of these charges and specifications it will be necessary to observe only, that the offence on which the greatest stress is laid, was committed as the specification states, on the 22d July, 1816; that captain Heath was neither arrested, suspended, nor warned that notice would be taken of this offence; that on the 16th September, 1816, captain Heath is again supposed by captain Perry, to commit an offence, for which captain Perry suspends him from the exercise of the duties of his office; that in the interval between the commission of these two offences, a general court martial convenes in the Bay of Naples, of which court captain Perry is president, and captain Heath a member; that after captain Heath had been suspended from duty two days, he addresses a note to captain Perry, of which the following is a copy,

United States frigate Java,  
Messina, Sept. 18, 1816.

Sir,

On the evening of the 16th inst. I was ordered below by you from the quarter deck of this ship, with these words, or to that effect, "I have no further use for your services on board this ship." I have waited until this moment to know, why I have been thus treated; and being ignorant of the causes, request my arrest and charges.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOHN HEATH.  
Captain Marines.

The language of this note, Captain Perry considered disrespectful, and summoned captain Heath into his cabin. Willingly would your memorialists draw a veil over the transaction, which then and there took place; most willingly would they bury in oblivion a transaction so disgraceful to the character of an American officer. But justice to themselves forbids it. It appears by the statement of captain Heath and the acknowledgment of captain Perry, that, after some conversation had passed, capt. Perry, from (as he says) "A disposition to chastise insolence on the spot," gave to capt.

Heath a blow, and after having committed this outrage on his person, with much abusive language, ordered him to be confined to his room, and a centinel placed over him, a measure which hitherto has been considered justifiable in extreme cases only. A little reflection convinced captain Perry, of the impropriety of his conduct, and alarmed him for its consequences, he accordingly, through the medium of another post captain and the first lieutenant of the Java, made an apology, and through them tendered an apology, but insisted on terms of his own dictating. This, captain Heath, having a due regard for his own reputation, for the commission which he has the honour to hold, and for the respectability of his brother officers of the same rank, positively refused to accept, and in his turn preferred charges against captain Perry. A court martial convened, and as we have been unofficially informed, for the trial of both; but captain Perry remained in the exercise of the functions of his office, while captain Heath was in close confinement. Of the proceedings of this court your Memorialists know but little; they have ere this, they presume, been laid before the honourable Secretary of the Navy.—But they know that captain Perry has sailed for the United States, in command of the Java with the sanction of a court martial and that of the commander in chief to support his conduct.

(To be concluded.)

JAMES F. BRICE,

Attorney at Law, has just published A Familiar Explanation of the Laws of Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws of Executors and Administrators, and the Rules whereby estates both real and personal descend, and are to be distributed, in case no will be made, with instructions to every man to make his own will, the necessary form for that purpose, and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of law words or terms.

The original work, whence this compilation is derived, was, as this also is chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, & who wish to be instructed how to act, without subjecting themselves to the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of emergency, when every moment is precious, and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed may be avoided. Law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated therein that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and subjoined thereto a digest of the testamentary laws.

This work may be had at this office, at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book store of Mr. Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Federal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the space of six weeks. Annapolis, Dec. 16.

Upper Marlborough,

November 3d, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice by the Censors, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary; and the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Members of the Faculty present, that it is expedient to organize a Medical Society for Prince George's county.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of said Society, and that they report at the next meeting of the Faculty.

3d. Resolved, That Doctors B. J. Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D. Barrette, be the committee.

4th. Resolved, That the next Meeting of the Faculty be held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, the second Monday in May next.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published; for the information of the Faculty, and that they are hereby invited to attend the next meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.  
B. J. Semmes, Secretary.  
Dec. 4, 1817. D. J. F. M. 3A.

Charles H. Smith, Esq. of Annapolis, Esquire, 1817.

A PROCLAMATION

The innumerable mercies with which it hath pleased Almighty God to bless our beloved Country, during the year, cannot fail to excite the feelings of thankfulness in every heart. At no period have the bounties and riches of Divine Benevolence been so signally displayed; Peace, and in attendant train, all that conduce to the prosperity of our Country, are enjoyed, and inviolably maintained our institutions, elevated to the highest point of the glory of our National Character. Plenty, literally rewarding the industry, from the horn of plenty, the dance, Science and the Arts direct genius, to whatever can improve the ameliorated condition of mankind; religion extending her mild and away through out the borders of our land, and shedding her benignant influence upon the public morals; these are chief among the blessings which demand a People's gratitude to the Divine and munificent Author of them.

In these mercies the good People of the State of Maryland have abundantly participated; the wounds inflicted by war, are already healed; Agriculture repays with rich abundance the industry of her sons; her Commerce whitens every sea, and renders the remotest quarters of the globe tributary to her wealth & power; while her manufactures carry her forward to the proudest anticipations of real independence. In the full and unrestrained enjoyment of these and other blessings it is meet that we remember with grateful hearts, the divine source from whence they all proceed, that we offer unto the Lord, thanksgiving and praise for all his mercies towards us, acknowledge our dependence on his bounty, implore pardon for our unworthiness, and pay our vows of renewed love and obedience.

Actuated by these sentiments and confidently relying on the general concurrence of the good People of the State of Maryland, I have thought it to issue this Proclamation, to be observed and kept as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, for all the blessings vouchsafed unto us by the beneficent Lord and Governor of the Universe.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

C. RIDGELY, of Harp.

By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published daily in all newspapers in this State.  
Jan. 8.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on the 26th inst. from the farm on Elk Ridge, of George Howard, Esq. a Negro Man named Jack, called himself John Mitchell. He is about 35 years of age, erect in his carriage, rather slim, six feet or upwards in height, small visaged, and of a dark shade. His dress when he went away consisted of a new drab coloured coat and pantaloons of home made cloth (the coat is lined in the back and sleeves with red baize or flannel,) a green coloured sailor jacket with sleeves, a white linen shirt, a good wool hat, small in the crown and rim, a pair of white yarn stockings, and a pair of canvas shoes pretty much worn. Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of said negro if taken within Anne Arundel county, and secured so that I get him again; or One Hundred Dollars if arrested out of the county, and secured in Baltimore jail.

Charles B. Hitchcock, Manager.  
Feb. 5.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.

February 3, 1818.

On application by petition of James Mackubin, administrator of Frederick Mackubin, 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, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Register.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the plans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Mackubin, 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 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of February, 1818.

James Mackubin, adm'r.

MARY

Annapolis

To morrow by the day of prayer, we are to fast.

Abstract

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

To-morrow being recommended by the Governor of this State, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, we have thought it advisable to issue the Gazette this morning.

## Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the report on the memorial of the corporation of the city of Annapolis relative to a Naval Depot. The first blank was filled up with the names of John Randall, Henry Maynard, Jeremiah Hughes, Nicholas Brewer and Francis Hollingsworth, twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the removal of the Bar, and assented to—yeas 40, nays 19.

The resolution respecting a monument to the memory of General Baron de Kalb, was read and assented to.

The bill from the senate to regulate the inspection of salted fish, was read, amended and passed.

Mr. Jenifer delivers a bill to regulate the fisheries in the Potomac river, and for other purposes. Read.

Mr. Forrest delivers a bill to establish a bank or Loan Office to be called The Loan Office of Maryland. Read.

### PETITIONS.

From John R. Magruder, clerk of Prince George's, to compel the sheriff to receive his fees at any time before the 1st April next. From Henry King, an old soldier. A memorial from the Mayor, &c. of Annapolis, suggesting the expediency of an additional offer being made in behalf of the state to the general government, of such portions of lands for the erection of stores, magazines, and places suitable for fornications, as may be found necessary, together with the requisite jurisdiction over the same. From Samuel and Thomas Chap, of Baltimore, that their property may not be affected by the bill relating to the city of Baltimore. Severally referred. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The bill for founding a College in the city or precincts of Baltimore by the name of Asbury College, was read, amended and passed.

The bill from the senate concerning the judgment and judicial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, and to provide for the completion of the records in certain cases, was read and passed.

Mr. Digges delivers a bill to impose a tax on the office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the U. States established in the state of Maryland. Read.

Mr. Brawner delivers a bill to regulate and license sales at auction in the city and precincts of Baltimore. Read.

Mr. Wilson delivers a bill relating to the collection of the public debts—twice read and passed.

Mr. Washington reported favourably on the petition of Henry King. Mr. Lecompte on the report of the commissioners to examine the Susquehanna river—severally read.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

Mr. Weems delivers a bill for the better protection of slave-holders in several counties therein mentioned.

The resolution in favour of the Methodist Church in the city of Annapolis, was concurred with—yeas 32, nays 19.

The bill from the senate to provide for the appointment of an attorney-general and of district attorneys, was read the second time, passed, & returned to the senate—yeas 34, nays 22.

The bill to authorise a loan to the state, and for other purposes, was read the second time, amended and passed.

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 6.

The bills, from the senate, relating to British property liable to confiscation—to provide for the conveyance and return of process from the courts of one county to the office of another, were severally read the second time, passed, and returned to that body.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, the following preamble and resolution were adopted: Whereas the measures adopted by the legislature to provide for the

deficiency of state funds may possibly fail, or not render such seasonable relief as the exigencies of the treasury may require—for remedy whereof.

Be it resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to negotiate a loan on such terms, and at such periods, as the governor and council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of — thousand dollars, and the faith of the state is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof.

The said resolution was read a second time, the blank therein filled up with fifty thousand, and assented to.

Adjourned.

Saturday, February 7.

Mr. Jenifer delivers the following report.

The committee who were appointed to examine the public buildings, and report what sum of money would be sufficient to put them in a proper state of repair, beg leave to report, that they have viewed the public buildings, and find that they want considerable repairs, out are of such a nature as cannot be particularly specified in this report, without minute examination and considerable time.

Although not instructed, they would draw the attention of the House to the grounds around the State House, which are in an uneven and irregular situation, and might be enclosed and improved with a trifling expense; conceiving, however, that all improvements should be made under the immediate direction of the executive of the State, who from their frequent attendance at the seat of Government, are enabled to give a close inspection, both as to the improvements required, as well as to the expenditures necessary to be made, your committee would recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby instructed and empowered, to draw upon the treasurer of the western shore, for a sum of money not exceeding — thousand dollars, to be by them expended in repairing the public buildings at the seat of government, and in enclosing and improving the public circle in which the State House is situated.

By order,

J. H. BEALL, Clk.

Which was read.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to impose a tax on the Loan Office of discount and deposit of the branch of the United States, established in the State of Maryland.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the bill by striking out from the word "Maryland" in the last line of the 1st section, to the end of the bill, for the purpose of inserting the following as a substitute, to wit: "That if any bank has established, or shall, without authority from the state first had and obtained, establish any branch, office of discount and deposit, or office of pay and receipt, in any part of this State, it shall not be lawful for the said branch, office of discount and deposit, or office of pay and receipt, to issue notes in any manner, of any other denomination than five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars; and no note shall be issued except upon stamp paper of the following description; that is to say, every five dollar note shall be upon a stamp of ten cents; every ten dollar note upon a stamp of twenty cents; every twenty dollar note upon a stamp of thirty cents; every fifty dollar note upon a stamp of fifty cents; every one hundred dollar note upon a stamp of one dollar; every five hundred dollar note, upon a stamp of ten dollars; and every thousand dollar note upon a stamp of twenty dollars; when paper shall be furnished by the treasurer of the western shore, under the direction of the Governor and Council, to be paid for upon delivery; provided always, that any institution of the above description may relieve itself from the operation of the provisions aforesaid, by paying annually in advance, to the treasurer of the western shore, for the use of the state, the sum of — dollars.

And be it enacted, That the President, Cashier, each of the Directors and officers of every institution established, or to be established as aforesaid, offending against the provisions aforesaid shall forfeit a sum of five hundred dollars for each and every offence, and every person having any agency in circulating any

note aforesaid, not stamped as aforesaid directed, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding — dollars; every penalty aforesaid to be recovered by indictment or action of debt in the county court of the county where the offence shall be committed, one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the State."

On motion by Mr. Wilson the question was put, That the blank in the first section of the said amendment be filled up with "twenty thousand dollars?" Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put that the said blank be filled up with "fifteen thousand dollars?" Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Digges, the blank in the second section of said amendment was filled up with the words "one hundred."

The question was then put, That the house adopt the amendment as amended? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Kell, the question was put, that the further consideration of said bill be postponed until Tuesday next? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Bradford, the question was put, That the house adopt the following order, viz: "Ordered, that the bill, entitled, An act to impose a tax on the Office of Discount and Deposit of the bank of the United States, established in the State of Maryland, be referred to the consideration of the next General Assembly, and that the same be published with the votes and proceedings together with the amendment offered thereto, for the consideration of the people?" Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Wilson, the following section was added to the bill, viz: "And be it enacted, that this act shall be in full force and effect from and after the first day of May next."

The bill having been read through-out, and amended, on motion by Mr. Wilson, the title was amended by striking out the words "the Office of Discount and Deposit of the bank of the United States established in the State of Maryland," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "all banks or branches thereof in the State of Maryland not chartered by the Legislature."

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

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Messrs Jones, Causin, Eccleston, Neale, Hylson, Weems, Turner, Brawner, Garner, Jenner, Snowden, Johnson, Martin, Stevens, Carroll, Lecompte, Grubbs, Keene, Pearce, Tyson, Thomas, Beard, Digges, Semmes, Gliggett, Harrison, Wilson, Handy, Henry, Fingle, Washington, Forrest, Linthicum, Tomlinson, Fiddell, 36.

Negative—Messrs Estep, C. Stewart, T. H. Dorsey, R. Dorsey, Price, Showers, Leant, Seppien, Hawkins, Bradford, Davis, Sautsbury, Kell, Woodyear, Yates, Schnebly, Kennedy, 17.

So it was resolved in the affirmative and the bill sent to the Senate.

The bill from the Senate to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as provide for the election of the council, and the manner and time of electing the governor, was rejected by the house.

The bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, was read the second time and passed—yeas 32, nays 23.

The bill to establish a bank or loan office to be called the Loan Office of Maryland, was read the second time and passed—Yeas 32, Nays 14.

Post Meridiem, 6 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson delivers a memorial from J. F. Chase esq. chief judge of the third judicial district, for an increase of his salary.

Mr. Stephen delivers a petition from John Chandler, to be compensated for services rendered as printer to the state.

The bill to empower the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to regulate and tax sales at auction, and for other purposes, was read the second time and passed.

Adjourned.

## SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company for the

purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna was read and will not pass.

Mr. Maxcy reported the bill relating to the city of Baltimore, with amendments.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

Mr. Gale reported a bill to regulate the inspection of salted fish. Read.

The president laid before the senate a report from the register of the city of Baltimore relative to licenses and duties on auctions.

The amendments to the bill for opening and extending Pratt-street in the city of Baltimore, were read and adopted.

The bill relating to the city of Baltimore was read and passed.

Friday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Gale reported a bill to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in this state. Read.

The bill respecting the Susquehanna canal was read the third time and will not pass.

The substitute proposed by the committee was then read and passed.

The bill providing for the appointment of an attorney general, and of district attorneys in the several judicial districts of this state, and for Baltimore city court, was read the third time and passed.

## LITERARY MUNIFICENCE.

We a few days since received from a highly respectable correspondent, a number of questions relative to the amount of monies which have been paid by the state, and the amount appropriated and yet to be raised, for the support of colleges, and other seminaries of learning and literary institutions.

In reply to these questions, Mr. McIntyre, the comptroller, has obligingly furnished us with the following statement. We doubt whether any other state in the union has been as liberal as this, in the endowment of literary institutions.

1. What amount of monies have been paid from the state treasury or state funds for the support of Colleges and other seminaries of learning, exclusive of common schools?

Answer—There has been paid out of the treasury to Union College \$25,250

And lands have been granted to that College, worth probably 40,000

To Hamilton College, bonds & mortgages, etc. issued to the amount of 50,000

To Columbia College lands were granted worth perhaps 5,000

To this College has also been granted the Botanic Garden in the city of New York, on condition that they remove the College to &c. cost 74,268 75

To the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the Western District, bonds and mortgages have been transferred to the amount of 10,000

2. What is the amount authorized heretofore and actually raised or to be hereafter raised by lotteries, for the same purposes?

Answer—There has been already raised by lottery and paid to Union College, to the amount of \$50,000

And there is still to be raised 251,000

There is to be raised for Hamilton College 50,500

For the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York 42,000

For the support of the Chemical & Anatomical School in Fairfield Academy as originally appropriated, but now it is presumed for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the Western District 4,000

There is to be raised for the Historical Society in the city of New York 12,000

Besides the above, there is a permanent annual appropriation of \$100,000 payable out of the treasury to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York.

The academies have been principally endowed by individual benefactions, and by grants from the regents of the university.

It is proper to observe that the above appropriations are independent of those made to the regents of the university, which amount in stock, bonds and mortgages, &c. to about \$105,000.

3. What was the amount raised or paid for the Botanic Garden?

Answer—The amount raised and paid of the Botanic Garden, was \$74,268 75

4. What was the amount which the Banks were to pay on the renewal of their charters?

Answer—Some of the Banks obtained their charters originally on condition of their paying certain sums into the treasury to the benefit of the common school fund. It is believed that none have paid any money for the renewal of their charters.

5. What monies have been granted to the Literary and Philosophical Societies in New York?

Answer—None, except the \$12,000 mentioned above to be raised by Lotteries for the Historical Society.

6. How much is the common school fund?

Answer—This fund amounts to about \$1,000,000

Exclusive of about 80,000 acres of land remaining unsold, worth 16,000

\$1,100,000

Albany Daily Advertiser.

Died, in this city, on Monday night last, after a long and painful illness, at an advanced age, Captain Henry Gatzert. He was a meritorious officer in the revolutionary army.

## SUBSCRIBERS

### To Robbins' Journal.

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Feb. 11.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 24th February next, at the late residence of John Lane, sen. deceased, near Lyon's creek bridge. The personal estate of said deceased, consisting of negroes, some Stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. John D. Lane, adm'r. Jan. 22.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale, on Saturday the 21st day of February next, at Pig Point Warehouse, the Personal Estate of Nathan Ward, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—For all sums over twenty dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from the day of sale; under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. Leonard Gary, adm'r. Jan. 29.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 23, 1817.

On application by petition of Benjamin Thomas, administrator with the will annexed, of Ebenezer Thomas, 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, and 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. 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 with the will annexed on the estate of Ebenezer Thomas, late of A. A. 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 first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1817. Benjamin Thomas, adm'r. W. J. January 1

## Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

The subscriber thankful for that share of support which he has received from his friends and the community at large, in the line of his profession, and wishing to render his establishment more generally useful, has determined to run a daily line of Stages to and from Annapolis.

The carriages which will be employed in this attempt are his light close Coaches, which from their compactness will render those of his fellow-citizens who may incline to favour his attempt unusually comfortable.

The Coaches will start from the Shakespeare Tavern, Baltimore, at half past eight o'clock, EVERY MORNING, and calling at Towson's Tavern, Sign of General Washington, Gay-street & Barney's Point Inn, Light-street, arrive at Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, to dine—returning, leave Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, EVERY MORNING, at half past eight o'clock, and calling at a Mrs. Robinson's Boarding house, arrive in Baltimore to dine.

Sets for Annapolis to be taken at the Shakespeare Tavern, corner of East and Lemon-sts opposite the New Theatre—and in Annapolis, for Baltimore, at the Post Office, near Brewer's Tavern.

FARE THREE DOLLARS. The public humble servant. William Marks.

Dec. 11

## NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of laying the county levy, &c.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, C.K.

Jan. 29.



## POETS CORNER

### THE YEARS TO COME.

My transient hours, my little day,  
Is speeding fast, how fast! away,  
Already hath my summer sun  
Half its race of brightness run.  
Ah me I hear the wintry blast,  
My 'Life of Life' will soon be past;  
The flush of youth will all be o'er,  
The throb of joy will throb no more.  
And fancy, mistress of my lyre,  
Will cease to lend her sacred fire.  
My trembling heart—prepare, prepare  
For skies of gloom, and thoughts of  
care.

Sorrows and wants will make thee  
weep,

And fears of age will o'er thee creep.  
Health that smiled in blooming pride,  
Will cease to warm thy sluggish tide.  
The shaft of pain, the point of woe,  
Will bid the current cease to flow.  
And who, alas! shall then be nigh,  
To soothe me with affection's sigh?  
To press my feeble hand in theirs  
To plead for me in silent prayers,  
And answer me with those hopes that  
shed

Rapture o'er a dying bed.  
Days of the future cease to roll:  
Upon my wild agitated soul;  
Mysterious fate, I will not look  
Within thy dark eventful book,  
Enough for me to feel and know,  
That love and hope must shortly go;  
That joy will vanish, fancy fly,  
And death dissolve the closest tie.  
E'en now, while moans my pensive  
rhyme

I list the warning voice of time,  
And oh! this sigh, this start of fear!  
Tells me the night will soon be here.

From the Evangelical Guardian and  
Review.

### SONNET.

There was a storm that swept along the  
air,

There was a gale that rent the angry  
flood,

They seem'd as if the spirit of despair  
Had risen in his most terrific mood,  
But all is hush'd, and soft and gay and  
fair,

Bright o'er the mountains shines the  
solar beam,

The night has past like some confus-  
ed dream,

Whose dark remembrance fades upon  
the soul:

So, when the storms of sin have ceas'd  
to roll,

The spirit upward takes her glorious  
flight,

Safe from the reach of terror and of  
night,

For in those realms of purity above,  
'Tis all a cloudless blaze of splendid  
light.

A scene of innocence, and peace, and  
love!

L. S.

### DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTS.

Extracts from the Appendix of a late  
report of the London Tract So-  
ciety.

From the Rev. John Patterson,  
Tornea, Feb. 5, 1817.

In Kuopio we met some good peo-  
ple, particularly a Peasant of whom  
I had formerly heard much. He is  
an active promoter of the cause of  
Gospel in Finland.—After he was bro't  
to the knowledge of the truth, he  
formed the resolution of devoting  
himself wholly to the cause of God  
among his countrymen. He sold his  
farm to his brother, for a reason-  
able price, on condition that he  
would furnish him with clothes and  
board, provide a warm room for him,  
and feed his horse. His money lies  
at interest in his brother's hand, &  
he devotes the annual income to the  
cause of religion. His chief object  
is the circulation of Tracts. He has  
had nine or ten of our best Tracts  
translated into Finnish and printed  
at his own expense, among which is  
the Dairyman's Daughter. As soon  
as he gets a quantity of Tracts ready,  
he puts his horse to his cart, and  
sets off, selling them, and giving  
them away all over the country. He  
also exhorts the people to flee from  
the wrath to come, and has been  
useful in the conversion of some.  
He is connected with all the good  
people within his circle, visits them,  
and encourages them to persevere in  
the ways of the Lord. In short, he  
is almost an Apostle. He has also  
borne the expense of a young man's  
education at Abo, who promises to  
be a most useful preacher of the  
Gospel, and who at present assists in  
translating his Tracts and getting  
them printed.

From the Committee of the Evan-  
gelical Society, at Stockholm,  
Feb. 7, 1817.

A more general interest in the So-  
ciety's object has been recently ex-  
cited throughout the kingdom. We  
have, in almost every town, active  
correspondents, who distribute the  
Tracts most extensively. Our tracts  
are now sent to the most remote  
corners of the kingdom, where they

are received with eagerness, & read  
with the deepest attention. Several  
noble men of distinction, profes-  
sors and others, have shewn them-  
selves zealous in this good cause.  
Some of our Bishops are decidedly  
favourable, and almost all of them  
have taken part in the work, and  
have especially promoted the cir-  
culation of our tracts among the youth  
attending the places of learning in  
their respective dioceses. In Fin-  
land our friends also continue ac-  
tive.

That the reading of these Tracts  
has been attended with a blessing  
is not a mere probability; for, be-  
sides general assurances to this ef-  
fect in letters, we have positive in-  
formation, that several persons have  
been brought to the knowledge of  
the truth by them, who will, through  
eternity, exalt and praise the name  
of the Lord. The reading of that  
excellent Tract, Poor Joseph, has  
been the means of enlightening the  
mind of one of our most learned  
men, at the head of one of our places  
of education, who now is most  
active in every good work. Thus  
we see that the grain of mustard  
seed, sown in 1808, has become a  
great tree, which spreads its boughs  
over the whole country, and bears  
fruit for time and eternity.

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

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition  
of Joseph Stewart, Reger Woolford,  
James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Por-  
chester county, that about two o'clock  
on Friday the twenty-seventh of No-  
vember last, a fire broke out in the  
store house of the said Stewart, which  
entirely consumed it, and that they have  
strong reason to believe it had been set  
on fire by some evil disposed person or  
persons. And whereas it is of the great-  
est importance to society, that the per-  
petrator or perpetrators of such a crime  
should be brought to condign punish-  
ment, 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 discover and make known the au-  
thor or perpetrators of the said offence,  
provided he, she or they, or any of them,  
be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the seal  
of the State of Maryland, this second  
day of January, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and eigh-  
teen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-  
mation be published in the Maryland  
Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re-  
publican, Fredericktown Herald, the  
Fench Light, Allegany Federalist, and  
Eastern Gazette, once a week for the  
space of ten weeks.

Jan 15. 10w

### QUICK TRAVELLING, To and From Baltimore.

FARE TWO DOLLARS.

The proprietor of the daily line of  
Mail Stages, announces to the public,  
his determination to run this line thro',  
to Baltimore, in FIVE AND AN HALF  
HOURS, commencing on Thursday Jan-  
uary 1st, to start from Mr William  
Brewer's Tavern, every morning at  
eight o'clock, and positively arrive at  
Baltimore by half past one o'clock in  
the afternoon; thus enabling his pas-  
sengers to breakfast and dine at sea-  
sonable hours.

John Gadsby.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, Three  
Likely Male Servants, suitable for Wait-  
ers, from 16 to 23 years of age. Those  
from the country would be preferred.  
Jan. 15. 8w.

### Mr. Jonathan Parks.

Who carried some time in this place,  
in July last, distributing moral tracts  
and exhibiting an optical shew, is re-  
quested to inform me of his place of  
residence, and to forth, on or before the  
first of February next; otherwise I  
shall be under the necessity of disclos-  
ing some circumstances of the utmost  
importance to him, and not altogether  
unimportant to the public.

W. D. Bell.

Hager's Town, Md }  
Dec. 9, 1817. }

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained  
from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-  
del county, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Nathan Ward,  
late of said county deceased. All per-  
sons having claims against said de-  
ceased, are requested to produce them,  
legally authenticated, and those in-  
debted are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment.

Leonard Gary, adm'r.

Jan. 29. 3w

# GEO. SHAW, ANNAPOLIS,

Has recently made considerable additions to his former stock  
of Goods. It now embraces a variety of articles comprised un-  
der the denominations of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery,  
Cutlery, Stationary and Books.

## Dry Goods,

Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths,  
Cassimeres of various qualities,  
Toilette Vesting,  
Florentine do.  
Marseilles do.  
Swansdown do.  
Common do.

Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet,  
Bedford Cords,  
Worsted Drawers and Jackets,  
Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-  
wool Stockings,  
Irish Linen, Linen Cambric,  
White, Coloured and Striped Cra-  
vats,

Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Co-  
ton Pocket Handkerchiefs,  
Russia, Irish and German Sheet-  
ing, Red and Green Baize,  
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,

Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves,  
Cambric Muslin,  
Jaconet do.  
Hair Cord do.  
Mul Mul do.  
Book do.  
Nansook do.

Ribbons assorted,  
Levantine,  
Light & Dark Gingham,  
Calicoes,  
Table Diaper,  
Towel do.

Pelisse Cloth,  
Bombazetta,  
Patinet, Dimities,  
Flannels assorted,  
Long Cloth,  
Rose and Point Blankets,  
Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

## Groceries,

Hyson Tea,  
Y. Hyson do.  
Souchong do.  
Chocolate, Rice,  
Barley, Mustard,

Loaf & Brown Sugar,  
Mold & Dipt Candles,  
Pepper, Allspice,  
Yellow & Brown Soap.

## Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they for-  
merly were.

## Stationary & Books,

Including a great variety of Writing Paper, of different sizes and  
qualities, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Ink powder, Inkstands,  
Slates, Cyphering and Copy Books, &c. &c.

## A Valuable Collection of Books

In various departments of Literature,

And a variety of Classical and School Books.

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of

## China & Crockery Ware,

And many other articles which are not particularly specified in this ad-  
vertisement. All of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

## Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

Annapolis, Nov. 20.

### Public Sale.

Pursuant to an act of the general as-  
sembly and a decree of the high court  
of Chancery, the subscriber will offer  
at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th  
day of February next, if fair, if not,  
the first fair day thereafter, at the late  
dwelling of John Cross, deceased, for-  
merly the property of Joseph Selby, all  
that tract of Land, lying on Deepcreek,  
in Anne-Arundel county, called Selby's  
Lot, containing 300 3-8 acres of land,  
more or less. The aforesaid land has  
on it a comfortable dwelling house, and  
other necessary out buildings; it has on  
it a choice collection of fruit trees; is  
well wooded and has an excellent land-  
ing—making it convenient to carry pro-  
duce and marketing to the cities of Bal-  
timore and Annapolis. The soil is well  
adapted to the growth of tobacco and  
all kinds of grain, and is particularly  
suited to the early growth of all kinds  
of market stuffs. The above land will  
be sold on a credit of twelve months,  
the purchaser giving bond with two  
approved securities with interest there-  
on from the day of sale. Sale to com-  
mence at 11 o'clock.

At the same time and place will be  
sold a part of the personal property of  
said John Cross. Terms will be made  
known on the day of sale.

All those having claims against the  
said deceased, are requested to exhibit  
them to the subscriber, and those in-  
debted to the deceased, to make imme-  
diate payment to

Thomas Sellman, trustee & adm'r.

Feb. 5.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,  
Jan. 6, 1818.

On application by petition of Charles G.  
Warfield, administrator of Vachel War-  
field, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased, it is ordered that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased, and that the same be publish-  
ed 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 Mar-  
yland, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of Vachel Warfield,  
late of Anne Arundel county deceased.  
All persons having claims against the  
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the  
first day of July next; they may o-  
therwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given under  
my hand this sixth day of January,  
1818.

Charles G. Warfield, adm'r.

The Subscriber's School  
Will be opened on Monday  
the 12th inst.

Henry L. Davis.

Annapolis, Jan. 8.

RESPECTU-  
OF THE  
EASTON GAZETTE  
and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

HAVING purchased the man-  
agement of the People's Monitor, in  
Mr. Rowleson, the paper will be  
published every Saturday, as for-  
merly, under the above title.

The Editor cannot but acknow-  
ledge that his principles are par-  
tially Federal, and that his paper will  
be impressed with the same charac-  
ter. This character, however, he is  
long, and does in fact belong to the  
state of Maryland, and he is en-  
couraged to believe that the unex-  
pected and unpleasant result of the  
elections in some of the dis-  
tricts on this Shore, have not pro-  
ceeded from any change in the prin-  
ciples of the people, but from a  
degree of apathy and indifference  
in several of their leaders, from  
which, judicious observations on  
their danger happily might have  
roused them. It is, therefore, im-  
probable that better information  
upon the state, of their affairs, and  
more frequent admonitions concern-  
ing the arts and designs of their  
opponents, may have the useful ef-  
fect of keeping alive the free spirit  
of federalism, and a due sense of  
the necessity of continual vigilance.  
No measure can promote these de-  
sirable objects with so much conve-  
nience and satisfaction, as a well  
conducted paper; and such a paper  
the Editor will employ all his in-  
dustry and resources to establish  
and to assist his own efforts, he  
will proudly rely upon the Talent  
and Counsels of his Patrons and  
Friends.

But such a paper need not be ex-  
clusively confined to political sub-  
jects. Instruction and amusement  
— another kind may be communi-  
cated; such as Foreign and Do-  
mestic Intelligence; Improvements  
in Agriculture, Manufactures and  
Trades, Treaties upon the Arts  
and Sciences, Sketches of History,  
Geographical and Biographical  
Customs, Manners, and Religions,  
and Moral Essays, furnish a rich  
variety of interesting matter, from  
which the Editor will always be  
careful to select the most engaging  
pieces, for the Entertainment and  
Information of his Readers.

With these assurances, he sub-  
mits his Prospectus to a people,  
whom he understands to be no less  
liberal than enlightened; and hopes  
by his diligence and attention, to  
deserve the patronage and friend-  
ship which they may feel an incli-  
nation to bestow.

### CONDITIONS.

The Easton Gazette and Eastern  
Shore Intelligencer will be hand-  
somerly printed, on a large sized pa-  
per, with a new type, at two dollars  
and fifty cents per annum; payable  
half yearly in advance. Arrange-  
ments will be made to receive the  
earliest information by the mails,  
and the utmost care taken to trans-  
mit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Easton, December 1817.

### CHEAP GOODS.

### WARFIELD & RIDGELY

Have just received and offer for sale  
a handsome and complete assortment  
of

## Dry Goods,

which they can, and will dispose of  
at the lowest prices for CASH, and to  
punctual customers on the usual terms.

A part of their Stock consists of

Superfine London Cloths and Cas-  
simeres, Second do do do, Superfine  
lisse cloths of the most fashionable  
lours Blue Mixt and Drab, Blue  
Blue and White Kerseys, Boston  
Baze, Contings & Molekin do, Red  
Red and Yellow Flannels, Cotton  
Velvets, Fine and Common Shir-  
ting Cottons, 4 1/2 Irish Linen, Rus-  
sia Sheetting, 4 1/2 6 4 Cambrie Mus-  
lin, 4 1/2 6 4 Figured and Plain Laid  
Jaconet Muslin, 3 1/2 Russia and  
8 1/2 Table Diapers, Superfine Linen  
Calicoes, Gingham and Second  
Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Diap-  
ers and Matchcoat do, Carpeting & Rugs,  
Tickenburgs, Brown Barb-  
&c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

## Groceries, viz.

Best Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, Hal-  
lin Gin, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga,  
Sherry Wines, Loaf, Lump and  
Sugar, Brown do, Imperial, Hy-  
son Young Hyson, Green and Souchong  
Teas, &c. &c.

With an excellent assortment of

Ware for Ironmongery.

Oct 16. 18



# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1818.

[No. 2.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN.

ORANGE STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## CASE OF CAPTAIN HEATH.

(Continued.)

The undersigned have now no guarantee for the safety of their persons, but the use of those arms which the laws of their country have placed in their hands, and that personal strength with which nature has blessed them. To those means they must resort, and on them in nature depend, unless the honorable the Senate, to whom they look with filial confidence as the guardians of their rights, will by a timely interference save them from a disagreeable alternative of relinquishing a profession to which they are enthusiastically attached, or becoming in every instance the defenders, not only of their characters but of their persons. Placed at a distance from their country, and without the immediate influence of its civil laws, your memorialists rely with confidence on the decision of the high tribunal to which they now solemnly appeal. Your memorialists trust it will not engross too much of the valuable time of the Senate, to institute an examination into the proceedings of this court in these two instances.—They beg leave also to state, that a case occurred at Naples in August last, between captain T. O. Creighton and midshipman Morton, of the Washington, the decision on which they also consider as tending to destroy the conviction which every officer ought to feel while in the execution of the duties of his office, that the strong arm of the law is extended over him, equally for his protection during good conduct, and for his punishment when he deviates from its rules. If your memorialists have erred in making this appeal, they hope it will be attributed rather to a exuberance than a deficiency of good feeling, and they trust that they will ever be found ready to obey the call, and support the cause of their country in any contest, however unpromising to themselves as individuals.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound will ever pray,  
Thomas Ag. Catesby Jones, lieutenant, navy.  
W. B. Shybrick, lieutenant, navy.  
B. T. Auchmuty, lieutenant, marine corps.  
Christopher Ford, lieutenant, marine corps.  
George Pierce, lieutenant, navy.  
Beverly Kennon, lieutenant, navy.  
Samuel L. Breese, lieutenant, navy.  
Thomas Nichols, sailing master.  
Robert F. Stockton, lieutenant, navy.  
Francis B. White, lieutenant, marines.  
Joseph L. Kuhn, lieutenant, marines.  
Wm. H. Watson, lieutenant, navy.  
Wm. H. Cocke, lieutenant, navy.  
H. B. Breckenridge, captain, marine corps.  
B. Washington, surgeon.  
George B. English, lieutenant, marine corps.  
James B. Armstrong, lieutenant, U. S. navy.  
George Beale, purser.  
C. S. McAuley, lieutenant, U. S. navy.  
Hyde Ray, surgeon.  
Charles T. Stallings, lieutenant, navy.  
E. W. Turner, purser.  
Joseph Casan, lieutenant, navy.  
Gustavus W. Spooner, lieutenant, navy.  
Robert S. Kearney, surgeon.  
Wm. Hall, captain, marine corps.  
John Harris, lieutenant, marines.  
Henry Olcott, lieutenant, marines.  
N. Webster, lieutenant, U. S. navy.  
S. R. Stringham, lieutenant, U. S. navy.  
W. K. Latimer, lieutenant, navy.  
L. Roupeang, lieutenant, navy.  
Alex. M. Montgomery, acting surgeon, navy.  
Robert Field, lieutenant, navy.  
M. L. Montgomery, lieutenant, navy.  
M. D. Nicholson, lieutenant, navy.  
Wm. Loughton, lieutenant, navy.  
John Cudde, acting surgeon, navy.  
John W. Peaco, acting surgeon, navy.  
M. L. Attwood, purser, U. S. navy.  
J. L. Morris, lieutenant, navy.

## WOODS.

## RIDGEL.

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present the following memorial to the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and pray that their situation on board the ship, and the grievances herein complained of, may claim their serious attention.

The want of established rules and regulations for the marine corps, when stationed on board ship, and this difference of discipline in different vessels, have always been productive of serious ill, and have too frequently occasioned unavoidable and unhappy disturbances. The undersigned, therefore, do earnestly intreat, that rules and regulations be established by an act of Congress, wherein the duties of marine officers when afloat, may be clearly and distinctly defined, and rights and privileges protected.

The undersigned regret the necessity under which they conceive themselves bound by their duty to the service and themselves, of intreating the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, as the guardians and protectors of their rights, to examine the decision of a court martial, held at Mahon, on captain Oliver H. Perry, of the navy, under the charges of outraging the rights, feelings, and person of the commanding officers of marines of the United States' frigate Java, and pray that the protection of their rights and persons be guaranteed by some special act of Congress; or that the rules and regulations for the better government of the navy be more strictly carried into execution.

John Hall, C. M. M.  
H. B. Breckenridge, capt. marines.  
Wm. Hall, capt. marines.  
Jn. L. Kuhn, lieutenant, U. S. marines.  
Henry Olcott, 1st. lieutenant, marines.  
Francis B. White, 1st. lieutenant, marines.  
Jn. Harris, 1st. lieutenant, marines.  
B. T. Auchmuty, 2d. lieutenant, marines.  
Christopher Ford, lieutenant, marines.  
Port Mahon, Jan. 17, 1817.

United States' ship Washington, PORT MAHON, 4th May, 1817.

SIR,  
I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of a letter written to me by the captains and commanders of the squadron. I fully concur with those gentlemen in opinion, and shall believe it to be my duty to comply with their request so far as to permit the officers complained of to return to the United States as soon as it can be done without injury to the public service.

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully, sir,  
Your obt. humble servant,  
J. CHAUNCEY.

To the honorable Benj. W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

PORT MAHON, 4th May, 1817.

SIR—We, the undersigned captains and commanders serving in the squadron under your orders, have heard with deep regret, that many of the lieutenants and other commissioned officers belonging to the vessels under our respective commands, have forwarded to the Hon. the Senate of the United States, a memorial, which in our opinion is calculated to excite disaffection and insubordination in the navy and bring into contempt a service heretofore distinguished for its reputation, order, and good government.

The undersigned wish to be distinctly understood, that it is not against petitioning the legislature for a redress of real wrongs, that we now protest, but against the manner, time, and object of the memorialists, which if truly represented to us, is as follows.—They complain that they have been oppressed, and require that the 30th article of an act for the better government of the navy, should be revised and so amended as to designate particularly the punishment of offenders, and it is believed, that they even go so far as to threaten that should their imaginary grievances not be redressed, they will resort to their arms for protection. It is also understood that the memorialists have presumed to reflect on the members of two courts martial, composed of officers of long standing in the navy, that their meetings have been held with apparent secrecy, &c. the memo-

rial studiously withheld from the commanders, who would readily sanction any measure having for its object the good of the service. It cannot be denied that it is the bounden duty of officers, more especially when on a foreign station, to cultivate towards each other the most perfect harmony and good will, but it is the opinion of the undersigned that the conduct of the memorialists is calculated to have a contrary effect.

The undersigned are therefore impelled by a sacred duty we owe our country and ourselves, to request that you will be pleased to remove all those officers from under our respective commands, as soon as the public service will admit of the same, as we cannot but consider the signers of the memorial as having forfeited all claims to our confidence, and their example as endangering the vessels entrusted to our charge.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed)  
WM. M. CRANE,  
JN. ORDE CREIGHTON,  
GEO. W. ROGERS,  
THOS. GAMBLE,  
J. I. NICHOLSON,  
EDM. P. KENNEDY.

A true copy of the original on file. Attest. J. WATSON Com. Clerk. United States' ship Washington, Port Mahon, 5th May, 1817.

To Isaac Chauncey, Esq. commodore and commander in chief of the naval forces of the United States, in the Mediterranean, &c.

## From the Washington City Gazette.

Mr. Elliot—Observing in Poulsons American Daily Advertiser, published in Philadelphia, an account of a circumstance said to have occurred at the Sweet Springs, in Virginia, prior to the revolutionary war, which reflects great honor on the then colonel Washington, as a man of feeling, I will thank you to give the following anecdote of general Hamilton a place in your valuable columns, which as it came within my own knowledge, does not rest for its authenticity upon mere hearsay.

As soon as it was generally known that Philadelphia had become the seat of government, a great number of the soldiers who had served in the revolutionary army, flocked to that city—some to apply for pensions, others for arrears of pay, but all of them destitute of money; and as it was supposed that the building occupied by the treasury department was the depository of the public funds, the doors were frequently besieged by that meritorious class of men. I do not know what success their applications met with from other persons; but the rule prescribed by gen. Hamilton for his own government was this—if the applicant appeared able to work, he gave him two dollars for present subsistence; if he showed a wound, he received five dollars; and if he lost a leg or an arm, ten dollars. In this manner did that benevolent man evince his regard for the soldiers who had fought and bled to establish the liberties of their country; and when his own funds were exhausted, it was his constant practice to come into the rooms occupied by the clerks, and borrow from every one who had a dollar to lend!

After general Hamilton had resigned, and was on the point of leaving Philadelphia, he placed in my hands a number of notes for collection, under a strict injunction, not to apply to the parties for payment. To relieve my brother officers in the revolutionary war, said he, I have incurred a debt, to discharge which, I shall be under the necessity of selling my house in N. Y. and as it may not be in the power of the obligors to take up their notes immediately, it is not my wish to subject them to inconvenience. After a considerable lapse of time, the notes were all paid, and I have in my possession, the general's letter acknowledging the receipt of the amount.

Among the very few enjoyments that remain to me, at my advanced period of life, there is none which affords me so much pleasure as to observe, that the opinions which during the prevalence of party spirit, had been entertained to the pre-

judice of that honest and enlightened statesman, are undergoing a rapid change in his favor. In fact, it is not long since, that one of his most determined opponents acknowledged to me, that upon a dispassionate review of general Hamilton's public measures, he was convinced that he had done him great injustices.

## SENEX.

From the Georgia Journal, Jan. 26. (ORIGINAL.)

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Gaines, to the Governor of this State, received last night by express.

Head-Quarters, Hartford, } (Geo.) Jan. 23, 1818. }

SIR—By a letter just now received from brig. gen. Glascock, I am informed, that a party of Indians concealed in the swamp of Cedar creek, 7 miles east of Flint river, yesterday morning, fired upon and killed Mr. Thomas Leigh, assistant waggon-master, and Samuel Lofters, of captain Aver's company of Georgia militia. The waggon-master had been sent out with a small party of men and a drove of pack horses, laden with provisions; which by a prompt and judicious arrangement on the part of major Heard, were secured, with the residue of the party and horses. Gen. Glascock immediately ordered out a detachment under major Morgan, in pursuit of the Indians.

By a letter from col. Arbuckle, of the 18th inst. I learn, that the Indians were to assemble near the mouth of Flint on the 21st, for the purpose of concerting measures for the destruction of the inhabitants on the Chatahoocie, and the reduction of Fort Scott. The latter they calculated upon starving out. Fort Gaines it was apprehended would be attacked. One of the inhabitants (Mr. Weaver) had been killed near the Fort; a house had been burnt, and some other property destroyed.

The detachment and vessels under major Muhlenburgh, with military stores, arrived at Fort Scott without any material loss, other than that mentioned in my last, although incessantly annoyed by a very large force from each shore, from the 15th to the 25th of December. A supply of provisions, ordered in November last, had not reached the Appalachicola at the date of col. Arbuckle's letter, (the 18th inst.) The troops were then without meat, but had engaged nearly one month's supply upon the Chatahoocie, part of which left Fort Gaines under a strong guard on the 16th. The supply of flour at Fort Scott is sufficient, allowing full rations of that article for the troops there, until the middle of next month, and the arrival of sixty thousand rations from New Orleans is daily expected, and even should this supply fail I have not a doubt of having a competent supply sent down the Flint and Chatahoocie, in time to prevent the troops from suffering.

I have been thus particular in communicating to your excellency the state of our supplies, as well as the movements of the enemy, from an impression, that a knowledge of these subjects would be acceptable to you, and beneficial to the state over which you preside—as well as from a wish to draw from you, a free communication of your views and wishes, upon whatever relates to the public service, connected with my command.

I have seen in the newspapers, with equal surprise and indignation, the attempts that have been made to lull the public mind into a belief, that the hostile Indians desire peace and are willing to lay down their arms! Sir, there will be no peace until those Indians are severely chastised.

The chiefs were required to surrender the offenders! It was deliberately resolved in a large council of the Seminoles "Red Sticks" at Micksabee, that the offenders should neither be punished nor surrendered.

Some of their chiefs have triumphantly asserted, that we cannot beat them—that we never have beaten them, except when we had "Red People to help us." It is not extraordinary they should entertain these opinions—they know little or nothing of the strength or resources

of our country—and whatever information they have derived from their white friends (British officers and traders) could have no tendency to give them favorable impressions towards us. They must be beaten before we can reasonably calculate upon peace.

It is well known that seven of our citizens were killed by these Indians in the two years immediately succeeding the late war with England. Their chiefs admitted this, and that among the number was a woman and two children (Mrs. Gasset of this state).

The principal chief, Capichumco, is notifying the warriors of the resolution of the chiefs in council, adding that, "the day never should come when he would give up or punish a red man for killing a white man." These facts have been committed to me by Indians, and through interpreters who I believe to be men of truth—nor have I a doubt but these facts were well known to those philanthropic writers of peace, who have had the sagacity to discover, that hostilities were commenced by the troops under my command, on the 20th November; and that we are the aggressors.

It is not an act of war, according to this doctrine, to massacre and scalp seven unoffending persons, and among them a woman and her infants! What number then, I would ask, the massacre of which would constitute an act of war? Sir, my own humble impressions upon this subject are, that the wanton massacre of an infant not yet able to lispen the enviable declaration of "I am an American citizen," should be as promptly avenged as if fifty or fifty thousand citizens had been massacred. When reparation is refused by the nation (whether red or white, civilized or savage) to whom the offenders belong—the nation itself becomes accountable, and should be chastised for the outrage.

I have little confidence in the expectation of obtaining any considerable aid from the friendly Indians; even should they join me, the loss of their chiefs may induce them to follow the example of the warriors under Perryman, and go over to the enemy: and I owe it to myself and to the public service to apprise you, of the existence of a spirit of opposition, tending to counteract my efforts, having recently manifested itself in what is deemed to be the friendly part of the Creek nation; originating, as I have reason to believe, with some evil disposed white persons, actually engaged in smuggling negroes into the United States from East-Florida. A considerable number, as I am credibly informed and believe, have been taken to the immediate vicinity of the Creek agency. It rests with the agent to detect or explain this apparent violation of law. The movement of the troops and the active and general hostility of the Indians near the Florida line, will have a strong tendency to render this abominable traffic difficult and perilous; hence I expect to be honored with the ill-will of every one engaged in it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Maj Gen'l com'g.

His excellency William Rabun.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on the 26th inst. from the farm on Elk Ridge, of George Howard, Esq. a Negro Man named Jack, calls himself John Mitchell. He is about 30 years of age, erect in his carriage, tho' rather slim, six feet or upwards in height, small visaged, and of a dark shade. His dress when he went away consisted of a new drab coloured coat and pantaloons of home made cloth (the coat is lined in the back and sleeves with red baize or flannel), a green coloured sailor jacket with sleeves, an old tow linen shirt, a good wool hat, small in the crown and rim, a pair of white yarn stockings, and a pair of coarse shoes pretty much worn. Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of said negro if taken within Anne-Arundel county, and secured so that I get him again; or One Hundred Dollars if arrested out of the county, and secured in Baltimore jail.

Charles B. Hitchcock, Manager Feb. 5.







214. An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over Patapsco river, at Ellicott's Neck, in Anne Arundel county.

215. An act to provide for the relief of the heirs of James Lachlan, late of Montgomery county, deceased.

216. An act to increase the pay of the judges of the orphan's court for the several counties therein mentioned.

217. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Hutton of Baltimore county.

218. An act for the relief of sundry poor out-pensioners of Anne Arundel county.

219. An act for the benefit of Henry Christ of Washington county.

220. An act to authorize Mary Ann Nelms, natural guardian of George Nelms, and Ann Eliza Nelms, to convey the property therein mentioned.

221. An act for the relief of the heirs of Laurence O'Neal, of Montgomery county.

222. An act to repeal the third section of an act, entitled, An act to suppress duelling.

223. An act to incorporate the trustees of Garrison Forest academy in Baltimore county.

224. An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river at or near Vienna in Dorchester county.

225. An act to incorporate a company to make a wharf, at the town of Cambridge in Dorchester county.

226. An act relative to German and Swiss redemptioners.

227. An act for the better protection of slave holders in the several counties therein mentioned.

228. An act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Obituary Article signed Amicus, from its length, and the late period at which it was received, is unavoidably omitted this week.

The general government has acknowledged the justice of the claim of this state against the United States, for monies expended by her during the late war, and has agreed to pay the same. The claim amounts to 295,000 dollars.

The legislature of this State adjourned on Monday night, after passing 228 laws, a complete list of which will be found in the preceding columns.

We do not recollect any former session during which more interest was displayed by the members to promote the general welfare of their constituents. The appropriations made for the improvement of the public property, and to facilitate the establishment in this State, of the contemplated Naval Depot, setting aside useful laws which it is unnecessary to mention here, ought to entitle them to the confidence and respect of all who admire that spirit of liberality which is for its object the public convenience and advantage.

### For the Maryland Gazette.

In the National Intelligencer of last week, I read with no inconsiderable astonishment, a communication on the subject of the contemplated Naval Depot, and I must freely confess, that I was not a little puzzled in ascertaining the object of the writer. For if (as he professes,) he intended to show that Annapolis was not a proper site, he has been most peculiarly unlucky in his arguments. In the first place, he seems to admit that the further you place your Depot, the water must be its security, and proportionably greater its usefulness, provided it be in a situation accessible from the ocean to ships of the largest class, and that proximity to the sea is consequently rather an objection. After such admissions, the writer, as if his object were to make the task he has undertaken as difficult as possible, proceeds to observe, that the aspect Annapolis stands unaltered. He admits, that "The mouth of Severn river looks handsomely towards the Chesapeake, and the winds which would blow ship out of Severn would blow her to sea."

But the writer honestly intended to give his candid opinions, influenced by any considerations of personal interest, why did he not confine himself to this meagre eulogy on the advantages of Annapolis?

I have a right to presume he had read the able report of the corporation of this City, in which the advantages of the place are not only stated but artistically proven, and that therefore I have an equal right to conclude his sole object was to point out its disadvantages only, and where none existed, to create them. It will be remembered that the Naval Depot is intended not only as a security for our ships of war, but as a defense to the cities and country in its neighbourhood, and yet, with this consideration staring him in the face, he very gravely concludes that it should be placed on a narrow neck of land in St. Mary's County, about three times as far distant from Washington and Baltimore as Annapolis is, in a country of scattered population, destitute of timber. It is well known, that the Legislature of Maryland has at its last session, passed a law incorporating a company for the purpose of constructing a canal between the cities of Washington, Annapolis and Baltimore; should this attempt succeed, and in the opinion of many experienced gentlemen it cannot be doubted, the consequences resulting from it would be of infinite importance, not only to these cities, but to the United States. It would, at once afford a cheap and expeditious transportation for naval stores, munitions of war, and military forces, provided the Naval Depot should be fixed at Annapolis, and the mouth of the Severn be properly fortified. It must at once be seen, by looking at the map, that this canal would pass through the forest of Prince George's county, a most fertile tract of country, abounding with timber; and that instead of sending ships to sea from George Town, Washington and Alexandria, by the tedious and uncertain navigation of the Potomac, the Severn river would at once become the seaport to these places and would furnish them with commercial facilities, the good effects of which would be almost incalculable. It is evident that it would tend to increase and give activity to the mercantile spirit of those cities, and that the natural effect would be an increase in the value of the public lots in the city of Washington, which might more than defray the cost of the depot. But let us see what are the mighty objections to Annapolis which a Citizen has been able to furnish. First, and it is not the least extraordinary, "that the harbour is not as spacious as is desirable." I can scarcely suppose the citizen can urge this objection seriously, because if he does, his ideas of our marine must be on a prodigious scale indeed. What kind of a fleet does he expect us to have if a river twelve miles long and from one to three miles wide, navigable by ships of the largest class, almost to the head, will not contain it? His second objection as I do not understand it, I must be excused from answering. His third does not exist, and he has modestly given it as founded on hearsay evidence. And his last, he knows nothing about, as I will briefly proceed to show. It is urged by the citizen, that Greenberry point cannot be permanently removed, and to prove it he has amused us with a theory of tides, currents and sandbanks, which for aught I know may have something to do with the herring fishery, but have certainly no application to Annapolis harbour, for there is no bar, sandbank, or any other kind of bank, running out from Greenberry point, in any way obstructing the channel—but the fact is, this bar, which has been so much talked of, is a small mud bank outside of the river, and which, as is proved by a recent actual survey and measurement, annually decreases, and in the opinion of an eminent engineer, does not require to be removed. So that the Citizen's argument about tides, winds, floods, and sandbanks, applies to Cedar Point, but has nothing to do with the Severn, which no person who is acquainted with it has ever seen agitated with those tides, tempests and sandbanks, of which the Citizen has said so much.

### NAUTICUS.

#### Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

##### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Feb. 9.

The further supplement to the act to prevent trespasses in Allegany county, was read the second time and will not pass.

The bill relating to the city of Baltimore was amended and passed.

The bill to authorize the building a bridge over the river Patapsco at the lower ferry, and the bill for the preservation of the shad fisheries in the river Susquehanna, were referred to the next general assembly.

Mr. Stephen reported favourably on the memorial of John Chandler. Read.

On motion of Mr. Murray, leave to bring in a bill to alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointments to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The bill to incorporate the Havre-de-Grace ferry company, was read the second time and passed.

The bill from the Senate, to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in this state, was read and rejected.

Mr. Claude reported favourably on the petition of Richard Hall, of Edward. Read.

Mr. Cliggett submitted a resolution authorizing the Governor and Council to dispose of sundry munitions of war mentioned in their communication of the 6th instant. Read.

A resolution directing the treasurer of U. States to pay to John L. Kerr, eight hundred dollars in part compensation for his services as agent for settling the claims of Maryland with the general government, was twice read & assented to—yeas 26, nays 22.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

A message was sent to Senate proposing to close the session on Saturday next.

The additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company for building a bridge over Susquehanna near Rock Run, was passed and returned to Senate.

The bill from the Senate to appoint a warden for the gaol of Baltimore county, was read the second time and will not pass.

The bill to authorize the building a bridge over Patapsco at Hammond's ferry, was passed and returned to Senate.

The further additional supplement to the act for making the river Susquehanna navigable from the line of this State to the water, was passed and sent to Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Hibernian Society of Baltimore was passed and returned to Senate.

The report of the committee relative to the public buildings was read the second time, \$9000 appropriated for repairs, &c. and assented to.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

On motion of Mr. Eccleston the following order was twice read and agreed to.

Whereas this day hath been appointed by his Excellency the Governor of Maryland a day of thanksgiving and prayer—therefore, Ordered, that this house adjourn until one o'clock for the purpose of attending Divine Service.

P. M. one o'clock.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill to incorporate a company to be called the Washington and Baltimore canal company—passed by that body. Read.

The bill to regulate the fisheries in the Potomac river, and for other purposes, was read the second time and will not pass.

Friday, Feb. 13.

The bill for the better protection of slaveholders in the several counties therein mentioned, was read the second time and will not pass.

The bill from the Senate to prevent the several counties in this state from being operated with the charge of superannuated slaves, was read the second time and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Murray, the following resolutions were twice read, assented to, and sent to senate.

Resolved, That the treasurer of this state for the western shore be and he is hereby authorized, to sell and dispose of, under the direction of the governor and council, the right of subscribing for the unsold shares reserved to this state, in the stock of the Union Bank of Maryland and the Marine Bank of Baltimore, at such times, and in such parcels, as shall appear most beneficial and proper; provided, that no such sale be made at less than ten per centum in advance on the amount per share which hath been paid on the stock of said banks.

Resolved, That the said shares be in the first place offered to the

said banks, who are hereby authorized, in case they should purchase the same, to buy an equal number of shares in their several institutions.

## SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

The bill to provide for extending Lombard street in the city of Baltimore, was read the third time and passed with an amendment.

The bill concerning the judgments and judicial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, and to provide for the completion of the records in certain cases, was read the third time and passed.

The bill relative to the state directors in the several banks in this state, was read the third time and will not pass.

The supplement to the act to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city, was read the third time and will not pass.

Mr. Carmichael reported a bill to prevent the several counties in this state from being operated with the charge of superannuated slaves. Read.

Monday, Feb. 2.

A number of bills received from the house of delegates and read.

On motion of Mr. Gale, leave to bring in a bill relating to British property.

On motion of Mr. Taney, leave to bring in a further supplement to the several acts respecting insolvent debtors. Also to bring in a further supplement to the act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The bill to prevent the several counties in this State from being operated with the charge of superannuated slaves, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Taney reported a bill, entitled, a further supplement to the act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them. Also a further supplement to the several acts respecting insolvent debtors. Severally read.

Mr. Emerson reported a bill to authorize the trustees from Calvert County for Charlotte Hall school to secede from the management—Read three times and passed.

Mr. Gale reported a bill relating to British property liable to confiscation—Read three times and passed.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

A number of bills were this day received from the house of delegates and read.

The supplement to the act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province and limiting the extent of them, was passed.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

The bill to incorporate the grand lodge of free and accepted masons, was read the third time and will not pass.

Friday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Jackson reported a bill to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session—Read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gile, leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

The bill to provide for the appointment of an attorney general and of district attorneys in this State, and for the city of Baltimore—was returned from the house, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments"—which were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the executive covering a copy of a resolution of the legislature of Tennessee relative to an alteration of the constitution of the U. States. Also a return of the armourer at Annapolis of sundry munitions of war. Read.

Monday, Feb. 9.

A quorum not appearing, the members present adjourned until to-morrow.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

A number of bills and resolutions were this day received from the House of Delegates, principally of a local nature, and read.

Mr. Hollyday reported a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the executive, covering communications from John L. Kerr esq. relative to the State's claim against the general government.

New-York, Feb. 13.

The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, is fitting out at this port for a voyage. We understand she is ordered to Cape Henry, Hayti, to demand restitution for property belonging to American merchants unjustly seized by Christophe some years since.—It is rumoured that Commodore Lewis goes out as agent of the United States.

## APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council Feb. 10, 1818.

Raphael Neale, esq. district attorney, 1st judicial district.

Alexander Handa, esq. ditto 2d jud. dist.

Addison Ridout, esq. ditto 3d jud. dist.

Josiah Bayly, esq. ditto 4th jud. dist.

Franklin Anderson, esq. ditto 5th jud. dist.

Samuel Livermore, esq. ditto 6th jud. dist.

Luther Martin, esq. attorney-general of the state of Maryland and district attorney for Baltimore City Court.

Richard Frisby, Richard K. Heath and general James Lloyd, commissioners of lotteries.

Norfolk, Feb. 12.

We learn from a gentleman who has lately arrived in town, that the Buena Ayrean brig El Patriota, (formerly the Fourth of July,) Com. Taylor, has captured off the Canaries, 24 sail, one of which was a Spanish Galleon, having on board A MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS—with which she had an action of 2 hours and 22 minutes, on the 2d of December. The Patriota had 5 killed and 9 wounded—among whom, was the Commodore himself, slightly.

From the Chillicothe (Ohio.) Reporter, January 27.

The resolution for appointing a committee to draft a bill, for taxing the branches of the United States Bank, has succeeded in the house of representatives, and a bill has been introduced accordingly, containing a provision, "That an annual tax of four per cent. upon the amount received for discounts or interests, by the subscribers to the bank of the United States, for discounts or loans made at any office of discount or deposit by them established in this state."

The Franklin, 74, arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th of December. Her arrival is announced in a Liverpool paper of the 25th, as follows:

The Hon. J. Rush, Minister from the United States, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday last, and in London on Thursday. His Excellency, with his family and suite, came over in the American ship of war Franklin, of 74 guns, the first of that class that has been seen in a British port, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Stuart, and commanded by Capt. Ballard. This ship is allowed to be the finest of her class ever built in America. Her burthen is 2500 tons. She will proceed in a few days to the Mediterranean, to join the American squadron in that sea.

## NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William C. Brent, late of Charles 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 first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1818.

Nicholas Storestreet, Ex'r.

Feb. 19.

6w

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale, on Saturday the 21st day of February next, at Pig Point Warehouse, the Personal Estate of Nathan Ward, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horsem, Hogs, Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—For all sums over twenty dollars six months credit, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from the day of sale; under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leonard Gurg, sub.

Jan. 29.



## POET'S CORNER

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

### THE SNOW SPIRIT.

Hast thou e'er seen a form that rides  
In the cloud,  
Whose garment is snow, woven into a  
shroud;  
Whose breath is the wintry blight,  
Her eyes spread a chill with their cold  
vacant glare,  
And the heart ne'er again shall know  
hope or despair  
That once has encountered her sight.

Now whose is that form that floats in  
the air,  
Whose features though pallid are comely  
and fair,  
Whose looks spread a torpor a-  
round?

She pass'd o'er the scene that was love-  
ly and gay,  
But she swept all its freshness and ver-  
dure away,  
Or she wrapt it in coldness pro-  
found.

Even now Hope was sporting where  
Love fram'd his bower;  
But she felt the approach of that deso-  
late power,  
And fled from her ruinous foe,  
The bower was blooming and fragrant  
before,  
But the bloom that has faded no sun  
can restore,  
Nor enliven the darkness of woe.

My Mora was lovely, more lovely and  
fair,  
More peerless than even wild fancy  
could dare  
To clothe with mortality here,  
But the ice queen was near with her  
snow-woven pall,  
And she spread an immovable chill-  
ness o'er all  
That once to my bosom was dear.

I loved her with feeling, I loved her  
with truth,  
'Twas the pure, the devoted attachment  
of youth,  
'Twas fraught with the breathing of  
soul;

Other loves quickly kindled would  
quickly depart;  
They held for a short time a place in  
my heart.

But Mora 'twas thou hadst the whole  
Unmoved at the ruin the spirit moves  
on,  
No smile of success in her features so  
wan

Disturbeth the vacancy there—  
And now she approaches, and now her  
cold breath  
Hath stuck to my heart, and the chill-  
ness of death  
Succeeds to the gloom of despair.

That breath, as it pass'd, from my heart  
rang a knell,  
Its parting notes linger'd with Mora,  
farewell!

Henceforth thou art nothing to me,  
The heart of whose hopes I once told  
thee, is dead,  
The last touch of feeling was heav'd as  
it fled

In a prayer, a blessing for thee,  
Unmoved I have heard the threatening  
surge roar,  
Unheeded have suff'ered the element's  
war.

On my uncover'd bosom it fell;  
Then why have I trembled when Mora  
was near,  
And why has my firmness been stained  
with a tear.

When I bid her forever farewell?  
C.

### THE SNOW SPIRIT.

Written in Bermuda.

No! ne'er did the wave in its element  
sleep  
An island of lovelier charms,  
It blooms in the giant embrace of the  
deep  
Like Hebe in Hercules' arms.

The tint of your bowers is balm to the  
eye,  
Their melody balm to the ear;  
But the fiery planet of day is too high,  
And the Snow spirit cannot come  
here.

The down from his wings is as white  
as the pearl,  
Thy lips for thy cabinet stole;  
And it falls on the green earth as melt-  
ing, my girl,  
As a murmur of thine on the soul.

Then fly to the clime where he pillows  
the death,  
As he cradled the birth of the year  
Bright are your bowers and balmy their  
breath,  
But the Snow spirit never comes  
here.

How sweet to behold him when borne  
on the gale,  
And brightening the bosom of morn,  
He flings, like the priest of Diana, a  
veil,  
O'er the brow of each virginal  
thorn.

But think not the veil he so chillingly  
casts,  
In the veil of a vestal severe;  
No, no! you will see what a moment it  
lasts,  
Should the Snow spirit ever come  
here.

Then fly to his region, lay open his  
zone,  
And he'll wear all his brilliancy dim  
To think that a bosom as white as his  
own,  
Should not melt in the day-beam like  
him.

Oh! lovely the print of those delicate  
feet,  
On his luminous path will appear;  
Fly! fly! my beloved, this island is  
sweet,  
But the Snow spirit cannot come  
here;

**Practical Reflections.**—In free e-  
lective governments, the true cha-  
racter of the people is clearly seen  
in that of their rulers. If these are  
wise men, fully competent to the  
duties of their offices, men who es-  
chew evil, who fear God, and hate  
covetousness; it is then plain that  
such is the people which gave them;  
rule: that the freemen who put  
them into office, are themselves an  
enlightened and virtuous body. On  
the contrary, whenever and where-  
soever, in a free country, the rulers  
are incompetent in point of  
knowledge, or of loose morals, or of  
tainted character and reputation, it  
is an intallible proof that the people  
love to have it so: and of course  
that the people, or at least a ma-  
jority of the people, are either de-  
plorably ignorant, or deplorably  
corrupted in moral taste and feel-  
ing. As is the shepherd, so are the  
sheep. They have the shepherd's  
mark upon them. They are not  
only *car*-marked, but the express  
image of the shepherd is impressed  
upon their foreheads.

Hence, rulers of superior excel-  
lence reflect honour on the people  
they govern, because their wisdom,  
their integrity, their moral rectitude  
clearly evince the wisdom, the in-  
tegrity, and the moral rectitude of  
the body political that elected them,  
and which gives them support.—So,  
by the rule of contraries, incapable  
rulers, and rulers that are wrong-  
headed and wrong-hearted, reflect  
foul disgrace upon the people; be-  
cause there is proof positive, that  
the people at large are either natu-  
rally or willfully blind, or else pos-  
sessed of a grossness of disposition.  
The truth is, when rulers are naught,  
they are but the instruments, which,  
in the righteous judgment of hea-  
ven, a naughty people voluntarily,  
but blindly uses for its own punish-  
ment. What has been said is of a  
general character, and is not meant  
for any individuals other than those  
who shall see cause to take it to  
themselves.—Conn. Cou.

### JAMES F. BRICE,

Attorney at Law, has just published  
A Familiar Explanation of the Laws  
of Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws  
of Executors and Administrators, and  
the Rules whereby estates both real  
and personal descend, and are dis-  
tributed, in case no will be made, with  
instructions to every man to make his  
own will, the necessary form for that  
purpose, and the forms of other in-  
struments relative to the estates of de-  
ceased persons. The whole written as much  
as possible without the use of law  
words or terms.

The original work, whence this com-  
pilation is derived, was, as this also  
is chiefly intended for the benefit of those  
who are unacquainted either with the  
doctrines or the forms of law, & who  
wish to be instructed how to act, with-  
out subjecting themselves to the neces-  
sity of communicating the knowledge  
of their private concerns to any other  
person. This, among other consid-  
erations, has induced the author to com-  
pile this treatise, that a book may be  
always at hand, to which immediate  
application may be had in those cases  
of emergency, when every moment is  
precious; and by means whereof many  
at least of those mistakes and omissions,  
now daily committed may be avoided,  
law suits prevented, and the peace of  
families thereby secured. The com-  
piler has in connexion with the original  
work, and in order to render the pre-  
sent system the more complete, incor-  
porated therein that portion of the law  
of this state which is applicable to the  
estates of deceased persons, and sub-  
joined thereto a digest of the testamen-  
tary laws.

This work may be had at this office,  
at Mr. George Shaw's book store in  
this city, and at the book store of Mr.  
Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Fe-  
deral Gazette are requested to insert  
the above in their respective papers  
once a week for the space of six weeks.  
Annapolis, Oct. 16. tf.

### NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel  
county will meet in the city of Anna-  
polis, on the third Monday in March  
next, for the purpose of laying the  
county levy, &c.

By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
Jan. 29.

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

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition  
of Joseph Stewart, Roger Woolford,  
James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dor-  
chester county, that about two o'clock  
on Friday the twenty-seventh of No-  
vember last, a fire broke out in the  
store-house of the said Stewart, which  
entirely consumed it, and that they have  
strong reason to believe it had been set  
on fire by some evil disposed person or  
persons. And whereas it is of the great-  
est importance to society, that the per-  
petrator or perpetrators of such a crime  
should be brought to condign punish-  
ment, 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 discover and make known the au-  
thor or perpetrators of the said offence,  
provided he, she or they, or any of them,  
be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the seal  
of the State of Maryland, this second  
day of January, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and eigh-  
teen.

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

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-  
mation be published in the Maryland  
Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re-  
publican, Frederick-town Herald; the  
Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and  
Eastern Gazette, once a week for the  
space of ten weeks.  
Jan. 15. 10w

### QUICK TRAVELLING, To and From Baltimore.

FARE TWO DOLLARS.

The proprietor of the daily line of  
Mail Stages, announces to the public,  
his determination to run this line thro',  
to Baltimore, in FIVE AND AN HALF  
HOURS, commencing on Thursday Janu-  
ary 1st, to start from Mr William  
Brewer's Tavern, every morning, at  
eight o'clock, and positively arrive at  
Baltimore by half past one o'clock in  
the afternoon; thus enabling his pas-  
sengers to breakfast and dine at sea-  
sonable hours.

John Gadsby.  
N. B. Wanted to purchase, Three  
Likely Male Servants, suitable for Wait-  
ers, from 16 to 22 years of age. Those  
from the country would be preferred.  
Jan. 15. 8w.

### Public Sale.

Pursuant to an act of the general as-  
sembly and a decree of the high court  
of Chancery, the subscriber will offer  
at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th  
day of February next, if fair, if not,  
the first fair day thereafter, at the late  
dwelling of John Cross, deceased, for-  
merly the property of Joseph Selby, all  
that tract of Land, lying on Deep creek,  
in Anne Arundel county, called Selby's  
Lot, containing 300 3/8 acres of land,  
more or less. The aforesaid land has  
on it a comfortable dwelling house, and  
other necessary out buildings, it has on  
it a choice collection of fruit trees; is  
well wooded and has an excellent land-  
ing—making it convenient to carry pro-  
duce and marketing to the cities of Bal-  
timore and Annapolis. The soil is well  
adapted to the growth of tobacco and  
all kinds of grain, and is particularly  
suited to the early growth of all kinds  
of market stuffs. The above land will  
be sold on a credit of twelve months,  
the purchaser giving bond with two  
approved securities with interest there-  
on from the day of sale. Sale to com-  
mence at 11 o'clock.

At the same time and place will be  
sold a part of the personal property of  
said John Cross. Terms will be made  
known on the day of sale.

All those having claims against the  
said deceased, are requested to exhibit  
them to the subscriber, and those in-  
debted to the deceased, to make imme-  
diate payment to  
Thomas Bellman, trustee & adm'r.  
Feb. 5.

### SUBSCRIBERS

#### To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received  
and ready for delivery, at the Book  
Store of Mr. Geo Shaw, and at the  
Office of the Maryland Gazette.  
Feb. 11.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or-  
phans court of Anne-Arundel county,  
he subscriber will expose to public  
sale, on Tuesday the 24th February  
next, at the late residence of John Lane,  
sen. deceased, near Moon's creek bridge.  
The personal estate of said deceased,  
consisting of negroes, some Stock,  
household and kitchen furniture, &c.  
Terms of sale cash. Sale to commence  
at 10 o'clock. John D. Lane, adm'r.  
Jan. 22.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
Jan. 6, 1818.

On application by petition of Charles  
Warfield, administrator of Vachel War-  
field, late of Anne Arundel county, de-  
ceased, it is ordered that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased, and that the same be publish-  
ed 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 Ma-  
ryland, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of Vachel Warfield, late  
of Anne Arundel county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the  
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the  
first day of July next; they may o-  
therwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given under  
my hand this sixth day of January,  
1818.

Charles G. Warfield, adm'r.

Jan. 8.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,  
February 3, 1818.

On application by petition of James  
Mackubin, administrator of Freder-  
ick Mackubin, 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, and that the same be  
published once in each week for the  
space of six successive weeks, in the  
Maryland Gazette and Political Intel-  
ligencer.

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

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel  
county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the estate of Frederick Mackubin,  
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the  
said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the  
24th day of March next, they may o-  
therwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given under  
my hand this 3d day of February,  
1818.

James Mackubin, adm'r.

### 40 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the  
15th ultimo, a black man by the name  
of Phill, (who calls himself Philip Ad-  
dison), about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1  
or 2 inches high, square built, with  
rather a pleasing countenance when  
spoken to, has a shaking of the right  
arm, occasioned by bleeding; his cloth-  
ing not recollected, except a great coat  
of dark flannel edged with red, very  
much worn. It is probable he is har-  
boured in the neighbourhood of Mr.  
William Sanders, where he has a wife.

The above reward will be given for  
securing him in any goal, so that I get  
him again, and all reasonable expenses  
paid, if brought to me, living in Prince  
George's county, seven miles above  
Upper Marlboro', near Mr. Dennis Ma-  
gruder's mill.  
William Sanders.  
Jan. 8, 1818.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
December 23, 1817.

On application by petition of Benja-  
min Thomas, administrator with the  
will annexed, of Ebenezer Thomas, late  
of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is  
ordered that he give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week, for the space of six  
successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-  
zette and Political Intelligencer.  
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,  
A. A. County.

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arun-  
del county, hath obtained from the  
orphans court of Anne Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters of administra-  
tion with the will annexed on the estate  
of Ebenezer Thomas, late of A. A.  
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 first day of March  
next, they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate. Given under my hand this 23d  
day of December, 1817.  
Benjamin Thomas, adm'r. W. J.  
January 1.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
Jan. 6, 1818.

On application by petition of Charles  
Warfield, administrator of Vachel War-  
field, late of Anne Arundel county, de-  
ceased, it is ordered that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased, and that the same be publish-  
ed 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.

Having purchased the establish-  
ment of the People's Advocate, Mr.  
Rowenman, the paper will be pub-  
lished every Saturday, under the name of  
the People's Advocate.  
The Editor can-  
not be responsible for the principal  
ly Federal, and that he  
be impressed with the same  
ter. This character  
long, and does not belong  
state of Maryland, and  
concerned to believe that  
pected and unpleasant  
the elections in some of  
tracts on this Shore, have  
ceded from any change in  
timents of the people, but  
degree of apathy and indifference  
in several of their leaders, from  
which, judicious observations  
their danger happily might  
rouse them. It is therefore  
improbable that better information  
upon the state of their affairs, and  
more frequent admonitions concern-  
ing the arts and designs of their  
opponents, may have the effect  
of keeping alive the free spirit  
of federalism, and a due sense  
of the necessity of continual vigilance.  
No measure can promote these de-  
sirable objects with so much con-  
science and satisfaction, as a well  
conducted paper, and such a pa-  
per the Editor will employ all his in-  
dustry and resources, in establishing  
and to assist his own efforts, he  
will proudly rely upon the Talents  
and Counsels of his Patrons and  
Friends.

But such a paper need not be ex-  
clusively confined to political sub-  
jects. Instruction and amusement  
of another kind may be commu-  
nicated; such as Foreign and Do-  
mestic Intelligence; Improvements  
in Agriculture, Manufactures, and  
Trades, Treaties upon the Arts  
and Sciences, Sketches of History,  
Geographical and Biographical  
Customs, Manners, and Religions  
and Moral Essays, furnish a rich  
variety of interesting matter, from  
which the Editor will always be  
careful to select the most engaging  
pieces, for the Entertainment and  
Information of his Readers.

With these assurances, he re-  
mits his Prospectus to a people,  
whom he understands to be as  
liberal than enlightened; and by  
his diligence and attention to  
ship which they may feel an im-  
pulsion to bestow.

### CONDITIONS.

The Eastern Gazette and People's  
Advocate will be published  
specially printed, on a large sheet of  
paper, with a new type, at two dol-  
lars and fifty cents per annum, pay-  
able half yearly in advance. Arran-  
gements will be made to receive the  
earliest information by the mail,  
and the utmost care taken to trans-  
mit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
Editor, December 1817.

### CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY  
Have just received and offer for sale  
a handsome and complete assortment  
of

### Dry Goods,

Which they can, and will dispose of  
at the lowest prices for CASH, to  
punctual customers on the usual terms.  
A part of their Stock consists of  
Superfine London Cloth and  
Marse, Second do do do, Superior  
lisse cloth of the most fashionable  
colours Blue, Grey and Red  
Blue and White Kerseys, Broad  
Baze, Coatings & Moletons, Red  
and Yellow Fannels, Coats  
Velvets, Fine and Common  
Shirting Cottons, 4-6 and 8-10  
4-4, 6-4 Figured and Plain Linen  
Jacquet, Muslins, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4  
8-4 Table Diapers, Superior  
Calicoes, Ginghams, and Second  
Licoes, Ribbons assorted, Black  
and Matchless do, Carpelins & Bows  
Hugs, Ticklenburgs, French  
&c. &c.

They have also a good assortment  
of  
**Groceries,** viz  
Best Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, Rye  
Gin, Madeira, Lard, Pork, Mince  
Sherry Wines, Loaf Sugar, and  
Sugar, Brown do, Imperial do,  
Young Hyson, Green and Black  
Tea, &c. &c.  
With an excellent assortment of  
Pure and Ironmongery.  
Oct. 16.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

*Speech of Mr. Mercer of Virginia.*  
Our purpose in re-publishing, at this time, the speech of this new member, on the doctrine of contempt, after the occasion has gone by, is to afford our readers an opportunity of judging of his very handsome parliamentary talents, and at the same time to preserve upon our files a complete discussion, upon principle, of the merits of a leading question.

**MR. MERCER'S SPEECH.**  
On the right of congress to punish for contempts.

Mr. Mercer rose immediately after Mr. Tucker, and addressed the house in substance as follows:

If the honorable gentleman who just sat down felt it necessary to terminate his argument abruptly, rather than consume the time of the house, much more does it become me, sir, at this late hour of the day, to apologise for detaining you one moment longer.

Nor should I offer any observations on the subject of the present debate, if I were not inclined to maintain the authority of the house upon grounds somewhat different from those which have been already occupied by the gentlemen who have preceded me.

The resolution on your table, Mr. Speaker, involves the decision of two distinct propositions. Has this house power to punish contempts? Have the proceedings of the house been such as to warrant its farther prosecution?

Does the house derive from the constitution the power of punishing contempt? My honorable colleague, who just preceded me, if a spirit of accommodation, I have no doubt, has proposed to introduce a bill to punish by law an attempt to deprive a member of congress.

If the power of punishing such an act is comprehended among the privileges of this house, the wisdom of any such law may well be questioned. Were the contemplated law restricted to a description of that particular species of contempt to which our consideration is now turned, it would not lead to the inference that this house recognises no other. And if, to obviate this difficulty, a complete enumeration were attempted of every possible insult to the privileges, rights and dignity of this house, the proposed law would be swelled to the size of the largest volume on your table. It may also be doubted whether a right which this house does not derive from the constitution can be created or protected by an act of ordinary legislation. Those gentlemen who are desirous of a law to define the privileges of this house and to provide for punishing contempt of them, admit their assistance, as well as the power of this house to punish their violation, of the mode of reasoning which they have adopted.

Before I inquire into the origin of this power, allow me to disavow every feeling which militates against the most deliberate and impartial exercise of my judgment. I do not but deplore the unhappy situation of the prisoner, whose head is bleached by the snows of many winters, and who is really guilty of the atrocious act imputed to him, is object of still greater commiseration, as his turpitude is without mitigation, and his youth or inexperience.

Mr. M. I never beheld a criminal arraigned at the bar of this house without this feeling, nor did I find it difficult to obey the injunction to believe the innocence of the accused until he has been heard in his defence and judicially convicted. This maxim of human charity is comprehended in that admirable system of practical wisdom, which has been repeatedly referred to in this discussion, and which is matured by the experience of ages, and adopted by the universal sense of the people of the United States, and denominated the common law.

It is to this system that I resort for the authority of this house to punish contempt, to define the act to be punished, to determine the mode of proceeding against the accused, and, if guilty, to ascertain the quality, and measure the extent of his punishment.

And I did so, as not an entire article, not a solitary section, scarcely a line of that instrument can be correctly understood, or especially enforced, without a recurrence to this law.

If you desire to know the import of an English word, you turn to the lexicographer of England; for a phrase of statutory law, you consult the statute which contains it, and the precedents by which it has been expounded. The terms of the common law must be, also, defined by a recurrence to the law itself, comprised in the treaties, and illustrated by the history of the nation from whom we derived it.

The constitution not only uses the terms and phrases of this law, but expressly recognizes its existence. The seventh article of the amendment provides, that "in suits at common law, when the value of the controversy shall exceed 20 dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved;" and the fact tried by a jury shall not be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law; of that law which gentlemen have asserted to have no existence under this government, and against which the honorable member from New-York would inspire us with apprehension and alarm. That honorable member, in his late impressive address, admitted that the two houses of the British parliament possess the power of punishing contempts, that the lex parliamentaria, or usage of parliament, is a part of the common law, although he denies a similar authority to the house of representatives and senate, the two branches of the congress of the U. States.

Universal consent has applied the maxims of this law to the protection of all our state and federal courts, and why should it be denied to this house? What are we, said Mr. M. and how acting at this moment? As a court, of which you, sir, are the presiding, and we the associate judges. The original of the British parliament, the ancient Wittenagemote, was a court, and one of its branches is the highest judicial tribunal in England. Both houses of congress have powers strictly judicial in their nature and application. If a federal or state court, consisting of a single judge, is vested, by common law construction, with authority to punish contempts of its authority and dignity, this assembly of judges may constitutionally exercise the same authority. That constitution which confers on the representatives of this nation the power of legislation, and denominates this body a house of representatives, clothes it with the common law attributes appertaining to its office and its title.

Sir, said Mr. M. why this indignation against the common law? Our forefathers defended it, in the old world, against Norman invasion, ecclesiastical fraud, and royal encroachment—They brought it hither; they planted it; and we have flourished beneath its shelter. The common law! Had I the tongue of Henry, I would pourtray to you its excellence. He who implored the convention of Virginia to reject this constitution because it did not expressly adopt this law in all its maxims; the most eloquent champion that American liberty ever drew to her support, regarded this constitution, which he had not tried, with suspicion, and the law under which he had lived, with confidence and affection.

The doctrine which I advance in relation to this constitutional question, is congenial with the purest American feeling. The common law is that of the land which gave me birth. It is the law of every state of this widely extended union. On its broad and solid basis rest the free constitutions of these states, as well as that noble structure which is committed to our care.

Sir, this law was that of my remote progenitors. Erin's green turf, and the brown heath of Catalonia, although my eye never beheld them, are, I acknowledge, dear to my heart. This feeling is not inexplicable. Who is so base as to

hear an insinuation against his father's name and not feel the life blood mount to his cheek? Sir, this feeling binds us, not only to our ancestors, but to the land which gave them birth; it flows from the same fountain with that stronger sentiment which binds us to our own natal soil. It is not at war with the impulse of general benevolence, or callous to the merits of other nations. I can turn my eye across that channel along which my fancy has just conducted me, and exclaim, in the language of the sweetest bard of Ireland—  
Gay, sprightly land of social mirth and ease,  
Pleased with thyself, whom all the world can please!

How altered is this scene! Sir, the tear of pity must start from every eye at the suffering of a misguided, much oppressed, but gallant nation.

Do we look for the monuments of our own history no farther back than the glorious era of '76? Are we ashamed of the achievements of our British ancestors, that we have begun to condemn their laws? Who can speak or think of freedom without recollecting the names of Locke, of Hampden, and of Sydney?

Sir, I beg pardon for this digression, it was forced from me by the cloud I thought I saw gathering on the brow of the house, when I referred to the common law as the expositor of the American constitution.

The colonists of Great-Britain brought their law with them to America. Their new lot, was beset with difficulties and dangers. The savage lurked in his covert. The forest was to be opened to cultivation. It was not a time, sir, to sit down in order to deliberate and to change their laws. Had they possessed the leisure, they had not the inclination, to innovate upon the established customs and usages of their forefathers. Those emigrants who united with them from other countries took the laws as they found them; and, if so inclined, they had not the power to change them.

These laws, and the habits of thinking, from which they sprung, and on which the laws themselves reacted, were incorporated with every political institution which they founded. The parliament of England, and the courts of Westminster, were the models of their legislative assemblies, and of their judicial tribunals. Their constitution, their powers, their forms of proceeding, and their rules of decision, were sometimes prescribed by their laws, but generally left to implication from the great fountain of practical wisdom—the common law of England.

I appeal to my colleagues, if this constitution had been formed contemporaneously with that of Virginia, would not the same power to punish contempts attach to the house of representatives and senate of the U. States, as unquestionably belongs to the corresponding branches of the general assembly, the house of delegates and the senate of Virginia? From the form of the speaker's chair to the power of expelling a member, the character and authority of the house of delegates is derived, without any express constitutional provision, from the house of commons, the archetype of the popular branch of every state legislature, as it is called, of this house.

The force of the argument, which this analogy furnishes, is not impaired by the consideration, that the federal constitution is of more recent structure. It is the act of the people of the United States, as itself proclaims; and, referring expressly to the common law, in one of its articles, is unintelligible throughout, except by the aid of that law we have a right to resort to its maxims in the present enquiry. If this power is essential to the house of commons, so it must be presumed that the people of these states regarded it to be, and so must we consider it in relation to the two houses of this legislature.

It has been urged, that many extravagant doctrines would arise from this source of constructive authority. Where, it is asked, shall this house stop in its use? The revolution of 1776 answers this question. It necessarily lopped off the regal and aristocratical branches of this law. This limitation of the common law relieves the rule of construction, for which I contend,

from all that could alarm our fears. It is founded, I am inclined to believe, in judicial decisions, throughout the United States. By the unanimous judgment of the general court, the highest criminal tribunal of Virginia, the principle has been extended so far, as to authorise a defendant, indicted for a libel at common law, to give the truth in evidence. The house derives, therefore, from the common law, no privileges which it ought not to possess.

One of my colleagues has contended, that all the privileges of the house are expressly enumerated by the 6th section of the 1st article of the constitution, and restricted to exemption from arrest, in certain specified cases; and from responsibility elsewhere for any speech or debate in the house. And hence, with great apparent plausibility, he infers that the house possesses no other privilege, and has authority to punish no other contempts, except such as are committed in violation of these. In answer to this argument, it has already been contended by the honorable member who last addressed the house, that this clause of the constitution may be justly regarded as the result of the extreme caution which induced the convention to insert in it what might otherwise have been inferred; a caution which is discernable in other parts of this instrument. To the illustration which he has furnished, many others may be added; as for example, the very first article of the amendments. The greater part of these are designed to serve the purpose of a bill of rights, for which so many opponents of the constitution had most zealously contended. It cannot be presumed, that, if this amendment had not been made a part of the constitution, congress would have prohibited the free exercise of religion; have abridged the freedom of speech; or obstructed the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress of grievances. I am, however, led involuntarily to another explanation of the expediency of expressly incorporating in the constitution the two privileges to which my colleague has referred: an explanation, which is in strict harmony with all the views that I have taken of the general power of this house to punish contempts of its privileges. Every other privilege of this house, except those which are enumerated, will be found to be consistent with the obvious and equal right of the people. The enumerated privileges are limitations of those rights, and, but for the express grant of them by the people, it might have been doubted whether the character of our republican institutions did not forbid their exercise. In fine, these enumerated privileges protect the members of this house, against the common and dearest rights of the citizen—the rights of property and reputation, the privileges for which I contend, would protect the house from their injuries, from fraud, violence and injustice.

It cannot be justly inferred, therefore, that the enumeration of these privileges excludes the constitutional exercise of all others. The constitution which had sought to enumerate these, must have been satisfied with general terms of vague signification, or proceed to an enumeration of particulars, which no constitution ever did attempt to embrace. If it is admitted, and it seems to be generally conceded, that the house has power to punish contempts committed against its peace and dignity within this hall; then the object of the supposed enumeration totally fails, and, with it, this pretended limitation to the authority of the house, to punish contempts wherever they may be committed.

I will not unnecessarily consume the time of the house, in endeavouring to prove that an attempt to corrupt one of its members, while engaged in the discharge of his duties, is a contempt of its authority and dignity. The honorable member from Georgia, in an early stage of this debate, and the gentlemen who have since followed him, have completely occupied this ground, nor has it been contended by any of our opponents, that such would not be a contempt of the house of commons. I have therefore, to enquire, whether this house has proceeded legally in the arrest of the prisoner?

The honorable member from New-Hampshire, will on examination, perceive, that the warrant for the arrest, is not, as he contended, a general warrant. It describes the prisoner by name.

But, it has been urged, with more apparent force, that it is unsupported by an oath or affirmation; and therefore, is in violation of the spirit, of the amendments to the constitution, which provides that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by such evidence. The constitution certainly supposes the judge who issues the warrant, not to be, himself, personally cognizant of the fact, on which it is grounded. He may issue a warrant on "probable cause supported by oath." It is certain, conviction of the truth of the fact must supersede the necessity of an oath; to say nothing of the absurdity, to which such a doctrine must lead. A judge is assaulted and beat as he enters the court, in which he is about to sit alone. Will it be contended that he shall first make oath of the fact and then issue his warrant for the apprehension of the offender? In this case the witness is a member of the house by whom the warrant is issued—A judge, in whose presence the alleged fact occurred. The warrant itself is issued on the signature of the Speaker, but by the order of the house, whose act it is, and therefore the act also of the member, on whose information the warrant was issued.

Before I close my remarks, I cannot forbear noticing an observation of the honorable mover of the resolution on your table, upon the precedents which have been so aptly and forcibly adduced, to sustain the authority of the house to punish the particular contempt which has given rise to this debate.

It has been contended, sir, that precedents are dangerous to liberty, that they favour the inroads of power upon the rights of the people. Such I must confess, sir, is not my doctrine. It has been correctly said, by a profound judge and an able civilian that the multiplicity of laws, continues the security of the citizen.—So, sir, does the multitude of precedents which, sanctioned by usage, operate with the force of law.

Precedents established in good times, stay, in disastrous days, the rage of faction, and the hand of tyranny—a Pharos erected on the margin of a stormy sea, by the light of which the mariner may anchor or steer his bark in safety.

The case of Randall, in 1796, to which the honorable member from Georgia, called the attention of the house, forcibly as he had used it, was entitled to yet higher respect, from a consideration which had not occurred to him. The honorable member stated that it had arisen, before the formation of parties in our public councils. He has certainly mistaken the history of the day. I was then but a boy, and am perhaps older than the honorable member. I may be allowed to remind him of facts which had an important bearing in support of this precedent. Does the honorable member recollect nothing of the controversy of the assumption of the state debts, the first Bank of the United States, the ratification of the British treaty, nothing of the attempt to impeach Alexander Hamilton; nothing of those angry passions which in those days shook the administration of Washington to its foundation?—[Mr. Forsyth explained.] He referred he said, to the division of the parties by their present names.

Mr. Mercer proceeded; a member whispers to me, that they were called federalists and anti federalists. This denomination, sir, was applied at an earlier day than that of which I now speak. The title of democrats succeeded to that of anti federalist, and republican to this again. Yes, said Mr. Mercer the federalists, allowed themselves to be outwitted in yielding the popular title to their opponents; a prominent cause, I have no doubt, of their ultimate discomfiture.

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ly, 78 members voted in support of the authority of this house, which is now questioned, and 17 only against it; while the majority were equally divided between the two rival parties.

A precedent, entitled to higher confidence, could not be adduced. It is a precedent, too, directly in point, establishing not only the general authority of the House, to punish contempts, but a contempt of the same species with that which has occasioned this debate.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 25.

### COMMUNICATION.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette, and his correspondents, really seem to be in a terrible rage with our State Legislature, and State Executive. What a pity it is that these good folks could not have acted so as to gain the good will, or at least have averted the indignation of these would-be dictators to our public functionaries. In the first place, it was wrong to tax the United States Bank, and because—now Mr. Gwynn's own best reason—the federalists believe Congress had a right to establish a bank. And really this is such a reason, that it is somewhat marvellous it should have escaped our legislators. And now that it is suggested, mayhap Mr. Gwynn would confer a favour upon every member of this community, if he would be so good as to acquaint us, in his way, how he would prove that the legislature ought not to have taxed the branch bank of the United States, unless the majority of the said legislature had thought the law which created that bank to be unconstitutional. This surely would be as good a reason for not taxing the state banks, as the constitutionality of their charters has never been doubted. Perhaps the said editor could tell us, how it could be proved that a federal legislature was in duty bound not to tax this United States bank.

Some of the writers too for that paper, a e, it seems, boiling over with indignation at the Council, for some recent appointments. How shameful it was in our Executive not to let these people tell their honours whom they ought to appoint to office—we must have a most mighty executive indeed.

Then again the legislature has passed a law vesting most enormous powers in the corporation of Baltimore. Now I guess that this is a most excellent law, and if it be the sort of law which it is represented to be, the general assembly of Maryland is welcome to my most hearty thanks for having enacted it. The less of the business of Baltimore is to be done by the legislature, the better for the whole state of Maryland. No man, who was an eyewitness to the Baltimore gentry, who were here during the last session, boring the members, can regret, that in future they are to have their business, and to carry on their intrigues at home. Our Baltimore friends, some of them, seem to have taken most mistaken notions about matters. It seems to have been thought by them, that the affairs of State were to be managed by them, and they will no doubt continue to think, that until they do get the management of them, bad laws and bad appointments must be inevitable. Perhaps, however, it will be of service to them to vent their spleen—and if so, why not permit them to say what they please in the Federal Gazette.

### A LOOKER ON.

For the Maryland Gazette.

My Editor,

I perceive by the newspapers, that some of our democratic printers are industriously giving currency to the opinion, that this state is 150,000 dollars in debt; and with their accustomed effrontery endeavour to make it appear, that it is the fault of the federalists. As the charge is malicious and false it deserves refutation and exposure.

To every man who is in any wise acquainted with the affairs of the state, it is well known that the debt alluded to is not of recent date, but was contracted during the war, when the frequent calls made by the general government upon the militia of this state, which it will be recollected had to advance money for the support of her own soldiers during the time they were in service, made it necessary for the state, to raise money, to resort to loans; the only alternative left her save that of taxing the people, who the federalists

were well aware, had but then enough laid upon them by our democratic congressmen, (who at the same moment were quarrelling among themselves whether they should pocket twelve or seventeen dollars per day of the public money,) without having additional burdens imposed by the state legislature.

As this accounts for the treasury not being so full as it was previous to the war, and for the manner in which the state first became involved, it will be well, first to declare that the assertion that the "treasury is bankrupt" is false, and then prove it to be false by simply stating, that two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars of the disbursements made by this state, at the time and for the purpose before mentioned, are speedily to be paid back into our treasury, by the general government, which after a candid examination of the claims of Maryland, has acknowledged the correctness of them and agreed to liquidate them.

This state's debt, some have said, is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; let it be supposed so, and take that sum from the two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars advanced by her for the U. States, and which measures are now taking to place in our treasury, and it will leave a clear balance of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, even after paying off this debt, or rather this loan, which compared with the enormous loans obtained by the general government, and approved of by these very same democratic scribblers, must appear quite insignificant. This is, indeed, "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

Thus it is evident, without giving a tedious history of the condition of the state treasury, that all this outcry about bankruptcy, is destitute of foundation, and is nothing more than a pitiful and shallow attempt to deceive the people.

AN OBSERVER.

A. A. county, Feb. 23.

### OBITUARY.

"Some for hard masters, broken under arms,  
In battle lopp'd away, with half their limbs  
Beg bitter bread thro' realms their valour saved  
If so the tyrant, or his minion, doom."

DIED, on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst. Capt. HENRY GASSAWAY, a meritorious officer of the Revolutionary Army, after a long and painful illness, which he bore, to the last hour of his existence, with that resigned and cheerful firmness that characterised the honest christian and the patriot soldier, from the slavish bigot and the daring infidel; and assured to his friends, that the sting and terrors of the grave and death had been long since extracted from his bosom, by the silent but unerring influence of a philanthropic life, and the regenerating power of a Saviour's Love.

In the neglected life and death of our friend, we record another instance of the ingratitude of this republic to the officers of that band of worthies, who won for the sons of Columbia, amidst the dangers and deaths, the blessings of a free government. To stand forward at any time in defence of the natural rights of Man, against the tyranny of a gigantic despotism, is indeed praise worthy, and merits the gratitude of the country thus defended—what then shall we say of that glorious host, who undisciplined, unclad, unfed, unpaid and unarmed impelled and supported by a sacred love of country alone, dared take the field against the flower of the British armies, and Hessian banditti, more merciless in triumph than the fiercest savage of the wildest wilderness, when at the very apex of her political greatness and military strength. What then, I ask, shall be said of that immortal peasantry, "for though they die, yet shall they live," who against the prejudice of an education, which ought to have taught them to look upon Englishmen as a race of superior beings, and to England for protection; which had still told them, that her arms were invincible, and her sons unequalled, what I ask shall be said of—how shall be rewarded that gallant host, who without arms, equipments or discipline, against such fearful odds dared erect the standard of Freedom, and support, and victoriously too, its glorious motto—Liberty or Death? To remunerate them for such services is impossible—To reward such patriotism, is beyond the power of a patriotic posterity—We are and shall be their debtors for ever—money cannot pay them—money cannot restore the health that the exposures of an eight years campaign (encountered by them while we were yet unborn, or slumbered in our cradles) has destroyed. Money cannot stay the anguish of a wound received in battle, while we slept securely, 'neath their protection, upon the bosoms of our parents. Money cannot supply the loss of a leg or an arm, that the cannon of the enemy has roft from them; or re-

store the vigour of a broken constitution that the fatigues and hardships of a military life has called with diseases, infirmities and wants. We should be still then, in spite of every effort of gratitude to cancel our obligations, their debtors. We cannot remunerate them. Their services are paramount to all reward. Gracious Heaven! what then will be said of us, by our posterity, when they are told by the Holy page of History, that most of them have died neglected by their country, in absolute poverty. That most of them have been abandoned by the country they rescued from the iron arm of an enormous oppression, and left in the most abject want; to fret out the remnant of a life fevered to disease, and pain, and anguish by the deprivations and exposures they encountered and endured, to win for us the blessings of Liberty, the invaluable heritage of the rights of freemen. What will be said of us by them, when they are told that the man who fought at Staten Island, at German-town, at Monmouth, at White Plains, and at Brandywine, was left by his country, at an advanced age, when incompetent from disease, the bequest of his patriotic services, to earn his livelihood, to the mercy of the few friends whom humanity brought him, for the very means of a common subsistence. What will be said of us by them, when they are told, that the gallant soldier, whose death and sufferings we record, whose services, in conjunction with his brethren, merited a monument to spell their actions, and to perpetuate the gratitude of a redeemed country, was left, at sixty years of age, when our very natives, uninjured by military exposures, uncrippled by wounds, demand every indulgence that luxury can afford, that the wearied heart may sweetly slumber to its last repose, to the mercy of a few charitable souls for the bare necessities of life. That he had not the means to get the prescriptions of his physician, or a fire to warm the frame, untimely decaying, from the rackings of rheumatism contracted by revolutionary services, but from the kindness of his fellow citizens. "Name it not in Gath, let it not be told in Ascalon." But be hushed the voice of accusation—be still the tongue of complaint. He, for whom we have thus far spoken, is at rest, with his departed brothers of '76; whom, like himself, an ungrateful country had forgotten, and the summer's wind will fan the grassy turf 'neath which the soldier's ashes rest, as sweetly as if he had died 'neath a crimson'd canopy. He feels no more the wants of age—his furrowed cheeks are no more fretted by the involuntary tear, that in spite of all the efforts of a soldier, would still flow at the sight of his children, that soon must be left helpless, or to the guardianship of that mercy that suffered their father to die unpitied in the deepest distress. He no more feels, on his war-worn cheeks, the scalding tear, that in spite of an entire resignation to the decrees of a mysterious Providence, would still accuse the unkindness of that country he had sacrificed health and the hopes of fortune to save. He lives again where sorrow cannot come—he rises above, with the blessed redeemed, where the faithful soldier receives the full reward for all those services that an ingrate country had forgotten. Snatched from slavery and ruin, and given to eat, by the labour of their fathers, in safety beneath their own vine and their own fig-tree, with none to make them afraid. They soon forgot the worthies by whom this safety was achieved, and could bear unmoved, that the veteran soldier, the friend and copatriot of our gallant chief, the immortal Washington, the man who had bravely fought at Monmouth, White Plains, &c. &c. the man who had marched bare foot o'er the frozen forests of Canada, and the burning sands of the south, to drive the enemies of Columbia from her shores, was sinking to the grave without the means of procuring the common sustenance of life.

Oh, look around you Columbia! 'ere the hour of salvation is past, and redeem your now forfeit fame! Oh, look around you, and let poverty no more oppress the last hours of the war-worn soldier! Oh, look around you, & snatch from want the remaining few of those steady patriots, who taught your fields, your mountains, and your valleys, first to smile beneath the sun of freedom, and blessed at the hazard of health, life and fortune, your children with a free constitution! Oh, let not another winter find one solitary individual, of the heroes of '76, on whom an adverse fate has dared to frown, as it did on him whose death we record, without the means of stripping the bitter biting north wind of its fury, and making their crippled, wearied frames, as easy as a happy competence can make them. They offered, at the shrine of your safety and glory the sacrifice of their lives. They murmured not when fighting your battles, tho' half starved, half clothed, and unpaid, for they saw before them, in bright perspective, the reward they hoped your gratitude would bestow. Oh, make now, in the day of thy prosperity, the setting of thy bosoms sun, the visions of their youthful fancies to be realized. Oh, make the close of their last hours on earth amongst their fellow men, free, gay, independent and happy. And remember, in the hour of thy justice, the widows and orphans of thy departed worthies. Their husbands and fathers

deserve a monument from you. In the name of honour, in the name of humanity, in the name of justice, let not their children, in minority, want bread. One word more to the memory of him you abandoned, in age and infirmity, to despair and want. His God stood by him at the close of his life, and raised him friends though you deserted him, or he had indeed been wretched, even beyond the soldier's lot, in our ingrateful country. He was an heir of father Adam, our first parent, and liable to error. He was human, and had doubtless, like his fellow men his frailties. But he sleeps the sleep of death, and they arise not to mar the hour in which memory by her magic influence brings him again before us, as he was 'ere disease and misfortune had laid their wintry arms around him, and plucked the rose from his manly cheek, and the sweet sparklings of burning friendship from his eye of benevolence. His faults are hidden in the earth to which we gave his body. His virtues will live for ever in our hearts. We remember him as a faithful friend, a patriot soldier, a good husband, an affectionate brother, a kind father, and a liberal and unprejudiced christian. We remember that his death, whilst he sojourned with the sons of men, was to do as he would be done by, and to clothe and feed (while a momentary fortune gave him the means) the widow and the orphan, and to make welcome to his hospitable board the sojourning stranger. Thus living, we are confident of his reception in Heaven, and rejoice at the welcome summons that called him from want and an ingrateful world, to live for ever in happiness and glory with the choirs of light, of harmony and love.

AMICUS.

### COMMUNICATION.

DIED—Mrs. Sarah Cornish Scott, consort of Leonard Scott, Merchant, in the 41st year of her age. She was truly a loving and agreeable companion, and a friend to the poor. Her near connexions and friends have experienced a considerable loss in the death of this dear woman. Her complaint was the Dropsy, which produced a lingering illness, which she bore with patience and resignation to the will of her God. On the 18th of February, at seven o'clock, A. M. she asked her sister and nurse to alter her situation by turning her over; as soon as the act was performed, she proclaimed her assurance of life and immortality, and bid them an affectionate farewell, and exclaimed, "farewell vain world," and fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer, without a groan. Death could not make her soul afraid. For God was with her there. She walked through the darkest shade, And never bow'd to fear. Let sickness blast, and death devour, If Heaven will recompence our pains, Perish the grass, and fade the flower. Still firm the word of God remains. 2w.

### Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Saturday Feb. 14.

The bill from the senate relating to vagrants in the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and will not pass.

The resolutions for compiling the laws were assented to.

A number of bills, principally of a local nature were read and passed.

P. M. 4 o'clock.  
On motion of Mr. Kell, the following resolution was twice read & assented to.

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby requested, to call on the president & managers of the turnpike roads passing westward through the state, for such information as may enable the executive to present to the next general assembly of Maryland, which they are hereby requested to do, a full view of the state, and probable progress of each of the said roads, and particularly the road undertaken to be made by the banks in this state, with such suggestions as shall appear to them useful, for the consideration of the legislature, in promoting these desirable improvements.

On motion of Mr. Long, Ordered, That the thanks of this house be unanimously presented to the honourable Nicholas Stonestreet, for his faithful and dignified discharge of the duties of the chair during the present session.

Monday, Feb. 16.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the following resolution was twice read and assented to.

Resolved, That the commissioners of lotteries be and they are hereby directed to inquire, if any, and what lotteries, or the scheme or schemes thereof, have been sold or

or other means, to be used, and the means for which may have been sold, and the amounts raised, and the state of the institution, and improvements, and laws, by which such authorized, and report the next general assembly.

The clerk of the assembly read the following communication from the executive:

#### COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, Feb. 15, 1815.

GENTLEMEN,  
I have the satisfaction to communicate to the honorable the general assembly, that the payment of the claim of the state of Maryland for the expenses of the militia, called into service during the late war, has been assumed by the general government. The enclosed letter from the agent, at Washington, contains an assurance also, that the claim will be settled with promptitude and liberality. The assumption of this claim, as soon as its nature was properly explained, afforded the most satisfactory evidence of its intrinsic justice, while the documents before communicated, illustrate the distinguished ability and zeal with which it has been conducted by the agent of the state.

The finances of the state, being restored by the payment of the claim, the injuries and destruction occasioned by the depredations of the enemy being repaired, and the citizens of the state in general entering with increased ardour, and unwonted harmony on the prosecution of the peaceful pursuits of civil life. I cannot forbear, in the moment of our separation, congratulating the honorable the general assembly on the prosperity of Maryland. Her speedy restoration, to a situation of unprecedented calm and calamity, to one of vigorous prosperity, affords the best proof of the wisdom which has guided her councils, and the firm patriotism of her people: while from it we may draw a fresh practical illustration, that a people true to themselves, and their country, have nothing to fear from domestic calamity, or the assaults of foreign hostility.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

The honorable the President of the senate, and the honorable the Speaker of the house of delegates.

Washington, Feb. 14th, 1815.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to announce to you, that I have obtained from the honorable the Secretary of War, an order to the auditor of his department, for settlement of the claim of Maryland, the United States, for the militia expenses incurred during the late war with Great Britain; and I am assured, that the same liberal policy, which has dictated the assumption of this claim, will be extended to the detailed adjustment of it.

I have the honor to be, with most respectful regards, your most obedient servant,

JOHN L. KENNEDY.

To his excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Governor of Maryland.

Copy from the original on file in the executive department of Maryland.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk Council.

Which was read.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer the following resolution was twice read and assented to.

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized to invest the amount of sum assumed by the general government due to this state, provided be paid in money, in such manner as they may deem most expedient.

The house adjourned until the first Monday in December next.

From the Christian Visitor.

REFLECTIONS FOR SATURDAY.

He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at him. Thus said the Saviour of the world, to certain scribes and pharisees, who raised their clamorous voices, against a miserable man, who had broken one of the old commandments. How penetrating how penetrating, in the words of God, in its operation upon the soul, self-condemned sinners! on this occasion, as on all others



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## POETS CORNER.

### WOODWORTH'S POEMS.

Chance lately placed in our hands a small volume of poetry with this title, and after perusal, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the attention of those who can spare a leisure hour to such kind of reading. The subjects are moral and well selected, and without making pretensions to the higher order of poetry, it is a pleasing specimen of juvenile talents. The following is the second piece in the volume, and is selected as a sample, by which the reader may judge for himself.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

### THE FLOWERS OF LIFE.

The ill of Life's journey how many complain of.  
Who swear not a flow'et is found in the road!

But the evils they censure I laugh at the pain of.  
While sweet smiling Cheerfulness lightens the load.

Though I find not a rose, I indulge not in sorrow.  
But pluck with Contentment a daisy to-day.

Nay, even a sprig will feed Hope for the morrow.  
The humblest that gods to the zephyr of May.

Let others dispute, I'll avoid their dissension.  
Religious, political, moral, or such;  
For the lily of peace thus escapes their attention,  
And the sweet bud of pleasure which blooms at my touch.

The blossom of Friendship, striving mortality.  
I'll carefully cherish and wear in my breast;

Though its picture may boast brighter hues than reality,  
Its fragrance directs me when doubtful the test.

The spirit of feeling, the soul of affection,  
Wildly ardent in rapture, and melting in woe.

Whatever its image, attire, or complexion,  
With mine shall commingle in sympathy's glow.

I ask not his birth place, whatever the region,  
Hot, temperate, frigid—despotic or free;

I ask not his politics, creed, or religion.  
A Turk, Jew or Christian—he's still dear to me.

But ah! there's a flower which, tho' teeming with nectar,  
Beneath its fair aspect screens Misery's dart.

So artfully veild that it mocks a detector,  
Till press'd to the bosom it pierces the heart.

But still to a bosom susceptible placid,  
The anguish of love will but heighten its joy;

As the bevy unite a sweet with an acid,  
Is grateful when nectar untemper'd would cloy.

The bramble of Avarice, others may not wish,  
Exhausting Life's soil of its virtues and strength;

I'll stray where the plants of Beneficence flourish,  
And the generous vine winds its serpentine length.

Let misers pursue their mean, sordid employment,  
And hoard up their treasures for life's latest scenes;

I'll waste not the moments allow'd for enjoyment,  
Nor squander the season in gaining the means.

Our object is happiness—ne'er could we miss it.  
In life's varied path, if the talent were ours

From all we encounter some good to elicit,  
As bees gather sweets from the meanest of flowers.

Then pluck every blossom of happiness blooming;  
Leave birds of contention and play with the dove;

And our path, yon the flush of enchantment assuming,  
Will glow an Elysium of Pleasure and Love.

### IN COUNCIL OF REVISION, November 24th, 1816.

PRESENT,  
THE GOVERNOR,  
Mr. Chancellor KENT,  
Mr. Chief Justice THOMPSON,  
Judge SPENCER,  
VAN NEST,  
YATES, and  
PLATT.

The Chancellor, to whom was committed the bill, entitled "an act to suppress duelling," reports that the bill is inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and the public good, and ought not to become a law; because

By the second section of the bill every person is to be elected a member of the senate or assembly, or to be elected or appointed to any office, civil or military, except town officers, and every person to be admitted a counsellor, attorney or solicitor of any court, shall in addition to the oaths now prescribed by law, take an oath or affirmation, that he has not been engaged or concerned in a duel since the first day of July, (now last past, or next hereafter, as the constitution may be) nor will be so concerned during the continuance of the act, and while an inhabitant of this state.

This provision establishes a test or qualification for office unknown to the constitution, dangerous as a precedent, and inconsistent with the principles of liberty.

It cannot be necessary for the council to declare that they solemnly bear testimony against the practice of duelling, as being cruel and wicked, and equally condemned by the law of the land, and by the just and benevolent precepts of Christianity. To take life in this way is murder by the common law, whether he that gave, or he that accepted the challenge falls. And if conviction and punishment have not duly followed the crime, it has not been the fault of the law, nor of the judges by whom it was to be pronounced. But to whatever cause we may impute the feeble execution, (as the bill evidently supposes) of the existing laws on this subject, there is no occasion that will warrant the introduction of unsound principles of legislation.

Test oaths, as a qualification for public trust, other than the oath of allegiance, and the usual oath of office, are inconsistent with the letter and spirit of our American constitutions. In some instances there is an express declaration against them. The requisition in the present case is not founded on any religious test, but is equally tyrannical, for it requires every man before he can enjoy or receive any public trust, to acquit himself upon oath of a particular crime, without being legally accused of it, and when he stands innocent under the indictment of law. The bill in this respect reverses the maxim of the common law, and presumes every man guilty. With equal right, if not with equal reason, he might be compelled to clear himself of every other crime without being put to answer by indictment or presentment, and without the privilege of an appeal to his peers. It is dangerous to admit a principle so destructive of civil liberty into the code of our statute law. A most terrible inquisition might thus be created over the consciences of men. The penalty of refusal to answer is not indeed in this case the rack or the stake, but it is extremely severe, being no less than a disqualification to hold any place of honor, profit or trust, or even to exercise one of the learned professions. Duelling does not appear to be so grievous a public evil, nor does it usually denote such depravity of moral principle, as other examples of murder, and as arson, rape, forgery, and various kinds of larceny, swindling and fraud. It often proceeds from a lofty and scrupulous, but misguided sense of reputation. Why may not then, other offences, and all other immoral acts, be brought to the same test & checked by the same means? Times may hereafter arise when an undue zeal for reform, or a fierce and intolerant fanaticism, might be easily led to proceed from crime to crime, and from one misdemeanor to another, with the same potent remedy, until every man is obliged to renounce his civil privilege, or swear to the purity of his whole life.

The bill extends this oath to attorneys at law before they can be permitted to practice, but it is not applied to candidates for the other learned professions, though the same reason would seem to apply, and though the admission of physicians and surgeons is equally the subject of legislative regulation. The bill, therefore, is not impartial in the imposition which it creates. If the principle be just, it ought to have a general and equal application. It ought to be extended not only to candidates for office, but to every man who offers himself to vote, and especially to jurors, who are concerned in the administration of justice.

The latter part of the oath is equally new and repugnant to sound principles of government. The oath hitherto imposed upon persons entering into a public trust is the ordinary oath of office, importing

that they will execute their trust faithfully, and importing nothing more, and when the trust ceases, the obligation of the oath also ceases. But the oath in this case is that they will refrain from a particular crime having no special relation to their office, not only while in office, but during the continuance of the act, and while inhabitants of this state. This is binding by a religious solemnity, and for life, one class of citizens to the exclusion of the rest, and in their private as well as public capacity, to obey a law equally applicable to all the community. There is no reason why the oath should apply to them when they become private citizens, any more than to the rest of the people. It is also very questionable whether it be wise, or expedient to bind private citizens by oath to obey any particular law that is of public and permanent concern. The impression of an oath is apt to be weakened in proportion as it is less special in its object, and less immediate in its application. The civil obligation to obey the law is the same without as with the oath, and to call in the aid of religion to the support of a single case in the penal code, may impair the force and sense of obligation to general obedience.

This extraordinary sanction may as well be applied to every as to any public law; and the effect of such a provision upon the efficacy of oaths, and the consciences of those who take them, would as we fear be exceedingly injurious. It is no doubt the duty of the law-giver to provide suitable penalties for the violation of every law; but we apprehend there is no instance to be met with in the ordinary course of civil government, in which the citizens were called on to bind themselves by oath to perpetual observance of any public law. All that is precious and valuable in society depend upon the credit of testimony upon oath, and every measure that diminishes the reverence or impairs the confidence due to that great sanction to truth, is most deeply to be deplored.

The objections being read and considered, the bill passed notwithstanding.

By the Governor, Chief Justice Thompson, Judges Van Ness and Yates—4.

Against, Chancellor Kent, Judges Spencer and Platt—3.

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

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Stewart, Roger Woolford James Marshall, and Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty-seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store house of the said Stewart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators 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 discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighth.

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

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of ten weeks.

Jan 16. 10w

### QUICK TRAVELLING,

To and From Baltimore.

### FARE TWO DOLLARS.

The proprietor of the daily line of Mail Stages, announces to the public, his determination to run this line thro', to Baltimore, in FIVE AND AN HALF hours, commencing on Thursday January 1st, to start from M<sup>r</sup>. William Brewer's Tavern, every morning at eight o'clock, and positively arrive at Baltimore by half past one o'clock in the afternoon; thus enabling his passengers to breakfast and dine at sea sonable hours.

John Gadsby.  
N. B. Wanted to purchase, Three Likely Male Servants, suitable for Waiters, from 16 to 23 years of age. Those from the country would be preferred.  
Jan. 15. 6w.

## JAMES F. BRUCE.

Attorney at Law, has just published A Familiar Exposition of the Laws of Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws of Executors and Administrators, and the Rules whereby Estates both real and personal descend, and are to be distributed, in case no will be made, with instructions to every man to make his own will, the necessary form for that purpose, and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of law words or terms.

The original work, whence this compilation is derived, was, as this also is chiefly intended for the benefit of those who are unacquainted either with the doctrines or the forms of law, & who wish to be instructed how to act, without subjecting themselves to the necessity of communicating the knowledge of their private concerns to any other person. This, among other considerations, has induced the author to compile this treatise, that a book may be always at hand, to which immediate application may be had in those cases of emergency, when every moment is precious; and by means whereof many at least of those mistakes and omissions, now daily committed may be avoided, law suits prevented, and the peace of families thereby secured. The compiler has in connexion with the original work, and in order to render the present system the more complete, incorporated therein that portion of the law of this state which is applicable to the estates of deceased persons, and subjoined thereto a digest of the testamentary laws.

This work may be had at this office, at Mr. George Shaw's book store in this city, and at the book store of Mr. Coale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Federal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the next six weeks.  
Annapolis, Oct. 16. 11.

## SUBSCRIBERS

### To Robbins' Journal,

Are informed that the work is received and ready for delivery, at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.  
Feb 11.

## 40 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Phill, (who calls himself Philip Addison,) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his clothing not recollected, except a great-coat of dark flusling edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is harboured in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife. The above reward will be given for securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expences paid, if brought to me, living in Prince George's county, seven miles above Upper Marlboro', near Mr. Dennis Ma-gruder's mill.  
Sam G. Sanders.  
Jan 8, 1818. 11.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,  
February 3, 1818.

On application by petition of James Mackubin, administrator of Frederick Mackubin, 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, and 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,  
for 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 on the estate of Frederick Mackubin, 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 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in the said estate. Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of February, 1818.

James Mackubin, adm'r.

## NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of laying the county levy, &c.  
By order,  
M. B. GREEN, CLK.  
Jan. 29. 5

Have the purchaser the publication of the People's Monitor, Mr. Rowleson, the paper will be published every Saturday morning, under the above title. The Editor, Mr. Rowleson, pledges that his principles are entirely Federal, and that he will be impressed with the same character. This character, he says, is long, and does in fact, to the state of Maryland, and is encouraged to believe that the expected and unpleasant result of the elections in some of the districts on this Shore, have not proceeded from any change in the sentiments of the people, but from a degree of apathy and indifference in several of their leaders, from which, judicious observations on their danger happily might have roused them. It is therefore, improbable that better information upon the state of their affairs, and more frequent admonitions concerning the arts and designs of their opponents, may have the useful effect of keeping alive the free spirit of federalism, and a due sense of the necessity of continual vigilance. No measure can promote these desirable objects with so much convenience and satisfaction, as a well conducted paper; and such a paper the Editor will employ all his industry and resources to establish, and to assist his own efforts, he will proudly rely upon the Talent and Counsels of his Patrons and Friends.

But such a paper need not be exclusively confined to political subjects. Instruction and amusement of another kind may be communicated; such as Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Improvements in Agriculture, Manufactures, Trades, Treaties, upon the Arts and Sciences; Sketches of History, Geographical and Biographical; Customs, Manners, and Religious and Moral Essays, furnish a variety of interesting matter, for which the Editor will always be careful to select the most curious pieces, for the Entertainment and Information of his Readers. With these assurances, he submits his Prospectus to a people, whom he understands to be more liberal than enlightened; and by his diligence and attention, to deserve the patronage and friendship which they may feel in inclination to bestow.

CONDITIONS.  
The Eastern Gazette and Baltimore Shore Intelligencer will be handsomely printed, on a large sized paper, with a new type, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Arrangements will be made to receive the earliest information by the mail, and the utmost care taken to transmit the paper to subscribers.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.  
Baltimore, December 1817.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale on Saturday the 1st day of February next, at Pig Point Warehouse, in the personal Estate of Nathan Ward, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Household Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. For all sums over twenty dollars, on months credit, the purchaser to give bond and security, with interest from the day of sale; under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.  
Leonard Gary, adm'r.

Jan. 29

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on the 26th inst. from the farm on Elk Ridge, of George Howard Esq. a Negro Man named Jack, called himself John Mitchell. He is about 25 years of age, erect in his carriage, rather slim, six feet or upwards height, small visaged, and of a dark shade. His dress when he went consisted of a new drab coloured coat and pantaloons of home made cloth, a coat is lined in the back and skirt with red baize or flannel, a green coloured sailor jacket with sleeves, a tow linen shirt, a good wool hat, in the crown and rim, a pair of new yarn stockings, and a pair of new shoes pretty much worn. Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of said negro if taken within Anne-Arundel county, and secured so that he can again be secured, or One Hundred Dollars if arrested out of the county, and secured so that he can again be secured.  
Charles B. Hill, Esq., Attorney.  
Feb. 5. 4