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36

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CONCLUSION OF

Mr. Randolph's Letter.

It may be said that in time of peace the people of every portion of our confederacy find themselves too happy to think of division; that the sufferings of a war like this are requisite, to rouse them to the necessary exertion; war is incident to all governments; and wars I very much fear will be wickedly declared, and wickedly waged, even by the New-England confederacy as they have been by every government (not even excepting the Roman Republic) of which we have any knowledge; and it does appear to me, no slight presumption that the evil has not yet reached the point of amputation, when peace alone will render us the happiest as we are the freest people under the sun; at least too happy to think of dissolving that union which as it carried us through the war of our revolution, will I trust, bear us triumphant through that in which we have been plunged, by the incapacity and corruption of men, neither willing to maintain the relations of peace, nor able to conduct the operations of war. Should I, untruly be mistaken in this expectation, let us see what are to be the consequences of the separation, but to us, but to yourselves. An exclusion of your tonnage and manufactures from our ports and harbours, will be our policy to encourage our own, or even those of Europe, in preference to yours; a policy more obvious than that which induced us of the south to consent to discriminating duties in favour of American tonnage, in the infancy of this government. It is unnecessary to say, to you, that I embrace the duties on imports, as well as the tonnage duty, when I allude to the encouragement of American shipping. It will always be our policy to prevent your obtaining a naval superiority, and consequently to cut you off entirely from our carrying trade. The same main interest will cause us to prefer any manufactures to your own. The intercourse with the rest of the world, that exchange our surplus for theirs, will be the nursery of our ruin. In the middle states you will find rivals, not very heartily disposed to shut out the competition of your shipping. In the same section of the country, in the boundless west, you will find jealous competitors of your mechanics—you will be left to settle, as you can, with England, the question of boundary on the side of New Brunswick, and unless you can bring New York to a state of utter blindness, as to her own interests, that great thriving and most populous member of the confederacy will present a hostile frontier to the only states of the union at Harford, that can be estimated as any efficiency. Should that respectable city be chosen as the seat of the Eastern Congress, that body will sit within two days march of the most populous country of New York (Butchess) of itself most loyal to the cause of the New-England states. I speak not in detraction, but in solemn and address to you. I speak as a Virginian, like a thorough Virginian, I cry to suppress every thing like feeling, and to treat this question as a dry matter calculation, well knowing at the same time, that in this, as in every section of vital interest, your passions must obstruct our reason. The high authority has told us that confederacy is of no country, that it is a sect found in all. I know of no country in Virginia would be glad to hear of the abandonment of Harford. I very much fear, your confederacy would not be very sorry to see a single representation in Virginia. But such I am in the government in matters of this kind, other

For, with every other man of common sense, I have always regarded union as the means of liberty and safety, in other words of happiness, and not as an end to which there are to be sacrificed. Neither, at the same time, are means so precious, so efficient (in proper hands) of these desirable objects, to be thrown, rashly aside, because, in the hands of bad men, they have been made the instrument almost of our undoing.

You, in New-England, it is unnecessary I hope to specify, when I do not address myself personally to yourself, are very wide of the mark. If you suppose that we of the south, do not suffer at least as much as yourselves, from the incapacity of our rulers to conduct the defense of the country. Do you ask why we do not change those rulers? I reply, because, we are a people like your own, Connecticut of steady habits. Our confidence once given is not hastily withdrawn. Let those who will abuse the fickleness of the people: I shall say such is not the character of the people of Virginia. They may be deceived, but they are honest. Taking advantage of their honest prejudices, the growth of our revolution, fostered not more by Mr. Jefferson than by the injuries and (what is harder to be borne) the insults of the British ministry since the peace of 1763, a combination of artful men, with the aid of the press and the possession of the machinery of government (a powerful engine in any hands) led them to the brink of ruin. I can never bring myself to believe, that the whole mass of the landed proprietors in any country, but especially such a country as Virginia, can seriously plot its ruin. Our government is in the hands of the landed proprietors only. The very men of whom you complain, have left nothing undone that they dared to do, in order to destroy it. Foreign influence is unknown among us. What we feel of it is through the medium of the general government, which acted on itself, by foreign renegades, serves as a conductor, between them and us, of this pernicious influence. I know of no foreigner who has been, or is, in any respectable office in the gift of the people, for the government of Virginia. No member of either house of Congress, no leading member of our assembly, no judge of our supreme court, of the newspapers printed in the state, as far as my knowledge extends, without discrimination of party, they are conducted by native Virginians. Like yourselves, we are an unmixt people. I know the prejudice that exists against us, nor do I wonder at it, considering the gross ignorance on our subject that prevails north of Maryland, and even in many parts of that neighbouring state.

What member of the confederacy has sacrificed more on the altar of public good than Virginia? Whence did the general government derive its lands beyond the Ohio, then and now, almost the only source of revenue? From our grant—grant so judiciously worded, and by our present Palmaris too, so to exempt ourselves, by its limitations, from the common benefit.

By its conditions it was forbidden ground to us and thereby the foundation was laid of incurable animosity and division, between the states on each side of the great natural boundary, the river Ohio. Not only their masters, but the very slaves themselves for whose benefit this regulation was made, were sacrificed by it. Dispersion is to them a bettering of their present condition and of their chance for emancipation. It is only when it can be done without danger and without ruinous individual loss that it will be done at all. How what is common sense to a political Quaker?

That country was ours by a double title by charter and by conquest. George Rogers Clark, the American Hannibal, at the head of the state troops, by the redemption of Fort Vincennes, subverted the Lakes for our northern boundary, at the house of Paris. The north of this

comparison with the passage of the Tennessee march.

Without dwelling on things like an arduous expedition, I have not heard of any invasion from Massachusetts of her own will, and Connecticut has borne witness, out of our grant to the west, to obtain on her own private account, some millions of acres, while we, as we were, I blush to say, have declined to beg for a pittance out of the property once our own, for the brave men by whose valour it had been won, and whom our heedless profusion had disabled us to recompense. We met the just fate of the Federalists. We were spurned from the door, where once we were masters, with derision and scorn; and yet we hear of undue Virginia influence. This fund yielded the government, when I had connection with it, from half a million to eight hundred thousand dollars, annually. It would have preserved us from the imposition of state taxes, founded schools, built bridges and made roads and canals through Virginia. It was squandered in a single donative at the instance of Mr. Madison. For the sake of concord with our neighbours, by the same generous but misguided policy, we ceded to Pennsylvania Fort Pitt, a most important commercial and military position, and a vast domain around it, as much Virginia as the city of Richmond and the county of Henrico. To Kentucky, the eldest daughter of the union, the Virginia of the west, we have yielded on a request of boundary, from a similar consideration. Actuated by the same magnanimous spirit, at the instance of the other states, (with the exception of New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island) we accepted in 1788, the present constitution. It was repugnant to our judgment, and fraught, as we feared, with danger to our liberties. The awful voice of our wisest and soundest statesmen, of Patrick Henry and of George Mason, never before or since, disregarded, warned us of the consequences. Neither was their counsel entirely unheeded, for it led to important subsequent amendments of that instrument. I have always believed this disinterested spirit, so often manifested by us, to be one of the chief causes of the influence which we exercised over the other states. Eight states having made that constitution their own, we submitted to the yoke for the sake of union. Our attachment to union is not an empty profession. It is demonstrated by our practice at home. No sooner was the Convention of 1788 dissolved, than the seeds of federalism and antifederalism disappeared. I speak of their effects on our councils. For the sake of union, we submitted to the lowest state of degradation—the administration of John Adams. The name of this man calls up contempt and derision wherever it is pronounced. To the fantastic vanity of this political Malvolio may be distinctly traced our present unhappy condition. I will not be so ungenerous as to remind you that this personage (of whom, and his addresses, and his answers, I defy you to think without a bitter smile) was not a Virginian, but I must, in justice to ourselves, insist upon making him a vet off against Mr. Madison. They are of such equal weight, that the trembling balance reminds us of that passage of Pope, where love

"Weigh the balance against the scale of love."
"The shaven head long rode from side to side."
"At length the wren moved up, the hair was hid."

Intoxicated not more by the false simulation with which he was pleased, than by the fumes of his own vanity, this poor old gentleman, a visionary coronet suspended over his brow, and an air-drawn sceptre, the hands towards his hand, which perceiving to clutch, he lost his balance, and disappeared never to be again. It was, who "enacting" Not, let's Alexander, raved about the people of Virginia as a nation as he himself, in such and such

to too great a length. What is your shield—France? Can that be any more on any terms, while England sees a prospect of disuniting that confederacy, which has already given us a deep blow to her maritime pride, and threatens, at no very distant day, to dispute with her the empire of the ocean? The wound which our callous ears have inflicted on her tenderest point has saddened her to rage. Cursed as we are with a weak and wicked administration, she can no longer despise us. Already she begins to hate us, and she seeks to put a rancour as impotent as it is rancorous, by throwing that would have disgraced the Buccaneers, and bullets that would only dot the page of the sovereign of Ebla. She already is compelled to confess in her heart, what her lips deny, that if English bull dogs and game cocks degenerate on our soil, English men do not;—and should (which God forbid) our brethren of the East desert us in this contest for all that is precious to man, we will maintain it, so long as our proud and insulting foe shall refuse to accede to equitable terms of peace. The government will then pass into proper hands. The talents of the country will be called forth, and the sciences of moon-struck philosophers and their disciples pass away and "leave not a wreck behind."

You know how steadily and perseveringly I endeavoured, for eight years, to counteract the artful and insidious plans of our rulers to embroil us with the country of our ancestors, and the odium which I have thereby drawn upon myself. Believing it to be my duty to do as much as possible, the assistance which subsisted between the two countries, and which was leading to a ruinous war, I put to hazard, my exposure to almost certain destruction, an influence such as no man, perhaps, in this country, at the same age, had ever before exerted. (The popularity that attends exposure is too delicate for public service. It is a bastard species: the true sort will stain the hand and frost.) Is it my fault (as Mr. Burke complained of the crowned heads of Europe) that England will no longer suffer me to find palliatives for her conduct? No man admired more than I did her magnanimous stand against the tyrant, before whom all the rest of Christendom at one time bowed; No man, not even her own Wilberforce and Perceval, put up more sincere prayers for her deliverance. In the remotest Isle of Austral Asia, my sympathy would have been enlisted, in such a contest, for the descendants of Alfred and Bacon, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and Locke, on whom I love to look back as my illustrious countrymen—in any contest I should have taken side with liberty; but on this depended (as I believed and do still believe) all that made my own country dear in my sight. It is past—and unmindful of the mercy of that protecting providence which has carried her through the valley of the shadow of death, England feels power and forgets right." I am not one of that whining set of people who cry out against mine adversary for the force of his blow. England has unquestionably as good a right to conquer us, as we have to conquer Canada; the same right that we have to conquer England, and with about as good a prospect of success. But let not her orders descend against the enormities of French principles, when she permits herself to arm and discipline her slaves, and lead them into the field against their masters, in the hope of exciting by the example, a general insurrection; and thus render Virginia another St. Domingo. And does she talk of Jacobinsism? What is this, but Jacobinism, and of the vilest stamp. Is this the country that has abolished the slave trade; that has made that infamous and inhuman traffic a felony; that forbids with the threat of life all who smother after it, and even those who, but for her, would never have known their pervious condition? Drawn into the

ing in the show, and warmed by life by the beams of the only religion. Is this the country Wilberforce and Howard? Is it, but like my own, my native land, that fall into the hands of men, who poor but in the sure of its blood, at the shrine of their guilty ambition. And this is the sacrifice they celebrate amidst the applause of the deluded people, and even of the virtuous themselves.

There is a propensity in mankind to throw the blame of their sufferings on any one but themselves. In this manner, Virginia is regarded by some of her sister states; not averting to the fact that all (Connecticut and Delaware excepted) are responsible for the measures that have involved us in our present difficulties. Did we partition your state into those unequal and monstrous districts which have given birth to a new word in your language, of unmouth sound, calling up the most odious associations. Did we elect the Jacobins whom you sent to both houses of Congress—the Bidwells, and Gannetts, and Skinners—to spit on the more moderate men from Virginia to excesses which they reluctantly gave into at the time, and have since been ashamed of. Who hurried the bill suspending the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus through a trembling servile senate, in consequence, as he did not blush to state, of a verbal communication from the President? A senator from Massachusetts, and procer in her venerable chambers. In short, have not your first statesmen (such I believe was the expression of the gentleman in question at the time,) your richest merchants, and the majority of your delegation in Congress, stood in support of the men and measures that have led to our present suffering and humiliated condition?

If you wish to separate yourselves from us, you had ample provocation in time of peace, in an embargo the most unconstitutional and oppressive; an engine of tyranny, fraud and favoritism. Then was the time to resist (we did not desert England in a time of war) but you were then under the domination of a faction among yourselves, yet a formidable minority, exhibiting no signs of diminution; and it is not the least of my apprehensions from certain proceedings to the eastward, that they may be made the means of consigning you again, and for ever, to the same low, insolent domination. The re-election of your Jacobins upon us, for although we have some in Virginia they are few and insignificant, through the men at Washington ("who must conciliate good republicans") is dreadful. Pause, I beseech you pause! You tread on the brink of destruction. Of all the Atlantic States you have the least cause to complain. Your manufacturers, and the trade which the enemy has allowed you, have drained us of our last dollar. How then can we carry on the war? With men and steel—stout hearts and willing hands—and these, from the days of Darius and Xerxes, in defence of household gods of freemen, have proved a match for gold. Can they not now encounter paper? We shall suffer much from this contest; it will cut deep; but diminishing its authors from our confidence and councils forever (I speak of a few leaders and their immediate tools, not of the deluded, as well as, as our of authority) we shall pass, if it be the good pleasure of him whose curses are tempered with mercies, through an agony and a bloody way, to peace and salvation; to that peace which is only to be found in a reconciliation with him. "Atheists and madmen have been our late givers," and when I think on our past conduct I shudder at the chastisement that may await us. How has not Europe suffered for her sins? Will England not condemn that, like the man who yesterday bestrides the gibbet, and is but in torment in

—to a resort to constitutional means of redress only, I know that there is such a thing as tyranny as well as oppression. And that there is no government, however restricted in its power, that may not, by abuse, under pretext of exercise, of its constitutional authority, drive its unhappy subjects to desperation. Our situation is indeed awful. The members of the union in juxtaposition—held together by no common authority to which men can look up with confidence and respect. Smitten by the charms of Upper Canada, our President has abandoned the several states to shift for themselves as they can. Congress is *fele de se*. In practice, there is found little difference between a government of requisitions on the states, which these disregard, or a government of requisitions on the people, which the governors are afraid to make until the public faith is irretrievably ruined. Congress seems barred by their own favourite act of limitations, for raising supplies; prescription runs against them. But let us not despair of the Commonwealth. Some master spirit will be kindled by the collision of the times, who will breathe his own soul into the councils and armies of the republic; and here indeed is our chiefest danger. The man who is credulous enough to believe that a constitution, with the skeleton of an establishment of 10,000 men, not 2,000 strong, (such was our army three years ago) is the same as with an army of 60,000 men, may be a very amiable neighbor, but is utterly unfit for a statesman. Already our government is in fact changed. We are becoming a military people; of whom more than of any other it might have been said—*fortunatus quis bona norit*. If under such circumstances you ask me what you are to do, should a conscription on the model of Bonaparte be attempted? I will refer you to its reputed projector, Col. Monroe. Ask him what he would have done, while governor of Virginia and preparing to resist federal usurpation, had such an attempt been made by Mr. Adams and his ministers; especially in 1800. He can give the answer.

But when you complain of the representation of three-fifths of our slaves, I reply that it is one of the articles of that compact, which I submitted to us for acceptance and to which we reluctantly assented. Our constitution is an affair of compromise between the states, and this is the master key which unlocks all its difficulties.—If any of the parties to the compact are dissatisfied with their share of influence, it is an affair of amicable discussion, in the mode pointed out by the constitution itself, but no cause for dissolving the confederacy. And when I read and hear the vile stuff against my country printed and uttered on this subject, by firebrands who ought to be quenched for ever, I would remind, not these editors of journals and declaimers at clubs, but their deluded followers, that every word of these libels on the planters of Virginia is as applicable to the Father of his country as to any one among us; that in the same sense that we are "slave holders," and "negro drivers" and "dealers in human flesh," I must be pardoned for culling a few of their rhetorical flourishes to use as he, and whilst they upbraid Virginia with her Jeffersons and her Madisons, they will not always remember to forget that to Virginia they were indebted for a Washington.

I am with the highest respect and regard, dear sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN RANDOLPH,
of Roanoke.

(a) The constitution admits of the suspension of this writ only when invasion or insurrection shall assume such a shape as to make it indispensable. And yet a bill passed the Senate for that purpose, without any official communication from the President of the existence of the one or the other fact, upon which alone it could be bottomed. The honorable Senate sat with closed doors. The yeas and nays were not taken. And no record remains of the names of those who voted against it. If that body was unanimous (as it is believed) in the vote, this omission was well advised.

(b) A Virginian and New-England republican are about as much alike as an English whig and a French democrat.

(c) One of our great complaints against the mother country previous to the declaration of independence, was the repeated rejection, by the crown, of our petitions abolishing the slave trade. With our connection with Great Britain thus severed, England thus forced upon us, for the benefit of the merchants of Britain, the very slaves whom we are now so loudly denouncing, and whom she disciplines for our destruction. Does the forgetful

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1815.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

A sufficient number of members not appearing to form a quorum, the members present adjourned until tomorrow.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

A quorum not being present, they adjourned until tomorrow.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

PETITIONS.

From Thomas W. Griffith, and Wm. Merryman, of Baltimore, praying further time to complete their collections. From George Grundy, of Baltimore, that the state would relinquish its right to certain land. From Jacob Gibson, of Talbot, that certain expenses by him incurred may be refunded. From sundry inhabitants of the City of Baltimore, that all the public wharves may be placed on the same footing with those of Light-street and Lee-street. From Samuel McClellan and George H. Sechel, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Washington county, for the incorporation of a company to make a turnpike road from Swearingen's ferry to Boonsborough. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for the establishment of a bank at Havre-de-Grace. From Walter Price, of Annapolis, for a support. From Moses McKinsey and Rezin Simpson, revolutionary soldiers. From Marcella O. Welch, of Anne-Arundel, praying a divorce.

A memorial from the Visitors of the Poor of the City of Baltimore, for a law extending the period of female apprenticeship, was read and referred.

Mr. Kell delivers a supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the City of Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace. Mr. Waring a bill authorising the sale of the real property of which Gabriel P. Vanhorn died possessed. Mr. Barney a bill for the relief of Samuel McClellan and George H. Sechel. Mr. Kell a bill authorising the sale of a lot of ground in the city of Baltimore owned by the children of John Sherlock, deceased. Mr. Barney a supplement to the act to open and extend Queen-street in the city of Baltimore.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to the District of Columbia, towards the city of Washington, passed by the senate Dec. 29; also the bill to repeal part of a further additional supplement to an act for the relief of the poor of Frederick county, passed at Nov. session 1811, and for other purposes, endorsed, "will not pass"; and the bill to authorise Isaac S. Swearingen, of Washington county, to remove a certain negro boy from Virginia into this state, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Blackstone, Leave given to bring a bill to revive and make valid the proceedings of the orphans court of St. Mary's county.

On motion by Mr. Randah, Leave given to bring a supplement to the act to appoint commissioners to grade and level the several squares, streets, lanes, and allies, in the precincts of Baltimore, west of Jones's Falls. Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 30.

PETITIONS.

From John Chalmers, sheriff of Baltimore, to be allowed for extra expenses for safe keeping prisoners. From John R. Magruder, of Prince George's, for an extension of the time for delivery of his fees to sheriff. From Zachariah Roberts, of Baltimore, for services as a draughted militia man. From John Cooper, of Baltimore, a revolutionary soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a road from Rice's house to the turnpike. From John Mackall, of St. Mary's, that a certain sum of money should be refunded him. From Aquila Deaver, of Harford, a revolutionary soldier. From Jonathan Hunn, and others, of the state of Delaware, for the division of certain lands in Worcester county. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick to reduce the number of needless dogs. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, to open a road. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, to prevent the taking of fish in monopoly with poisoned materials. From John Long, of Harford, an old soldier.

Mr. McMahon delivers a bill to authorise the clerk of Allegany county to record the deeds therein mentioned—passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. Barney a bill to revive and continue an act to authorise Wm. Merryman, late sheriff and collector of Baltimore county, to complete his collection. Mr. Duvall a bill for the relief of Walter Price, of the city of Annapolis. Mr. Kell a bill to authorise Thomas W. Griffith, collector of Baltimore county, to continue his collection. Mr. McMahon a bill to restate in the county court of Allegany county the proceedings of a case therein mentioned. Mr. Worthington a bill to dissolve the marriage of Marcella Owings Welsh and Samuel Welsh, jr. of Anne-Arundel county. Mr. Kilgour a bill for incorporating the Brookville Academy in Montgomery county—severally read. Mr. Blackstone a bill to revive and make valid the proceedings of the orphans court of St. Mary's county—passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Leave given to bring in a bill to incorporate Frederick-town, in Frederick county.

The resolution in favour of John Cooper, agreed to, and sent to the senate.

REPORTS.

On the memorial of Jno. N. Watkins, authorising the Executive to remunerate him for making Index.

On the petition of sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, for the erection of a new tribunal to have the superintendence over public roads—unfavourable. Concurred in.

On the petition of Jno. Cooper—favourable. Read.

On the petition of Jno. D. Jaquet—favourable. Read.

On the petition of Rezin Simpson—favourable.

On the petition of William Niblet—favourable.

On the petition of Moses McKinsey—favourable. Severally concurred in, and resolutions sent to the senate. Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

PETITIONS.

From Christopher Cox, and others, to complete the collections of Philemon C. Blake former sheriff of Queen-Anne's. From John A. Zolickoff, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From Barnett Kramar, for a divorce. From Joseph Clewly, of Montgomery, an old soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Talbot, Caroline, & Queen-Anne's to levy money to repair Tuckahoe bridge. From David Lee, of Harford, to have a certain deed recorded. From John Randall, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From Joshua Meekins, of Dorchester, for the alteration of a road. From Jas. Wood, of Harford, that his account against the state may be liquidated. From Mary Crane, of Frederick, for a divorce. From Jacob Morris, jr. and others, of Somerset, to remunerate said Morris for making a road. From Zephaniah Waters, of Charles, for a lottery to erect a carding, spinning and fulling machine. From Robert McGill, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency.

The bill for the relief of Samuel McClellan and George H. Sechel; the bill to confirm and make valid the last will of Wm. McCree; a further supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Elkton to Christiana bridge; the bill incorporating the Brookville academy; and the bill for the relief of sundry naturalized citizens, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, Ordered, That the honourable the Executive Council be and they are hereby requested to lay before this house their proceedings touching the appointment of armourets, likewise the accounts and claims of the said armourets, together with reports of the present situations of the several armourets of this state, to whom arms have been delivered, how many, and of what kind, and how many, and of what kind, remain in store.

The clerk of the senate delivers a further supplement to the act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, chapter twenty-seven, to establish a bank, and incorporate the subscribers thereto, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And a bill to incorporate the Franklin Manufacturing Company of Maryland, passed by the senate, December 31; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton, the following preamble and resolution were read:

Whereas, it has always been considered, not only a generous, but a wise policy in all free governments, to evince in the most pointed manner their high sense of the gallantry and good conduct of such of their citizens as have devoted their time and talents to the public good; And whereas, Col. Philip Reed did, on the thirtieth day of August last, in a masterly and heroic manner, with an inferior force, composed of militia, defeat and repel a marauding party of the enemy in Kent county, killing their leader, Sir Peter Parker, and fourteen of his men, and wounding a number of others, thereby evincing to the enemy and the world, that the arms of freemen, when used in defence of their liberties, their wives, their children, and their fire sides, are invincible; and also thereby evincing to his countrymen, that the same statesman who, in his legislative capacity, of Senator from Maryland, voted against the declaration of war, was the patriot and hero who was amongst the foremost, in his military capacity, to step forward and repel an invading foe, when polluting the sovereignty of our soil by their unhallowed tread; therefore,

Resolved, That the governor of this state be and he is hereby requested, to address, in the name of the state of Maryland, a letter to Col. Philip Reed, of Kent county, expressive of the very high sense entertained of the intrepidity, gallantry, and good conduct of him, and his brave associates, in repelling the enemy in his attack on the militia of Kent county on the 30th day of August last, and driving him with confusion and loss to his shipping. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 2.

PETITIONS.

From Susan Richardson, of Caroline, for recording a certain deed. From Elijah Prewitt, of Worcester, for a divorce. From Jonathan Mannor, and others, counter to that of Isaac M. Pierson, and others. From Ann Holidayak, of Annapolis, for a support. From Samuel Wadsworth, of Frederick, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a road. From William Kelly, of Caroline, for a support.

The bill authorising the sale of the real estate of which Gabriel P. Vanhorn died possessed; the bill authorising the sale of a lot of ground in the city of Baltimore, owned by the children of John Sherlock, deceased; the bill to revive and continue an act authorising Wm. Merryman, late sheriff and collector of Baltimore county, to complete his collection; the bill to authorise Thos. W. Griffith, collector of Baltimore county, to continue his collection; the bill for the relief of Walter Price; the bill for the relief of Ann Holidayak; the bill to lay out and make public a road therein mentioned in Cecil county; and the bill to restate in the county court of Allegany county the proceedings of a case therein mentioned, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Howard delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of Mary Crane. Concurred in.

Mr. Stonestreet a favourable report on the petition of Charles Garner.

Mr. Bradford a favourable report on the petition of Aquila Deaver.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorising the executive of this state to provide for the meeting of the general assembly, and for the removal and transfer of the public records and offices in certain emergencies, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read. The bill to change the place of holding the election in the third election district in Caroline county, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill to revive and make valid the proceedings of the orphans court of St. Mary's county (and the bill to incorporate the Baltimore Beneficial Society, severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Also a bill for the relief of Joshua Hicks and Ephraim Buckingham, of Baltimore county, and a bill relating to St. Paul's Lane in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes, severally passed by the senate, Jan. 2d. The bill for incorporating the Brookville Academy in Montgomery county, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. The bill supplementary to an act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the title of the Bank of Somerset, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the following preamble and resolution were read:

By the House of Delegates of Maryland, Jan. 2, 1815.

AMIDST the impending solemn and multiplied disorders of war, upon the American people by their placed and abused confidence in the wisdom and virtue of their rulers, there has been no evil of a more alarming nature, than the inordinate grasp of power, and undisciplined spirit of a coachman on the sovereign rights of the states, and the personal liberties of the citizen, so repeatedly and ungenerally manifested in the acts of the general government.

Under this impression, and in maintenance of those rights and principles, it was considered as a prompt and paramount duty on the part of this house, to evince a faithful and firm determination of purpose, the moment that intelligence was recently received of the progress of a bill in both branches of the national legislature, whose palpal object it was to convert the free militia of these United States into training and cohorts of an odious despotic force. This decision was rendered the more dignified, by a view of the gross sophistry, and arbitrary pretensions, promulgated in the report of the Secretary of War, at the commencement of the session, designed to reconcile the repugnant sentiment of the free people of this land, to the principle of the schemes and projects of invasion to their birth-rights and liberties, suggested in that report, for the assent of congress.

To the sensibility of this house, seriously awakened by the threatening pressure of a system, so immediately calculated to make "confusion and confusion," and to produce a dissolution of authority between the national government and the sovereignty of the individual state, it is therefore a matter of lively gratification to find that the passage of the proposed bill has been eventually arrested in the senate of the United States; and the gratification is enhanced by the circumstance, that this happy issue has been effected, the instance of an illustrious statesman and jurist, whose opinion, worthy as is on all subjects of the most attentive consideration, is entitled to peculiar regard on any question touching the federal constitution, because it is the opinion of a surviving member of the convention of ages and patriots, to whom that constitution was placed, and originally recommended for adoption.

Wherefore, in order more fully to display the solemn interest which on occasion has inspired throughout the community of this state, and more especially for the purpose of rendering just need of public applause for eminent services in the defence of public liberty.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this House, in behalf of the People of Maryland, be and they are hereby presented to the Honorable Rufus King, of the Senate of the United States, for the reasonable and successful interpretation of his experienced wisdom and elevated influence of character, in averting the meditated operation of a measure, hostile to the immunities of constitutional freedom, offensive to the genius of independence, and fraught with consequences baleful and appalling to the social order, tranquillity and well-being of this United republic.

And this House would accompany the respectful tribute, which this special offering, with a general expression of the grateful sense which it also entertains of the distinguished merit of the other members of the minority, who steadfastly and ably co-operated, at every renewal of the struggle, in branches of Congress, in combating against the insidious introduction of an authoritative conscript establishment more specious in the form of its proposal, but not essentially different from that, whose intense oppression has just vanished from the continent of Europe, with its giddy author, the boasted emperor of France.

ORDERED, That the Honorable the Speaker of this House be requested to transmit to the Honorable Rufus King an authenticated copy of the present proceeding. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

PETITIONS.

From John C. Thomas, counter to that of Edward Norwood, Esq. Mary Hensellus for the sale of certain lands. From Richard Allen and wife, of Anne-Arundel, for support. From the president and directors of the Baltimore and Washington turnpike company, for a bridge, at or near Norwood's. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, for a road. From the trustees of the Union Academy of St. Hill, for a new charter, and the seal of the present one. From William Potter, of Caroline, to be remunerated for expenses in transporting and maintaining British drivers. From John Gassaway, late captain in the revolutionary army, for the supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the City of Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace, passed by the House of Delegates, and sent to the senate, Dec. 27, 1814. The bill to authorise the clerk of Allegany county to record the deeds therein mentioned, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill for the relief of Walter Price, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill to lay out and make public a road therein mentioned in Cecil county, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill to restate in the county court of Allegany county the proceedings of a case therein mentioned, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill to incorporate the Brookville Academy in Montgomery county, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill supplementary to an act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the title of the Bank of Somerset, endorsed, "will not pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read.

...the city of Baltimore, to have de-Grace, the sup-
...the act to open and ex-
...the city of Bal-
...the bill for the benefit of
...the bill to regulate
...the proceedings of sheriffs and con-
...the bill to incorporate the Franklin Manu-
...the Company of Maryland; the
...the place of holding
...the fourth election dis-
...in Allegany county.

Mr. Taney delivers a memorial
...the trustees of the levy court of
...to erect a new gaol.
The report on the petition of the
...of St. Peter's Free School,
...the second time, concurred,
...and the resolution therein con-
...ained assented to.

The clerk of the senate delivers
...the bill to authorize the clerk of Al-
...gany county, to record the deed
...mentioned, and the bill for
...the relief of sundry naturalized citi-
...zens, and for other purposes, sever-
...ally endorsed, "will not pass." Al-
...a communication from the execu-
...tive, accompanied by a resolve of
...the legislature of Georgia, and re-
...solves of several other states, pro-
...posing an amendment to the consti-
...tution of the United States, which
...was read.

Mr. Crabb from the committee
...delivers the following report:
The committee to whom was re-
...ferred the order directing them to en-
...quire into the expediency of repair-
...ing or making sale of the magazine
...or store house near Frederick-town,
...in Frederick county, and the order
...to enquire into the expediency of
...erecting in Queen-Anne's, and other
...exposed counties, arsenals to con-
...tain arms and necessary military
...munitions for the militia, having
...taken said order into consideration,
...report that in their opinion it is ex-
...pedient and necessary to erect proper
...buildings and depositories for arms
...and munitions of war; they therefore
...submit to the house the following re-
...solution:

Resolved, That the governor and
...council be and they are hereby au-
...thorized and empowered, to cause
...one magazine to be erected for each
...brigade of militia in this state, at
...such places as they shall deem most
...convenient for such purpose, and
...that the treasurer of the western
...shore be and he is hereby required
...to pay to the order of the executive
...any sum necessary to carry this re-
...solution into effect.

Adjourned.

Little has yet been done by our
...legislature, calculated to excite pub-
...lic attention. On Monday a resolu-
...tion was introduced into the House
...of Delegates, expressive of the high
...sense entertained by that body, as
...well as the freemen of the state, of
...the great and important services
...rendered this nation by the Hon. Ru-
...fus King, of the senate of the Uni-
...ted States, in opposing the Con-
...scription Bill. The success attend-
...ing the efforts of this illustrious ac-
...tator, in opposition to a scheme for
...filling the ranks of the army, contrary
...to every principle recognized by the
...constitution, ought to awaken in the
...American people the liveliest grati-
...tude.

Washington, Jan. 3.
The National Bank Bill.
The question on the final passage
...of the bill from the Senate to incor-
...porate a National Bank, was taken,
...in the House of Representatives, at
...four o'clock yesterday, and decided
...in the affirmative.

The call of the roll gave a major-
...ity of one vote in favor of the bill,
...which was tied by the vote of the
...speaker, and the bill thus lost. Every
...general member, and about twenty
...republicans voted against the bill,
...and eighty-one republicans in favor
...of it.

Perhaps no vote ever taken in
...the House of Congress exhibited a
...more singular aspect, or excited
...deeper interest. Many voted in
...favor of the bill, and more than one
...abstained from voting at all, who
...said, until this session, uniformly
...moved such institutions; they sac-
...rificed their scruples to what appear-
...ed to them an impious necessity, and
...in exigency of their country. On
...the other hand, a still greater pro-
...portion of those who voted against
...the bill have no scruple of the kind.

Another deemed the bill imperfect
...in its details, (a
...one who was the speaker and
...the majority of the republicans
...accepted from

determination to move it as a
...measure of the administration for
...the support of government and for
...the maintenance of public credit.

A large majority of the republicans
...who voted against the bill, did so
...from constitutional objections; and
...more than one of those compelled
...so to vote, we verily believe, hoped
...in their hearts the bill would pass.

The result was unexpected to us;
...it was so to many. Though some
...of the features of the bill might be
...advantageously changed, we hoped
...for its passage. Having seen a ma-
...jority of nineteen recorded in favor
...of the passage of the bill to a third
...reading, we thought we were justi-
...fied in placing its passage on the
...footing of probability.

It remains to be seen whether all
...calculations on probability will not
...again be defeated, the bill recon-
...sidered, and ultimately passed in its
...present or an improved shape.

MILLENBURY, Dec. 21.
IMPORTANT.

Yesterday a dispatch was receiv-
...ed by the Governor from General
...McIntosh, stating that information
...had been given by the Indians of the
...arrival at the mouth of the Appala-
...chicola in Florida of a large British
...fleet having on board according to
...the enemy's statement fourteen thou-
...sand troops, and a considerable por-
...tion of them *****.

Seven of the
...vessels are said to be very large; the
...remainder of smaller size, and load-
...ed with ammunition and presents for
...the Indians. The British have built
...a strong fort at Forde's store, and
...placed in it a garrison of 300 men.
...All the Indians have been invited to
...come and receive presents—the Red
...Sticks and many runaway *****
...have gone.

If the above news be true, the Brit-
...ish evidently intend carrying on an
...active warfare against this state, and
...we shall not be surprised if an at-
...tempt is made to prevent a junction
...between our army and that under
...Gen. Jackson.

The troops at Fort Hawkins, a-
...mounting to about 2,500, struck
...their tents on Monday, and took up
...the line of march for Mobile—of
...which place and neighborhood gen-
...eral McIntosh will have the command.
...Gen. Jackson intending to remain in
...the vicinity of New-Orleans. Of
...the route of the army we deem it
...improper to speak.

The storm which has been so long
...gathering is at length about to burst
...on our shores. The famous Cork
...fleet has arrived at Bermuda, and is
...probably destined for New-Orleans,
...where it is believed a large portion
...of the squadron recently in the
...Chesapeake has already gone. A
...late Spanish paper mentions, that
...the Floridas and Louisiana are to
...be occupied by English troops with
...the consent of the Spanish govern-
...ment, and that Spain is to receive
...five hundred thousand dollars by
...way of subsidy. It is also stated
...that nine thousand troops are
...preparing to sail from Cadix for this
...country; but whether intended to
...reduce the revolted Spanish prov-
...inces in S. America, or to act in con-
...junction with the British against us,
...is not known. In her present trou-
...bled state, we should not suppose
...Spain desirous of multiplying her
...difficulties by provoking a quarrel
...with our government.

[Journal.]

NEWBURYPORT, DEC. 26.

We hear from Castine as late as
...Wednesday last, that the fleet
...which sailed from Halifax 20 inst.
...for Castine had not arrived there,
...and it was expected they were either
...lost or taken. There was said to
...be nine sail in this fleet, with a
...large quantity of goods.

There is a considerable trade car-
...ried on in small craft between Cas-
...tine and the towns above on the
...west side of the river; the licence
...for a small boat was only one dollar
...sixty cents per month. This trade, our
...informant adds, met with no inter-
...ruption—sleighs and wagons could
...get permission to pass and re-pass
...by paying a duty of five dollars per
...month.

The prices of English and West-
...India goods were considerably re-
...duced.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mobile, Dec. 3.

We hear that a 74 gun ship of
...the enemy and some smaller vessels
...have appeared off Mobile Point.

I am sorry to state an account
...heard this day. Perhaps it is not
...true. We are informed, however,
...that Mr. Cary of the 2d regiment,
...with two soldiers, was killed by
...some Indians in descending the
...Alabama; that the enemy took some

women prisoners, and carried them
...to the neighborhood of Pensacola,
...where, being that our troops had
...been there, they killed the women
...also.

PLATTSBURGH, Dec. 23.

We have received information
...that a large number of British troops
...from the upper country, lately went
...down the St. Lawrence to Montreal,
...that no more had been left than were
...sufficient for garrison duty, and
...that great preparations were making
...at or near Montreal, supposed for
...an expedition of some kind. In ad-
...dition to the purchase of sleighs and
...Buffalo skins, a large quantity of
...shoes lined with awa, had been pur-
...chased, which heretofore the troops
...have never been supplied with. A
...great part of the troops now in Can-
...ada being from a warmer climate it
...is possible the Buffalo skins & shoes
...of the above description, are provid-
...ed on that account. Again, their
...provisions being in the lower Pro-
...vince, and their barracks more com-
...modious, may account for their leav-
...ing the upper country.

It is, however, reported that they
...mean, if possible, to destroy our
...fleet on Lake Champlain, and to ef-
...fect this, intend to send a sufficient
...force in sleighs with all possible
...speed to perform the task before
...a sufficient opposing force can be
...got together; even at the expense
...of being made prisoners on their re-
...turn. It is also reported they in-
...tend to attack Plattsburgh at the
...same time, for the purpose of giving
...those on the fleet expedition greater
...security, and, if successful to es-
...tablish themselves at Crown Point.

As to the truth of what is reported
...we give no opinion.

Our inhabitants, were, on Wed-
...nesday evening, greatly alarmed,
...and many commenced packing up
...their effects, on account of a report
...that the British had entered Cham-
...plain in force supposed to be for this
...place. It however turned out to be
...only a few sleighs with exchanged
...prisoners.

We also learn that a detachment
...of men are on the march for this
...division of the army.

From the Baltimore Telegraph of the
...2d instant.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter from a gentle-
...man in St. Francisville to his cor-
...respondent in this city, dated
...Nov. 20.

"We congratulate ourselves as
...having been very fortunate to have
...General Jackson to command this
...district. He has now upwards of
...17,000 troops, and expects consid-
...erable reinforcement from Ken-
...tucky. If he does receive them as
...calculated on, I think we may rest
...perfectly safe, even if the enemy
...should send all his forces. We are
...particularly indebted to nature alone
...for our safety, except at the Missis-
...sippi, where it is practicable for
...them to come up, and then we are
...indebted to art for the means of
...stopping them. The fort of Pluck-
...amini is very strongly garrisoned—
...it has entire command of the river,
...and is able to destroy any number of
...shipping, without much risk. And
...as to their attempting to land by
...way of the Lake, it is impossible,
...the swamp being impassable."

Extract from the same to the same,
...dated Dec. 4.

Our country has lately been in
...much alarm, owing to our having
...received information of Lord Hill
...and the Chesapeake fleet. We re-
...ceive this intelligence by an Eng-
...lish transport that put into Mobile,
...mistaking it for Pensacola. She
...was immediately fired into and taken
...possession of by Gen. Jackson, and
...the crew made prisoners. They
...affirmed that they left the Ches-
...apeake in company with 80 sail, des-
...tined for Pensacola, and there to
...meet Lord Hill, for the purpose of
...invading this state—that she was
...separated from his fleet in a heavy
...gale of wind and ran for Pensacola—
...that Mobile was entered by mistake.
...We have nothing but military
...parade. Gen. Jackson arrived
...in New-Orleans a few days since.
...He has now under his command ten
...thousand men, and there is 15,000
...on their march from Kentucky, Geor-
...gia, &c. besides the militia of this
...state. I do not apprehend much
...danger; the whole number of forces
...here and on their way, amount to
...upwards of 32,000 men, and this I
...think sufficient to rival any hostile
...force."

Three mails from New-Orleans
...were received in town Saturday
...afternoon, with dates to the 10th
...inst.

A letter of the 25th Nov. reports
...that the place, supposed to be
...at all points, and inaccessible from
...the river, and says that exclusive
...of natural advantages, the forts at
...Plaquemine and the levees had been
...greatly strengthened; new works
...were thrown up at the English Turn,
...and they were well supplied with
...block ships, gun-boats, rafts, &c.
...&c.

A letter of the 9th makes no
...mention of the enemy.

Another letter of the 10th in-
...forms Gen. Jackson had some days
...previous gone down the river from
...New-Orleans to the Balise, to visit
...the different forts and make his ar-
...rangements.

[M. C. H. E.]

REPARATION.

The Clergymen belonging to the
...Chapel of St. Inigoos, and the
...other residents there, to whom
...this letter refers.

Gentlemen,

An officer and boat's crew, be-
...longing to his Britannic Majesty's
...sloop Saracen, under my command,
...having landed at St. Inigoos on the
...31st ult. and taken several articles
...of furniture, and other things from
...the house and Chapel there, and
...such proceedings being unauthorized
...by me, I have taken the earliest op-
...portunity of causing restitution to
...be made of the property so taken;
...and now send one of my lieutenants
...with this letter and the property
...above mentioned to you, under a flag
...of truce, hoping this instance of
...justice will efface every prejudicial
...sentiment towards the British from
...your minds, and that the injured
...parties will express their satisfaction
...at our present conduct in this mat-
...ter.

I beg you to believe, gentlemen, it
...is matter of regret to me, that the
...proceedings complained of, should
...have been performed by those under
...my command; and with sentiments
...of consideration, I am, gentlemen,
...your very obedient servant,

ALEX. DIXIE, Capt.

H. B. M's Sloop Saracen, off
...George's Island, 18th No-
...vember, 1814.

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened an assortment of
...Calicoes, Cambric Mus-
...lins, Bombazettes, Black
...Cambric, Shirting Cam-
...bric, Domestic Gingham,
...And a further supply of
...Cotton Yarn,
...which makes his assortment of that
...article complete from No. 3 to 21.
...Annapolis, Jan. 1815.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Or-
...phans court of Anne Arundel county,
...will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday
...the 25th day of January, 1815; a part
...of the personal property of Mrs. Anne
...McCawley, late of said county, de-
...ceased, consisting of several

VALUABLE NEGROES,
...Men, Women and Children; Stock and
...Household Furniture.

The Sale will be at the residence of
...the subscribers, to commence at 11 o-
...clock, and the terms cash.

George W. Higgins,
...Anna Higgins.

N. B. All persons having claims a-
...gainst the estate of Anne McCawley,
...deceased, aforesaid, are requested to
...bring them in, legally authenticated, by
...the day of sale.

George W. Higgins,
...January 5th, 1815.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery
...Court of Maryland, will be exposed
...to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern,
...in the city of Annapolis, on Friday
...the 27th day of January instant, if
...fair, if not the next fair day there-
...after.

A tract or parcel of land called
..."OBIGATION," containing 96 ac-
...res or less, lying and being in Anne
...Arundel county, mortgaged by Wm. I.
...Stockett to Walter Claggett. It is
...deemed unnecessary to give a further
...description of this property, as it is
...presumed those who wish to purchase
...will view the same previous to the sale.
...Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

The terms of Sale are—cash to be
...paid on the day of sale, or on the rat-
...ification thereof by the chancellor; and
...on payment of the purchase money,
...the subscriber is authorized to execute
...a deed for the same.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

January 5, 1815.

List of Letters

Remains in the Post Office, Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1814.

William Alexander, Maria Adams,
...Thos. O. Adams, James Allen, A.
...Acoty, Capt. Thomas Blake, Nicholas
...Brice, Gen. Land Oiles, Deat. Elias
...B. Buckner, Isaac Brown, Jas. Booth,
...Clerk of the Land Office, Thos. Brown,
...Thos. Bicknell, Joseph Browning,
...Capt. John Bell, John Carson, John
...Craig, A. Acoty, Robt. H. Cochrane, J.
...Rebecca Crawford, Mary Denny, J.
...Dorsey, James Davis, John Matthews,
...Gen. John Davidson's Heirs, Monmouth
...Kilberry De Orend, James Elder, Jas.
...Edmondson, Benjamin Elliott, John
...both, Fowcroft, Wm. Fisher, George
...Green, Nich. Gassaway, A. A. County,
...James Groves, Grand Secretary of the
...Grand Lodge of Md. Elkanah Griffith,
...John Golden, Henry Gibson, Wm.
...Hall, 3d, Richard Hall, Samuel Hask,
...Henry S. Hall, Captain John Hall,
...John Hicks, J. H. Hopkins, A. A.
...County, Jas. Hill, John Hecron, Osborn
...Harwood, Boddington Hands, Jeremiah
...Holt, Jane Haddaway, John Johnson,
...Amos James, Wm. Jones, Wm.
...Kitty, Thomas Kidd, Captain Henry
...Lowry, Benjamin Lusby, David Lynn,
...Anne E. Leuby, Robert Little, Jas.
...Miels, George Martin, Saml. Mackubin,
...John McCarty, Capt. Geo. W. Magos,
...Grace Martin, Capt. John M. Norris,
...Mary Orme, Chs. Pettibone, Captain
...Saml. Phillips, Daker Thompson, Re-
...cruiting Officer, Annapolis, Richard
...Ridgely, Mrs. Anna Rawlings, Wm.
...C. Russell, Chs. Ridgely of John. A. A.
...County, G. H. Snowden, John Snyder,
...Andrew Slicer, Benjm. Sewall, (4.)
...Eliza Smith, Wm. Smith, Anne Smith,
...A. A. County, Sarah Tydings, Lieut.
...Hugh Thompson, Thos. Tucker, (2)
...Arnd. Van Horn, (2) Mary Weems,
...Robt. Welch, Junr. Richard White,
...Gen. Osborn Williams, Milkey Willi-
...ams, Richard Welch, Jos. Watkins,
...Robt. Welch of B. John N. Watkins,
...Robert Wilson, Henry Woodward,
...Jos. S. Williams.

John Monroe, P. M.

N. B. It is hoped all that are indebt-
...ed for postage, will call and settle their
...accounts; those that have small balanc-
...es standing are particularly reminded
...to attend to settle them.

January 5th, 1815. Sw.

A valuable farm for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chan-
...cery court of Maryland, the subscriber
...will on Saturday, the 28th day of Janu-
...ary, instant, at 12 o'clock, and on the
...premises, sell to the highest bidder,
...that valuable farm on Rhode River, in
...Anne Arundel county, lately the prop-
...erty and residence of Joseph Cowman,
...deceased.

This farm contains about 308 1-4
...acres.—Its situation is healthy and ac-
...knowledge to be a most eligible place
...of retreat for any family during the
...war. The soil is of a superior quality,
...and its improvements, consisting of a
...large and commodious brick dwelling
...house, and it is believed every necessary
...out house, such as are seldom to be met
...with. Persons desirous of purchasing
...such a farm, are invited to visit and
...view the property before the day of
...sale.

The terms are, that the purchaser or
...purchasers, shall give bond, with good
...security, to the trustees, for the pay-
...ment of the purchase money, with in-
...terest, within twelve months after the
...sale.

And on the ratification of the sale by
...the Chancellor, and on payment of the
...whole purchase money, (and not before)
...the subscriber is authorized to convey
...to the purchaser and his heirs, the
...land by him purchased, free, clear, and
...discharged from all claim of the credi-
...tors, and heirs at law of the said Joseph
...Cowman, or those claiming by, from
...or under them.

George Mackubin, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Jo-
...seph Cowman, are hereby warned to
...exhibit their claims with the vouchers
...thereof, to the Register of the Court
...of Chancery, within six months from
...the day of sale.

By order of the Chancellor,
...George Mackubin, Trustee.

January 5th, 1815. Sw.

For Sale,

A STOUT, HEALTHY, YOUNG
...NEGRO MAN.

Eighteen years of age. Inquire at this
...office.

January 5, 1815. Wm. W. W.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall apply to the next April
...court of Prince George's County, for
...the benefit of the insolvent law, to re-
...lease me from debts which I am unable
...to pay.

Jeremiah Brashers.

January 5, 1815. Sw.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on
...Sunday the eighteenth ultimo, a NE-
...GRO BOY named SAM, about six-
...teen years of age, an apprentice to
...the blacksmith's business; he is about
...5 feet 6 inches high, and has a down
...look when spoken to; he was bound
...to the subscriber by the late George
...Bevens, decd. The above reward and all
...reasonable charges will be given to any
...person who will apprehend said boy,
...and bring him to Annapolis.

POETS CORNER.

THE FILBERT—AN EXTRACT.

BY SOUTHERN.

Nay, gather not that filbert, Nicholas,
There is a maggot there; it is his house:
His castle—Oh commit no burglary!
Strip him not naked—his his clothes,
his shell.
His bones, the case and armour of his
life.
And thou shalt do no murder, Nicholas;
It were an easy thing to crack that nut,
Or with thy crackers or thy double
teeth.
So easily may all things be destroyed!
But 'tis not in the power of mortal man
To mend the fracture of a filbert shell.
Enough of dangers and of enemies
Hath nature's wisdom for the worm or
dard.
Increase not thou the number! him
the mouse,
Gnawing with nibbling teeth the shell's
defence.
May from his native tenement eject;
Him may the nut-hatch, piecing with
strong bill,
Unwittingly destroy; or to his hoard
The squirrel bear, at leisure to be
crack'd.
Man also hath his dangers and his foes
As this poor maggot hath, and when I
muse
Upon the aches, anxiety and fears,
The maggot knows not, Nicholas, me
thinks
It were a happy metamorphosis
To be enkerneled thus; never to hear
Of wars, and of invasions and of plots,
Kings, Jacobins, and tax commissioners;
To feel no motion but the wind that
shook
The filbert tree, and rocked me to my
rest;
And in the middle of such exquisite
food
To live luxurious! the perfection this
Of snugness; it were to unite at once
Hermit retirement, aldermanic bliss,
And stolid independence of mankind.

From the Gleaner.

THE COGITATIONS OF MY UNCLE JOHN.

There was a roguish chap in
Thornville who had a hen sitting
upon five eggs. He thought it not
enough, so he put two duck eggs
under her. It was the month of May
and the birds were generally laying
their eggs, for you know the old song
goes:

April they build,
May they lay,
June they tune,
July they fly.

Uncle John, quoth Mrs. Caperton,
as she scratched her head with her
knitting needle—though I have heard
these lines for forty years, I never
saw them in writing before. But
go on with your story, for truly I
can't see what it can possibly end
in. Uncle John—Well madam, the
boy used to go out a bird's nesting
every day, and all the eggs he bro't
home, he put under his hen. These
were the eggs of hen-hawks, crows,
pheasants, shite-pokes, blue-jays,
and wood-peckers. At length the
hen began to hatch. Day after day
presented her with some new and
strange looking child. The chick-
ens would stray from the nest—the
ducks ran to the water—hen-hawks,
crows, pheasants, shite-pokes, &
some genus, squalling for food, or
having fallen from the overflowing
nest distracted the poor hen with
their incessant cries. She called
back the chickens, ran after the va-
gant ducks, and toiled with all a
mother's anxiety and tenderness to
quiet their distress, indicated by
the thousand voices from her nume-
rous noisy family of tormentors. All
was in vain. The noises every hour
increased. The strange face and
voice of some new creature, that
was any thing but a chicken, pop-
ped ever and anon from the eggs, with
which the nest was still crowded. At
length, worn down by fatigue, her
patience exhausted, and her heart
broke by such a complication of
wretchedness, the poor hen turned
to her brood, more horrible to her
distracted bosom than a legion of de-
vils.

Gave them one look of love—
"Twas her fondest—her last—
and left them to die or get out of
the scrape in the best way they
possibly could.

Reader, do you know any body in
as much trouble as the poor hen?
If you don't, why go to James Ma-
dison, and you will find that where
the hen has hatched one trouble,
Jemmy has brought forth at least
forty. And he may well sing the
old song,

Oh mammy! Oh mammy! pray make
my bed soon,
For I'm sick at my heart, and I long
to lie down.

VACCINATION.

From a London paper of Sept. 2.
The *Moniteur* of the 1st con-
tains a long report of a meeting held
on 16th July, by the Central Vac-
cine Society of Paris, at which the
Baron de Chalcol presided in the
absence of the minister of the inter-
ior.

After he had addressed the meet-
ing, M. Judelot, president of the
central committee, declared that
the results of vaccination in France
had, during the last year surpassed
those of any preceding ones. "It
is now proved," said he, "by the
correspondence of the prefects with
the minister of the interior, that
contagion of the small pox had
ceased; that the general mortality
is diminished, and that the popu-
lation has considerably augmented in
the departments in proportion to
the more general employment of
the preservative. The committee
conceives that it has now approach-
ed much nearer to the object towards
which it has been anxiously tending
for fourteen years, and the prospect
of which more or less distant, has
invariably stimulated its efforts.—
This object is the entire extinction
of the small pox in France."

M. Hudson, physician to Hotel
Dieff, and the Lacum of Louis le
Grand, Secretary to the Society and
Central Vaccine Committee, read
the report of the progress of Vac-
cination, in the year, 1812. This
report is divided into two parts.—
The first explains the measures
taken by the prefects, mayors, archi-
bishops, bishops, and inferior clergy,
to establish the practice of vaccina-
tion in their respective jurisdictions.
It shows that all the public func-
tionaries have united their efforts,
to follow the impulse given to them
in 1812, by the minister of the in-
terior, and that they have zealously
vied with each other in fulfilling
the intentions of the government.
In the second part the committee
has collected ample proofs of the
innocence and immense advantages
of vaccination, extracted from the
correspondence of the Prefects with
the Minister of the Interior, and
that kept up by the committee with
all the Medical men engaged in the
new inoculation.

The diminution of mortality has
invariably been proportionate to the
activity employed in propagating
Vaccination. Thus at Nantes there
died of the small pox:—

In 1809	233 Persons
1810	189
1811	77
1812	49

At Strasburgh, the number of
deaths by the same disease, was:

In 1803	518 Persons
1807	284
1811	14
1812	1

This diminution of deaths is al-
ways proportionate to the augmen-
tation of the number of persons
vaccinated. In 43 Communes of the
Department of the Oise, it appears
that the number of deaths of chil-
dren under the age of twelve years
during the ten years preceding the
introduction of vaccination, was
15,770; and in the last ten years
10,310, being a diminution of 3,260
during the late period.

The natural consequence of this
diminution of the mortality, is an in-
crease of the population.—Thus in
the department of the North, the
number of inhabitants, which in
1806 was 839,833, amounted in 1812
to 871,637 being an increase in six
years, of 31,124 persons.

From the statements received it
appears that in 1812, 724,893 per-
sons were vaccinated in 209 depart-
ments, and that the total number
who have undergone this operation
since its introduction into France, is
3,035,765.

The Committee could have wish-
ed to propose to the Minister, as in
preceding years, to grant prizes and
medals to those practitioners who
have been so zealously engaged in pro-
pagating vaccination; but the funds
allotted by the former Government
in 1812 and 1813 for the purpose of
rewarding them, having been em-
ployed previously to the fall of that
Government for other services, it is
absolutely impossible to grant them
this year the recompence so justly
due to their exertions.

Curious Assault and Battery.

At a late court, a man and his
wife brought cross actions, each
charging the other with having com-
mitted an assault and battery. On in-
vestigation it appeared, that the hus-
band had pushed the door against the
wife, and the wife in turn pushed the
door against the husband. A gentle-
man of the bar remarked that he
could see no impropriety in a man
and his wife *assaulting* each other.

Calendar for 1815.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
February,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
March,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
June,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
July,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
August,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
September,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
October,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
December,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

To be Rented.

THE CITY TAVERN IN ANNAPOLIS.
NOW in the occupation of Mr. Isaac
Parker. Possession will be given on or
after the 12th day of March next. Ap-
plication may be made to either of the
subscribers.

Samuel Ridout,
John Shaw,
Francis T. Clements.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette
and American, Baltimore, will insert
the above once a week for six weeks,
and send their accounts to this office for
settlement.
December 22. 6w.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas
issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to public sale
on Friday the 13th day of January next, at
12 o'clock, P. M. at my office (for cash), ac-
cording to the following property to wit: all the right
title and interest of Ambrose Uptegraft to and
of a tract of land called Tabbot's Resolution, con-
taining six hundred and sixty seven
acres, more or less.

The above is taken as the property of Am-
brose Uptegraft and will be sold to satisfy
debts due Bernard Gilpin.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. Co.
Annapolis, Dec. 20, 1814.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out
of Anne Arundel county court, (returnable to
me directed), will be exposed to public sale on
Friday the 13th day of January next, at 12 o'clock
at my office (for cash) the following property to wit:
a tract of land called "Part of John Plains,"
containing two hundred acres, more or less.

The above is taken as the property of Ro-
bert Wallace, and will be sold to satisfy a debt
due Nicholas Bries.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. Co.
Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1814.

Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Or-
phans court of Worcester county, in
Maryland. This is to give notice
that the subscriber hath obtained from
the orphans court of Worcester county,
Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Zedekiah Bradford,
late of said county, deceased; all per-
sons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber at or before the 25th
day of June next; they may otherwise
be excluded from benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand this
20th day of December, A. D. 1814.
Thomas A. Williams, Adm'r.
December 25. 1814.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the state of
Maryland a high court of chancery,
on Thursday the 19th day of January
next, at 12 o'clock, and on the pre-
mises, the subscriber will expose to
sale to the highest bidder.

All the Real Estate

of Nathan Hughes, late of Anne Arun-
del county, deceased, consisting of a tract
or part of a tract of parcel of land lying
in the said county, called and known by
the name of "Cains," & containing 1782
acres. The improvements on this land
are a good comfortable dwelling house,
and several out houses; and the land
itself well adapted to the growth of to-
bacco, corn, and all kinds of small
grain. It is well watered and timbered
and lies within three miles of Pig
Point.

The terms of sale are, that the por-
chaser or purchasers shall give bond,
with good security, to the subscriber,
for the payment of the purchase mo-
ney with interest, within twelve months
from the day of sale, and on the ratifi-
cation of the sale by the chancellor, and
on the payment of the whole purchase
money, (and not before) the subscriber
is authorised to convey the land to the
purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and
discharged from all claim of the heirs at
law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or
those claiming by, from, or under
them.

Leonard Gary, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Na-
than Hughes, deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit their claims with the
vouchers thereof, to the register of
the chancery court, within six months
from the day of sale.

By order of the court,
L. Gary, Trustee.
Dec. 29, 1814. 5w.

B. CURRAN,

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr.
Gideon White,) has the pleasure of in-
forming his customers, and the public
generally, that he has opened a good
assortment of Cloths and Cassimere,
and a good supply of Domestic Shirts,
Stripes, and Gingham, together
with a quantity of Spun Cotton Yarn;
all which he will sell on good terms.
Annapolis, Dec. 15, 1814. 6w.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for
Anne Arundel county, will meet on
the first Monday in February next.
Henry S. Harwood, Clk. C. T. A. A. C.
December 8, 1814. 4

Anne Arundel County Court.

September Term, 1814.
Ordered by the judges of Anne Ar-
undel county court, that the said court
stand adjourned from the third Mon-
day of September last, until the 1st Mon-
day of February next, on which day all
jurors and witnesses summoned to the
said September term, and all other per-
sons having business in the said court,
are hereby notified to attend on the
said first Monday of February.

Dec. 8. 4 Hm. S. Green, Clk.
tmf.

50 Dollars Reward.

Jan away from the subscriber on
the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man
named DICK; he is a short, yellowish
complexioned fellow, about 35 years of
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very
solite when spoken to. He took with
him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers,
with a broad blue stripe, & a round
white country cloth jacket and waist-
coat. He is a rough shoemaker and
took away with him his tools. Who-
ever brings home the said negro or se-
cures him so that I get him again, shall
receive the above reward with all rea-
sonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.

A. A. County, South River
Neck, near Annapolis.
N. B. It is supposed the above negro
man may have gone to Montgomery
county, where his mother lives with a
Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court
House; and may have a pass. B. H.
December 1.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living
on the head of South River, in Anne-
Arundel county, sometime about the
last of October, a negro man, by name
SAM, he is about twenty-four or five
years of age, has a very stubborn look,
with a very flat nose, broad face and
walks very lolly, owing to one leg be-
ing something larger than the other; to
the best of my recollection the left foot
on an examination will be found to have
a large scar occasioned by a cut when
small, which makes him twist his foot
very much when in action. I purchas-
ed him in the year 1801 at the side of
John Brown's, nearly opposite Pig
Point, in Prince George's county, and
perhaps he has made for that place, or
the neighbourhood, as he has connect-
ions there. The said fellow has a wife
at William Hall's, nearly opposite the
subscriber's, on the head of South ri-
ver. Whoever takes up the said fellow,
and secures him in any goal, so that the
subscriber gets him, shall receive the a-
bove reward, including what the law al-
lows.
Nicholas Watkins of Thos.
Dec. 22, 1814. 2

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot
Queen Anne's, Prince George's, com-
monly situated, and an ex-
cellent stand for a person wishing to enter
into the mercantile business, or to a
son who wishes a stand for a tavern,
and perhaps no village in the state
be found, at which a decent tavern
more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, a
counter, shelves, &c. ready for the re-
ception of a quantity of dry goods,
groceries, also a two story dwelling
house, with two rooms above, and a
below; a palled garden and yard;
an old building out of repair, with
rooms below and two above, for
several years rented as a tavern. The
may be known by application to
Wm. Brogden.
June 23, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, 1814,
a negro man called Ned, who, with
others, added that of Jones, to
brought suit in Anne Arundel county
John Golder, for their right to free-
dom, which suit, at the last term of
court, was dismissed for the want
of proof. He is a straight likely fel-
low, 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 in-
ches high, and has under one of his
eyes, a scar about an inch long and
broad. No descriptive information
be given as to his clothing; he was
with a straw hat, a country round
about striped jacket and trousers, and
good shoes and stockings. It is pos-
sible he may endeavour to get to Bal-
more, or to the City of Washington.
I will pay a dollar a mile on the
distance he may be taken, if commu-
nicated to me, so that I get him again; five
dollars if taken at Annapolis and com-
mitted; ten dollars if taken in the
neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in
Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow
woman resides in Calvert, who calls
herself Hannah Jones, and who says
Negroes, who claimed their freedom
call aunt—she is wife to a miller who
attends or did attend a mill, once the
property of a Mr. Smith, and purchas-
ed by Capt. David Carand.
WM. BROGDEN,
June 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from
the orphans court of Anne Arundel
county, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Saml
Green, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, all persons having claims
against said deceased are hereby warn-
ed to bring them in, legally proved, to
those who are indebted to the same,
make immediate payment, more es-
pecially those who are indebted for pa-
ge on letters, &c.
Richard H. Harwood,
Adm'r D. R. N.

Feb. 24.

By the Committee of Claims.

The Committee of Claims will sit
every day, during the present session,
from nine o'clock in the morning to
three in the afternoon.

By order,

4 William K. Lambden, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice will sit every
day during the present session, from
nine o'clock in the morning until three
in the afternoon.

By order,

4 Louis Cassaway, Clk.

NOTICE.

There came to my possession a GREY
MARE rising ten years old, four
hands high, it is supposed she was
taken by one of the hostile after the bat-
tle of Bladensburg. The owner is re-
quested to prove property, pay charges
and take her away.
Sata. Evans.
Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1814.

A STRAY.

Taken up by the subscriber, in
near Bladensburg, in Prince George's
county, a trespassing stray grey mare
about 13 hands

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1815.

No. 21

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From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

Washington, the father of Conscription.

Much as we might expect from the

faculty of those who dare attempt

to introduce a military conscription

to the United States, we must con-

sider as we are somewhat surprised to

find them justifying that attempt by

an example of Washington, and his

mercenary associates. During the

late in the house upon the bill for

raising a regular army from the

Col. Troup, of Geo. read a

man for the organization of the mil-

itia, formed by the late Gen. Knox

secretary at war, and commu-

icated to congress by Gen. Wash-

ington in Jan. 1790. This was pre-

sented to sanction all the enormous

principles lately contended for by

the government and its friends.—

The National Intelligencer, with its

usual correctness, represented the

plan as the work of General Wash-

ington himself, and described in lan-

guage of triumph the discomfiture

and confusion produced in the fed-

eral ranks by this authoritative dis-

countenance of all their arguments and com-

plaints. They know not what to do

with it. In their amazement they

forget their pretended veneration

for the father of his country, and

advised him to "a mere drill in-

struction," he was no civilian, they said,

he was not skilled in expounding the

constitution, and he was influenced

by Baron Steuben. Such was the

description given by the Intelligencer

of the effect of this broadside from

Col. Troup. However, it was soon

found out that the plan was not Gen.

Washington's, but Gen. Knox's, and

of course this highly-wrought pic-

ture of ministerial victory would not

readily answer, since the federalists

could hardly have been obliged to

all Washington "a drill-sergeant,"

to refuse an argument drawn from a

reposal of Gen. Knox. Then comes

the following paragraph in the intel-

ligger of the succeeding day:—

"It is surprising how soon, by

cause, a government or a people for-

get their rights and duties. It is

more than 20 years, say 24,

since Gen. Washington laid before

congress, with a tremor, which

proved to have received the sanc-

tion of his cabinet, a plan for the

establishment of a militia system, a

fundamental principle of which was

the classification of the militia, first

as for occasional service—and

secondly, in sections for the purpose

of furnishing drafts for the regular

army—a course which is supported

by an elaborate and forcible train

of reasoning by the then Secretary of

War. We see the venerable father of

the constitution supported by its great

expositor (Hamilton) on the one

hand, and highly approved federal

politicians (Knox) on the other, con-

curring in the proper organization

of youths from 18 to 21 years of
age, who are to be encamped for dis-
cipline a few days in each year—the
second, called the "main corps," to
consist of men between 21 and
44 years of age, who are to be exer-
cised four days in each year—the
third, called the "reserved corps,"
to consist of men between 46 & 60
years of age, who were merely re-
quired to be armed and equipped for
service in case of actual invasion.

The two first corps are to be di-
vided into sections of 12 men each,
from which the men required "to
form an army, (a militia, not a regu-
lar army) are to be drafted, when-
ever necessity requires. These men
are not to be held in service more
than three years. This term is mere-
ly mentioned, as one, within which
the term to be prescribed by law
should be taken. Had the Secretary
been drafting a bill instead of sug-
gesting a plan, there is enough in
the rest of the report to shew, that
he would never have thought of call-
ing men into the field for a term any
thing near this. But the grand dif-
ference, fatal to the argument of the
conscribers, is that the secretary
does not by any means propose to
employ this force for any definite
term, but merely, when the emer-
gency may require, to call out the
men thus drafted, to serve as long as
may be necessary to accomplish their
enterprise, whether to repel an in-
vasion or suppress a rebellion. This
is the true idea of militia-force.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Gazette of Jan. 4.

By the schooner Thetis arrived

last night from St. Bartholomew's,

the editors of the New-York Ga-

zette have received a file of the Lon-

don Morning Chronicle to the first

of Nov. inclusive, from which the

following articles are copied:

SUMMARY.

Paris papers of the 29th of Octo-

ber, state, that Poland is to be placed

under the dominion of Russia, the

Grand Duke Constantine being

nominated Viceroy, with the excep-

tion of Galicia, which is definitively

to belong to Austria.

The discussion relative to the un-

sold property of emigrants was con-

tinued in France.

It appears that the allied powers

resolved to oppose the line of French

fortresses extending from Strasburg

to Dunkirk.

There is a report in the London

papers, that Buonaparte is to be con-

veyed from Elba to England.

It was observed at Vienna, Octo-

ber 15, that Talleyrand would be re-

placed at the Congress, by another

ambassador from France.

The Spanish Charge d'Affaires

had quitted Paris, to return home.

The British troops have been with-

drawn from Madeira and the island

given up to the Portuguese.

All the ancient privileges have

been restored to Marseilles, and it

will, in future, enjoy the advantages

of a free port.

The King of France has appoint-

ed twenty censors of the press.

It is said Lord Castlereagh was a-

bout to return to England from Vi-

enna, to be present at the meeting

of Parliament.

Stocks, Nov. 1, 3 per cent. Con-

sols 64 1/2—Omnium, 4 1/2.

EXTRACTS.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 30.

Sailed, the Iphigenia, 96, captain

King, and the Leonidas, 36, King,

with 13 transports for N. America.

Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Pakenham, and

major general Gibbs, will sail to-

morrow in the Stairs for North
America, several other staff officers
will shortly arrive here for the same
destination. The development of
an extensive scale of operations a-

gainst the American nation becomes

daily more visible.

FALLMOUTH, Oct. 26.

An Russian barged Toulouin, Ber-

char, from Amelia Island, and Ar-

dent, Begg, from Charleston, bound

to Venice.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 27.

The convey bound to America

sailed from Plymouth sound on Wed-

nesday last, under protection of the

Virginia 74, Commodore, and Oye-

lon, after having been delayed near-

ly three weeks. We understand

there are about 3000 troops in the

fleet, among which are some caval-

ry. The convey stood down chan-

nel with a stiff breeze, as did those

for Cork and Bourdeaux, and the

Mackrel ash, for America, charged

with important despatches.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Despatches were forwarded on

Thursday to Ghent. Our advices

from thence are by no means of a

pacific nature. Although the Commis-

sioners had no regular interview,

we are told that symptoms of irrita-

tion among them had been discover-

ed.

It is asserted that the Republican

Plenipotentiaries have been in unin-

terrupted correspondence with the

French Minister and Russian Am-

bassador, residing at Paris, and that

through these channels the Court

was fully acquainted with the whole

tenor of the proceedings.

Government has at length come

to the resolution of prosecuting the

war with the utmost vigour in Amer-

ica; our army then will be on the

grandest scale. Not only Sir George

Prevost, but most of the senior of-

ficers come home immediately.

The disembodiment of the militia is

stopped, and all the disposable force

will without loss of time be sent out

to America; even cavalry is men-

tioned with a large force of artillery.

The arrangement for the present

is said to be that major gen. Kemp-

th, with rank as Lieut. Gen. shall com-

mand in Canada; and Major Gen.

Pakenham at Lt. Gen. shall com-

mand the coast and detached armies.

Most probably a commander of great

name will ere long go on to com-

mand in chief.

The staff immediately going in the

Statura frigate, is as follows:

The hon. Sir Edward Pakenham,

K. B. commander of the forces.

Major Gen. Gibbs, 32d regt. 2d

in command.

Col. Slovin, Adj. Gen.

Col. Bell, Quarter-master Gen.

Moody, esq. Commissary Gen.

Doct. Robb, Ins. Gen. of Hospitals.

Col. Bradford, Military Secre-

tary.

Gen. Pakenham is brother-in-law

to the Duke of Wellington, and was

his Adj. Gen. He and gen. Gibbs

are officers of the greatest talents.

Major general Grant goes out by and

by to take command of the cavalry,

and other general officers will go out

with the troops as soon as they can

be collected.

October 31.

We understand that orders were

given on Saturday, that the troops

already embarked for America at the

several ports, should proceed to sea

immediately; that the shipping of

those which are under orders of em-

barcation, for the same service, be

accelerated; and that an additional

force, consisting principally of the

21 battalions, be provided for the

same destination.

The arrangement which has ap-

peared in several papers, stating that

Major General Lemp was to have

the command of the army in Canada,

we consider to be erroneous; we

believe there are three Major Ge-

nerals on the staff there, who are his

seniors. It is believed that the

chief command in North America

will be given to Sir John Shephard.

Nov. 1.—Letters from Ghent of

the 28th and 29th ult. concur in at-

testing that all the American commis-

sioners, except Mr. Gallatin, had left

this city to return to the United

States, and it was understood that

Mr. Gallatin was also to set off on

the 2d inst. but that he would prob-

ably proceed to Vienna. He may

save himself that trouble. The af-

fairs of Europe not of America, will

be settled at Vienna.

VIENNA, October 19.—It appears

certain that what regards the open-

ing of the Congress is, that some

diplomatic persons, and several

Ministers, have demanded further

elucidations and instructions from

the respective courts. We are as-

sured, for instance, that the Turkish

Divan, convinced at length of the

importance of the Congress, has ap-

pointed the Sovereign to send an

Ambassador, who shall neither be a

Greek nor an Armenian, but a Turk

by religion and birth, and distin-

guished for rank and learning.

MANTUA, Oct. 17.—The Amer-

ican expedition continues in prepara-

tion, but the definite plans are not

fixed, or its ultimate arrangements

made.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1815.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

PETITIONS.

From John Glanville, of Kent,

praying relief. From Patrick Ham-

mit, of Allegany, praying a confir-

mation of his title to certain land.

From Thomas Humphreys, of So-

meriset, to confirm the sale of cer-

tain lands. From Elizabeth Stewart,

of Dorchester, for a law to give ef-

fect to a certain devise. From Da-

vid Stewart, Jr. of Anne Arundel,

praying relief.

The bill from the senate to pro-

vide for holding the court of appeals

for the western shore alternately at

the cities of Baltimore and Annapo-

Wilson, Handy, Williams, Quinton, J. Thomas, Howard, Fanny, I. H. Thomas, Driver, Houghless, Potter, McDonald, Jones, Kugour, Crabbe, Riggs, Lantz, Hilleary, McMahon, Tomlinson, Reynolds—54.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Dorsey, Randall, Warner, Stanbury, Herryman, Claude, Burgess, Wright, Stevens, Forwood of Jac. Dallam, Bradford, Barney, Kell, Tilghman, Schieffly, Gabby, Mason—18.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.
Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

PETITIONS.

From Charles Rice, of Washington, to confirm his title to certain lands. From Elizabeth Gillis, of Dorchester, for a divorce. From Jas. Hopkins, of Queen Anne's, to secure his title to certain lands. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, to divide the third election district. From John Cameron, of Cecil, that the reversionary interest of the state to certain lands may be granted to the heirs of Thomas Williams.

The bill annulling the marriage of Marcella Welsh and Samuel Welsh, was referred to the next general assembly.

Mr. Kell delivers a favourable report on the petition of John Murray and Josias Stevenson.

Mr. Lecompte a favourable report on the petition of Richard Waters.

Mr. Hilleary delivers a bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Hesselius—passed.

Mr. Vanhorn a memorial from the president and managers of the Washington and Baltimore turnpike company, against the bill to make a straight turnpike from Baltimore to Washington.

The bill annulling the marriage of Elijah Pruitt, and Betsy his wife, was postponed till 21st June next.

Mr. Bradford delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of Samuel Harper—concluded in.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to lay out and open a road in Frederick county, and the bill authorizing the sale of the real property of which Gabriel P. Vanhorn died possessed, severally endorsed, "will not pass." The bill to lay out and make public a road in Baltimore county, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Also a bill to straighten certain roads near the Little Falls of Gunpowder, and a bill to incorporate the Bellona Gunpowder Company of Maryland, severally passed by the senate, Jan. 6; which were read.

The bill for the relief of Philip German jun. endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed, and a bill to incorporate a company for the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehanna; which was read.

The bill to vest certain powers in the levy court of Worcester county, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill to change a part of the public road leading from Blackwater river to the head of Hungry river, in Dorchester county, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

The supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace, and the bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of William Holland, of Montgomery county, severally endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read. Also a supplement to the act for the benefit of James Gouty, Mary Gouty, Lucretia Gouty, and John Stevens Gouty, orphan children of Zachariah Gouty, late of Caroline county, deceased, passed by the senate, Jan. 7; which was read.

Mr. Vanhorn from the committee delivers the following report:

"The committee to whom was referred so much of the communication of the executive 'as relates to the loans under authority of former resolutions of the legislature, together with such parts thereof as concern the public expenditure and financial resources of the state.' Report—Of the loans authorized by the resolution of May, 1813, for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and of the last session for one hundred and fifty thousand, four hundred and thirty-six thousand have been obtained. Of this sum, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and ten dollars and twenty-three cents, have been expended under the appropriation of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, for the purchase of arms, and one hundred and seventy-four thousand eight hundred and one dollar and twenty-three cents, in defraying the expenses of the militia; a balance therefore remaining of one hundred and thirty-three thousand

nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents, from which, if the balance of the appropriation for arms, viz. fifty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents be deducted, there will remain but eighty-one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars, and seventy-seven cents, a sum in the opinion of the executive, 'inadequate to satisfy the claims already incurred for militia services.'"

The ordinary revenues of the state are not more than sufficient to meet the permanent expenses thereof, and of course no reliance can be placed on them to supply the present deficiency of the treasury, or to discharge any extraordinary expenditures which the particular situation of the country may render necessary. To raise funds to supply the present deficiency of the treasury, and for our defence for the ensuing year, *taxes, sale of public stocks, and loans*, are the only alternatives that presented themselves to your committee. Taxation is already, in the opinion of your committee, extended by the general government to its utmost bounds. As to a sale of the public stocks, your committee are decidedly of opinion, that it would be peculiarly inexpedient at this time; no one item could now be disposed of unless at a sacrifice—stocks are now at a very depressed value, and were those belonging to the state, or any considerable portion of them, brought into market, it is very reasonable to presume they would be much more depressed. Loans appear the only alternative which can be resorted to, with a due regard to the interests of the people, and of the state. The committee in making this recommendation would observe, that they have given to this important portion of their duties every attentive consideration. They are sensible *taxes* must ultimately be resorted to, but they would delay that event till a season of peace and prosperity shall have increased the ability of the people to meet it. Your committee can but anticipate, that on the return of peace, and its attendant blessings, active commerce, and productive industry of every description, that then the taxes which may be necessarily laid to discharge the debt which shall have been contracted for the defence of the state, will be cheerfully paid; at all events they do firmly believe, that the people have not the ability, whatever may be their disposition, to bear at this time any increase of taxation.

The committee with pleasure state, on authority, that loans to a considerable amount can be obtained at an interest of six per cent per annum. Whether the sum so obtainable will be commensurate with the prable demands on the treasury, your committee are unable to say; these demands will vary according to the course of measures that may be adopted by the present legislature for the defence of the state.

With respect to the loans already negotiated, and by their terms redeemable during the present year, your committee have been informed, by written communications from the institutions of which they were obtained, that the period of their redemption will be prolonged. As an inducement to capitalists to advance their money, your committee would recommend, that in addition to the faith of the state, that the funds thereof be pledged for the ultimate reimbursement of such loans as shall be effected. The funds of the state, the accumulation of the providence and economy of our ancestors, your committee would most anxiously cherish, and if possible perpetuate unimpaired; but they unhesitatingly express their opinion, that in the present calamitous situation of the country, when the people are bowed down with difficulties, in order to avert still greater embarrassment and suffering, it imperiously behoves the legislature to make he pledge of the funds, if necessary, to obtain the sum of money which the exigencies of the treasury shall require.

Agreeably to the opinions expressed in this report, the committee beg leave to submit to the house, for its adoption the following resolution.

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized, to negotiate a loan on such terms, and at such periods, as the governor and council shall approve, not exceeding—

And the funds of the state are hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof.

By order,
JAMES C. BLAIR, CLK.

Which was read. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 8.

PETITIONS.

From Eli Perdue and Thomas Noble, of Worcester, to be supported by the county. From John Jolley, Harford, to be compensated for services rendered. From James Handcock, and Wm. Beachboard, and others, for a support.

Mr. Wilson delivers a supplement to an act to encourage the education of youth in Worcester county—twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill relative to cases in the court of appeals, the bill for the benefit of James Morrison, sen., the bill relating to the several banks within this state; the supplement to the act to establish a bank to be called the City Bank of Baltimore; the supplement to the act for the benefit of James Gouty, and others, and the bill authorizing Robt. Welch, of Ben., to complete his collections, were severally passed and sent to senate.

Mr. Quinton delivers a bill for the benefit of Thomas Noble, and others, of Worcester county—twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

Resolutions in favour of Richard Waters and Charles Garner, were severally assented to, and sent to senate.

Mr. Mason delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Washington county, for a road from Hager's town to the Penn'a. line—concluded in.

Mr. Lecompte an unfavourable report on the petition of Elizabeth Gillis—concluded in.

Mr. Stevens delivers a bill for the benefit of Jas. Hopkins—twice read, passed, and sent to senate.

On motion by Mr. Vanhorn, the following resolutions were read.

1. **RESOLVED**, That for defraying the expenses incident to the raising a competent regular force, for the defence of the state, and for preventing the necessity of frequent calls of the militia, the sum of one million of dollars ought to be raised by law.

2. And as it is proved by very recent experience, that loans cannot be obtained, except on the most ruinous terms, and probably not on any terms, without the pledge of specific, adequate and permanent funds, for the payment of the interest, which funds, in the present situation of the finances of the state, can be derived from no other source than taxes, the state not possessing at this time an income from the public stock and property of all kinds equal to the payment of interest on its present debt, and the discharge of the regular and necessary expenses of the government; and as it is not doubted that the people of this state, so much exposed to invasion and invasion, would cheerfully pay a small additional tax for the purpose of placing the state in a safe situation, and relieving themselves from harassing and ruinous calls for militia service, which though extremely burdensome to individuals, injurious to the public, and attended with very great expense, and found to afford no sufficient defence; therefore,

Resolved, That an addition of fifty cents on the hundred dollars be made annually to the county levies, on all taxable property in each county, and the city of Baltimore, to be collected in the same manner as other levies, and paid over annually into the treasury of the shore on which it may be collected, and all sums received by the treasurer of the eastern shore to be paid over to the treasurer of the western shore.

3. And, as the terms on which loans can be obtained must be materially and favourably affected, and consequently the public interest much promoted, not only by the adequacy, permanency, and solidity of the fund for the payment of the interest, but also by a perfect security for its application to that object, and by an adequate provision, in the nature of a sinking fund, for the extinguishment of the principal, by purchase in the market wherein it can be obtained at or under par, therefore, **Resolved**, That the whole sum of money to arise from the said addition, and to be paid as aforesaid into the treasury of the western shore, be annually granted to, and vested in, the chief judge of the court of appeals, the chancellor, and the treasurer of the western shore, all for the time being, who shall be constituted trustees and commissioners of the sinking fund; and that it shall be their duty, out of the said fund, to pay quarterly, at the treasury of the western shore, the interest on the sum to be borrowed as aforesaid, and on all the other public debt of this state, and to apply the surplus of the said fund, quarterly, to the purchase in open market of any part of the public debt of this state, which can be purchased at or under par, the stock so purchased to be transferred to and vested in them, and the interest thereon to be paid to them, and applied as part of the said fund to the purchase of public debt as aforesaid, the whole shall be continued, or otherwise paid off; and that they shall by before the legislature annually, an account of their proceedings in the said fund.

4. And, as the state ought to have the power of discharging the said debt, whenever it may and that may

be convenient, and the interest of the stockholders, and consequently, the value of the stock, and the facility of obtaining the loan, as well as the terms of it, would all be disadvantageously affected, by the payment in small progressive instalments; therefore, **Resolved**, That the stock to be created by the said loan shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the state, by paying off the whole at one or two payments, but not otherwise.

5. And, as it is probable that the government of the United States will take the said troops into its service, for the purposes of local defence, for which they are to be raised, and will in that case refund the expense to be incurred in raising and supporting them, as will as take on itself their future support; therefore, **Resolved**, That in case the United States shall take the said troops into their service as aforesaid, the sums to be refunded by the United States as aforesaid, shall be paid into the hands of the said commissioners, and shall by them be applied to the payment of the aforesaid loan; or if the said expense shall be refunded by means of stock of the United States, then such stock shall be vested in the said commissioners, who shall be authorized to sell it at par, and apply the proceeds in the payment of the said loan; and that when the said loan shall have been in any manner paid off, the said additional levy of fifty cents shall cease.

Adjourned.

The following bill was introduced into the House of Delegates of this state on the 4th instant:—

AN ACT
To provide for the better defence of the State, and prevent the necessity of the frequent calls of the Militia.

1. **Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland**, That for the defence of this state, and the assistance of any adjoining state, and of the District of Columbia, in case of actual or threatened invasion, there be forthwith raised and kept up, by voluntary enlistment, for the term of five years, (but should the war terminate sooner, they shall thereupon be discharged), five regiments of infantry, each to consist of two battalions, each battalion of four companies of the line, and one of light infantry, or riflemen; and each company, whether of light infantry, riflemen, or the line, of ninety privates, six sergeants, six corporals, one drummer and one fife, with four sappers and miners to each company of the line; also four companies of light artillery, one to be attached to each regiment of infantry, and each to consist of fifty-six privates, eight artificers, four sergeants, four corporals, and two musicians.

2. **And be it enacted**, That the said troops shall be formed into one division, and two brigades, and that for the command of them the following officers shall be appointed; viz. for the division one major-general, with two aids and a secretary, who shall be taken from the captains or subalterns of the division, and shall have the rank of major; for each brigade, one brigadier-general, with one aid, and one brigade major, to be taken from the captains or subalterns of the brigade, and to have the rank of captain; for each regiment one colonel, one chaplain, with one quarter-master, and one paymaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the regiment, and one surgeon, and two surgeons mates; for each battalion one major, one adjutant to be taken from the subalterns of the battalion, one sergeant major, one quarter-master-sergeant, one drummer-major, and one fife-major; for each company of infantry, one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one ensign; and for each company of artillery, one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one third lieutenant.

3. **And be it enacted**, That the staff of the said division shall consist of one adjutant-general, one inspector-general, and one quarter-master-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels; one assistant adjutant-general, one assistant inspector-general, and one assistant quarter-master-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors; one commissary-general of ordnance, one paymaster-general, and one commissary-general of purchases, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors; and two assistant commissary-generals of ordnance, and one assistant commissary-general of purchases, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of infantry; and the duties and powers of said officers, and of their respective departments, as also the regulations for the quarter-master-general's department relative to purchases, to the allowance of quarters, forage, fuel, straw and sturkey, to transportation, to annual estimates, and to allowances

for horses killed in battle, shall be the same respectively as those established under the authority of the United States for similar departments and officers in their respective services, subject nevertheless to such alterations and additions as may, in the opinion of the commander in chief of the militia and land and sea forces of this state, from time to time become necessary; which alterations and additions he is hereby authorized and empowered to make, and promulgate, and when made they shall be binding on the said departments and officers until it shall be otherwise by law provided.

4. **And be it enacted**, That before the quarter-master-general, commissary-general, and assistant commissary-generals of purchases, and all paymasters, shall respectively enter on the duties of their offices, they shall respectively give bond to the state for the faithful performance of the duties and trusts of their respective offices, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the governor and council, and in such sum respectively as they shall prescribe.

5. **And be it enacted**, That the adjutant-general, inspector-general, quarter-master-general, commissary-general of ordnance, and paymaster-general, shall be and hereby are authorized and empowered, respectively, with the consent and approval of the commander in chief aforesaid, to be by him declared in writing, and at such times, and for such periods, as he shall prescribe, to appoint such and so many deputies in their respective departments as they shall judge necessary, which deputies, when so acting as such, shall respectively be entitled to the pay and emoluments of first lieutenant of infantry.

6. **And be it enacted**, That the major-general commanding the said division, shall be and hereby is authorized, from time to time, and for such time as he may judge necessary for the service, to appoint and employ one or more topographical engineers, and to prescribe their duties, and to revoke such appointments; when he shall think fit; and that the said engineers, while so employed, shall respectively have the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of infantry.

7. **And be it enacted**, That the said major-general shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered, to appoint for each company of artillery, one conductor of artillery, to be taken from the subalterns of the company, and to prescribe his duties.

8. **And be it enacted**, That the quarter-master-general shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered, to appoint one wagon-master-general for the said troops, and one wagon-master for each regiment, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master-general, his assistant, or any of his deputies, to provide and conduct the wagons, and other means of transport necessary for the service of the said troops, and also one forage master-general, and as many assistant forage-masters as he may judge necessary, not exceeding one to each regiment, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master-general, his assistant, or any of his deputies, to provide, safely keep, and deliver out forage, for the service of the said troops; and also one barrack-master, and as many deputy barrack-masters as may from time to time be necessary for the service of the said troops, not exceeding one to each separate barrack or cantonment, and no forage-master shall be concerned directly or indirectly in the purchase or sale of any forage for be belonging to this state except as agent for the state.

9. **And be it enacted**, That the medical staff of the said division shall consist of a surgeon-general, with the pay and emoluments of a colonel, of two assistant surgeon-generals, with the pay and emoluments of majors, an apothecary-general, with the pay and emoluments of a major, and an assistant apothecary-general, with the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry; and the surgeon-general shall have the direction of the regimental surgeons and barbers, and of the hospital surgeons, mates and stewards, whom he shall appoint in such number to each hospital as he may deem necessary; and the surgeon and apothecary-general shall respectively perform all the duties, and possess all the power and authority which are enjoined and exercised under the authority of the United States, by the assistant and apothecary-generals in service, subject to such alterations and additions as may, in the opinion of the commander in chief of the militia and land and sea forces

of the state, he from time to time may deem necessary, by the nature, viz. or otherwise, which he shall think fit, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate, and they shall become binding on the officers and troops of the militia.

10. **And be it enacted**, That the keeping of all military stores, and hospital stores, for the use of the militia, shall be under the direction of the quarter-master-general, commissary-general of purchases, commissary-general of ordnance, apothecary-general, and hereby are authorized and empowered, by and with the approval of the commander in chief of the militia, to appoint such and so many persons, in their respective departments, as they shall judge necessary, and to prescribe their duties for their conduct; and the governor and council shall be and hereby are authorized and empowered, to make reasonable regulations for the store-keepers, and the safe keeping of such supplies.

11. **And be it enacted**, That the governor and council shall be and hereby are authorized, to establish, from time to time, such regulations for recruiting service for the militia, as they shall judge necessary, and to be paid at the time of enlistment.

12. **And be it enacted**, That the governor, extra allowances, and the officers, and commissioned officers, and the said troops, and of the militia employed in the militia, shall be the same with those of the regular troops in the militia, so far as is herein provided.

13. **And be it enacted**, That the governor, non-commissioned officers, or private of the militia, shall be disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the militia in public service, he shall be entitled to receive, on this state, at a rate to be allowed by the governor, in similar cases of militia services; and under such regulations as may be established, that if any officer or private of the militia, shall die while in the militia, he shall be entitled to receive, on this state, at a rate to be allowed by the governor, in similar cases of militia services; and under such regulations as may be established, that if any officer or private of the militia, shall die while in the militia, he shall be entitled to receive, on this state, at a rate to be allowed by the governor, in similar cases of militia services; and under such regulations as may be established, that if any officer or private of the militia, shall die while in the militia, he shall be entitled to receive, on this state, at a rate to be allowed by the governor, in similar cases of militia services; 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PORTS CORNER.
Fair one! take this rose, and breathe it
In thy brided hair—
A brighter bloom will rest beneath it—
Take this rose, my fair—
The flower, which late was seen to glow
So lovely on that snowy brow,
Laid thy lip, and lightly shed
A dewy leaf of rosy red,
To blush forever there.
Take this lily, love! and twine it
With thy waving hair—
"I will gird thy ringlets—Why decline it?"
Take the flower, my fair!
And yet its leaflets, pure and pale,
In beauty, on thy brow will fail—
That brow attracts all eyes to thee,
And none will choose on chance to see
The lily fading there!

CHRISTMAS DAY.
Mark yon oriental light
Break the gloomy clouds of night;
Rising in the East it glows—
Joys diffusing beams it throws—
Mists and darkness leaves behind—
It comes!—It comes, to bless mankind.
See its bright, transcendent beam
On Jordan's valleys gleam;
Sag it onward steer its course,
Spreading with impetuous force,
Day of Grace by Sours foretold!
All thy glories now unfold.
God of Goodness! What is man?
His life a dream, his day a span.
Say what is na, that he should prove
The mercies of REDEMPTIVE LOVE?
See the darts of Satan hurled
At the Saviors of the World!
"Beam of oriental light!"
Thou hast chased Egyptian night.
May thy sacred Doctrine spread,
Like the oil on Aaron's head;
And, from Greenland's frigid shore,
To where Atlantic ocean's roar,
May repentant sinners prove,
The goodness of REDEMPTIVE LOVE?
Zeal may flaming tenets urge;
Persecution raise the scourge;
Superstition nick at light;
Ignorance like midwinters blight;
Still the sacred Truths will last,
"When Life and Hope and Joys are past."

FROM THE PATRIOT,
Richmond, Virginia, Dec. 15.
COMMUNICATION

From a Soldier in Camp.
A few nights since, as I lay shivering with cold, in my tent, my own wretched situation led me to think of the condition of my country, and to take a short though imperfect view of the measures which have brought to the brink of ruin, a once flourishing and respected nation. Filled with the recollection of the many sufferings of my country, during this war, with its attendant expenses, I could but revert to the course marked out by the federal statesmen at its commencement, and regret that it had not been pursued. I well remember the many arguments advanced against the conquest of Canada, but never till lately felt their force. We were told by those bent on their country's ruin, that Canada would soon fall an easy prey to our arms, and that then the British would cease to violate our rights, and all will go on right again. The credulous part of the community, (of which I was one) trusted to the patriotism and wisdom of the majority, and looked forward to the conquest of Canada, as fraught with consequences which would prove of lasting advantage to the country. How sad and mortifying the disappointment has been, every man of feeling must deplore. Without attempting to recount the many fruitless efforts to wrest Canada from its lawful owners, suffice it for me to say, that after wasting thousands of lives, and millions of treasure, and heaping disgrace upon disgrace—we are now no nearer the attainment of the object than when we first began. Distressing as this consideration may be, it sinks to nothing, when compared with the disasters and disgraces which our weak and wicked rulers have brought on their country. While whole armies have been employed in ravaging a part of Canada, we have beheld the enemy with a few ships of the line and transports, disarming our sea board, and carrying fire and sword, into the interior of the country. To keep in check 4 or 5000 British, it has been necessary to keep in the field in different states, from two to 300,000 thousand men at an immense expense, and great inconvenience to those engaged in this unprofitable contest.
Is it possible that a few ships, can require an army thousand men to watch their movements, and check the predatory incursions of the enemy? This is by no means the most mortifying consideration—the worst is fast approaching, and the winter is without clothing—they have demanded their pay—in vain!

Government, we are told, has no money, and so the soldier must suffer, and the government rely on his patriotism alone, for that protection they so little deserve.
It seems to me that all the prophecies of the federal statesmen, respecting this war, are now beginning to be verified. Our most inveterate enemies could not wish to see the country in a more distracted and ruinous condition than it now actually is. This leads me to consider how those evils might have been averted, and the country saved from impending ruin. I am reluctantly forced to acknowledge the measures recommended by the federalists, if adopted, would have saved the country and found us in a condition, as prosperous and enviable, as it is now distressing and pitiable. Had the conquest of Canada been abandoned, as they urged our frontiers settlements in a state of defence—and then our attention turned to the Navy—all might now be well. No person of common sense will deny, that half the money spent during this war, would have been sufficient to equip a navy, adequate to guard our coast against blockade. But their sober counsels were rejected with disdain—the consequences are too melancholy and too deeply felt, to require further commentary from

A POOR SOLDIER.

WEAK EYES.
From the American Daily Advertiser.

The interesting and useful information contained in the following extract from the London Monthly Magazine for October, 1814, induces me to request its publication in the American Daily Advertiser.

A SUBSCRIBER.

By a mere chance, I have found out, that a piece of Green Glass laid flat on a book, will be of the utmost benefit to those who are troubled with Weak Eyes. I mean to those who wish to read, but who are often in the most interesting parts, perhaps obliged reluctantly to leave off! Some will say you may as well wear green spectacles—but I say, no! a piece of fine clear glass, about the size of a royal octavo page, will be found of infinitely more assistance—and in order to strengthen the fact, I beg to say, that a young gentleman about the age of sixteen, was learning the flute; but before he could play a note, he was always obliged to have the music coloured, either green or blue, which of course was attended with much inconvenience and in some cases would be quite out of the question to have done it. He tried green spectacles, (as his eyes were extremely weak,) but they did not answer the end. Being one day in the garden, he placed a piece of glass on his book, and found that he could bear to read without the smallest inconvenience—he procured a fine piece, and now can play for an hour with the greatest pleasure. As this simple method of preserving the sight, may be of importance to many of your readers, I shall be glad if you will give it publicity.

A CAMBRIAN.

B. CURRAN,
Has this day opened an assortment of Calicoes, Cambrie Muslins Bombazettes, Black Cambrie, Shirting Cambrie, Domestic Gingham, and a further supply of Cotton Yarn, which makes his assortment of that article complete from No. 3 to 21. Annapolis, Jan. 1815.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of January, 1815, a part of the personal property of Mrs. Anne McCawley, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Men, Women and Children, Stock and Household Furniture.

The Sale will be at the residence of the subscribers, to commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms cash.

George W. Higgins, Auctioneer.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Anne McCawley, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, by the day of sale.

George W. Higgins, Auctioneer.

January 4th, 1815.

List of Letters

Received by the Post Office, Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1814.

William Alexander, Maria Adams, Thos. G. Addison, James Allen A. Acoty, Capt. Thomas Blake, Nicholas Brice, Gen. Land Office, Dock, Elias E. Buckner, Batts Brown, Jas. Booth, Clerk of the Land Office, Thos. Brown, (7) Thos. Bicknell, Zedech Browning, Capt. John Bell, John Carmon, John Craig A. Acoty, Robt. H. Cochrane, Jr. Rebecca Crawford, Mary Disney, P. Dorsey, James Davis, John Matthews, Gen. John Davidson's Heirs, Monsieur Kilberry, De Grand, James Elder, Jas. Edmonson, Benjamin Elliott, Elizabeth Foxcroft, Wm. Fisher, George Green, Nick Gassaway, A. A. County, Joshua Groves, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Md. Ellender Griffith, John Golder, Henry Ginson, Wm. Hall, 3d, Richard Hall, Samuel Hush, Henry S. Hall, Captain John Hall, John Hicks, J. H. Hopkins, A. A. County, Jas. Hill, John Herzon, Osborn Harwood, Beddingfield Hands, Jeremiah Hess, Jane Haddaway, John Johnson, (2) Amos James, Wm. Jones, Wm. Killy, Thomas Kidd, Captain Henry Lowry, Benjamin Luby, David Lynn, Anne E. Lousby, Robert Little, Jas. Miels, George Martin, Saml. Mackubin, John McCarty, Capt. Geo. W. Magee, Grace Martin, Capt. John M. Norris, Mary Orme, Chs. Pettibone, Captain Saml. Phillips, Daker Thompson, Recruiting Officer, Annapolis, Richard Ridgely, Mrs. Anna Rawlings, Wm. C. Russell, Chs. Ridgely of John A. A. County, G. H. Snowden, John Snyder, Andrew Slicer, Benjm. Sewall, (4) Eliza Smith, Wm. Smith, Anne Smith, A. A. County, Sarah Tydings, Lieut. Hugh Thompson, Thos. Tucker, (2) Archd. Van Horn, (2) Mary Weems, Robt. Welch, junr. Richard White, Gen. Osborn Williams, Milkey Williams, Richard Welch, Jos. Watkins, Robt. Welch of B. John N. Watkins, Robert Willson, Henry Woodward, Jos. S. Williams.

John Monroe, P. M.

N. B. It is hoped all that are indebted for postage, will call and settle their accounts; those that have small balances standing are particularly reminded to attend to settle them.

January 5th, 1815.

A valuable farm for sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will on Saturday, the 25th day of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, and on the premises, sell to the highest bidder, that valuable farm on Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lately the property and residence of Joseph Cowman, deceased.

This farm contains about 308 1/4 acres.—Its situation is healthy and acknowledged to be a most eligible place of retreat for any family during the war. The soil is of a superior quality, and its improvements, consisting of a large and commodious brick dwelling house, and it is believed every necessary out house, such as are seldom to be met with. Persons desirous of purchasing such a farm, are invited to visit and view the property before the day of sale.

The terms are, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond, with good security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months after the sale.

And on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorised to convey to the purchaser and his heirs, the land by him purchased, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the creditors, and heirs at law of the said Joseph Cowman, or those claiming by, from, or under them.

George Mackubin, Trustee.
N. B. The creditors of the said Joseph Cowman, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the Register of the Court of Chancery, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the Chancellor,
George Mackubin, Trustee.

January 5th, 1815.

For Sale,

A STOUT, HEALTHY, YOUNG NEGRO MAN,

Eighteen years of age. Inquire at this office.

January 5, 1815.

Notice is hereby given,

That I shall apply to the next April court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

Jeremiah Breakspear.

January 5, 1815.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday the eighteenth ultimo, a NEGRO BOY named SAM, about sixteen years of age, an apprentice to the blacksmith's business; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a down look when spoken to; he was bound to the subscriber by the late George Bevans, esq. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given to any person who will deliver the said boy to me in Annapolis.

Thomas H. Brown.

Jan. 18, 1815.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 27th day of January, instant, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

A tract or parcel of land called "OBLIGATION," containing 95 acres more or less, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, mortgaged by Wm. I. Stockitt to Walter Clagett. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

The terms of Sale are—cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed for the same.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

January 5, 1815.

To be Rented,

THE CITY TAVERN IN ANNAPOLIS, NOW in the occupation of Mr. Isaac Parker. Possession will be given on or after the 12th day of March next. Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Ridout,

John Shaw,

Francis T. Clements.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office for settlement.

December 22.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 13th day of January, next at 12 o'clock, P. M. at my office (for cash), the following property to wit: all the right title and interest of Ambrose Upcraft to part of a tract of land called Talbot's Revolution Manor, containing six hundred and sixty seven acres more or less.

The above is taken as the property of Ambrose Upcraft and will be sold to satisfy debts due Bernard Gilpin.

Amos Groves, Sheriff, A. A. Co.

Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1814.

B. CURRAN,

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White), has the pleasure of informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a good assortment of Cloths and Casimers, and a good supply of Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, and Gingham, together with a quantity of Spun Cotton Yarn; all of which he will sell on good terms.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1814.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in February next.

Henry S. Harwood, Ch. C. T. A. A. C.

December 8, 1814.

Anne Arundel County Court,

September Term, 1814.

Ordered by the judges of Anne Arundel county court, that the said court stand adjourned from the third Monday of September last, until the 1st Monday of February next, on which day all jurors and witnesses summoned to the said September term, and all other persons having business in the said court, are hereby notified to attend on the said first Monday of February.

Test

Dec. 8. 5 Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living on the head of South river, in Anne Arundel county, sometimes about the last of October, a negro man, by name SAM, he is about twenty-four or five years of age, has a very stubborn look, with a very flat nose, broad face and walks very badly, owing to one leg being something larger than the other; to the best of my recollection the left foot on an examination will be found to have a large scar occasioned by a cut when small, which makes him twist his foot very much when in motion. I purchased him in that year 1801 at the sale of John Brown's, nearly opposite Pig Point, in Prince George's county, and perhaps he has made for that place, or the neighbourhood, as he has connections there. The said fellow has a wife at William Hall, 3d, nearly opposite the subscriber, on the head of South river. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any jail, so that the subscriber gets him, shall receive the above reward, including what the law allows.

Nicholas Williams of Thos.

Dec. 22, 1814.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot Queen Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and on an excellent stand for a person wishing to engage in the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern, and perhaps no village in the state, can be found, at which a decent tavern more wanted.

On the lot is a large stone house, with counter, shalys, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, groceries, also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and below; a paved garden and yard, an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to

Wm. Brogden.

June 23, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, with, with several others, added that of Jones, who brought suit in Anne Arundel county, John Golder, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information be given as to his cloaths; he went with a straw hat, a country rattle about striped jacket and trousers, a good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if coming to gaol, so that I get him again; five dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who is a Negroes, who claimed their freedom call aunt—she is wife to a miller who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN.

June 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration of the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same, make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for wages on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,

Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will meet every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

William K. Lambden, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice

The Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

Louis Gassaway, Clk.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, the 2d of October, 1814, a negro named DICK; he is a short, yellow complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a new white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker, took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or cures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of A. A. County, South River, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery County, and may have a pass.

December 1.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at Groves, Swan's & at this Office.

Price 12 1/2 Cents.

Blank Bonds, Dec.

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. at this Office.

Blank Bonds, Dec.

Blank Bonds, Dec.

Blank Bonds, Dec.

Blank Bonds, Dec.

Blank Bonds, Dec.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1815.

No. 317

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF A

Convention of Delegates,

held at Hartford, in the State of
Connecticut, December 15, 1814.

REPORT, &c.

The Delegates from the Legislatures of
the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut,
and Rhode Island, and from the
Counties of Grafton and Cheshire in
the State of New Hampshire, and the
County of Windham in the State of
Vermont, assembled in Convention,
and after having heard the following re-
port of the Convention, do hereby certify
the same to be true and correct.

The Convention is deeply impressed
with a sense of the arduous nature of
the commission which they were ap-
pointed to execute, of devising the
means of defence against dangers, and
relief from oppressions proceeding
from the acts of their own government,
without violating constitutional princi-
ples, or disappointing the hopes of a
free and injured people. To pre-
pare patience and firmness to those
who are already exhausted by distress,
sometimes to drive them to despair,
and the progress towards reform by the
solar road, is irksome to those whose
agnations discern, and whose feel-
ings prompt, to a shorter course. But
when abuses, reduced to system and ac-
cumulated through a course of years,
have pervaded every department of go-
vernment, and spread corruption
through every region of the state; when
the laws are clothed with the forms of
law, and enforced by an executive whose
will is their source, no summary means
of relief can be applied without recourse
to direct and open resistance. This
experiment, even when justifiable, can-
not fail to be painful to the good citi-
zen; and the success of the effort will
be no security against the danger of the
future. Precedents of resistance to
the worst administration, are eagerly
followed by those who are naturally hos-
tile to the best. Necessity alone can
justify a resort to this measure; and
should never be extended in duration
beyond the exigency, until
the people, not merely in the fervour
of sudden excitement, but after full
liberation, are determined to change
the constitution.

It is a truth, not to be concealed, that
the sentiment prevails to no inconsider-
able extent, that administration have
even such constructions to that instru-
ment, and practised so many abuses
under colour of its authority, that the
time for a change is at hand. Those
who so believe, regard the evils which
surround them as intrinsic, and in-
curable defects in the constitution. They
hold to a persuasion, that no change, at
any time, or on any occasion, can aggra-
vate the misery of their country. This
union may ultimately prove to be cor-
rect. But as the evidence on which it
rests is not yet conclusive, and as mea-
sures adopted upon the assumption of
its certainty might be irrevocable, some
general considerations are submitted, in
the hope of reconciling all to a course
of moderation and firmness, which may
withstand the regret incident to sud-
den decisions; probably avert the evil;
at least ensure consolation and suc-
cess in the last resort.

The Constitution of the U. States,
under the auspices of a wise and virtu-
ous Administration, proved itself com-
petent to all the objects of national
prosperity, comprehended in the views
of the framers. No parallel can be
found in history, of a transition so ra-
pid as that of the United States from
the lowest depression to the highest
prosperity, from the condition of weak
and feeble republics, to that of a great,
and prosperous nation.

Although this high state of public
prosperity has undergone a miserable
and afflictive reverse, through the pre-
sence of a weak and profligate policy,
the evils and afflictions which have
been induced upon the country, are
not peculiar to any form of go-
vernment. The lust and rapacity of
power, the corruption of patronage, the
oppression of the weaker interests of
the community by the stronger, heavy
taxes, wasteful expenditures, and un-
necessary and ruinous wars, are the nat-
ural offspring of bad Administrations; in all
times and countries. It was indeed to
be expected, that the rulers of these States
should make such disastrous haste to
change their infamy in the embrace
of old and rotten institutions, and
that they have done; and their
conduct calls loudly for their dismissal

and disgrace. But to attempt upon
every abuse of power to change the
Constitution, would be to perpetuate the
evils of revolution.

Again, the experiment of the pow-
ers of the Constitution, to regain its vi-
gor, and of the people to recover from
their delusions, has been hitherto made
under the greatest possible disadvan-
tages arising from the state of the
world. The fierce passions which have
convulsed the nations of Europe, have
passed the Ocean, and finding their way
to the bosoms of our citizens, have af-
forded to administration the means of
perverting public opinion, in respect to
our foreign relations, so as to acquire
its aid in the indulgence of their an-
imosities, and the increase of their ad-
herents. Further, a reformation of
public opinion, resulting from dear-
bought experience, in the Southern
Atlantic States, at least, is not to be
despaired of. They will have felt, that
the Eastern States cannot be made ex-
clusively the victims of a capricious and
impassioned policy. They will have
seen that the great and essential inter-
ests of the people, are common to the
South and to the East. They will re-
alize the fatal errors of a system, which
seeks revenge for commercial injuries
in the sacrifice of commerce, and ag-
gravates by needless wars, to an im-
measurable extent, the injuries it pro-
fesses to redress. They may discard
the influence of visionary theorists, and
recognize the benefits of a practical po-
lity. Indications of this desirable revo-
lution of opinion, among our brethren in
those States, are already manifested.
While a hope remains of its ultimate
completion, its progress should not be
retarded or stopped, by exciting fears
which must check these favorable ten-
dencies and frustrate the efforts of the
wisest and best men in those States, to
accelerate this propitious change.

Finally, if the Union be destined
to dissolution, by reason of the mul-
tiple abuses of bad administrations, it
should, if possible, be the work of
peaceable times, and deliberate con-
sent. Some new form of confeder-
acy should be substituted among
those states, which shall intend to
maintain a federal relation to each
other. Events may prove that the
causes of our calamities are deep
and permanent. They may be found
to proceed, not merely from the
blindness of prejudice, pride of op-
inion, violence of party spirit, or the
confusion of the times; but they may
be traced to implacable combi-
nations of individuals, or of States,
to monopolize power and office, and
to trample without remorse upon the
rights and interests of commercial
sections of the Union. Whenever
it shall appear that these causes are
radical and permanent, a separation
by equitable arrangement, will be
preferable to an alliance by con-
straint, among nominal friends, but
real enemies, inflamed by mutual ha-
tred and jealousies, and inviting by
intestine divisions, contempt and ag-
gression from abroad. But a sever-
ance of the Union by one or more
States, against the will of the rest,
and especially in time of war, can
be justified only by absolute necessity.
These are among the principal
objections against precipitate mea-
sures tending to disunite the States,
and when examined in connection
with the farewell address of the Fa-
ther of his country, they must, it is
believed, be deemed conclusive.

Under these impressions, the Con-
vention have proceeded to confer
and deliberate upon the alarming
state of public affairs, especially, as
affecting the interests of the people
who have appointed them for this
purpose, and they are naturally led
to a consideration, in the first place,
of the dangers and grievances which
menace an immediate or speedy pres-
sure, with a view of suggesting
means of present relief; in the next
place, of such as are of more remote
and general description, in the hope
of attaining future security.

Among the subjects of complaint
and apprehension, which might be
comprised under the former of these
propositions, the attention of the
Convention has been occupied with
the claims and pretensions advanced,
and the authority exercised over
the militia, by the executive and le-
gislative departments of the national
government. Also, upon the de-
stitution of the means of defence in
which the Eastern States are left;
while at the same time they are
doomed to heavy requisitions of men
and money for national objects.

The authority of the National
Government over the militia is de-
rived from those clauses in the con-
stitution which give power to con-
gress "to provide for calling forth
the militia to execute the laws of the
Union, suppress insurrections, and
repel invasions." Also "to provide
for organizing, arming and disciplin-
ing the militia, and for governing
such parts of them as may be em-
ployed in the service of the U. S.
reserving to the states respectively
the appointment of the officers, and
the authority of training the militia
according to the discipline pre-
scribed by congress." Again,
"The President shall be commander
in chief of the army and navy of the
United States, and of the militia of
the several states, when called into ac-
tual service of the United States." In
these specified cases only, has the
National Government any power over
the militia; and it follows conclu-
sively that for all general and ordi-
nary purposes, this power belongs to
the states respectively, and to
them alone. It is not only with re-
spect, but with astonishment, the
Convention perceive that under
colour of an authority conferred
with such plain and precise limita-
tions, a power is arrogated by the
executive government and in some
instances sanctioned by the two houses
of congress, of control over the
militia, which if conceded, will ren-
der nugatory the rightful authority
of the individual States over that
class of men, and by placing at the
disposal of the national government
the lives and services of the great
body of the people, enable it at plea-
sure to destroy their liberties, and erect
a military despotism on the ruins.

An elaborate examination of the
principles assumed for the basis of
these extravagant pretensions; of
the consequences to which they lead;
and of the insurmountable objections
to their admission, would transcend
the limits of this report.—A few
general observations, with an exhibi-
tion of the character of these preten-
sions, and a recommendation of a
strenuous opposition to them, must
not however be omitted.

It will not be contended that by
the terms used in the constitutional
compact the power of the national
government to call out the militia is
other than a power expressly limited
to three cases. One of these
must exist as a condition precedent
to the exercise of that power—un-
less the laws shall be opposed, or an
insurrection shall exist, or an
invasion shall be made, congress and
of consequence the President as
their organ, has no more power over
the militia than over the armies of a
foreign nation.

But if the declaration of the pre-
sident should be admitted to be an
unerring test of the existence of
these cases, this important power
would depend not upon the truth
of the fact, but upon executive in-
fallibility. And the limitation of
the power would consequently be
nothing more than merely nominal,
as it might always be eluded. It
follows therefore that the decision
of the President in this particular
cannot be conclusive. It is as much
the duty of the state authorities to
watch over the rights reserved, as of
the U. States to exercise the powers
which are delegated.

The arrangement of the U. States
into military districts, with a small
portion of the regular force under
an officer of high rank of the stand-
ing army, with power to call for the
militia, as circumstances in his
judgment may require; and to as-
sume the command of them, is not
warranted by the Constitution or
any law of the U. States. It is not
denied that congress may dele-
gate to the president of the U. States
the power to call forth the militia
in the cases which are within their
jurisdiction.—But he has no authori-
ty to substitute military prefects
throughout the Union, to use their
own discretion in such instances.—
To station an officer of the army in
a military district without troops
corresponding to his rank, for the
purpose of taking command of the
militia that may be called into ac-
tivity is a manifest evasion of that
provision of the Constitution
which expressly reserves to the

states the appointment of the of-
ficers of the militia; and the ob-
ject in detaching such officer cannot
be well conceived to be any other
than that of superseding the Gov-
ernor or other officers of the militia
in their right to command.

The power of dividing the militia
of the states into classes and oblig-
ing such classes to furnish by contract
of draft, able bodied men to serve
for one or more years for the defence
of the frontier, is not delegated to
congress. If a claim to draft the
militia for one year for such general
object be admissible no limitation can
be assigned to it, but the discretion
of those who make the law. Thus
with a power in congress to author-
ize such a draft or conscription, and
in the Executive to decide conclu-
sively upon the existence and con-
tinuance of the emergency, the
whole militia may be converted into
a standing army disposable at the
will of the president of the United
States.

The power of compelling the mi-
litia and other citizens of the United
States by a forcible draft or con-
scription to serve in the regular ar-
mies as proposed in a late official
letter of the secretary of war, is
not delegated to congress by the
constitution, and the exercise of it
would be not less dangerous to their
liberties, than hostile to the sov-
ereignty of the states. The effort to
deduce this power from the right of
raising armies, is a flagrant attempt
to pervert the sense of the clause
in the constitution which confers
that right, and is incompatible with
other provisions in that instrument.
The armies of the United States
have always been raised by contract,
never by conscription; and nothing
more can be wanting to a govern-
ment possessing the power thus claim-
ed to enable it to usurp the entire
control of the militia, in derogation
of the authority of the state and to
convert it by impressment into a
standing army.

It may be here remarked, as a cir-
cumstance illustrative of the deter-
mination of the Executive to estab-
lish an absolute control over all de-
scriptions of citizens that the right of
impressing seamen into the naval ser-
vice is expressly asserted by the
Secretary of the Navy in a late re-
port. Thus a practice which in a
foreign government has been regard-
ed with great abhorrence by the peo-
ple, finds advocates among those who
have been the loudest to condemn it.

The law authorising the enlist-
ment of minors and apprentices into
the armies of the United States,
without the consent of parents or
guardians, is also repugnant to the
spirit of the constitution. By a con-
struction of the power to raise ar-
mies, as applied by our present rul-
ers, not only persons capable of con-
tracting are liable to be impressed
into the army, but those who are un-
der legal disabilities to make con-
tracts are to be invested with this
capacity, in order to enable them to
annul at pleasure contracts made in
their behalf by legal guardians.—
Such an interference with the munici-
pal laws & rights of the several states
could never have been contemplated
by the framers of the constitution.
It impairs the salutary control and
influence of the parent over his
child—the guardian over his ward—and
thus destroys the most important re-
lations in society; so that by the
conscription of the father, and the
seduction of the son, the power of the
Executive over all the effective male
population of the U. States is made
complete.

Such are some of the odious features
of the novel system proposed by the
rulers of a free country, under the
limited powers derived from the consti-
tution.

What portion of them will be em-
braced in not finally to be passed, it is
yet impossible to determine. It is how-
ever, sufficiently alarming to perceive,
that these projects emanate from the
highest authority, nor should it be for-
gotten, that by the plan of the secre-
tary of war, the classification of the mi-
litia embraced the principle of direct
taxation upon the white population only;
and that in the house of repre-
sentatives, a motion to apportion the
militia among the white population ex-
clusively, which would have been its
operation a direct tax, was strenu-
ously urged and supported.

In this whole series of devices and
measures for raising men, this conven-
tion discern a total disregard for the
constitution, and a disposition to violate
its provisions, demanding from the in-
dividual states a firm and decided op-
position. An iron despotism can im-
pose no harder servitude upon the citi-
zen, than to force him from his home
and his occupation, to wage offensive
wars, undertaken to gratify the pride or
passions of his master. The example of
France has recently shown that a cabal
of individuals assuming, to act in the
name of the people, may transform the
great body of citizens into soldiers,
and deliver them over into the hands of
a single tyrant. No war, not held in
just abhorrence by a people, can re-
quire the aid of such stratagems to re-
cruit an army. Had the troops already
raised, and in great numbers sacrificed
upon the frontiers of Canada, been em-
ployed for the defence of the country,
and had the millions which have been
squandered with shameless profusion,
been appropriated to their payment, to
the protection of the coast, and to the
naval service, there would have been no
occasion for unconstitutional expedi-
ents. Even at this late hour let gov-
ernment leave to New-England the
remnant of her resources, and she is
ready and able to defend her territory,
and to resign the glories and advan-
tages of the border war, to those who are
determined to persist in its prosecu-
tion.

That acts of congress in violation of
the constitution are absolutely void, is
an undeniable position. It does not
however, consist with the respect and
forbearance due from a confederate
state towards the general government,
to fly to open resistance upon every in-
fracture of the constitution. The mode
and the energy of the opposition should
always conform to the nature of the
violation, the intention of its authors,
the extent of the injury inflicted, the
determination manifested to persist in
it, and the danger of delay. But in
cases of deliberate, dangerous, and pal-
pable infractions of the constitution, af-
fecting the sovereignty of a state, and
liberties of the people; it is not only the
right but the duty of such a state to in-
terpose its authority for their protec-
tion, in the manner best calculated to se-
cure that end. When emergencies oc-
cur which are either beyond the reach
of judicial tribunals, or too pressing to
admit of the delay incident to their
forms, states, which have no common
umpire, must be their own judges, and
execute their own decisions. It will
thus be proper for the several states to
await the ultimate disposal of the ob-
noxious measures, recommended by the
secretary of war, or pending before
congress, and so to use their power ac-
cording to the character these measures
shall finally assume, as effectually to
protect their own sovereignty, and the
rights and liberties of their citizens.

The next subject which has occupied
the attention of the Convention, is the
means of defence against the common
enemy. This naturally leads to the
inquiries, whether any expectation can
be reasonably entertained, that ade-
quate provision for the defence of the
Eastern States will be made by the na-
tional government? Whether the sev-
eral states can from their own resour-
ces, provide for self defence and fulfil
the requisitions which are to be expect-
ed for the National Treasury? and,
generally, what course of conduct
ought to be adopted by those states, in
relation to the great object of defence?

Without pausing at present to com-
ment upon the causes of the war, it
may be assumed as a truth, officially
announced, that to achieve the conquest
of Canadian territory, and to hold it as
a pledge for peace, is the deliberate
purpose of administration. This en-
terprise, commenced at a period when
government possessed the advantage of
selecting the time and occasion for
making a sudden descent upon an un-
prepared enemy, now languishes in the
third year of the war. It has been
prosecuted with various fortune, and
occasional brilliancy of exploit, but
without any solid acquisition. The
British armies have been recruited by
veteran regiments. Their navy com-
mands Ontario. The American ranks
are thinned by the casualties of war.
Recruits are discouraged by the un-
popular character of the contest, and
by the uncertainty of receiving their
pay.

In the prosecution of this favorite
warfare, administration have left the
exposed and vulnerable parts of this
country destitute of all efficient means
of defence. The main body of the
regular army has been marched to the
frontier. The navy has been stripped
of a great part of its armaments for the
service of the Lakes. Meanwhile the
enemy, secure the season, blockades
our ports, ascends our bays and rivers

(See last page.)

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

PETITIONS.

From Sarah Payne, of Allegany, for the sale of certain land. From Peter Gebhart, a revolutionary officer. From John Bennet of Talbot, that certain money may be refunded him. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to make public a certain road. From John Meek and wife, to give a title for certain land. From Elizabeth Carr, of Washington, for a divorce. From Henry Hickson, of Frederick, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry proprietors of lots on Sharp street, to confirm the location of said street. From Wm. Wilson, of Jno. of Montgomery, to renew certain tobacco notes.

The bill to make valid a deed therein mentioned, the supplement to the act to incorporate a company to build a bridge over Susquehanna; and the bill for the relief of Ralph Basil, sen. were passed and sent to senate.

The clerk of Senate delivers the bill to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts, & the bill for repairing the bridge over Tuckahoe creek, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill for the relief of Samuel M. Clifton and George H. Sechel, endorsed, "will pass." And the additional supplement to the act for the relief of the poor of Queen Anne's county, passed with amendments.

The supplement to the act to prohibit the collection of certain wharves within the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and passed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Kell delivers a petition from the trustees of the Male Free School of Baltimore, praying aid from the state.

The bill relating to the records of Prince-George's county; the additional supplement to the act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore; the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of the Havre-de-Grace Bank, were severally passed and sent to senate.

Resolutions in favour of John Murray and Josias Stevenson, and Thomas Macomb, were assented to, and sent to senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill relating to the fees of the clerk of Prince George's county, and the bill to give validity and operation to a deed of conveyance therein mentioned, severally endorsed, "will not pass." The bill for the benefit of Thomas Noble, James Hancock, Eli Perdue, William Beachboard, Robert Bell, John Roberson, Alexander Richardson and Sarah Hancock, widow of John Hancock, of Worcester county; and the supplement to an act to encourage the education of youth in Worcester county, severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to provide for the better defence of the state, and prevent the necessity of frequent calls of the militia; and on motion by Mr. Crabb, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill. Mr. J. H. Thomas in the chair, and after some time spent therein the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

On motion by Mr. Mason, the question was put, That when the house adjourns it adjourns until Friday morning? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 34, nays 31.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 13.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Kent, to widen and straighten the road towards Smyrna. From Thos. Ford, and others, to shut up part of a road. From the presidents of the several banks of the city of Baltimore, for an extension of the time for commencing the Cumberland turnpike. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, for a road in South Susquehanna Hundred. From the commissioners of the eastern precincts of Baltimore, for an increase of powers. From John Fisher, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From John Boone, a revolutionary officer, and Wm. Gates, an old soldier.

From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a turnpike from Emmitsburg. From Elizabeth Reid, of Frederick, to be authorised to hold certain lands. From Samuel Miller, of Cecil, counter to that of John Cameron. From Wm. D. Harrison and Thos. D. Clagett, for the sale of certain lands.

Mr. J. H. Thomas delivers a memorial from the president and directors of the Potomac Company, to be authorised to use the surplus water of the canals for manufacturing purposes. Mr. Hogga remonstrance from sundry inhabitants of Cecil against the petition for a road in South Susquehanna Hundred.

The supplement to the act for relief of Henry Waller; the additional supplement to an act to appoint commissioners to grade and level the squares, streets, lanes and alleys, in the precincts of Baltimore, west of Jones's Falls; the bill for the benefit of the heirs of George N. Ford; and the supplement to an act to incorporate a bank, to be called The Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, were severally passed and sent to senate.

Mr. B. Hands delivers a favourable report on the petition of John Glairville—concurred in, and resolution sent to senate.

Mr. Hambleton delivers a favourable report on the petition of Jacob Gibson.

Mr. M. Mahon a favourable report on the petition of Peter Gebhart—concurred in, and resolution sent to senate.

Mr. Crabb a favourable report on the petition of John Jolley.

Mr. Taney delivers a bill for the relief of Henry Hickson—twice read and will not pass.

The supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road fr. the district of Columbia to the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and will not pass—yeas 19, nays 41.

On motion by Mr. Vanhorn, Ordered, That the committee of claims allow on the journal of accounts to such members of the legislature from the eastern shore as were obliged, by reason of the difficulty and danger of crossing the bay, to incur extraordinary expense in passing round the head of the bay, such sum as they may think reasonable to reimburse such expense.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorising the sale of a lot of ground in the city of Baltimore, owned by the children of John Sherlock, (deceased,) endorsed, "will pass." The bill to make valid a deed therein mentioned, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. The bill to reinstate in the county court of Allegany county the proceedings of a case therein mentioned; the bill to change the place of holding the elections in the fourth election District in Allegany county; the bill for the benefit of James Hopkins, Queen Ann's county; and the bill for the benefit of Robert Armstrong, of Allegany county, severally endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read assented to and the bills severally ordered to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 14.

PETITIONS.

From Burgess Willet, of Montgomery, to be authorised to complete the collections due Robert Fleming. From Mary and Edward Ridgely, of Baltimore, for the sale of certain lands. From Joseph Stall, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From John A. P. Pottinger, a prisoner in the penitentiary, for a new trial.

The bill for the relief of Elizabeth Reid; the bill to authorize the transcribing of certain land records of Harford county court; and the bill relative to the unfinished records of Frederick county, were passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. McMahon delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Green Glades, in Allegany county—concurred in.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill relating to the records of Prince-George's county, endorsed, "will not pass." The bill for the benefit of James Morrison, sen. of Allegany county, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill supplementary to the act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish a bank in the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill relative to cases in the court of appeals, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. The bill supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna near Rock Run, and the bill relating to the several banks within this state, severally endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the better defence of the state, and prevent the necessity of frequent calls of the militia; and the question was put, That the house rescind the order granting leave to the committee of the whole to sit again? Resolved in the affirmative.

The said bill was read, as amended by the committee of the whole house; and on motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the word, "eighteen" in the first section of the bill be stricken out for the purpose of inserting "twenty-one?" Determined in the negative, yeas 24, nays 37.

On motion by Mr. Van-Horn, the question was put, That the following provision be stricken out? Provided that the government of the United States shall have declared that the said troops shall be paid, clothed and subsisted, at the expense of the United States, and shall likewise make provision by law authorising the time of service agreeable to the provisions of this act." Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. A. Hands, the question was put, That the following proviso be inserted in lieu of that stricken out? "Provided, That the government of the United States shall have declared that the whole, or any portion of the said troops, which may be raised shall, from the period of their being raised, be paid, clothed and subsisted, at the expense of the United States, and shall agree to pay or to reimburse to this state all the expenses which may be incurred in raising, equipping, and putting the whole, or any portion, of the said troops into service, or to assume the debt which this state may have incurred for these purposes, and shall likewise make provision by law authorising the time of service agreeable to the provisions of this act? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 42, nays 25.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the following proviso be added: viz. "And provided also, that the expense of recruiting the said troops shall not be advanced by this state?" Determined in the negative, yeas 21, nays 47.

Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 16.

PETITIONS.

From Thos. Simmons, and others, of Dorchester, to prohibit the setting seins in certain rivers. From Thos. McKean & Joseph B. McKean, of Pennsylvania, to be authorised to sell certain lands. From John Landreth, of Somerset, for a special act of insolvency. From Samuel F. Parker, of Worcester, for a road, and a petition counter thereto. From sundry inhabitants of Allegany, for the destruction of wolves. From Rachel Evans, of Anne-Arundel, for a support.

The bill to authorise the levy court of Caroline county to discontinue part of a public road; the supplement to the act to change the name of Elizabeth-town, in Washington county, &c. the bill to regulate the breadth of a certain road in Kent county; the bill to incorporate the Bellona Gunpowder Company of Maryland; the supplement to an act to incorporate certain persons in every christian church or congregation in this state; the bill to give validity to a deed from Daniel Donovan to Philip Chamberlain, the bill authorising John Dahamel to complete his collections; the bill to straighten certain roads near the Little Falls of Gunpowder; the bill to annul the marriage of Conrad Holtzman, and Eve Holtzman, were sent to the senate.

The report in favour of Jacob Gibson, was concurred in, and the resolution sent to the senate.

Mr. Ford delivers a favourable report on the petition of William Gates; also on the petition of John Boone.

Mr. Stonestreet a favourable report on the petition of John T. Stoddert.

Mr. Neale a favourable report on the petition of William C. Somervell.

Mr. Lecompte an unfavourable report on the petition of Elizabeth Stewart.

Mr. Kell from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the inspectors of the penitentiary, delivers the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised and directed, to pay to the inspectors of the penitentiary of this state, or their order, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for the purpose of discharging the existing debts of that institution, and to enable the inspectors to erect the additional work shops necessary for the employment of the convicts therein.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favor of John Murray and Josias Stevenson, endorsed, "assented to." The bill for the benefit of the heirs of George N. Ford, late of Charles county, deceased, and the bill relating to the unfinished records of Frederick county, severally endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of the Havre-de-Grace Bank, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Hesselius, late of Allegany county, deceased, endorsed, "will not pass," and the bill for the relief of Elizabeth Reid, of Frederick county, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed. Also a bill for the benefit of persons who have emigrated into this state since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, passed by the senate January 16; which was read.

The preamble and resolution approving the conduct of Col. Philip Reed, and his associates in arms, was read the second time and unanimously adopted.

Adjourned.

Those who two years ago predicted that the nation would be bankrupt before the conclusion of the war, were pronounced by the friends of administration as Tories, (a favourite expression of theirs) and enemies to the public commonwealth. But melancholy as was such a calculation, it has proved to be a lamentable fact, and the united efforts of all descriptions of politicians, seems now necessary to revive it. One plan after another, for a restoration of public credit, has been suggested in such rapid succession, and upon such novel and extraordinary principles, that we fear every attempt to rescue the treasury from such a multiplicity of difficulties which now hang over it, will prove ineffectual. Of all the speeches of different members of congress on this subject, and for establishing a national bank on the principles proposed, none appears to us entitled to so much attention as that of the Hon. Mr. Webster. Some of our sage financiers in congress seem to think, that nothing further is necessary to put funds into the hands of administration, to enable them to carry on any of their schemes, and re-establish the credit of the nation, than the incorporation of a bank; without once reflecting that capital is necessary to put it into operation. Mr. Webster has shewn, in the speech above alluded to, that there would necessarily be a depreciation of the paper, the moment the bank was established, and instead of re-suscitating public confidence, would only be withdrawing it still further from the government. That something is necessary to be done for the public safety, and preventing a series of evils which threaten to break in ruin upon us all agree, yet nothing has been done, although congress has already been four months in session. An army is wanted, money is also wanted—yet the greatest of our necessities appears to be, a want of an administration capable of conducting our affairs in

these times of difficulty and distress. The bills of government were advertised in the eastern papers on the 27th discount, and this depreciation every one must admit, from that profligacy in administration, which has for years been subject of so much and just censure. What then is necessary to prevent a dissolution of the government, and provide for the exigencies of the commonwealth, seems to engage the attention of every one; there is so very great a variety of opinion on this subject, that there is much reason to fear, she will suffer to languish, until the case is so deeply rooted, that all application of remedies will be vain. If those who have been intrusted by the people for the execution of those important objects, find up-trial that they are incompetent to the task, they should give place to others, yet that some of them have discovered it, is apparent to every one themselves. Although the country stands trembling on the brink of ruin, a culpable apathy seems to have locked up the senses of the people, and our only hope now is, that they may be awakened to see of their situation, and of the necessity of a change in our rulers before it is too late.

The bill to raise a force of ten thousand men for the defence of the and the adjoining states, passed in the house of delegates on Tuesday, after undergoing many important alterations. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for bounty money, and the bounty has been fixed at fifty dollars for each recruit. What are the sentiments of the other branch of the legislature in regard to this bill? have not had the means of ascertaining; but should it pass, it will rest with the general government to say, whether we shall have a force contemplated therein, or not.

ERRATA.

In the second page, 3d column, last week's Gazette, at the end of the first resolution for "law" read "loan." 26th line of second resolution for "and" read "are." 12th line of the third resolution for "wherein" read "whenever."

New York, Jan. 11.

On Saturday evening, the United States frigate PRESIDENT, Commodore DECATUR, armed brigs Bowline, and Macedonian; and the Hollins, and one other schooner, were seen with a fine gale from N. about 5 o'clock.

During the snow storm on Friday evening, the enemy's signal gun were heard at the Hook, but the squadron has not been seen for the last two days.

Washington, Jan. 16.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The mail of yesterday, afforded us no dates from N. Orleans as those we received last Saturday the latest mail from Orleans arrived, or ought to arrive, this morning. If it brings news, as there every reason to expect it will, shall issue an extra in the course of the day.

Letters received by yesterday's mail from Baton Rouge announce that the Kentucky and Tennessee troops passed that post on the 11th and 18th. There is little doubt they arrive at N. Orleans in the afternoon. This reinforcement was not previously expected, at New-Orleans, have arrived there in time for the purpose.

The following letter, with a copy of which we have been obliged by the editor of the Kentucky Reporter, gives a few particulars which our letters heretofore published do not contain of the state of things in Louisiana. [Not published.]

tract of a letter from the U. S. army, to the Lexington Reporter, dated New-Orleans, Dec. 16. My dear Sir, The British have had vessels between this at 10 or 12 days, by which communication between Mobile Bay has been cut. The 13th inst. their number reached to 40 or 50 sail, no doubt they contain assigned to conquer this in the 14th inst. with force containing a large number, they attacked our bay of St. Louis, after a desperate action and an half. The enemy taken a small guard at the pilots there. We are weak here at 1200 regulars and 2000 expect Coffee with 2 a day or two, and Kentucky and Tennessee when they all arrive, we stand against any number. As we are, we out number us, but Ford Wellington trained not better soldiers. The storm like a hurricane, and if our weakness, they shall at night in miniature. Our old general stands full of fight, turn out handsomely. New-Orleans, Dec. 12. Major General Jackson Friday last, from his tower. We hear his expedition to order the building works on some important part of Louisiana. Letters received in town Point state that the men on the eve of making an attack on Fort Bowry, three large vessels appeared off the point, and it is said, was a bomb-ketch. They had a number of boats, in order to effect the surf was running, but they did not dare the shore. Signals were all them back, and their ships. The vessel in sight, and by the continued to make after their boats, it was supposed were other enemies. In a few days we must receive information that has again been at hand, however, in which were received the visit ought to make before they try a new time of the first, from being in a defence, and nothing activity of the gallant his handful of brave preserved it; but the fort is in a very Twenty-eight long calibre are mounted there is a sufficient guard. Since the foregoing paragraph was in type, we have received with the following: tract of a letter from Ohio, at Baton Rouge, Member of Congress. De. All is confusion and go to the scene of press has just arrived. The British forces are at place. Gen. Coffey Tennesseean yesterday in high spirits, with the Kentucky and other Tennesseean troops strong, passing in boats on New-Orleans in 18 or 20 general Jackson and yesterday, at 11, at the general, Thomas, issued an order by which must turn out. "Two o'clock—being gone, I have, that every addition confirms the absolute turning of the tide. Knoxville, C. The Post-Master, has obligingly following substance by him from C. East Tennessee demand of Fort Ky Reporter, gives a few particulars which our letters heretofore published do not contain of the state of things in Louisiana. [Not published.]

POETS CORNER. THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

'Tis the last Rose of Summer,
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rose bud, is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh!
I'll not leave thee, thou lone one!
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go sleep then with them;
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.
So soon may I follow
When friendship decay,
And from Love's shining circle
The gems drop away!
When true hearts lie wither'd,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

(Continued from first page.)

makes actual descents in various and distant places, holds some by force, and threatens all that are assailable, with fire and sword. The seaboard of four of the New England States, following its purtatures, presents an extent of more than seven hundred miles, generally occupied by a compact population, and accessible by a naval force, exposing a mass of people and property to the devastation of the enemy, which bears a great proportion to the residue of the maritime frontier of the United States. This extensive shore has been exposed to frequent attacks, repeated contributions and constant alarms. The regular forces detached by the national government for its defence, are mere pretexts for placing officers of high rank in command. They are besides confined to a few places, and are too insignificant in number to be included in any computation.

These states have thus been left to adopt measures for their own defence. The militia have been constantly kept on the alert, and harassed by garrison duties, and other hardships, while the expenses, of which the national Government declines the reimbursement, threaten to absorb all the resources of the States. The President of the United States has refused to consider the expense of the militia detached by state authority, for the indispensable defence of the state, as chargeable to the Union, on the ground of a refusal by the Executive of the State, to place them under the command of officers of the regular army. Detachments of militia placed at the disposal of the General Government, have been dismissed either without pay, or with depreciated paper. The prospect of the ensuing campaign is not enlivened by the promise of any alleviation of these grievances. From authentic documents extorted by necessity from those whose inclination might lead them to conceal the embarrassments of the Government, it is apparent that the treasury is bankrupt and its credit prostrate. So deplorable is the state of the finances, that those who feel for the honour and safety of the country, would be willing to conceal the melancholy spectacle, if those whose infatuation has produced this state of fiscal concerns, had not found themselves compelled to unveil it to public view.

If the war be continued, there appears no room for reliance upon the national government for the supply of those means of defence, which must become indispensable to secure these states from desolation and ruin. Nor is it possible that the States can discharge this sacred duty from their own resources, and continue to sustain the burden of the national taxes. The administration, after a long perseverance in plans to baffle every effort of commercial enterprise, had fatally succeeded in their attempts at the epoch of the war. Commerce, the vital spring of New England's prosperity, was annihilated. Embargoes, restrictions, and the rapacity of revenue officers, had completed its destruction. The various objects for the employment of productive labour, in the branches of business dependent on commerce have disappeared. The fisheries have shared its fate. Manufactures, which Government has professed an intention to favour and to cherish, as an indemnity for the failure of these branches of business, are doomed to struggle in their infancy with taxes and obstructions, which cannot fail most seriously to effect their growth. The specie is withdrawn from circulation. The landed interest, the last to feel these burdens, must prepare to become their principal support, as all other sources of revenue must be exhausted. Under these circumstances, taxes, of a description and amount unprecedented in this country, are in a train of imposing the burden of which must fall with

the heaviest pressure upon the states east of the Potomack. The amount of these taxes for the ensuing year, cannot be estimated at less than five millions of dollars upon the New England states, and the expenses of the last year, for defence, in Massachusetts alone, approaches to one million of dollars.

From these facts, it is almost superfluous to state the irresistible inference that these states have no capacity of defraying the expense requisite for their own protection, and, at the same time, of discharging the demands of the national treasury.

The last inquiry, what course of conduct ought to be adopted by the aggrieved States, is in a high degree momentous. When a great and brave people shall feel themselves deserted by their government, and reduced to the necessity either of submission to a foreign enemy, or of appropriating to their own use, those means of defence which are indispensable to self preservation, they cannot consent to wait passive spectators of approaching ruin, which it is in their power to avert, and to resign the last remnant of their industrious earnings, to be dissipated in support of measures destructive of the best interests of the nation.

This Convention will not trust themselves to express their conviction of the catastrophe to which such a state of things inevitably tends. Conscious of their high responsibility to God & their country, solicitous for the continuance of the Union, as well as the sovereignty of the States, unwilling to furnish obstacles to peace—resolute never to submit to a foreign enemy, and confiding in the Divine care and protection, they will, until the last hope shall be extinguished, endeavor to avert such consequences.

With this view they suggest an arrangement, which may at once be consistent with the honour and interest of the National Government, and the security of these States. This it will not be difficult to conclude, if that government should be so disposed. By the terms of it these States might be allowed to assume their own defence, by the militia or other troops. A reasonable portion also, of the taxes raised in each State might be paid into its treasury, and credited to the United States, but to be appropriated to the defence of such State, to be accounted for with the U. States. No doubt is entertained that by such an arrangement, this portion of the country could be defended with greater effect, and in a mode more consistent with economy, and the public convenience, than any which has been practised.

Should an application for these purposes, made to congress by the State Legislatures, be attended with success, and should peace upon just terms appear to be unattainable, the people would stand together for the common defence, until a change of Administration, or of disposition in the enemy, should facilitate the occurrence of that auspicious event. It would be inexpedient for this Convention to diminish the hope of a successful issue to such an application, by recommending upon supposition of a contrary event, ulterior proceedings. Nor is it indeed within their province. In a state of things so solemn and trying as may then arise, the Legislature of the States, or Conventions of the whole people, or delegates appointed by them for the express purpose in another Convention, must act as such urgent circumstances may then require.

But the duty incumbent on this Convention will not have been performed without exhibiting some general view of such measures as they deem essential to secure the nation against a relapse into difficulties and dangers, should they, by the blessing of Providence, escape from their present condition, without absolute ruin. To this end a concise retrospect of the state of this nation under the advantages of a wise Administration, contrasted with the miserable abyss into which it is plunged by the profligacy and folly of political theorists, will lead to some practical conclusions. On this subject, it will be recollected, that the immediate influence of the Federal Constitution upon its first adoption, and for twelve succeeding years, upon the prosperity and happiness of the nation, seemed to counteract a belief in the transcendence of its perfection over all other human institutions. In the catalogue of blessings which have fallen to the lot of the most favored nations, none could be enumerated from which our country was excluded. A free Constitution, administered by great and incorruptible statesmen, realized the fondest hopes of liberty and independence. The progress of agriculture was stimulated by the certainty of value in the harvest, and commerce, after traversing every sea, returned with the riches of every climate.

(To be continued.)

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1814.

William Alexander, Maria Adams, Thos. G. Addison, James Allen, A. Acoty, Capt. Thomas Blake, Nicholas Brice, Gen. Land Office, Doct. Elias E. Buckner, Batts Brown, Jas. Booth, Clerk of the Land Office, Thos. Brown, (2.) Thos. Bicknell, Zadock Browning, Capt. John Belt, John Carmon, John Craig A. Acoty, Robt. H. Cochran, Jr. Rebecca Crawford, Mary Disney, P. Dorsey, James Davis, John Matthews, Gen. John Davidson's Heirs, Monsieur Kilberry De Ozand, James Elder, Jas. Edmonson, Benjamin Elliott, Elizabeth Foxcroft, Wm. Fisher, George Green, Nich. Gassaway, A. A. County, Joshua Groves, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Md. Ellender Griffith, John Golder, Henry Gipsom, Wm. Hall, 3d. Richard Hall, Samuel Hush, Henry S. Hall, Captain John Hall, John Hicks, J. H. Hopkins, A. A. County, Jas. Hill, John Herron, Osborn Harwood, Beddingfield Hands, Jeremiah Hess, Jane Haddaway, John Johnson, (2.) Amos James, Wm. Jones, Wm. Kilty, Thomas Kidd, Captain Henry Lowry, Benjamin Lusby, David Lynn, Anne E. Leusby, Robert Little, Jas. Miels, George Martin, Saml. Mackubin, John McCarty, Capt. Geo. W. Magee, Grace Martin, Capt. John M. Norris, Mary Orme, Chs. Pettibone, Captain Saml. Phillips, Daker Thompson. Recruiting Officer, Annapolis, Richard Ridgely, Mrs. Anna Rawlings, Wm. C. Russell, Chs. Ridgely of John. A. A. County, G. H. Snowden, John Snyder, Andrew Slicer, Benjm. Sewall, (4.) Eliza Smith, Wm. Smith, Anne Smith, A. A. County, Sarah Tydings, Lieut. Hugh Thompson, Thos. Tucker, (2) Archd. Van Horn, (2.) Mary Weems, Robt. Welch, junr. Richard White, Gen. Osborn Williams, Milkey Williams, Richard Welch, Jos. Watkins, Robt. Welch of B. John N. Watkins, Robert Willson, Henry Woodward, Jos. S. Williams.

John Monroe, P. M. N. B. It is hoped all that are indebted for postage will call and settle their accounts; those that have small balances standing are particularly reminded to attend to settle them. January 5th, 1815. 3w.

A valuable farm for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will on Saturday, the 28th day of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, and on the premises, sell to the highest bidder, that valuable farm on Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lately the property and residence of Joseph Cowman, deceased.

This farm contains about 308 1-4 acres.—Its situation is healthy and acknowledged to be a most eligible place of retreat for any family during the war. The soil is of a superior quality, and its improvements, consisting of a large and commodious brick dwelling house, and it is believed every necessary out house, such as are seldom to be met with. Persons desirous of purchasing such a farm, are invited to visit and view the property before the day of sale.

The terms are, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond, with good security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months after the sale.

And on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorized to convey to the purchaser and his heirs, the land by him purchased, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the creditors, and heirs at law of the said Joseph Cowman, or those claiming by, from or under them.

George Mackubin, Trustee. N. B. The creditors of the said Joseph Cowman, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the Register of the Court of Chancery, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the Chancellor, George Mackubin, Trustee. January 5th, 1815. 3w.

For Sale,

A STOUT, HEALTHY, YOUNG NEGRO MAN. Eighteen years of age. Inquire at this office. January 5th, 1815. tf.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I shall apply to the next April court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. Jeremiah Brashear. January 5, 1815. 3m.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday the eighteenth ultimo, a NEGRO BOY named SAM, about sixteen years of age, an apprentice to the blacksmith's business; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a down look when spoken to; he was bound to the subscriber by the late George Bevans, esq. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given to any person who will deliver the said boy to me in Annapolis. Thomas H. Brown. Jan. 15, 1815.

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened an assortment of Calicoes, Cambric Muslins Bombazettes, Black Cambric, Shirting Cambric, Domestic Gingham, &c.

And a further supply of Cotton Yarn, which makes his assortment of that article complete from No. 3 to 21. Annapolis, Jan. 1815.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of January, 1815; a part of the personal property of Mrs. Anne M'Cawley, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several VALUABLE NEGROES, Men, Women and Children; Stock and Household Furniture.

The Sale will be at the residence of the subscribers, to commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms cash. George W. Higgins, Anna Higgins.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Anne M'Cawley, deceased, aforesaid, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, by the day of sale. George W. Higgins, Anna Higgins. January 5th, 1815.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 27th day of January instant, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

A tract or parcel of land called "OBLIGATION," containing 96 acres more or less, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, mortgaged by Wm. I. Stockett to Walter Clagett. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

The terms of Sale are—cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed for the same. Louis Gassaway, Trustee. January 5th, 1815.

To be Rented,

THE CITY TAVERN IN ANNAPOLIS, NOW in the occupation of Mr. Isaac Parker. Possession will be given on or after the 12th day of March next. Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Ridout, John Shaw, Francis T. Clements.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office for settlement. December 22. 6w.

B. CURRAN,

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White,) has the pleasure of informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a good assortment of Cloths and Cassimers, and a good supply of Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, and Gingham, together with a quantity of Span Cotton Yarn; all of which he will sell on good terms. Annapolis, Dec. 28, 1814. 6w.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in February next. Henry S. Harwood, Clk. C. T. A. A. C. December 8, 1814.

Anne Arundel County Court,

September Term, 1814. Ordered by the judges of Anne Arundel county court, that the said court stand adjourned from the third Monday of September last, until the 1st Monday of February next, on which day all jurors and witnesses summoned to the said September term, and all other persons having business in the said court, are hereby notified to attend on the said first Monday of February.

Test Wm. S. Green, Clk. Dec. 8. 6w.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the farm where I now reside, on Rhode river, the following property, to wit:

Eight valuable Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Indian Corn, and a quantity of Provender. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Henry Purdy. Jan. 12, 1815.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot Queen-Anne, Prince George's, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to cater to the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern, and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern more wanted.

On the lot is a large store-house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, groceries, also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and below; a palled garden and yard, an old building out of repair, with rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to Wm. Brogden. June 24.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, brought suit in Anne Arundel county, John Golder, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information has been given as to his cloaths; he went with a straw hat, a country round about striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavor to get to Baltimore or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifty dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who is a Negro, who claimed their freedom call aunt—she is wife to a miller, and attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud. Wm. Brogden. Jan. 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for age on letters, &c. Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

By the Committee of Claims

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

By order,

William K. Lambden, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

Louis Gassaway, Clk.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK; he is a short, yellow complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a white country cloth jacket and waist coat. He is a rough shoemaker, and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or cures him so that I get him again, will receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of A. A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis. N. B. It is supposed the above negro may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery County House, and may have a pass. B. B. December 1.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at George Smith's and at this Office. Price 12 1-2 Cents.

Blank Bonds, Dec.

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. men Warrants—For sale at this age.

[VOL. LXXIII.]

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A revenue, secured by a sense of honor, collected without oppression, and paid without murmurs, melted away the National debt, and the concern of the public creditor from its too rapid diminution. The wars and commotions of the European nations, and the interruptions to their commercial intercourse, ordered to those who had not profited, but who would have rejoiced to alleviate their calamities, a fair golden opportunity, by combining themselves to lay a broad foundation for national wealth. Although occasional vexations to commerce, arose from the furious collisions of the powers at war, yet the great and good men of that time informed to the force of circumstances which they could not control, and preserved their country's security from the tempests which overwhelmed the old world, and drew the wreck of their fortunes from these shores. Respect abroad, prosperity at home, wise laws made honored legislators and prompt obedience yielded by a contented people, had silenced the enemies of public institutions. The arts flourished—the sciences were cultivated—the comforts and conveniences of life were universally diffused—and nothing remained for succeeding administrations, but to reap the advantages, and cherish the resources, flowing from the policy of their predecessors.

But no sooner was a new administration established in the hands of a party opposed to the Washington policy, than a fixed determination was perceived and avowed of changing a system which had a ready produced these substantial fruits. The consequences of this change, a few years after its commencement, were not sufficient to counteract the prodigious impulse towards prosperity, which had been given to the nation. But a steady perseverance in the new plans of administration, at length developed their weakness and deformity, but not until a majority of the people had been deceived by flattery, and inflamed by passion, into blindness to their defects. Under the withering influence of this new system, the declension of the nation had been uniform and rapid. The richest advantages for securing the great objects of the constitution had been wantonly rejected. While Europe reposes from the convulsions that had shaken her, she holds with amazement this remote country, once so happy and so engaged, involved in a ruinous war, and excluded from intercourse with the rest of the world.

To investigate and explain the means whereby this fatal reverse has been effected, would require a luminous discussion. Nothing more can be attempted in this Report, than a general allusion to the principal outlines of the policy which has produced this vicissitude. Among those may be enumerated.

First—A deliberate and extensive system for effecting a combination among certain States, by exciting local jealousies and ambition, so as to secure to popular leaders in one section of the Union, the controul of public affairs in perpetual succession. To which primary object other characteristics of the system may be reconciled.

Secondly.—The political intolerance displayed and avowed, in excluding from office men of unexceptionable merit, for want of adherence to the executive creed.

Thirdly.—The infraction of the authority and rights, by depriving judges of their offices in violation of the Constitution.

Fourthly.—The abolition of existing taxes, requisite to prepare the Country for those changes to which nations are always exposed, with a view to the acquisition of popular favour.

Fifthly.—The influence of patronage in the distribution of offices, which in these States has been almost invariably made among men the least entitled to such distinction, and who have sold themselves as ready instruments for distracting public opinion, and encouraging administration to hold in contempt the wishes and remonstrances of a people thus apparently divided.

Sixthly.—The admission of new States into the Union, formed at pleasure in the western region, has destroyed the balance of power which existed among the original States, and deeply affected their interest.

Seventhly.—The easy admission of naturalized foreigners, to places of trust, honor or profit, operating as an inducement to the malcontent subjects of the old world to come to these States, in quest of executive patronage, and to repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

Eighthly.—Hostility to Great-Britain and partiality to the late government of France, adopted as coincident with popular prejudice, and subservient to the main object, party power. Connected with these, must be ranked erroneous and distorted estimates of the power and resources of those nations, of the probable results of their controversies, and of our political relations to them respectively.

Lastly and principally.—A visionary and superficial theory in regard to commerce, accompanied by a real hatred but a feigned regard to its interests, and a ruinous perseverance in efforts to render it an instrument of coercion and war.

But it is not conceivable that the obliquity of any administration could, in so short a period, have so nearly consummated the work of national ruin, unless favored by defects in the Constitution.

To enumerate all the improvements of which that instrument is susceptible and to propose such amendments as might render it in all respects perfect, would be a task, which this Convention has not thought proper to assume.—They have confined their attention to such as experience has demonstrated to be essential, and even among these, some are considered entitled to a more serious attention than others. They are suggested without any intentional disrespect to other states, and are meant to be such as all shall find an interest in promoting. Their object is to strengthen, and if possible to perpetuate, the Union of the States, by removing the grounds of existing jealousies, and providing for a fair and equal representation and a limitation of powers, which have been misused.

The first amendment proposed, relates to the apportionment of Representatives among the slave holding States. This cannot be claimed as a right. Those States are entitled to the slave representation, by a constitutional compact. It is therefore merely a subject of agreement, which should be conducted upon principles of mutual interest and accommodation, and upon which no sensibility on either side should be permitted to exist. It has proved unjust and unequal in its operation.—Had this effect been foreseen, the privilege would probably not have been demanded; certainly not conceded. Its tendency in future will be adverse to that harmony and mutual confidence, which are more conducive to the happiness and prosperity of every confederated State, than a mere preponderance of power, the prolific source of jealousies and controversy, can be to any one of them. The time may therefore arrive, when a sense of magnanimity and justice will reconcile those States to acquiesce in a revision of this article, especially as a fair equivalent would result to them in the apportionment of taxes.

The next amendment relates to the admission of new States into the Union.

This amendment is deemed to be highly important, and in fact indispensable. In proposing it, it is not intended to recognize the right of Congress to admit new States without the original limits of the United States, nor is any idea entertained of disturbing the tranquility of any State already admitted into the Union. The object is merely to restrain the constitutional power of Congress in admitting new States. At the adoption of the Constitution, a certain balance of power among the original parties was considered to exist, and there was at that time, and yet is among those parties, a strong affinity between their great and general interests.—By the admission of these States that balance has been materially effected, and unless the practice be modified, must ultimately be destroyed. The Southern States will first avail themselves of their new confederates to govern the East, and finally the Western States multiplied in number, and augmented in population, will controul the interests of the whole.—Thus for the sake of present power, the Southern States will be common sufferers with the East, in the loss of permanent advantages. None of the old States can find an interest in creating prematurely an overwhelming Western influence, which may hereafter discern (as it had heretofore) benefits to be derived to them by wars and commercial restrictions.

The next amendments proposed by the Convention, relate to the powers of Congress, in relation to Embargo and the interdiction of commerce. Whatever theories upon the subject of commerce, have hitherto divided the opinions of statesmen, experience has at last shown that it is a vital interest in the United States, and that its success is essential to the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, and to the wealth, finances, defence, and liberty of the nation. Its welfare can never interfere with the other great interests of the State, but must promote and uphold them.—Still those who are immediately concerned in the prosecution of commerce, will of necessity be always a minority of the nation. They are, however, best qualified to manage and direct its course by the advantages of experience, and the sense of interest. But they are entirely unable to protect themselves against the sudden and injudicious decisions of bare majorities, and the mistaken or oppressive projects of those who are not actively concerned in its pursuits. Of consequence this interest is always exposed to be harassed, interrupted, and entirely destroyed, upon pretence of securing other interests. Had the merchants of this nation been permitted, by their own government, to pursue an innocent and lawful commerce, how different would have been the state of the treasury and of public credit! How short-sighted and miserable is the policy which has annihilated it is order of men, and doomed their ships to rot in the docks, their capital to waste unemployed, and their affections to be alienated from the Government which was formed to protect them! What security for an ample and unailing revenue can ever be had, comparable to that which once was realized in the good faith, punctuality, and sense of honour, which attached the mercantile class to the interests of the Government! Without commerce, where can be found the aliment for a navy; and without a navy, what is to constitute the defence, and ornament, and glory of this nation! No union can be durably cemented, in which every great interest does not find itself reasonably secured against the encroachment and combinations of other interests. When, therefore, the past system of embargoes and commercial restrictions shall have been reviewed—when the fluctuation and inconsistency of public measures, betraying a want of information as well as feeling in the majority, shall have been considered, the reasonableness of some restrictions upon the power of a bare majority to repeat these oppressions, will appear to be obvious.

The next amendment proposes to restrict the power of making offensive war. In the consideration of this amendment, it is not necessary to inquire into the justice of the present war. But one sentiment now exists in relation to its expediency, and regret for its declaration is nearly universal. No indemnity can ever be attained for this terrible calamity, and its only palliation must be found in obstacles to its future recurrence. Rarely can the state of this country call for or justify offensive war. The genius of our institutions is unfavourable to its successful prosecution; the felicity of our situation exempts us from its necessity. In this case, as in the former, those more immediately exposed to its fatal effects are a minority of the nation. The commercial towns, the shores of our seas and rivers, contain the population, whose vital interests are most vulnerable by a foreign enemy. Agriculture, indeed, must feel at last, but this appeal to its sensibility comes too late. Again, the immense population which has swarmed into the West, remote from immediate danger, and which is constantly augmenting, will not be averse from the occasional disturbances of the Atlantic States. Thus interest may not unfrequently combine with passion and intrigue, to plunge the nation into needless wars, and compel it to become a military, rather than a happy and flourishing people. These considerations which it would be easy to augment, call loudly for the limitation proposed in the amendment.

Another amendment, subordinate in importance, but still in a high degree expedient, relates to the exclusion of foreigners, hereafter arriving in the United States, from the capacity of holding offices of trust, honour or profit.

That the stock of population already in these States, is amply sufficient to render this nation in due time sufficiently great and powerful, is not a controvertible question.—Nor will it be seriously pretended, that the national deficiency in wisdom, arts, science, arms or virtue, needs to be replenished from foreign countries. Still, it is agreed, that a liberal policy should offer the rights of hospitality, and the choice of settlements, to those who are disposed to visit the country. But why admit to a participation in the government aliens who were no parties to the compact—who are ignorant of the nature of our institutions, and have no stake in the welfare of the country, but what is recent and transitory? It is surely a privilege sufficient, to admit them after due probation to become citizens for all but political purposes. To extend it beyond these limits, is to encourage foreigners to come to these states as candidates for preferment. The Convention forbear to express their opinion upon the inauspicious effects which have already resulted to the honour and peace of this nation, from this misplaced and indiscriminate liberality.

The last amendment respects the limitation of the office of President, to a single constitutional term, and his eligibility from the same state two terms in succession.

Upon this topic, it is superfluous to dilate. The love of power is a principle in the human heart which too often impels to the use of all practicable means to prolong its duration. The office of President has charms and attractions which operate as powerful incentives to this passion. The first and most natural exertion of a vast patronage is directed towards the security of a new election. The interest of the country, the welfare of the people even honest fame and respect for the opinion of posterity, are secondary considerations. All the engines of intrigue, all the means of corruption, are likely to be employed for this object. A President whose political career is limited to a single election, may find no other interest than will be promoted by making it glorious to himself, and beneficial to his country. But the hope of reelection is prolific of temptations, under which these magnanimous motives are deprived of their principal force. The repeated election of the President of the United States from any one State, affords

inducements and means for intrigue, which tend to create an undue local influence, & to establish the domination of particular States. The justice, therefore, of securing to every State a fair and equal chance for the election of this officer from its own citizens is apparent, and this object will be essentially promoted by preventing an election from the same State twice in succession.

Such is the general view which this Convention has thought proper to submit, of the situation of these States, of their dangers and their duties. Most of the subjects which it embraces have separately received an ample and luminous investigation by the great and able assertors of the rights of their Country, in the National Legislature; and nothing more could be attempted on this occasion, than a digest of general principles, and of recommendations, suited to the present state of public affairs. The peculiar difficulty and delicacy of performing, even this undertaking, will be appreciated by all who think seriously upon the crisis. Negotiations for Peace, are at this hour supposed to be pending, the issue of which must be deeply interesting to all. No measure should be adopted, which might unfavourably affect that issue; none which should embarrass the administration, if their professed desire for peace is sincere; and none, which on supposition of their insincerity should afford them pretext for prolonging the war, or relieving themselves from the responsibility of a dishonourable peace. It is also devoutly to be wished, that an occasion may be afforded to all friends of the country, of all parties, and in all places, to pause and consider the awful state to which pernicious counsels, and blind passions, have brought this people. The number of those who perceive, and who are ready to retrace errors, must it is believed be yet sufficient to redeem the nation. It is necessary to rally and unite them by the assurance that no hostility to the Constitution is meditated, and to obtain their aid, in placing it under guardians, who alone can save it from destruction. Should this fortunate change be effected, the hope of happiness and honor may once more dispel the surrounding gloom. Our nation may yet be great, our union durable.—But should this prospect be utterly hopeless, the time will not have been lost, which shall have ripened a general sentiment of the necessity of more mighty efforts to rescue from ruin, at least some portion of our beloved Country.

Therefore Resolved—That it be and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several States represented in this Convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said States from the operation and effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions, subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the said Legislatures, to authorize an immediate and earnest application to be made to the Government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangement, whereby the said States may, separately or in concert be empowered to assume upon themselves the defence of their territory against the enemy; and a reasonable portion of the taxes, collected within said States, may be paid into the respective treasuries thereof, and appropriated to the payment of the balance due said States, and to the future defence of the same.—The amount so paid into the said treasuries to be credited, and the disbursements made as aforesaid to be charged to the United States.

Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is, recommended to the Legislatures of the aforesaid States, to pass laws (where it has not already been done) authorizing the Governors or Commanders in Chief of their militia to make detachments from the same, or to form voluntary corps, as shall be most convenient and good.

BY THOMAS MOORE, KSA

(Continued from first page.)

If the war be continued, there appears no room for reliance upon the national government for the supply of those means of defence, which must become indispensable to secure these states from desolation and ruin. Nor is it possible that the States can discharge this sacred duty from their own resources, and continue to sustain the burden of the national taxes. The administration, after a long perseverance in plans to hinder every effort of commercial enterprise, has fatally succeeded in their attempts at the epoch of the war. Commerce, the vital spring of New England's prosperity, was annihilated. Embargoes, restrictions, and the rapacity of revenue officers, had completed its destruction. The various objects for the employment of productive labour, in the branches of business dependent on commerce have disappeared.—The fisheries have shared its fate. Manufactures, which Government has professed an intention to favour and to cherish, as an indemnity for the failure of these branches of business, are doomed to struggle in their infancy with taxes and obstructions, which cannot fail most seriously to arrest their growth. (This species withdrawn from circulation. The husbandry, the art to feed these flocks, and the means to become their principal support, and all other sources of revenue are all exhausted. Under these circumstances, the state of a desolation and universal impoverishment in the country, and in a train of horrors, the number of which must fall on

But the duty incumbent on this Convention will not have been performed without exhibiting some general view of such measures as they deem essential to secure the nation against a recurrence into difficulties and dangers, should that be the blessing of Providence, save from their present condition, with absolute ruin. To this end a concise retrospect of the state of this nation under the advantages of a wise Administration, contrasted with the miseries into which it is plunged by a profligacy and folly of political theories will lead to some practical conclusions. On this subject, it will be recalled that the immediate influence of Federal Constitution upon its first adoption, and for twelve succeeding years, upon the prosperity and happiness of the nation, seemed to confirm a belief in the transcendence of a perfection over all other human institutions. In the catalogue of miseries which have fallen to the lot of the favored nations, none could be enumerated from which our country was spared. A free Constitution admitted by great and honorable statesmen, realized the golden age of liberty and independence. The prodigal agriculture was stimulated by certainty of value in the farthest corners, and the traveling every where, and the riches of a

[To be continued.]

Thomas H. B.
Jan. 13, 1915.

Dep. 19, 1915

1000. *Wastonia*—For sale at \$50.

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and subservient to the main object,
party power. Connected with these
must be ranked erroneous and distorted
estimates of the power and re-
sources of those nations, of the prob-
able results of their controversies,
and of our political relations to them
respectively.

Lastly and principally.—A vision-
ary and superficial theory in regard
to commerce, accompanied by a real
hatred but a feigned regard to its
interests, and a ruinous persever-
ance in efforts to render it an instrument
of coercion and war.

But it is not conceivable that the
obliquity of any administration could,
in so short a period, have so nearly
consummated the work of national
ruin, unless favored by defects in the
Constitution.

To enumerate all the improve-
ments of which that instrument is
susceptible and to propose such
amendments as might render it in all
respects perfect, would be a task,
which this Convention has not thought
proper to assume.—They have con-
fined their attention to such as ex-
perience has demonstrated to be es-
sential, and even among these, some
are considered entitled to a more so-
ber attention than others. They are
suggested without any intention
of disrespect to other states, and are
meant to be such as all shall find an
interest in promoting. Their object
is to strengthen, and if possible to
perpetuate, the Union of the States,
by removing the grounds of existing
jealousies, and providing for a fair
and equal representation and a limi-
tation of powers, which have been
misused.

The first amendment proposed, re-
lates to the apportionment of Re-
presentatives among the slave hold-
ing States. This cannot be claimed
as a right. Those States are enti-
tled to the slave representation, by
a constitutional compact. It is there-
fore merely a subject of agreement,
which should be conducted upon
principles of mutual interest and ac-
commodation, & upon which no sen-
sibility on either side should be per-
mitted to exist. It has proved un-
just and unequal in its operation.—
Had this effect been foreseen, the
privilege would probably not have
been demanded; certainly not con-
ceded. Its tendency in future will
be adverse to that harmony and mu-
tual confidence, which are more con-
ducive to the happiness and prosper-
ity of every confederated State,
than a mere preponderance of power,
the prolific source of jealousies
and controversy, can be to any one
of them. The time may therefore
arrive, when a sense of magnanimi-
ty and justice will reconcile those
States to acquiesce in a revision of
this article, especially as a fair
equivalent would result to them in
the apportionment of taxes.

The next amendment relates to
the admission of new States into the
Union.

This amendment is deemed to be
highly important, and in fact indi-

penable. In proposing it, it is not
intended to recognize the right of
Congress to admit new States with-
out the original limits of the United
States, nor is any idea entertained
of disturbing the tranquility of any
State already admitted into the union.
The object is merely to restrain
the constitutional power of Congress
in admitting new States. At the
adoption of the Constitution, a cer-
tain balance of power among the
original parties was considered to
exist, and there was at that time,
and yet is among those parties, a
strong affinity between their great
and general interests.—By the ad-
mission of these States that balance
has been materially effected, and un-
less the practice be modified, most
ultimately be destroyed. The South-
ern States will first avail themselves
of their new confederates to govern
the East, and finally the Western
States multiplied in number, and
augmented in population, will con-
trol the interests of the whole.—
Thus for the sake of present power,
the Southern States will be common
sufferers with the East, in the loss
of permanent advantages. None of
the old States can find an interest
in creating prematurely an over-
whelming Western influence, which
may hereafter discern (as it had
heretofore) benefits to be derived
to them by wars and commercial re-
strictions.

The next amendments proposed
by the Convention, relate to the
powers of Congress, in relation to
Embargo and the interdiction of com-
merce. Whatever theories upon
the subject of commerce, have hith-
erto divided the opinions of states-
men, experience has at last shewn
that it is a vital interest in the United
States, and that its success is es-
sential to the encouragement of ag-
riculture and manufactures, and to
the wealth, finances, defence, and
liberty of the nation. Its welfare
can never interfere with the other
great interests of the State, but
must promote and uphold them.—
Still those who are immediately con-
cerned in the prosecution of com-
merce, will of necessity be always
a minority of the nation. They are,
however, best qualified to man-
age and direct its course by the ad-
vantages of experience, and the
sense of interest. But they are en-
tirely unable to protect themselves
against the sudden and injudicious
decisions of bare majorities, and the
mistaken or oppressive projects of
those who are not actively concern-
ed in its pursuits. Of consequence
this interest is always exposed to be
harrassed, interrupted, and entire-
ly destroyed, upon pretence of se-
curing other interests. Had the
merchants of this nation been per-
mitted, by their own government,
to pursue an innocent and lawful
commerce, how different would have
been the state of the treasury and
of public credit! How short-sighted
and miserable is the policy which
has annihilated the order of men,
and doomed their ships to rot in the
docks, their capital to waste unem-
ployed, and their affections to be al-
ienated from the Government which
was formed to protect them! What
security for an ample and unailing
revenue can ever be had, compar-
able to that which once was realized
in the good faith, punctuality, and
sense of honour, which attached the
mercantile class to the interests of
the Government! Without com-
merce, where can be found the al-
liment for a navy, and without a navy,
what is to constitute the defence,
and ornament, and glory of this
nation? No union can be du-
rably cemented, in which every
great interest does not find itself
reasonably secured against the en-
croachment and combinations of o-
ther interests. When, therefore,
the past system of embargoes and
commercial restrictions shall have
been reviewed—when the fluctuat-
ion and inconsistency of public mea-
sures, betraying a want of informa-
tion as well as feeling in the majority,
shall have been considered, the
reasonableness of some restrictions
upon the power of a bare majority
to repeat these oppressions, will ap-
pear to be obvious.

The next amendment proposes to
restrict the power of making offen-

sive war. In the consideration of
this amendment, it is not necessa-
ry to inquire into the justice of the
present war. But one sentiment
now exists in relation to its expedi-
ency, and regret for its declaration
is nearly universal. No indemnity
can ever be attained for this terrible
calamity, and its only palliation
must be found in obstacles to its fu-
ture recurrence. Rarely can the
state of this country call for or jus-
tify offensive war. The genius of
our institutions is unfavourable to
its successful prosecution; the fel-
city of our situation exempts us from
its necessity. In this case, as in the
former, those more immediately ex-
posed to its fatal effects are a minor-
ity of the nation. The commercial
towns, the shores of our seas and ri-
vers, contain the population, whose
vital interests are most vulnerable
by a foreign enemy. Agriculture,
indeed, must feel at last, but this
appeal to its sensibility comes too
late. Again, the immense popula-
tion which has swarmed into the
West, remote from immediate dan-
ger, and which is constantly aug-
menting, will not be averse from the
occasional disturbances of the Atlan-
tic States. Thus interest may not
unfrequently combine with passion
and intrigue, to plunge the nation
into needless wars, and compel it to
become a military, rather than a hap-
py and flourishing people. These
considerations which it would be
easy to augment, call loudly for the
limitation proposed in the amend-
ment.

Another amendment, subordinate
in importance, but still in a high
degree expedient, relates to the ex-
clusion of foreigners, hereafter arriv-
ing in the United States, from the
capacity of holding offices of trust, hon-
our or profit.

That the stock of population al-
ready in these States, is amply
sufficient to render this nation
in due time sufficiently great and
powerful, is not a controvertible
question.—Nor will it be seriously
pretended, that the national defi-
ciency in wisdom, arts, science, arms
or virtue, needs to be replenished
from foreign countries. Still, it is
agreed, that a liberal policy should
offer the rights of hospitality, and
the choice of settlements, to those
who are disposed to visit the coun-
try. But why admit to a participa-
tion in the government aliens who
were no parties to the compact—
who are ignorant of the nature of
our institutions, and have no stake
in the welfare of the country, but
what is recent and transitory; it is
surely a privilege sufficient, to admit
them after due probation to become
citizens for all but political purposes.
To extend it beyond these limits, is
to encourage foreigners to come to
these states as candidates for prefer-
ment. The Convention forbear
to express their opinion upon the in-
auspicious effects which have already
resulted to the honour and peace of
this nation, from this misplaced and
indiscriminate liberality.

The last amendment respects the
limitation of the office of President,
to a single constitutional term, and
his eligibility from the same state
two terms in succession.

Upon this topic, it is superfluous
to dilate. The love of power is a
principle in the human heart which
too often impels to the use of all
practicable means to prolong its du-
ration. The office of President has
charms and attractions which op-
erate as powerful incentives to this
passion. The first and most natural
exertion of a vast patronage is di-
rected towards the security of a new
election. The interest of the coun-
try, the welfare of the people even
honest fame and respect for the op-
inion of posterity, are secondary con-
siderations. All the engines of in-
trigue, all the means of corrup-
tion, are likely to be employed
for this object. A President whose
political career is limited to a single
election, may find no other interest
than will be promoted by making it
glorious to himself, and beneficial
to his country. But the hope of re-
election is prolific of temptations,
under which these magnanimous
motives are deprived of their prin-
cipal force. The repeated election
of the President of the United
States from any one State, affords

inducements and means for intrigue,
which tend to create an undue lo-
cal influence, & to establish the do-
mination of particular States. The
justice, therefore, of securing to ev-
ery State a fair and equal chance
for the election of this officer from
its own citizens is apparent, and this
object will be essentially promoted
by preventing an election from the
same State twice in succession.

Such is the general view which
this Convention has thought proper
to submit, of the situation of these
States, of their dangers and their
duties. Most of the subjects which
it embraces have separately receiv-
ed an ample and luminous investi-
gation by the great and able assertors
of the rights of their Country, in
the National Legislature; and no-
thing more could be attempted on
this occasion, than a digest of gen-
eral principles, and of recommenda-
tions, suited to the present state
of public affairs. The peculiar dif-
ficulty and delicacy of performing,
even this undertaking, will be appre-
ciated by all who think seriously upon
the crisis. Negotiations for
Peace, are at this hour supposed to
be pending, the issue of which must
be deeply interesting to all. No
measure should be adopted, which
might unfavourably affect that issue;
none which should embarrass the ad-
ministration, if their professed de-
sire for peace is sincere; and none,
which on supposition of their insin-
cerity should afford them pretext
for prolonging the war, or relieving
themselves from the responsibility
of a dishonourable peace. It is
also devoutly to be wished, that an
occasion may be afforded to all friends
of the country, of all parties, and
in all places, to pause and consider
the awful state to which pernicious
counsels, and blind passions, have
brought this people. The number
of those who perceive, and who are
ready to retrace errors, must it is
believed be yet sufficient to redeem
the nation. It is necessary to rally
and unite them by the assurance
that no hostility to the Constitution
is meditated, and to obtain their aid,
in placing it under guardians, who
alone can save it from destruction.
Should this fortunate change be ef-
fected, the hope of happiness and
honor may once more dispel the sur-
rounding gloom. Our nation may
yet be great, our union durable.—
But should this prospect be utterly
hopeless, the time will not have
been lost, which shall have ripened
a general sentiment of the necessity
of more mighty efforts to rescue
from ruin, at least some portion of
our beloved Country.

Therefore Resolved—

That it be and hereby is recom-
mended to the Legislatures of the
several States represented in this
Convention, to adopt all such mea-
sures as may be necessary effectually
to protect the citizens of said
States from the operation and effects
of all acts which have been or may be
passed by the Congress of the United
States, which shall contain provi-
sions, subjecting the militia or o-
ther citizens to forcible drafts, con-
scriptions, or imprisonments, not au-
thorized by the Constitution of the
United States.

Resolved, That it be and hereby
is recommended to the said Legisla-
tures, to authorize an immediate and
earnest application to be made to
the Government of the United
States, requesting their consent to
some arrangement, whereby the said
States may, separately or in concert
be empowered to assume upon them-
selves the defence of their territory
against the enemy; and a reason-
able portion of the taxes, collected
within said States, may be paid in-
to the respective treasuries thereof,
and appropriated to the payment of
the balance due said States, and to
the future defence of the same.—
The amount so paid into the said
treasuries to be credited, and the
disbursements made as aforesaid to
be charged to the United States.

Resolved, That it be, and it here-
by is, recommended to the Legisla-
tures of the aforesaid States, to pass
laws (where it has not already been
done) authorizing the Governors or
Commanders in Chief of their militia
to make detachments from the same,
or to turn volunteer corps, as
shall be most convenient and con-

formable to their Constitution, and to cause the same to be well armed, equipped & disciplined, & held in readiness for service; & upon the request of the governor of either of the other States to employ the whole of such detachment or corps, as well as the regular forces of the State, or such part thereof as may be required and can be spared consistently with the safety of the State, in assisting the State, making such request to repel any invasion thereof which shall be made or attempted by the public enemy.

Resolved, That the following amendments of the Constitution of the United States, be recommended to the States represented as aforesaid, to be proposed by them for adoption by the State Legislatures, and, in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a Convention chosen by the people of each State.

And it is further recommended, that the said States shall persevere in their efforts to obtain such amendments, until the same shall be effected.

First. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons.

Second. No new State shall be admitted into the union by Congress in virtue of the power granted by the Constitution, without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses.

Third. Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the U. S. in the ports or harbours thereof, for more than sixty days.

Fourth. Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.

Fifth. Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses, except such acts of hostility be in defence of the territories of the United States when actually invaded.

Sixth. No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate, or House of Representatives of the U. States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the U. S.

Seventh. The same person shall not be elected President of the U. States a second time; nor shall the President be elected from the same State two terms in succession.

Resolved. That if the application of these States to the government of the United States, recommended in a foregoing Resolution, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these States should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the opinion of the Convention be expedient for this Legislature of the several States to appoint Delegates to another Convention, to meet at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the third Thursday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require.

Resolved. That the Hon. George Cabot, the Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the Hon. Daniel Lyman, or any two of them, be authorized to call another meeting of this Convention to be holden in Boston, at any time before new Delegates shall be chosen, as recommended in the above Resolution, in their judgment the situation of the Country shall urgently require it.

HARTFORD, January 4th, 1815.

George Cabot,
Nathan Dane,
William Brewster,
Harrison G. Otis,
Timothy Bigelow,
Josiah Thomas,
Samuel S. White,
Joseph Lyman,
Stephen Longfellow, Jr.,
Daniel Waldo,
Hedajah Boyden,
George Bliss,
Chauncey Goodrich,
James Hillhouse,
John Treadwell,
Zephaniah Swift,
Nathaniel Smith,
Calvin Goodard,
Roger W. Sherman,
Daniel Lyman,
Samuel Ward,
Edward Martin,
Benjamin Hazard,
Benjamin West,
Miles Oakes,
William Hall, Jr.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 21.

The National Bank Bill, having at length decisively passed both Houses of Congress, wants only the signature of the President to become a law. The features of the bill are those which the House of Representatives gave it, the Senate having receded from all its amendments to the bill.

Nat. Int.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

At length we have received the Mail from New-Orleans, due on Saturday last which has afforded us the highly interesting information contained in the following extracts.

This day we expect a mail which is to announce the triumph justly due to the patriotism of the Louisianians and their brave fellow-citizens from Tennessee and Kentucky; or to confirm the awful apprehensions which we entertain for the ultimate safety of that highly important section of the Union.

Be it what may, the people of Louisiana, have already shewn a noble ardor which would grace the character of older states in the Union. They have, besides, a commander in whom they place the utmost possible confidence, and whose military character entitles him to all the confidence they can repose in him. If the enemy do succeed, Jackson will sell them the dearest victory they ever purchased against any thing like equal force: if they fail in their attempt, the commander and forces which defeat their object will merit the highest plaudits of a grateful country.

Copy of a letter from one of the most respectable citizens in New-Orleans to a Senator in Congress, dated New-Orleans, Dec. 23, 1814.

I wrote you by last mail, informing you of the arrival of a British force on this coast, and the destruction and capture of our flotilla of gun-boats by them. Since that period we have no accounts from them, but it is reported that they have gone towards Mobile Point, and should they succeed, to try and possess themselves of the Turn.

We do not yet know what expedition this is, but generally supposed, to be Cockburn, united with forces from Jamaica and the Windward Islands, consisting of Black troops.

On the 16th, Martial Law was proclaimed in this city, and the militia called out en masse—appropriations made by the legislature of a sum of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of batteries and granting bounties to seamen to enlist in the service—an embargo laid for three days in order to stop the departure of those individuals; requisition by the general of negroes to work on fortifications, impressment of those found in the streets, as well as all kinds of drays, carts, &c. &c.

An amnesty has been granted by the governor and general Jackson to the Barratarians. They are now in arms for the defence of the country. Such is the summary of passing events.

Yesterday gens. Coffee and Carroll arrived with 4,000 Tennesseans, and general Adair will be here tomorrow with 2,500 Kentuckians. We know that they have passed Natchez. Our force will then be, in the city and within call, from 9 to 10,000 men, and we may consider ourselves safe, at all events from any coup de main that may be attempted by the enemy.

All this you may consider has produced a good deal of alarm, and some little confusion—but custom is a great thing, and by degrees it will become familiar, but I hope they will not continue long here, for they cannot expect to be successful, unless they have a very strong force; and every inch of ground will be contested.

Copy of a letter to a member of the house of representatives, dated New-Orleans, December 23, 1 o'clock, at night.

Before I had time to fold up the letter I wrote to you to-day, the alarm gun was sounded, and I forthwith repaired to the tented field. The enemy, without being discovered, made the river at general Villars' plantation to-day about twelve o'clock. They have not, it is supposed, all yet debarked. The entry was made up at bayou, into which a canal from Villars' plantation empties. Gen. Jackson with general Coffee's men, the 7th regiment, a part of the 44th, some of the town militia and some other troops, arrived about 9 o'clock, supported by the schr. Caroline.

We commenced the engagement about half past seven, which continued pretty hot until about a quar-

ter after nine, when the firing ceased on the part of the British first. I cannot tell the number of killed or wounded on either side yet. Towards the close of the engagement, our company of riflemen was broken by a charge from the enemy and has suffered a good deal. Captain Bealle commanded the right and myself the left of the company. I had then with me only fifteen men, three of whom were wounded; and I had also eleven prisoners, a part of the army that was at Washington. In this situation I thought it best to order my men to march towards the swamp, and accordingly marched about half way to town, back of the plantations. I have safely delivered the prisoners, and am now at home very much fatigued. I shall set out again before day with my men to the field of battle. Our army is well formed, and will not be surprised—tomorrow morning the battle will be renewed—the two armies nearly keep their ground—I believe we have the advantage so far, but I can give you nothing particular. Our army has been reinforced to night by a thousand of general Carroll's men, and I expect hard fighting to-morrow. The prisoners that our company have made, state their numbers to be about twelve thousand men, and about three thousand debarked, with whom we fought—that they are commanded by General Keene—that there are two regiments of blacks 1,000 men each.

Extract of a letter to the Post-Master General dated,

New-Orleans, Dec. 23, }
mid night,

Intelligence has just been received of the British having landed (force variously stated, the extent not more, probably, than 6,000) about 8 miles below town, whither general Jackson hurried off with troops to meet them. An engagement took place last evening between the advance guard, in which the enemy was repulsed—fifty of their men, & two majors, have been brought in prisoners. A more general action is expected to-day. The general has since taken an advantageous position about three miles in rear, where he is entrenching himself. The enemy effected their landing upon major general Villars' plantation by way of the bayou back of it, issuing into lake Borgne. Some of the prisoners state they belonged to the 98th regt and were from Portsmouth. They report their force variously, from seven to fifteen thousand men. This is doubtless exaggeration, probably its amount not more than six thousand.

The last report from the army is, that the British had disappeared from the battle ground, and were making, as was conjectured, for Terre aux Boeuf, in which event they would probably lose their boats.

Fort Stoddert, Dec. 27.

Despatches from Pensacola, received on Monday night, state the enemy to be encamped on an island near the mouth of Pearl river—that they have landed from their fleet 400 horses, (as report says) and a number of troops—that they are on shore, and buy and pay for all their supplies, and recommend the people to be quiet, and that they and their property shall be respected.

From the National Intelligencer, of Jan 27.
Editor's Correspondence.
City Gazette Office, Charleston,
January 12th, 1815.

A gentleman who left Savannah on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. states that as he was coming away, news was received from St. Mary's, that a British fleet, consisting of two 74-gun ships, four frigates, a razee, and transports, with 3000 black troops on board, were off Amelia Island, with the supposed intention of taking possession of Cumberland Island. From my knowledge of the character of the above gentleman, there is every reason to believe the account is correct.

STILL LATER.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Nashville, January 6, 1815.

"GENTLEMEN—You are no doubt in a state of anxiety respecting the fate of New-Orleans—I therefore avail myself of a momentary opportunity to inform you, that only one letter was, by this day's mail, received from Natchez, (none from Orleans) dated the 30th Dec.—stating that nothing had transpired since the action on the night of the 23d December, when the enemy were repulsed and pursued by Jackson one

mile. It is inferred they re-embarked, and have not since hazarded a battle.

"General Jackson is prepared to meet them, his troops are good, and the very unexampled facility with which General Carroll moved with his detachment from West Tennessee, has enabled him to join Jackson in time to save Orleans; neither the troops from East Tennessee, or those from Kentucky, whose movements were in the usual tardy state, have yet got down—by the mail of Friday next we expect full information.

New-Orleans, Dec. 21.

On Sunday, the 18th instant, General Jackson reviewed the militia of the city, the battalion commanded by major Placher, and a part of the regiment of men of color. Being drawn up the following addresses were read to them by Mr. Livingston one of his aids:—

TO THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

Fellow Citizens and Soldiers!

The General Commanding in Chief would not do justice to the noble ardor that has animated you in the hour of danger, he would not do justice to his own feelings, if he suffered the example you have shewn to pass without public notice. Inhabitants of an opulent and commercial town, you have by a spontaneous effort shaken off the habits which are created by wealth, and shown that you are resolved to deserve the blessings of fortune by bravely defending them. Long strangers to the perils of war, you have embodied yourselves to face them with the cool countenances of veterans—and with motives of disunion that might operate on weak minds, you have forgotten the difference of language and the prejudices of national pride, and united with a cordiality that does honor to your understandings as well as to your patriotism. Natives of the United States! They are the oppressors of your infant political existence, with whom you are to contend—they are the men your fathers conquered whom you are to oppose. Descendants of Frenchmen! natives of France! they are the English, the hereditary, the eternal enemies of your 'ancient' country, the invaders of that you have adopted, who are your foes. Spaniards! remember the conduct of your allies at St. Sebastians, and recently at Pensacola, and rejoice that you have an opportunity of avenging the brutal injuries inflicted by men who dishonor the human race.

Fellow Citizens of every description! remember for what and against whom you contend. For all that can render life desirable, for country blessed with every gift of nature—for property, for life—for those dearer than either, our wives and children—and for liberty, dearer of liberty, without which country, life, property, are no longer worth possessing:—as even the embraces of wives and children become a reproach to the wretch who could deprive them by his cowardice of those invaluable blessings. You are to contend for all this against an enemy whose continued effort is to deprive you of the least of these blessings—who avows a war of vengeance and desolation, carried on and marked by cruelty, lust, and horrors unknown to civilized nations.

Citizens of Louisiana! the General Commanding in Chief, rejoices to see the spirit that animates you, not only for your honour but for your safety, for whatever has been your conduct or wishes, his duty would have led, and will now lead him to confound the citizen unmindful of his rights with the enemy he ceases to oppose. Now leading men who know their rights, who are determined to defend them, he salutes you, brave Louisianians, as brethren in arms, and has a new motive to exert all his faculties which shall be strained to the utmost in your defence. Continue with the energy you have begun, and he promises you not only safety, but victory over the insolent enemy who insulted you by an affected doubt of your attachment to the constitution of your country.

To the Battalion of Uniform Companies.

When I first looked at you on the day of my arrival, I was satisfied with your appearance, and every day's inspection since has confirmed the opinion I then formed. Your numbers have increased with the increase of danger, and your ardor has augmented since it was known that your post would be one of peril and honor. This is the true military spirit! This is the love of country! You have added to it an exact discipline, and a skill in evolutions

rarely attained by veterans, the skill of the officers and the fidelity of the men. With such leaders our country has nothing to fear. Every thing I have said to you—you have made the sacrifices—you have the same motive to defend, the same motive exertion—but I should have been unjust had I not noticed as it deserved the excellence of your discipline and the martial appearance of your corps.

TO THE MEN OF COLOR.

Soldiers—From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms I led you to share in the peril and divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you for I was not uninformed of the qualities which must render you formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, & all the hardships of war—I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, & that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is dear to man but you surpass our hopes; I have found in you, united to those qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds. Soldiers—the President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion, and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your general now praises your ardor. The enemy is near; his sails cover the lakes; but the brave are undaunted and if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward. By Command,

THOS. L. BUTLER, Aid-de-Camp

From the Enquirer.

The Epidemic Sore Throat, which now desolates several counties as far from the Metropolis, is supposed to be a new disease, and has received many names—It is the same epidemic which prevailed in this country the last winter, and proved fatal, until its character was understood. In the Virginia Argus, last April, I described the disease as an Epidemic Catarrhal Fever, Malignant Influenza, neither contagious nor mortal if properly treated.

After describing the manner in which it affected the head and breast, I stated—"But there is another mode of attack more to be dreaded, because of its more rapid progress. The force of the disease is sometimes spent upon the face and throat, producing an inflammation of the throat which threatens and has occasioned suffocation in from 15 to 18 hours from the attack.—The form of the disease, (as well as the attacking the head and breast) is introduced by shivering, headache, stuffing of the nose, hoarseness, a spitting of white frothy mucus from the throat, with very little cough, and a breathlessness. The patients rise up from bed declaring they must choke, complain of giddiness and faintness, and sometimes puke. The tumefaction of the throat is not always great enough to account for those alarming suffocating feelings. The muscles of respiration, and particularly of the glottis, must be spasmodically affected. One of these paroxysms cannot be survived many minutes. Neither the breathing nor could resemble croup. Very large glandular swellings sometimes occur about the neck."

From a congestion or accumulation of blood in the vessels of the throat the inflammation looks remarkably dark, and is coated with some parts with misapplied mucus or coagulating lymph, which give most alarming aspect to the disease. It is these appearances which have caused it to be called Putrid Sore Throat.—Fatal mistake! for treatment proper in the latter disease, urges the inflammation and swelling of the former to suppuration. These white crusts do not conceal ulcers, nor is the breath offensive, as in putrid sore throat. Instead of red pepper and blue gargles, and washes, sound so useful in the Putrid Sore Throat, the mildest and most assuasive applications are required in the present epidemic. An infusion of red leaves, with a little alum in lead-water, or barley-water slightly acidulated with elixir of vitriol muriatic acid, make the best gargles, which should never be applied with a mop.

For the disease, affecting the head breast or throat, the general indications of cure are:—To moderate the violence of fever at the beginning, and to reduce the inflammation, and

ent those fatal effusions of lymph on the brain and throat.—2ndly: To expectorate a moderate perspiration. 3dly: To restore vigor to the weakened system.

The first indication is to be blood-letting at the jugular vein, the state of the pulse, and the violence of the inflammatory symptoms, which seldom longer than two or three days, after this stage, is to bleed the patient, or to plunge him into a bath of lingering, typhoid, or a few drops of blood.

These have often relieved the arterial, or opening the jugular vein, be the best mode of bleed in the violent inflammation. Vomiting and purgation, or tartar emetic, or a large blister to the shoulders or around the neck. These three remedies, properly applied, seldom fail to relieve the disease of all its person in the greatest suffering and of appearing to be upon and about the days, by the use of these only. The second indication is to be giving tartar emetic, or a large blister to the shoulders or around the neck. These three remedies, properly applied, seldom fail to relieve the disease of all its person in the greatest suffering and of appearing to be upon and about the days, by the use of these only. The second indication is to be giving tartar emetic, or a large blister to the shoulders or around the neck. 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MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1815.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.
We feel constrained to inform our subscribers, that the increasing price of materials necessary to carry on a printing establishment, added to the difficulty of the times, makes it necessary for us to request a disbursement of their accounts. It is but seldom we trouble them in this way, and hope the request above will be attended to.
In old federal times, when a small tax was thought necessary to pay the interest of the public debt, and provide for a war with the French government, which was thought unavoidable, such a clamour was excited by Democracy, as changed the politics of the country. Now, democrats accumulate them upon the people, with a profession seldom witnessed. We do not say that they are unnecessary—for we believe the present mendicant state of the treasury calls for them; but our opinions of the measure, which renders them necessary, remains still the same. It is reported, that Mr. Secretary Dallas has proposed another scheme of France, which will be a very serious operation upon the productions of our soil. What

is rather extraordinary is, that their feelings should have so changed as to submit, without murmuring, to the exactions from government, when the trifling amount of three millions formerly struck them with such horror.

We have seen, with much pleasure, a determination on the part of the legislature of this state to create some defence for the state against the incursions and depredations of the enemy. Should the Bill for raising a regular force fail, as there is too much reason to apprehend, our only reliance will then be on a reorganization of the militia, agreeable to a plan now under consideration in the House of Delegates. That a more efficient system than the one now in being is necessary, no man, who has studied its provisions, and seen how easily they may be evaded with the most perfect impunity, will pretend to doubt; therefore it is that we hope the legislature may not rise before they have, in some way remedied this evil. Could the authors of the war have foreseen the curse they were entailing upon their country, when voting for this measure, they surely would not have rushed so heedlessly into it—Though warned of its consequences they turned a deaf ear to the voice of reason, and they no longer feast themselves with the prospect of gathering laurels from the snows of Canada, when every energy and resource of the nation have become necessary for defence. While this act of folly is so much to be reprobated, there is none, it is presumed, who would not make any sacrifices, sooner than see their country overrun by an enemy. If then the state should be neglected by the government, which is bound by every political tie to furnish it with protection, it becomes a duty of the state to protect itself. Experience has taught us, that little could be expected even were the general government in a situation to afford it, and self-preservation, a duty paramount to all others, calls aloud upon the state to extend its protecting arm to an exposed and defenceless sea-board. Whatever can be done by the militia we think is provided for in the bill above mentioned—It is giving to officers an authority of which they were very deficient in the old law, and which in these times is absolutely necessary.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Tuesday, Jan. 17.
The bill to incorporate the United Brethren, or Moravian Society, of Graceham, in Frederick county, passed, and sent to senate.
Mr. J. Thomas delivers a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the turnpike leading from Westminster, through Harman's Gap, to Hager's Town, to Emmitsburg, in Frederick county.
The house resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the better defence of the state, and prevent the necessity of frequent calls of the Militia; and on motion by Mr. Grabb, the question was put, That the blank in the eleventh section of the bill, which regulates the bounty to be paid to recruits, be filled up with fifty dollars? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 43, nays 17.
On motion by Mr. A. Hands, the question was put, That the following section be added to the bill.
"And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council be and are hereby authorized and required, previous to the raising of the whole or any part of said troops, to obtain from the President of the United States assurances that two fifths of the number raised shall be stationed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, except in cases of emergency? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 31, nays 20.
On motion by Mr. Stonestreet, the question was put, That the following preamble and section be added to the bill.

And whereas, according to the terms of the constitution of the United States, it is the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, and for that purpose adequate power is vested in them to control the resources of the country, & it would therefore be inexpedient for this general assembly to lay taxes and impositions upon the people of this state, in addition to those which they have already to pay, to the general government; therefore,
Be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not be carried into effect, and shall not in any wise be considered as operative, until the executive of this state shall have received from the government of the U. S. an explicit and satisfactory assurance that the said government will forthwith defray the expenses to be incurred in the execution of this act? Determined in the negative—yeas 18, nays 41.
On motion by Mr. Bradford, the question was put, That the house adopt the following as an additional section to the bill:
"And be it enacted, That all officers commissioned under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to perform militia duty under the militia laws of this state, and of the United States, until they shall be called into actual service under and in virtue of then said commissions? Determined in the negative—yeas 20, nays 35.
The bill having been read through-out, and further amended, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.
AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Neale, Boyer, B. Hands, Spencer, Browne, Hood, Dorsey, Turner, Jenkins, Warner, Stansbury, Harryman, Caldwell, Hambleton, Seth, A. Hands, Bayly, Waller, Cottman, Tootell, Le-compte, Griffith, Beard, Mitchell, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Somerville, Waring, Duval, Wright, Wilson, Handy, Williams, Quinton, J. Thomas, Dallam, Bradford, Potter, McDonald, Barney, Kell, Tilghman, Schnebly, Gabby, Mason, Crabb, Riggs, Lantz, McMahon—51.
NEGATIVE.
Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Stonestreet, Ford, Claude, J. Thomas, Howard, Taney, Jones, Kilgour, Hilleary, Tomlinson—11.
Resolved in the affirmative.
Adjourned.

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And whereas, according to the terms of the constitution of the U. S. it is the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, and for that purpose adequate power is vested in them to control the resources of the country, & it would therefore be inexpedient for this general assembly to lay taxes and impositions upon the people of this state, in addition to those which they have already to pay, to the general government; therefore,
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The bill having been read through-out, and further amended, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.
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NEGATIVE.
Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Stonestreet, Ford, Claude, J. Thomas, Howard, Taney, Jones, Kilgour, Hilleary, Tomlinson—11.
Resolved in the affirmative.
Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.
The bill for the benefit of persons who have emigrated into this state since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, was passed, and sent to senate.
The house proceeded to the consideration of the further supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and on motion by Mr. Lantz, the question was put, That the word "already" in the first section be stricken out; and that the words "since the first of September" be inserted. Determined in the negative—Yeas 11, nays 47.
On motion by Mr. Wilson, the question was put, That the house adopt the following as an amendment.
"And be it enacted, That in case of a judgment on which execution has been stayed under any former law of this state, the original defendants or defendants in such judgment shall not have or be entitled to any benefit of the provisions of this act, unless the said defendant or defendants shall enter into bond, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be, to indemnify the securities under such former supersedeas, provided always, that this provision shall not extend to any case where said defendant or defendants shall produce to the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be, the assent in writing, of the securities on the former supersedeas, their executors or administrators, to the said defendant or defendants entering into a new supersedeas under this act, and in any case of a bond entered into under any former law of this state to stay proceedings under a decree for foreclosure & sale of mortgaged property, and in any case of bond heretofore entered into to stay proceedings under a distress for rent, the mortgagor, his heirs, executors or administrators, or the tenant or tenants, their executors or administrators, shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act without the assent, in writ-

ing, first had and obtained, of the mortgagor, his executors, administrators or assigns, or of the landlord, his executors or administrators as the case may be, unless the securities under any former bond entered into are indemnified, with security to be approved of by the chancellor, judge or justice, as the case may be? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 36, nays 25.
The bill having been read through-out, and further amended, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow.
AFFIRMATIVE.
Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Millard, Neale, Blakistone, Causin, Boyer, B. Hands, Browne, Hood, Worthington, Dorsey, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Jenkins, Stansbury, Caldwell, Hambleton, Seth, A. Hands, Bayly, Waller, Cottman, Long, Le-compte, Griffith, Beard, Mitchell, Hogg, Somerville, Waring, Duval, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Stevens, Wilson, Handy, Williams, Quinton, J. Thomas, Howard, Forwood of Jac. Dallam, Bradford, McDonald, Barney, Kell, Schnebly, Mason, Lantz, Hilleary, McMahon, Tomlinson—54.
NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Evans, Taney, Potter, Gabby, Jones, Kilgour, Riggs—7.
So it was resolved in the affirmative.
Adjourned.

BIOGRAPHY OF ANOTHER AMERICAN HERO.
"Immortal was their memory be
"Who fought and bled for liberty!"
Letter from colonel Howard, of Baltimore, one of the heroes in the decisive battle at the Cowpens:
SIR—It gives me pleasure to hear from the papers, that you are about to publish the life of another hero of the revolution, I mean
Gen. Francis Marion
of South Carolina. I entirely agree with generals Green, Lee, and other excellent judges, that he was an officer of uncommon merit, and one who rendered great services to this country during the revolutionary war. One trait in his character, especially deserves immortal credit; he was not ambitious of command, and when the good of his country required it, he would act in any station. In the battles of Scot's Lake, Motte's Fort and Friday's Ferry, he acted with colonel Lee; and although he was entitled to the command, yet, from patriotic motives, he permitted Lee, in a great measure, to direct the operations.
Wishing that you may so succeed in delineating the character of General Marion, as to rouse our youth to the imitation of his valor and his virtues, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. HOWARD.
Belvidere, Nov. 25.
The Rev. M. L. WEAVER.
How well he deserved such praise will appear by considering the singularly gloomy situation of our country when Marion commenced his military career.
When one of our finest armies under Gen. Lincoln was captured at Charleston, and another under Gen. Gates was cut to pieces at Camden, when a choice division under General Sumpter was completely surprised, and that under Beaufort entirely massacred; when by such a run of horrible blunders and disasters, the last spark of liberty seemed to be extinguished in the Southern States, and multitudes of frightened citizens thought of nothing but getting British protections—then it was, in that dark and hopeless state of our cause, that Marion came forth. Instead of floating with the coward herd down the stream of despair, he rose upon the wings of genius and virtue against the cloud of war, and like the eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejoice in the darkening storm. 'Tis known to many of his countrymen now in congress that at this awful crisis he had but thirty men! with only two rounds of powder and ball! and thirty swords! And yet, with this slender stake he played the game of war with such astonishing skill, that in five weeks he gave the enemy as many signal overthrow—Britons were captured—tories dispersed—whigs, reanimated crowds flocked to his standard, and battles were fought on a larger scale, and with a success which ultimately accomplished his great wish the liberty and glory of his country.
In short, it is hoped that the reader will find in the Life of Marion, a rich assemblage of that moral and military heroism which, while it charms all hearts, has an admirable tendency to multiply in our land, virtuous youth—soldiers of sentiment, and excellent partisan officers.
This interesting work, in one volume of near 300 pages, neatly printed and bound, and to be delivered to subscribers for one dollar.
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The bill having been read through-out, and further amended, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow.
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Jan. 25.

Public Sale.
To be sold at public sale, on Monday the 6th day of Feb. 1815, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation, near South river Church, some
VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES,
a parcel of Sheep, Household Furniture, a Wheat Fan, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms be made known on the day of sale.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
2 Anne Arundel county, 2 Jan. 10, 1815.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, at the subscriber's in London-town, on Thursday the 2d day of February next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter.
The unexpired term of service of
Three Negro Boys,
and several other articles. The terms of sale, six months credit.
Samuel Harrison, exor.
of John O. Jones.

Public Sale.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of January, 1815; a part of the personal property of Mrs. Anne M'Cawley, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several
VALUABLE NEGROES,
Men, Women and Children; Stock and Household Furniture.
The Sale will be at the residence of the subscribers, to commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms cash.
George W. Higgins,
Anna Higgins,
Jan. 5th, 1815.

30 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday the eighteenth ultimo, a NEGRO BOY named SAM, about sixteen years of age, an apprentice to the blacksmith's business; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a down look when spoken to; he was bound to the subscriber by the late George Bevans, esq. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given to any person who will deliver the said boy to me in Annapolis.
Thomas H. Brown.
Jan. 15, 1815.

For Sale,
A STOUT, HEALTHY, YOUNG NEGRO MAN.
Eighteen years of age. Inquire at this office.
January 5, 1815. 4 tf.
Notice is hereby given,
THAT I shall apply to the next April court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.
Jeremiah Brashear.
January 4, 1815. 3m.

A HANDSOME, LIGHT, RIDING GIG,
Just finished, and constructed of the best materials and after the latest fashion, for sale by the subscriber, at his shop in Corn-Hill street; where all work in
THE COACH-MAKING LINE
is executed with neatness and dispatch. The terms will be made accommodating.
Jonathan Hutton.
January 12, 1815.

A Wood Cutter wanted.
The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.
T. H. Bonie.
Jan. 12, 1815. 3 tf.
This is to give notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, short letters of administration on the estate of Richard Pinckell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them to the subscriber legally authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the deceased, to make immediate payment to
Philip Pinckell, admr.
January 20, 1815.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in February next.
Harry S. Tompkins, Clk.
December 9, 1814.

POETS CORNER.

The following impressive admonition to the votaries of pleasure, from the pen of an eminent poet, is peculiarly appropriate to the present state of our country.

"Ah! little think the gay licentious
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence
surround;
They who their thoughtless hours in
giddy mirth,
And wanton, often cruel riot, waste
Ah! little think they, while they dance
along,
How many feel this very moment,
And all the sad variety of pain!
How many sink in the devouring flood,
Or more devouring flame! How many
bleed,
By shameful variance 'twixt man and
man?
How many pine in want, and dungeon
glooms,
Shut from the common air, and com-
mon use
Of their own limbs; How many drink
the cup
Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
Of misery! Sore pierced by wintry
winds,
How many shrink into the sordid hut
Of cheerless poverty! How many
shake
With all the fiercer tortures of the
mind,
Unbounded passion, madness, guilt
remorse!
How many, racked with honest passi-
ons, droop
In deep, retired distress! How many
stand
Around the death bed of their dearest
friends,
And point the parting anguish! Thought
fond man,
Of these, and all the thousand name-
less ills,
That one incessant struggle render
life,
One scene of toil, of suffering and of
sate,
Vice in his high career would stand ap-
palled,
And heedless, rambling impulse learn
to think;
The conscious heart of charity would
warm,
And her wide wish benevolence dilate;
The social tear would rise, the social
sigh,
And into clear perfection, gradual bliss,
Refining still, the social passion work."

From the Anthology.

Journal of a Tour from Cadiz to Seville—By a Bostonian.

[The following extracts are taken from a Journal of a Tour, kept by a gentleman from Boston, while travelling from Cadiz to Seville in Spain.—They were published in the Monthly Anthology in the years 1809 and 10. We shall continue to make such selections from this Journal, as we conceive will amuse and instruct our readers, and give them a correct insight into the manners and genius of the people of that country; and from these specimens, they will not find it difficult to account for their present servitude and degradation.]

WE reached La Bija about four in the afternoon. It is a miserable, squalid looking place, though it contains several thousand inhabitants. The day before our arrival, there had been upwards of eighty French prisoners massacred by the inhabitants. This did not contribute in our minds to give it a more lively aspect. These unfortunate wretches belonged to the army of Dupont, a detachment of which was stationed under custody here. The intemperate behaviour of some of the French officers gave rise to the melancholy event. A party of them were dining together, in commemoration of some anniversary, when being heated with wine, and enraged at the insolence of a sentinel placed at the door, this officer drew his sword and plunged it into his body. This rash act immediately occasioned a tumult, and every Frenchman that could be discovered felt a sacrifice to the fury of the populace. The life of the general and his aids was saved by the exertions of a priest, not without great difficulty. The remainder of the prisoners were withdrawn secretly at night by the magistrates, while we were there, and sent to Cadiz.

There is an ancient Moorish castle at La Bija, and a handsome church containing some paintings of Murillo. These are the only objects in the place worth a moment's attention. The roadside, at which we alighted, did not present the most flattering aspect, nor did we anticipate, from its appearance, symptoms of civilization. We found it to be more than to the Spanish style, and a pretty good representation of the taste of Spain. On entering the court-

yard, the first object that saluted our eyes, or rather our noses, was a most filthy hovel, which proved to be the kitchen, filled with every thing unclean, and from which every thing unsavoury issued. The adjacent apartment was appropriated to the pigs. These agreeable inmates are generally looked upon as members of the family, and, as such, they enjoy equal rights and privileges with the rest of the household. They have, at all hours, free ingress and egress, which liberty they do not fail to make use of to the fullest extent. They seemed, however, to be more particularly attached to the kitchen than to any other apartment. The room contiguous, and immediately communicating with the kitchen, we perceived to be occupied by another description of cattle. This, of course, we concluded to be the stable, though by no means devoted exclusively to the four-footed gentry. The utmost equality prevails among the inhabitants. The mules share the apartment with their masters, both by day and night. They eat at the same table, and lie on the same couch.—Stretched along the straw, with his eyes half shut, by the side of his long-eared companion, it seems a matter of doubt whether the muleteer or his beast is the most rational animal. The room allotted to us was a long hall above stairs, immediately over the last mentioned apartment. This, we understood, was destined to serve us for more purposes than one. After having been made use of as a dining room, it was to be converted into a bed chamber. There is no better sauce for travellers than hunger; and as not many among our party were afflicted with a want of appetite, we set to with a keenness that would have astonished an indifferent beholder. By dint of the provender we had brought from Xerez, which was not in a very sparing quantity, and with the aid of some few additional articles procured at the inn, we contrived to make what might anywhere be called a tolerable repast; at least, none of us complained of hunger when the meal was finished.

We resolved to set out very early on the following morning and as it was Sunday, we were under the necessity of making arrangements for hearing mass betimes. To hear mass on a holiday in Spain is much more indispensable than eating breakfast. Without submitting to this ceremony, no entreaties would have induced our muleteers to stir. Accordingly, as we were not desirous that they should risk the safety of their souls, we dispatched mine host in the evening to look for the curate. This reverend personage was not long in making his appearance. If you recollect the description of Parson Trulliber, I need not draw his picture. Like that gentleman, his figure was nearly equilateral; that is to say, he was as tall when he lay on his back, as when he stood on his legs. His face, which was the emblem of good eating and drinking was as round and as red as the full moon; or it seemed, to make use of a more sublime and appropriate simile.

"As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
Shorn of his beams,"
Do not imagine that I wish to infer a resemblance between him and his Satanick majesty in other respects. There was no necessity of much persuasion to induce the good curate to seat himself at table. He did this without being asked. He passed very high commendations on the quality of our wine, &c. to convince us that he spoke his real sentiments, he drank near two bottles of it. He proved to be a great politician, a violent patriot, and an eternal talker. These qualifications made me think him no small bore. We bargained with him for an early mass, and that he might not fail of attending as soon as we wished, we promised to give double the usual price. We here struck on the right string.

Our hostess, finding we were disposed to retire to rest, brought in mattresses of straw, the only species of beds that the house afforded, which she placed in range along the stone floor. Some of them were furnished with two sheets, some with one and a half, but the majority with none at all. These couches were not the most luxurious, but it is said that there is no better refuge than fatigue, and in this country travellers must not be fastidious. The preparations that were making did not in the least discompose our guest, the parson. He still stuck to the bottle, and his tongue ran as if it would never stop. Our wine and company were so much to his

taste, that he turned a deaf ear to all our hints. He heard them with the most perfect indifference, and determined, broad as they were, not to understand them. Finding him in this disposition we suffered him to take his own way. Accordingly he continued sitting one until half the company were in bed, and the other half undressed, before he thought it advisable to take himself off.

One of our companions, who was a great politician, and who had set at table *arguing* with the curate, long after he was forsaken by every one else, from patriotic feelings and good fellowship, drank a bottle extra. This was unfortunately more than he could digest, and he became very obstreperous. It had been well for the company, had he manifested no other symptoms. But scarcely were we five minutes in bed before so violent a revolution took place in his stomach, attended with such potent effects that none of us could stand the shock. This agreeable serenade, with appropriate groans and exclamations, continued for near three hours with little intermission, during which time all attempts to sleep were, as you may suppose, abortive.

On going to bed I felt very tired, and hoping to enjoy a more comfortable nap, I had the imprudence to take off my clothes. Of this I in a short time most bitterly repented, as I was assailed from every quarter by an army of fleas. Having made many ineffectual efforts to close my eyes, after our noisy fellow-traveller had become quiet, I was compelled to get up and put on my clothes. This, however, was being wise too late. I found myself "stung like a tench," ne'er a "king in Christendom" could have been better bit. The night was now very far advanced, and it seemed as if the fates had entered into a league with Bacchus and the fleas, to exclude Morpheus from the room, and to keep the sole possession themselves. Our long-winded priest, drunkenness, and fleas, were alas! not our only sufferings. The room below, as I before mentioned, was occupied by the four-footed lodgers. The mules have their heads adorned with rows of bells, which ornaments their masters do not always think proper to take off at night. These bells kept jingling the whole night, and to make the music more gratifying to our ears, the braying of about twenty asses was added to the concert. This was alone sufficient to "murder sleep."

The parson did not deceive us; punctual to his word, he called in the morning at half past three. After hearing mass at a neighbouring convent, we returned to the inn, and recommenced our journey. Until the day broke, which was nearly two hours, we went along in silence and darkness, meeting no object on the road, and hearing nothing but the rattling of our crazy vehicles, except now and then the matin bell of a distant convent. The road was so bad, that we were several times obliged to alight. Some of my valiant fellow-travellers were again on the look out for robbers; still however no gentlemen of that profession thought proper to attack us. From Xerez we travelled in a different manner from our first setting out. Instead of three calesas, we had a coach and four, and only one of those machines. Two Spanish officers, who left La Bija with us, increased the cavalcade.

Half way between La Bija and Seville we stopped at a miserable and desolate hut, to breakfast on the remnant of our provisions, and about one o'clock we came in sight of the spires and turrets of that city. We saw little or nothing on the road interesting or remarkable. The prospect was enlivened by no trees, hedges, or enclosures. No cottages, country seats, villages or spires could be discerned at intervals to relieve the eye. There was every where a dreary sameness. A few scattered olive trees were the only objects of vegetation which now and then appeared, and could in any way divert the attention. The footsteps of despotism and oppression might be seen at every mile. There is no spot in the globe where the soil is richer than it is here, or where so little aid is required from cultivation. In many places it produces spontaneously the most delicious fruits of France and Italy. So great is its fertility, that perhaps no other region of the habitable earth could maintain such a number of inhabitants with so little labour. From the extensive tracts of uncultivated ground the country has a most melancholy and dreary aspect. Such has been the oppression of the go-

vernment and the influence of superstition for ages past, that the advantages derived from the bounty of nature lie unimproved and neglected; and those regions, that in other hands would exhibit every feature of profusion and plenty, seem now no other than a barren and sterile desert. We saw repeatedly immense flocks of sheep under the care of their shepherd, browsing on the extensive plains through which we passed. The number of shepherds in Spain is estimated at 40,000. As we approached towards Seville, we discovered but little alteration in the appearance of the country. No pleasant farms, no orchards, villas, or cultivated fields indicated our proximity to a great metropolis. The land about the city is, notwithstanding, exceedingly fertile, and it was formerly called the garden of Spain. On the other side it has a much more pleasing aspect.

Seville is situated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in the midst of a vast plain. As we entered into the town, our carriages drove through a long range of elms, which form a very handsome avenue, and make a favourable impression. On the right hand of the avenue we beheld the extensive gardens of the royal palace, filled with orange, lemon and fig-trees, the branches of which seemed unable to support their luxurious load. On the opposite side of the bank of the river we had a fine view of the town of Triana.

We drove through several streets so narrow that it was with the utmost difficulty our carriages could pass. Just before we reached the inn, we were under the necessity of alighting and proceeding forward on foot, in consequence of the wheel of our coach having got lodged on a post at the corner of a street. We accordingly left the coachman, who stood blaspheming and cursing his mules, to extricate it in the best manner he could.

We went to an inn, said to be the best in the city, called the *Posada de Bevia*. My first care was to secure an apartment to myself, and next, to see what the larder could furnish. Fortunately there was no scarcity, and after giving orders for the best dinner which the house afforded to be got ready without loss of time, I proceeded to give myself those ablutions so grateful and so necessary after a long journey. When I had equipped myself, finding that dinner could not be prepared with so much expedition as our appetites demanded, I resolved, notwithstanding I was somewhat fatigued, to take a stroll with one of my fellow-travellers in order to beguile the time. I seldom feel inclined on my first arrival at a strange place to remain long in the house.

There is, perhaps, no town in Europe where a stranger so soon gets bewildered as in Seville. The streets form a complete labyrinth, and without a guide it is next to impossible for him to find his way. We did not of course venture far from the inn, but determined to defer our rambles until we could furnish ourselves with a guide, and indulge our curiosity without the risk of getting lost. Very few of the streets are wide enough for carriages, and some of the walls are indented with deep furrows occasioned by the wheels which often graze the opposite houses at the same time. In the street where we lodged, like many others, a person might easily from the window of one house shake hands with another in the opposite, or in the middle of the street he could reach the houses on each side with his arms extended.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the farm where I now reside, on Rhode river, the following property, to wit:

Eight valuable Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Indian Corn, and a quantity of Provender. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Jan. 12, 1815.

Ann Arundel County Court, September Term, 1814.

Ordered by the judges of Anne Arundel county court, that the said court stand adjourned from the third Monday of September last, until the 1st Monday of February next, on which day all jurors and witnesses summoned to the said September term, and all other persons having business in the said court, are hereby notified to attend on the said 1st Monday of February.

Test Wm. St. Green, Clerk.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot Queen Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern, and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, groceries, also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and below; a paved garden and yard, an old building out of repair, with rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to Wm. Brogden.

June 25, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, who brought suit in Anne Arundel county, John Golder, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went with a straw hat, a country round boot striped jacket and trousers, good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to goal, so that I get him again; after dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken at Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who is a Negroes, who claimed their freedom call suit—she is wife to a miller who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carraud.

June 25, 1814.

WM. BROGDEN.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. N. on the personal estate of Anne Arundel, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby required to bring them in, legally proved, in those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,

Admr. D. N.

Feb. 24.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order,

William K. Lambden, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

Louis Gassaway, Clk.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro named DICK; he is a short, yellow complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and polite when spoken to. He took from him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a white country cloth jacket and waist coat. He is a rough shoemaker, took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or cures him so that I get him again, will receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Anne Arundel County, Son of

N. B. It is supposed the above man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery County House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SEAW'S and at this Office.

Price 12 1/2 CENTS.

Blank Bonds, Dec.

None on Bond, Appeal Bonds, or any Warrants for sale at the Office.

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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

The Speaker laid before the communication from the treasury of the western shore, accompanied by a letter from the president of the union manufacturing company, relating to the state fifty shares of their augmented stock.

Mr. Duval delivers a paper from William Wells, of the Annapolis, praying a special insolvency.

Mr. Kell delivers a message from the committee of vigilance for the safety of Baltimore, praying law may pass to authorize incorporation of Baltimore to increase for the defence of the city.

On motion by Mr. Blair leave given to bring in a bill supplementary to an act providing calling out and detaching troops of the state, and for other purposes.

The clerk of the senate the following message: Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

Believing that all business to be acted on during session may be finished on or before latter part of next week, I fore propose, with your consent, to close the session on Saturday instant.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The clerk of the senate the following message: Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The bill to provide for defence of the state, and the necessity of frequent militia, which originate house, being a money bill, constitution does not permit to propose any amendment. We therefore return you hoping that you will expound clauses as make it a motion that the senate may have of proposing such amendments they may deem necessary. Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Blair question was put, That reconsider the bill to provide better defence of the state, prevent the necessity calls of the militia, &c. the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Blair question was put, That amended by striking out thereof, which makes a motion of three hundred dollars for saluting the President in the bill, and thereof, which relates to given to recruits, the affirmative.

The question was then the house pass the bill. The yeas and nays were appeared as follow:

AFFIRMED. Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Neale, Blakstone, C. B. Hands, Spencer, thington, Dorsey, Bl Turner, Stonestreet, Stansbury, Harrym

Hambleton, Seth, A. Courman, Long, T. Hogg, Evans, Beall, ry, Burgess, Wright, son, Handy, William Thomas, Howard, T. of Joe, Dallas, B. McDonald, Barney, Schuchly, Gabby, Kilgus, Biggs, Hill

—30. So it was resolved.

The resolution in relation to the P read the second time on by Mr. Kelly, that the blank

was given to the clerk of the house, and was put, That