

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1816.

No. 10.]

[VOL. LXXIV.

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

SPEECH

of the Honourable Joseph Hopkinson
of Philadelphia.

My participation in the councils of the country, is of such recent date, that I may feel astonishment at occurrences which excite no surprise in more experienced politicians. The course which the business now under discussion has taken, appears to me a phenomenon in legislation.—This congress, sir, assembled after the conclusion of a year, which had called for vast efforts and expenditures, and accumulated a very heavy debt.—At the commencement of the session the several committees for the arrangement of the public business were appointed: and amongst the most prominent and most important, the committee of ways & means. It was the duty of this committee to examine into the state of the finances of the nation; to make accurate estimates of its resources; a judicious examination of its means; and fairly and impartially to apply the one to the necessities of the other.—The committee, when appointed, in due time, and it is presumed on due consideration, made their report upon these high matters to the house; and the debate we are now engaged in arises out of that report. In the usual course of parliamentary affairs, it was doubtless to have been expected, that the opposition, if any, to the estimates and means thus furnished by the avowed friends of the administration, would have come from what, I find, is called "the opposition." But no such thing—on this side of the house sat patiently and silent, prepared to take our share of the burden, and endure our portion of the suffering. As far as we can judge from the indications in our knowledge, the system then matured and delivered, would have generally at least, been adopted and carried into operation—when, behold, the storm of opposition rises, not with the opposition, but the declared friends and supporters of the administration, and of those measures which have called for these extraordinary burdens and supplies!—I should have supposed that these gentlemen would have been willing to forget local interests, to surrender subordinate opinions, and united heartily in the great work of paying the national debt, and providing for future expenditures. But I beg it may be distinctly remembered, that the first assault upon the reported system of finance, that assault which goes to its vitality, and opened a breach, which others, still declared friends of the administration, have widened, was made by the honourable gentleman from Kentucky, the speaker of the House. A motion was made by that gentleman, to reduce the land-tax from three to two millions—this motion failed. Not deterred by the defeat, he followed up the attempt, by a blow infinitely more deadly to the whole scheme, by moving that the land tax should be an annual tax—while every other tax reported is perpetual, and the whole system declared to be a permanent system of taxation. In this the gentleman was successful, and a great part as three millions of a permanent system, has assurance of its existence but for a single year. If this unfortunate, and I may say, ill-judged movement, shall throw the whole into confusion, and the government is thereby embarrassed, the public faith impeached, and the public establishments pinched, let it be remembered from whence these evils have flowed; let them be traced to their true source, the friends of the administration, and not the "opposition." When the honourable speaker had made this first step, it was natural to expect that some other gentleman, of the same side, should be ambitious to step before him, and accordingly we

find that his colleague proposes to abolish altogether this odious land-tax, and strike it out of the system; and of course to throw these three millions upon the shoulders of those who have been, or may be kind enough to take the rest of the burden. Is this dealing fairly and equitably by all? But, sir, the cause of wonder does not stop here; the greater wonder is yet untold; no sooner does the honourable speaker suggest his essential, his vital change in this system of finance, than the honourable chairman of the committee, by whom it was reported, surrenders it at discretion, without an effort to defend, or struggle to preserve it. Can it be expected that we in the opposition, however well disposed can retain our confidence in a system thus solemnly reported as the matured work of knowledge and deliberation, and thus abandoned as the plaything of a child. I know not the reasons which have determined the honourable chairman and candour oblige me to believe, he can give a satisfactory explanation of it; but until it is given, I must pause in my confidence. For myself, sir, I assure you most seriously, that I took my seat here with a fixed intent to give all the aid in my power to extricate the country from her difficulties, and provide for her future support; to place the resources of the nation fairly and liberally at the disposal of those whom the people have chosen to govern them, and to suffer no feelings of my own in relation to the administration to interfere with the conscientious discharge of my duty as an American legislator. But how must I hesitate in the course which would bring me to these results, when I find those who are appointed to lead the way, and are presumed to have all the information necessary for the purpose, halting and receding in their steps, and uncertain whether the path lies in this or in that direction; in fact differing among themselves as to the measure to be pursued. While I would watch with double solicitude and care, the uses made of the public resources by an administration not possessing my confidence, I could, by no means feel justified in withholding the government itself to fall into dissolution. I will not let my house go to decay, because I do not like the tenant.

On the subject of the motives, the policy and the conduct of the war, the advantage and the glory of the peace; I had hoped to hear not a syllable within these walls, and certainly never intended myself to make them topics of discussion. I was willing to consider the war as an evil gone by, to be remembered no more as a source of irritation & reproach; and recurred to only for its lessons of wisdom and experience. I desired to look to the country in the actual situation in which we find her; to heal the deep wounds inflicted upon her; to reanimate her powers and restore her strength. My attention has not therefore been for a moment turned to the numerous considerations that belong to the questions of the war and the peace.—But, sir, how has this moderation, for such I must call it, been received by the honourable speaker, who has this moment sat down. He has gone into an elaborate and animated justification, nay eulogium, of the causes of the war, and a magnificent display of the glory and advantages of the peace. And, sir, not satisfied with this, he has said the opposition, as he calls us, has not yet challenged either; and he challenges us to do so. Sir, I feel most fully the rashness of taking up this challenge on the instant, unarmed, unprepared, and without a moment's anticipation, that I should be drawn into the contest. I will however venture upon it, taking the gentleman's own positions for my guide; and hoping to refute him on the very points & grounds he has chosen to place himself, in relation to the gains of the peace particularly. Let me, however, promise, that this peace had and has my hearty approbation, & most grateful I am to those who made it—God forbid, that I should

reproach a measure which, I solemnly and conscientiously believe, snatched my country from the brink of the gulph of ruin. The federal government was at the last gasp of existence. But six months longer and it was no more. Yes, sir, trust me, that but for this providential peace, you and I would not be here listening to proud declamations on the glory of the war; we should have heard nothing of a congress at this time, but as a thing that was; we should have had no profound plottings about a next president; no anxious longings for federal offices.—The general government would have dissolved into its original elements; its powers would have returned to the states, from which it was derived, and they doubtless would have been fully competent to their own defence against any enemy. Does not every body remember that all the great states, & I believe the small ones too, were preparing for this state of things, and organizing their own means for their own defence. When, therefore, I speak of our desperate condition, I speak only of the general government, and not of the country, of which I never did despair, and never can. But, sir, as I believe that the strength, prosperity and happiness of this country, essentially depend upon the maintenance of the federal government, can I but be grateful for an event which has preserved it. This source of approbation, however, is obviously independent of the terms of the boasted treaty, in which I see none of the advantages so boasted of; and, indeed, no excellence but the redemption from evil.

The honourable speaker had boldly and distinctly put the question, "What have we gained by the war?" and imposed upon him the task of exhibiting and proving these mighty gains. But to my astonishment, the whole of his argument was exerted to prove, not what we have gained, for not a unit of gain was produced, but what we have not lost; and in those cases in which he admits loss, to show how that loss was produced. In what manner any gain is to be made out of this, I cannot conjecture. To begin with the Fisheries.—The gentleman has told us that our right in them was held under the treaty of 1783; that in the late negotiation the British commissioners contended, that by our war we had forfeited all the rights held under former treaties, and among the rest the use of these fisheries. I do not understand from the gentleman that our commissioners assented to this doctrine, but rather that they made their objections to it. But still I cannot see how all this proves we have not lost the fisheries; and whether we lost them. By the argument of the war, the only important fact remains unquestioned, that we have lost them. As our present enquiry, to which we are challenged, is into the gains of the war, it seems to be that the loss of the fisheries, however lost, cannot amount to the account of our gains. Thus a physician may give a most learned and unanswerable detail of the reasons why and how his patient died; but I have never heard that the argument restored him to life, or satisfied any body that he was not dead. The honourable Speaker, however, has endeavoured to comfort us for this gain, by reminding us that the same argument which deprived us of the fisheries, took from the enemy the navigation of the river Mississippi, which he held under a former treaty. If this set off were even of a sufficient value to compensate for our loss, and one gentleman thinks it essentially more valuable, I still cannot see how it could aid the main point of this discussion, which is to display our gains by war, and to place the loss of the fisheries on the list. But unfortunately for this comfort, the gentleman has been candid enough to inform us that our commissioners actually offered to renew the Mississippi right to the British, if they would renew our right to the fisheries—the offer was rejected; and proves at least that our commissioners thought the fisheries worth the navigation of the river; and

that the British commissioners did not think that navigation worth the fisheries.

The next attempt made by the honourable gentleman in displaying our gains by the war was on the subject of the impressment of seamen; this great bone of contention. What is the argument to show that we have gained any thing here? The gentleman sets out with alluding to a letter, which has appeared in the papers, and excited much clamour with some people, written by a distinguished gentleman in the opposition, as the honourable speaker describes him. Now, says the speaker, the writer of this letter fully adopts and justifies the British doctrine on the subject of impressment; and if the gentlemen in the opposition hold the same opinions, surely it is not for them to complain that the treaty has done nothing in relation to it.—This is the argument. Now, in the first place I deny that it is fair to urge upon us, on this floor, the sentiments or opinions of a letter, by whomsoever it may have been written. I am not now called upon to express any opinion upon the principles held by the respectable writer of that letter; at present I protest against members on this floor being called upon to be judged by a document of that description. But that the honourable gentleman may have the full benefit of this circumstance, I will agree that the opposition maintain the doctrines of that letter. What inference can be drawn from it, to prove that the treaty in question has gained any thing on that subject? We have no right to complain—be it so—But is any thing gained by this? Is the American seaman more secure than he was before; or the American doctrine better established? If indeed the gentlemen who went to war for this principle, have changed their opinion of it; if they also agree with the writer of this letter on the subject, I admit their justification of a treaty, which if it does not surrender, at least leaves it as it was, is full and complete; for why should they ask a principle to be recognised in a treaty, which they are convinced is erroneous and ought to be abandoned. But if, on the other hand, these gentlemen adhere to their old opinions; if they still deny the right to search our vessels for British sailors and to take such as they find there; if in short they still hold the principles, the recognition of which was the declared cause and object of the war, then indeed I cannot see how a war or a treaty, which has gained nothing on this point, can be considered either successful or glorious. Certainly we can reckon nothing here in our account of gains. But we are told such a change took place in the affairs of Europe, as to stop practice of impressment; and this is all we need be concerned about. If it be so, we owe it consequently, not to the success of our war, or the skill of our treaty, but to a change in the affairs of Europe, over which we had no control, and for which we can honestly claim no credit. How then is it an item in the account of our gain by the war and the treaty? We should have had the same gain in the same way, and at the same time, if we had neither the war nor the treaty. But I must beg leave to correct the honourable gentleman in this part of his argument. A mere abstinence from the practice of impressment was not all the American government asked and contended for; but an explicit relinquishment of the principle under which it was defended. Let me refer to the official declarations of the cabinet, that the war would be in vain, without an express recognition of our principle; let me also refer to the speeches on the floor of congress, of the honourable speaker himself, in which in the strongest language, he maintains the same ground. Besides, if a cessation of the practice was all that was required, why did an arrangement fail? Why was a treaty rejected, which would have prevented the abuse of the principle, and secured us from the dangers of the practice. At least, however, says the honourable speaker, we are in *statu quo*, we stand as well on this subject as

we did before the war; we have given up nothing. To this however I cannot assent; and if I did, I do not see how it would prove a gain by the war. How is the fact? Do we stand as strong on this point, as we did before we took up arms for it? I think not; whatever may have been the strength of our claim before the war, it is weaker now. When a nation makes this last, this dread appeal in support of an asserted right, and then concludes the war by a voluntary treaty without obtaining the right, or any recognition of it, the right is weakened by the unsuccessful attempt, followed by a voluntary abandonment, if not of the right, at least, of any acknowledgment of it—I may liken it to the case of an individual, who brings suit for a debt he alleges to be due to him, or a piece of land he claims as his own.—If after the commencement of the trial he prosecutes it not to issue, but suffers a nonsuit, and gives up his suit, if not his cause, nobody will think as well of his right as before. The man who abandons the prosecution of an asserted right will excite much distrust of the right itself, and even of his own confidence in it. We do not therefore stand in *statu quo*, on the question of impressment.

The next subject of gain, introduced by the honourable gentleman, as resulting from the joint operations, of the war and the peace is, in relation to the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. We have lost nothing here, says he, we have merely agreed that each party shall hold in that bay what he might be possessed of at the date of the treaty, and the right be afterwards settled by commissioners. Besides, says the Hon. Speaker, we (the American negotiators) had every reason to believe that the valour and patriotism of Massachusetts, would not only have rescued her soil from the possession of the enemy, but have also taken possession of the island of —, and, in this case, we should have been the gainers in this arrangement; that as to the first branch of this argument we have lost nothing, because the right is not surrendered, but to be hereafter ascertained. Is it not undeniable, that we have, at least, lost the possession, which is transferred to the enemy until the right shall be determined; and all the advantages to be derived, even in the arbitration, by this possession? Has not a large portion of the citizens of the U. States, in the mean time, been handed over to a new master, and a new government? And more than all this, does any body believe, but for this war, G. Britain would ever have troubled herself, or us about those islands; or drawn into question the boundaries, as they have been received by both parties for so many years? If point of fact, therefore, in sober truth we have, by this war, and this treaty, lost the right, if, hereafter, it shall be decided against us; because but for the war, it would never have been submitted to any question or decision. As to the expectations that were entertained by our Commissioners, of the conquest to be made by Massachusetts I can see no just foundation for them.

The arms and resources of all the U. S. being placed at the disposal of the general government, whose duty it is to defend every state from invasion and conquest, the expectation would have been far more reasonable if it had been applied to the general government, and not to the government of the state, whose territory was occupied by the enemy. The expectation, however, apply it where you will, was disappointed; the possession of that portion of our country is lost; the right at least brought into unnecessary doubt and jeopardy; and, under these circumstances, I cannot reckon the result among the gains of the war.

But leaving these matters-of-fact calculations, the honourable gentleman has expatiated upon a wider field of gain by the war—the glory that has been acquired. I do not exactly understand how these gentlemen who declared and produced the war, make out their claim to all the glory that was acquired by

In this day's paper is inserted the very excellent speech of Mr. ... After the delivery of this speech, some remarks appeared in Duane's Aurora, upon the audience and his colleague, Mr. ...

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1815. An act to amend the act, entitled, 'In relation to persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to support the laws of this State as jurors.'

That before the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as jurors in any court in this State, the court shall be satisfied by such testimony as may require, that such persons are conscientiously scrupulous of an oath.

lives of such intestate may have elected, or shall elect to take the same at the valuation made or to be made by commissioners as is by said acts allowed and directed, to give bond as is required by said acts, to such of the representatives of such intestate; but that such purchaser or purchasers, or person having elected or who may elect to take such real estate, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, in such penalty, and with such security, as the court from which such commission hath issued or may issue shall direct and approve, conditioned for the payment of the amount of the valuation or purchase money, (as the case may be) to the legal representatives of such intestate, in such proportions as each may be entitled agreeably to the order of the court, which bond shall be recorded among the records of the county in which the commission hath issued or may issue, and upon such bond, or an office copy thereof, suit or suits may be instituted against the obligors therein, or any of them, for any breach of the condition thereof, by any person interested therein.

An Act declaring the continuation and extension of the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the president, directors and company of the Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, the president, directors and company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, the president and directors of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, the president directors and company of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, the president and directors of the Cumberland Bank of Alleghany, the president directors and company of the City Bank of Baltimore, the president directors and company of the Hagers Town Bank, the Bank of Somerset, the Conococheague Bank, and the president and directors of the Bank of Caroline, have transmitted to the executive of this state certificates of their determination to agree to and accept the renewal of their charters, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes, passed at December Session one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; Therefore.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the charters of, or the several acts of assembly incorporating the above mentioned Banks, be and the same hereby are continued and extended to the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to the end of the session of the general assembly next thereafter: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the said Banks from the compliance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the act of assembly, entitled, 'A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes, passed at December Session eighteen hundred and thirteen; chapter one hundred and twenty-two.

From the Trenton Federalist.

Joseph Buonaparte and Count Regnault, lately visited the manufactories at Paterson, New Jersey, and the latter wrote on the books of the hotel, 'May your industry rival that of Manchester, and contribute to deliver America from that tribute she pays to England, who will always be her enemy.'

Buonaparte, in his tyrannic and bloody usurpation, what was there in the conduct of England towards this country more indicative of enmity than in that of his despotic master? Nothing! While Buonaparte, and such men as this, swayed the government of France—the injuries and insults offered to this country exceeded those of any other nation in the world. England became highly instrumental in putting an end to the power and domination of Buonaparte and his vile supporter—and one of them, who escapes to this country, who had been an accessory to all the insults and wrongs heaped upon us by France—as soon as he lands upon our shores, has the insolence to poke his nose in our faces and tell us 'England will always be our enemy.'

From the New-York Evening Post.

The following letter is just received, and we readily comply with the request of the writer, to make it public.

Cambridge, Mass. Jan. 27.

Sir—I have to request you to make mention in your paper, of the death of a young gentleman, who departed this life, very suddenly, at my dwelling, a few miles from this place, on the afternoon of the 26th inst.

From the superscription of letters, as well as the initials on the clothing found in his possession, we find him to bear the name of JULIUS RAYMOND FAYETTE. He spoke the French language very fluently; and, from his general deportment, we should suppose him to be of genteel parentage.

He was travelling on horseback—was extremely well mounted; and still better clad. From various corroborating circumstances, as well as from his verbal information, we think him to belong to New-York city.

Your compliance with this solicitation, will greatly oblige me; while it will, at the same time, no doubt, prove the means of acquainting his relations with the melancholy tidings.

His equipage, valise, &c. are in our house—which we will deliver to any person, authorised to receive them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours, JANE GREGORY. Editor Evening Post.

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaner.

Rapid Travelling.—Julius Raymond Fayette, a young gentleman "elegantly mounted and still better clad"—spoke the French language fluently, &c. left this place on the morning of the 23d of January for New-York, his place of residence. It seems from Mrs. Gregory's letter that on the 26th of January he died near Cambridge, Massachusetts, having travelled 360 miles from Wilkes Barre, convinced them that he could talk French fluently, and died, all in the space of three days. Mrs. Gregory mentions that his valise and clothes are at her house, ready to be delivered to his disconsolate friends. In this melancholy affair, the chief thing to be regretted is, that nothing is said about the horse. So fleet a traveller would outstrip Jehu—his ordinary pace must equal Jenkin's brown sweep stakes—and Goodyear ought by all means to purchase him to carry President's Messages on important occasions. Who can unravel the mystery?

The following communication is earnestly recommended to the attention of Medical gentlemen throughout the United States. To the Editor of the Evening Post.

SIR—It appears from an article in your paper of last evening that an inquiry into the causes of the spotted fever is about to take place; no subject of more interest has ever engaged the attention of the Medical profession. If I am correctly informed by several intelligent medical students from the western parts of this state, it is a general opinion among the Physicians there

that the spotted fever is caused by the use of bread or whiskey made of ergot or spurred rye. The evil effects of this unwholesome aliment have long been known on the continent of Europe. In France and in Germany particularly destructive epidemics have been very distinctly traced to this source. In the year 1777 Mr. Tesier, one of the members of the Royal society of medicine in Paris was deputed to travel through the Province of Sologne in order to acquire information on this subject. It appears from his inquiries that the Ergot is found in other plants beside rye, viz: barley, oats, and wheat, but in smaller quantity. Schneider attributed the formation of Ergot to a viscous substance that penetrated the grain with the dew and then occasioned a sort of fermentation by which a fungus shot forth that hardened into Ergot. Other physicians, and Tillet especially, finding small insects in the diseased grains attributed to them the formation of Ergot, and all agreed that this disease of the grain was greatly favoured by sterility, a moist and sterile soil, and wet seasons.

In order to prevent the disease in the grain Dr. Read, Physician of the Military Hospital of Metz advises that all the diseased stalks should be carefully gleaned after the harvest and burned, and that no grain should be raised from seed which is not perfectly healthy, or if this cannot be done, that the grain be washed in lime water, in order to destroy any insects that may be lodged in it. In 1596, the faculty of medicine of Marbourg, published a treatise on a convulsive epidemic, which they declared arose from the use of ergot. Many patients remained stupid until death. Those who escaped, recovered imperfectly, and were particularly ill during the months of January and February.—The disease appeared contagious, and affected armies, many of whom died in a state of lethargy. In 1698, throughout several cantons of Germany, many persons were seized with a kind of intoxication, head ache, vertigo, constant nausea, and considerable swelling of the face, symptoms which were attributed to the use of bread made of ergoty grain. The disease was termed ergotism. About the beginning of the last century, a convulsive epidemic ravaged several cantons of Saxony and Sweden. At one of the seasons in which it prevailed with the greatest violence, the rye contained one third of ergot. The villages situated in marshy ground fared worst, and there was comparatively little sickness in large towns. The patients were attacked with spasms, convulsions and inexpressible pain, such as would be produced by attempts to dislocate a bone, which came on by paroxysms; in the intervals they could attend to their business. After the paroxysm some had a voracious appetite, which led to acts of intemperance that were quickly fatal; others fell into a lethargy which if it did not prove fatal, was succeeded by vertigo, extreme weakness and stiffness in the limbs. On dissection, blood was found extravasated in the chest, and there were traces of inflammation of the lungs; the heart was remarkably flaccid, and its ventricles empty. The blood vessels appeared to be filled with bile; some gangrenous spots were seen on the liver, and spleen. The testimony of Doctors Thuillier and Dodart sufficiently establishes the fact, that the Ergot is capable of producing malignant typhus Fever and gangrene of the extremities. Upon the whole there can be no doubt that it is a very deleterious substance, and that its effects upon the human system are modified by various circumstances which perhaps the present state of our knowledge does not permit us to appreciate. It is an object of interesting inquiry how far the powers of Ergot may be modified by distillation and combination with alcoholic liquors, and whether this or any other cause sufficiently explain why the use of ergot in Europe produces a convulsive epidemic terminating in Typhus, and in other instances the Dry Gangrene described by Royer, while in America it causes a disease in many respects unlike either.

It is understood that the Medical Institution of this city are about to offer a prize for the best dissertation on this subject.

WEST INDIES.

Demerara, Nov. 3.

In the Demerara Packet which arrived on Sunday last, came Messrs

A. Pfiessen, D. Prims, G. Tylcar, J. Mayer Tiesky, and M. G. Vanterpant. The four former were originally passengers, and the latter a seaman in the ship Industry, Captain De Weerd, which arrived here about two months ago from Amsterdam. On their passage hither (on the 14th of Aug.) they saw a vessel at some distance, which they supposed to be a packet, and being anxious to learn some news of the passing events in France obtained the captain's permission to go in one of the ship's boats for the purpose of boarding the stranger; but shortly after they had gone in the boat, a breeze sprung up which prevented them reaching her; they then endeavoured to regain their ship, but, it being night-fall, they lost sight of her; and continued exposed for fifteen days, without any nourishment, but what they procured from the rain which they caught in their handkerchiefs. Reduced to the last extremity of despair, they had formed the dreadful resolution of sacrificing one life to preserve the others; when, fortunately a vessel hove in sight, which took them on board, and carried them to Point-Petre, Guadeloupe, where they received the most generous assistance from the inhabitants, and were ultimately enabled to reach their destination.

Jamaica, Dec. 30.

A letter from Santa-Marta, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 23d inst. states, that a gentleman on his route to the headquarters of Gen. Morillo's army, fell in with Messieurs John Macpherson, John Cohen, Welsh, Leonard Hebdlen, (British subjects, and lately residents at Carthage) stripped of every farthing they possessed in the world, and not even common rations allowed them by Gen. Morillo. They had been ill of fever and ague for near two months, notwithstanding which, they were driven about tied arm and arm, from town to town, without shoes or hats, merely existing upon the charity of the inhabitants. All their hopes were in the arrival of a British man of war to claim them as British subjects, and to carry them off. The property of Messrs. Macpherson & Hebdlen, Gen. Morillo laid in his own private possession.

We understand Rear-Adm. Douglas has dispatched the Junon frigate this morning for Carthage, for the purpose of claiming such British subjects as may be there.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at his dwelling near the Head of Severn, on Sunday last, after a short and distressing illness, Mr. JOHN WALTON, in the 57th year of his age. Integrity, benevolence and honour, invariably marked his conduct through life. By his death society has been deprived of a humane and invaluable citizen; his widow an affectionate husband; his family a kind master, and the poor a charitable friend.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a red
"A honest man's the noblest work of God."

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring 500

Cords of Tanners Bark.

He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit: Chesnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; Black Oak, eight dollars. He returns his thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest Baltimore price for Hides and Calf Skins. John Hyatt.

Annapolis, March 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan court of As A county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Burgess, late of said county, deceased; requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, on or before the 2d day of September next, and all those who have claims against said estate, to present them for settlement on or before that day, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate. West Burgess.

March 7, 1816.

PORTS CORNER.

From the American Daily Advertiser. Mr. Poulson,

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of the late and much lamented Alexander Wilson. The enthusiastic ardent with which he pursued his studies, traversing "an extensive territory of woods and fields unfrequented forests, solitary ranges of mountains, swamps and morasses, in successive journeys of more than ten thousand miles," is well known, no less than his zeal to rescue from unmerited obloquy the character of many species of useful birds, whom a blind and mistaken prejudice, handed down from sire to son for many a year, has doomed, as outlaws, to unpying destruction.

Though the Fish-Hawk has been considered, by many, as a useless member of the feathered tribes, yet it appears "so much respect is paid to him by the fisherman and inhabitants of the neighbourhood, that a person who should attempt to shoot one of them, would stand a fair chance of being mauled."

THE FISH-HAWK OR OSPREY. "The regular arrival of this noted Bird at the vernal equinox, when the busy season of fishing commences, adds peculiar interest to its first appearance, and procures it many a benediction from the fisherman. With the following lines, illustrative of these circumstances, I shall conclude its history."

"Soon as the Sun, great ruler of the year! Bends our northern climes his bright career, And from the caves of ocean calls from sleep The finny shoals, and myriads of the deep; When freezing tempests back to Greenland ride, And day and night the equal hours divide; True to the season, o'er our sea-beat shore, The sailing Osprey high is seen to soar; With broad unmoving wing; and, circling slow, Marks each loose straggler in the deep below; Sweeps down like lightning! plunges with a roar! And bears his struggling victim to the shore, "The long hoard fisherman beholds with joy, The well-known signals of his rough employ; And as he bears his nets and oars along, Thus hails the welcome season with a song.

THE FISHERMAN'S HYMN. The Osprey sails above the sound, The Geese are gone—the Gulls are flying; The Herring shoals swarm thick around; The nets are launch'd—the boats are plying, Yo ho, my hearts! let's seek the deep; Raise high the song, and cheerily wish her; Still as the bending net we sweep, "God bless the Fish-Hawk and the Fisher!" She rears her young on yonder tree, She leaves her faithful mate to mind 'em; Like us, for fish, she sails to sea, And, plunging, shews us where to find 'em. Yo ho, my hearts! let's seek the deep; Ply every oar, and cheerily wish her; While the slow bending net we sweep, "God bless the Fish-Hawk and the Fisher!"

Notice.

HENRY H. BROWN, who formerly resided in Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, and who removed from the said state on account of the unfortunate termination of a sudden quarrel between himself and Amos Gambrell, in which the said Gambrell was killed, man with safety return. His family not knowing where he now is, have this only way of communicating this intelligence to him. The Printers of the several newspapers in the Southern and Western States, are earnestly solicited to give this notice a few weeks insertion in their several papers. Any charge which they may make shall be paid upon its being forwarded to Henrietta Brown, near Annapolis, Maryland. Feb. 22, 1816.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 14th March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Mrs. Mary Stockett, deceased, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles—A credit of six months will be given for all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, with bond and approved security, and for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid.

Richard G. Stockett Sw. Feb. 22, 1816.

This is to give notice,

That Richard G. Stockett has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Mary Stockett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and that Richard G. Stockett and Joseph N. Stockett, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters De bonis Non in the estate of Thomas N. Stockett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted to said estates are requested to make immediate payment.

Feb. 22, 1816.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, by the subscriber, on Monday the 18th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 670 acres, 230 of which are in wood of the most useful kinds, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Frederick-town, 2 1/2 miles from Liberty-town, and 3 miles from Woodsbury. This land is situated on the head waters of Israel's Creek, is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of excellent water, and has two considerable streams passing through it; the soil is good, and remarkably well suited to the use of plaster of Paris, and red clover—the soil is of the blue slate kind, which has been found in the adjoining farms, where plaster of Paris and clover have been used, to improve and yield profitable crops. It is distant from the city of Baltimore 40 miles, bordering on the road leading from thence to Woodsbury, and adjoining to Stevenson's Copper Mine. On this land there are great appearances of rich copper ore; and in addition to the many advantages it possesses, it is considered to be in a part of the country remarkable for good health. The improvements on this property consist of two farms, with tolerable wooden buildings, apple orchards and some meadow on each, and about 440 acres of cleared land between the two farms. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three or four equal annual payments, on bond with approved security. Any person who may call to view said property will be shewn the same by Capt. Philip Smith living on it.

Henry Maynardier. Annapolis, Jan. 25, 1816.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new fur hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any Gaol, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars, if brought to me.

William G. Sanders. Dec. 21.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbidden harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril. W. G. S.

For Sale,

A Negro Woman—She is an excellent plantation hand. For terms apply at this office. Feb. 29.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 5, 1815.

On application by petition of Cassandra Gassaway, executrix of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gassaway, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nicholas Gassaway, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 25th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1815.

Cassandra, Gassaway, Executrix.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 25, 1816.

On application by petition of Stephen Beard, jun. and John Beard, executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Beard, senior, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, sen. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 21st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of January, 1816.

Stephen Beard, jun. } Extra John Beard.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. sheriff of Montgomery county, that on the night of the 21st of Nov. last, Charles Farthing who had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of Montgomery county of stealing a bright bay gelding the property of Benjamin Stewart, and a certain negro man named George, the property of Thomas Johnson, convicted of a rape on Ann Keeth, broke the public gaol of said county, and made their escape. And whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of Montgomery county either of the said persons and four hundred dollars for both. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

Description Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably black. Charles Farthing is about twenty five years of age, six feet high, handsome, strong and active.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, and the Herald at Fredericktown, and the Eastern Monitor.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the inspectors of tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year ending on that day.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. Feb. 8.

George & John Barber, Have just received, and offer for sale, Fresh Clover Seed,

AND Ground Plaster,

By the Barrel, Which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

They also have on hand, as usual, a complete assortment of Groceries. 2 tf

Feb. 29, 1816.

NOTICE.

The subscriber most positively forbids any person or persons whatsoever, trespassing on or passing through or over his land, in South River Neck, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the utmost extent of the law.

William Sanders. Feb. 22.

200 Dollars Reward.

Left my house last evening about 7 o'clock, a dark Mulatto BOY, who calls himself David Ralph, eighteen years of age, five feet 4 inches high, straight and well made though rather slender, has a remarkable downcast, grum look when spoken to, he also has a particular lunge when walking, turns his toes very much outward; had on when he absconded a blue round about jacket and pantaloons, yellow vest, fur hat and new pair of boots. I purchased the said negro of Mr. John Keirle who purchased him of Mr. William Gibson, both of this city. Mr. Keirle kept him in his shoe store, at the corner of South and Market-streets, for some time. It is supposed the boy is still lurking about town. He was formerly the property of Mr. Leonard Dorsey, of Calvert county, in this state. I will give 20 dollars if taken in this city, 30 dollars if thirty miles, 40 dollars if forty miles from home, and the above reward if taken two hundred miles from Baltimore, & all reasonable charges if secured in any gaol, so that I get him again. All persons are forbidden harbouring said boy at their peril.

John Gadsby, Indian Queen, Baltimore.

Who wishes to Purchase.

Two likely, active male SERVANTS, accustomed to housework; those from the country would be preferred, from 16 to 25 years of age.

Feb. 29.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of George W. Higgins of Anne Arundel county, London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion. Had on when he absconded, a new black fur hat, a blue cloth great coat with a large cape; He had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner. This fellow was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of Geo. W. Higgins property. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given if he is taken in the State, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again.

David Ridgely. Feb. 29.

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax will meet on the second Monday in March next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making of transfers.

By order, H. S. Howard, Clk.

For Sale,

An able young NEGRO MAN, who is a good mover, ax-man, ploughman and carter, and has in fact been accustomed to every description of labour on a farm. Apply at this office C. Feb. 29.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

Liberal Wages

Will be given for A BAR KEEPER who understands Book-Keeping, at the City Tavern.

Wm. Caton. Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1816.

NOTICE.

Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince George's county, at their next April term, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

Feb. 15 1816.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Boy, aged about thirteen, to serve until he is thirty years old. For particulars apply at the office of the Gazette.

Feb. 22, 1816.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 11th day of March next, at her residence in this city, a few days above Mr. Flower's Tavern, at o'clock A. M. Part of the personal estate of John Hicks late of said county, deceased, consisting of some valuable milch cows, farming utensils & household furniture. The terms are a credit of six months for all sums over two dollars, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Henrietta Hicks, Feb. 1, 1816.

Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises the 3d day of May next, if not the next fair day, that pleasant and commodious establishment residence of the subscriber, called Belvoir, situated on the river Severn, ten miles from the city of Annapolis, more passing through the land, distant from Baltimore 21 miles, and from the city of Washington 30 miles. The improvements consist of a large two story brick dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy and ice-house, a large stone building for servants, a brick barn and stable, cow-house, sheep house, corn-house several other buildings, comprising what may be necessary for the use of a large family, and the accommodation of a numerous stock. The dwelling house stands upon an eminence affording a handsome view of the Severn River and of the adjacent country, the situation considered healthy. Adjoining the dwelling-house is a bowling green and extensive garden containing choice collection of the best kinds of fruit, and the soil well suited to produce early vegetables; also two extensive orchards of apples and peaches. This tract of land contains near 100 acres, a considerable proportion of which is in wood, affording an abundance of chestnut for rails, and a sufficient quantity of other kinds of wood for all purposes on a farm. There on this land upwards of 100 acres of low ground meadow, which affords a large quantity of hay, also some large in orchard grass and clover. It is making out of the Seven River creek running into this land, affords a landing from which a bay craft load with the produce of the farm, arable land is of a sandy loam, and well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, from the use of which a considerable part of this land has been improved, and is now yielding fine crops. Brice J. Worthington Esq. proprietor of a large and valuable farm adjoining to this land, who began the use of Plaster of Paris earlier than the subscriber, has brought his farm to a very productive state, with a prospect of still greater improvement from the use of this valuable manure. The land is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of fine water, and two streams running through it.

The Terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments on bond, with approved security carrying interest. Any person wishing to view the premises will be pleased to call on the subscriber.

After the sale of the land, will be offered at public sale a numerous flock of Sheep, a large proportion of the half blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also dry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils Henry Maynardier, Belvoir, Feb. 8.

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, Daily American, United States Gazette, Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Frederick-Town Herald, are requested to insert this advertisement once a week, until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this Office.

There is a good deal said in the French and English papers, of the escape of Lavalette, from the Bastille, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

New-York, March 5.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship Minerva, Captain Sketchley, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool papers to the 10th of January. They afford very interesting political news, but interesting intelligence, which, with some other articles, will be found in this day's Gazette. The London papers of the 18th, contain extracts from New-York papers as late as the 26th of December, containing the Commercial Treaty.

The Hon. Mr. BAGOT, Ambassador to America, was expected to embark on the 8th of January.

The meeting of Parliament was fixed for the 1st of February.

The transport Betsey was wrecked on her voyage from Plymouth to France—Twenty-four French officers were lost in her, and a number of other persons.

The London papers of the 4th January, contain the President's message to Congress, delivered on the 28th of December.

The Chesterfield Packet, with the official copy of the ratified Convention between the United States and Great Britain, arrived at New-York on the 20th of January. The Convention was published in the London papers of the 17th January.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, died at London on the 30th of January, in the 49th year of his age. He was Colonel of the 1st Regiment of foot, and late Governor in Chief and commander of the forces in the British Colonies in North America. He has left a wife, two daughters, and a son, (who succeeds to his title) to deplore his loss.

Admiral Hyde, Viscount Gough, died early in January, in the 5th year of his age.

The London papers from the middle of December to the middle of January, give almost daily accounts of the damages sustained in the parts by gales.

The French government has announced the perfect restoration of order and tranquility at Nismes, and the free and full enjoyment of religious worship by the Protestants of that place.

Stocks, at London, January 28, 1816. 59 to 60—Omnium 100.

There is a good deal said in the French and English papers, of the escape of Lavalette, from the Bastille, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree was issued by the King of France, which among other things, banishes from the king's regicides of Louis XVI. suspended appointments under the late king.

There was to be a general meeting in France on the 21st of March, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1816.

No. 141

VOL. LXXIV.

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

FOREIGN.

New-York, March 5.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship *Minerva*, Captain Sketchley, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 29th, and Liverpool papers to the 26th of January. They afford very interesting political news, but interesting intelligence, which, with some other articles, will be found in this day's Gazette. The London papers of the 18th, contain extracts from New-York papers as late as the 26th of December, containing the Commercial Treaty. The Hon. Mr. BAGOT, Ambassador to America, was expected at Portsmouth on the 8th of January, and embarked in the Niger frigate. The meeting of Parliament was fixed for the 1st of February. The transport *Betsy* was wrecked on her voyage from Plymouth to France—Twenty-four French officers were lost in her, and a number of other persons. The London papers of the 4th of January, contain the President's message to Congress, delivered the 8th December. The *Chesterfield Packet*, with the official copy of the ratified Convention between the United States and Great Britain, arrived at Falmouth in 20 days from New-York. The Convention was published in the London papers of the 17th January.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, died at London on the 3d of January, in the 49th year of his age. He was Colonel of the 16th Regiment of foot, and late Governor and Chief and commander of the forces in the British Colonies in North America. He has left a wife, two daughters, and a son, (who succeeds to his title) to deplore their loss.

Admiral Hyde, Viscount Gardner, died early in January, in the 5th year of his age.

The London papers from the middle of December to the middle of January, give almost daily accounts of the damages sustained in their parts by gales.

The French government has announced the perfect restoration of order and tranquillity at Nimes, and the free and full enjoyment of their religious worship by the Protestants of that place.

Works, at London, January 18—
Nos. 59 to 60—Omnium 14 1 2

There is a good deal said in the French and English papers about the escape of Lavalette, from which it appears that the French Minister of Justice was an accessory.

It is asserted, in the last London paper, that Lavalette had escaped into Bavaria.

There was to be a general mourning in France on the 21st of January, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

On the 12th, a new decree of amnesty was issued by the King of France, which among other provisions, banishes from the kingdom all the regicides of Louis XVI, who were appointed under Buonaparte.

London, January 5.
The *Elias*, Norgway, arrived in the Downs, sailed from Madras 6th November, and from St. Helena 21st November. No person was detected to land at St. Helena from the *Elias*. Buonaparte was in the vicinity of the island; he had been invited to two parties under the name of General Buonaparte, but paid no attention to the invitations.

London, Jan. 17.
We received this morning New-York papers to the 17th ult.

By dispatches received yesterday from Paris, we learn, that three English gentlemen have been arrested by the Minister of Police, and thrown into the prison of the Abbaye. They are, Sir Robert Wilson, Capt. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, eldest son of Mr. Crawford Bruce, the Banker. The British minister, we understand, to his de-

mand of an explanation upon this subject, was answered, that the parties had been arrested on a charge of aiding in the escape of Lavalette, that they had procured a passport for an officer, two or three days before—that they travelled with General Lavalette all the way to Mons, introduced him under the passport they had obtained to the English military post, procured it there to be countersigned, and passed him on; after which, and having breakfasted with the English officer in command, they returned to Paris. This was the report made to the English minister, that he may receive their further instructions how to act; its truth remains to be established, and the evidence which the French Minister of Police may employ for that purpose, cannot be received with too much caution. In a city so distracted by bad passions, so full of intrigue, and where the predominating party, the fanatics, and the ultra royalists, are panting for victims and vengeance, a story of this kind is precisely a result that might be expected; and who so natural to those for actors in the scene, as the natives of a country that so freely scans, and by its moral influence restrains their actions? It will also be observed in the private accounts from Paris, that great agitation prevails in that city, and threatens a new political explosion. New affiliations and watch words, plots and counterplots spread terror and alarm through society, and the government distrusts its own strength, acknowledges that the presence of British troops is still necessary for its security.

January 13.
The arrival of the Duke of Wellington is hourly expected at Brighton, on a visit to the Regent.

The rumour in the highest Court circle now is, that a marriage is actually agreed on between the amiable Princess Charlotte and the Prince de Cobourg. This union has the perfect approbation of the Princess herself, and the Prince Regent has given his consent. It will have this important recommendation to the British people, that it begets no connexion with any of the principal Powers on the Continent, by which we might be involved in their disputes; and the English people have the proud feeling, that the presumptive heiress to the British Throne neither requires nor could obtain any aggrandizement, fortune, or interest by marriage.

Lavalette.—On the 9th inst. the sentence of death against M. Lavalette was executed in effigy. The sentence attached to a gallows on the Place de Greve, from ten to four, was in the following words:—
"The sentence of the Court of Paris on the 22d Nov. 1815, which condemns Marie Chamon Lavalette Ex-Director-General of the Post, aged 46 years, native of Paris, living at No. 106, Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, to the punishment of death for high treason."
Behind it, upon a carriage, were the materials which serve to form a scaffold for executions.

Various stories about Madame Murat are in circulation. The truth is, that she and her family afford very little matter for news; she leads at Hamburg a very retired life, suitable to her situation, & is very liberal to the poor. This may serve to correct many false reports, who, destitute of all feeling, pursue misfortune into its last asylum, and combat the defenceless with the poisonous shafts of calumny.—*Allgemein Zeitung*, Dec. 23.

The French funds continue to decline.—They are 60 3/4—Bank actions, 104 1/2.

Paris, Dec. 26.

Marshal Soult and General Vandamme are said to be at Brussels, waiting for an opportunity of passing over to the United States.

A dreadful explosion of a magazine of powder took place at Dantzic on the 8th inst., a great part of the city is laid in ruins and upwards of 300 persons were killed, the wounded must amount to four times that number.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 29.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Ward of Massachusetts moved that the house proceed to consider the resolutions submitted by him some days ago, in the following words:

Resolved, That all duties, imposts and excise laid by congress ought not only to be laid uniformly throughout the United States, agreeably to the provisions in the constitution, but ought to be collected in all parts of the U. S. in the same currency, or in currencies equivalent in value.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be instructed to receive alone, in payment of duties, imposts and excises, and debts due to the United States, gold, silver, and copper coin, treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as pay specie for their bills, excepting in cases in which it is otherwise provided by law.

And on the question of consideration he demanded the yeas and nays.

The house agreed to consider the resolutions, yeas 52, nays 49; and

The question being stated on adopting the resolutions—Mr. Calhoun moved to refer the resolutions to the committee on the national currency, which he said already had the subject under deep consideration.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Ward at some length, who thought the resolution spoke for itself, and could be decided on by the house without the aid of a committee; that the reference would also be productive of delay, in regard to measures which he regarded as of great urgency as well of necessity.

Mr. Wright supported the reference, and replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Ward. After some further discussion, the resolutions were referred as moved by Mr. Calhoun, yeas 52, nays 49.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the National Bank bill.

On motion of Mr. Cady, with the assent of Mr. Calhoun, the bill was amended by striking out so much of the bill as gives to congress the privilege hereafter of extending the capital of the bank from thirty-five to fifty millions.

Mr. Cady moved to strike out so much of the bill as authorizes the government to subscribe a certain proportion (seven millions) of the stock of the bank.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Smith of Md. and supported by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Cady and Mr. Ward of Massachusetts.

Before deciding the question, the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

Friday, March 1.

After some remarks to shew the great evils resulting to the community from the influx of unauthorised notes purporting to be issued by Banks which no one knew, and which in some cases were palpable frauds, unsupported by any ability to pay them—Mr. Goldsborough moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the several Banks in the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting, within the said district, the circulation of notes issued by any private banking association, whether existing within the district or elsewhere, and of restraining the formation of such private banking associations in future.

Mr. Randolph moved the subjoined resolution, the necessity of which, and of providing a remedy for a practice so heinous and abominable (making this district a depot for the slave trade of the neighbouring states, and a medium for evading the laws in force, by collusive sales) he impressed by a variety of remarks; and concluded by declaring that if the business was declined by the House, he would

undertake it himself, and ferret out of their holes and corners the villains who carried it on.

After some opposition by Mr. Wright, and support by Mr. Goldsborough, and being varied at the suggestion of Mr. Hopkinson, so as to refer the subject to a select committee, instead of the committee on the District, the resolution passed as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the existence of an inhuman and illegal traffic in slaves carried on in and through the district of Columbia; and to report whether any, and what measures are necessary for putting a stop to the same.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the National Bank Bill. The motion to strike out so much of the first section as allows government to subscribe for seventy thousand shares of the stock, being still under consideration:

Mr. Wright opposed the amendment at some length. He was sorry to see a plan which promised such great benefit to the country in the present deranged state of its currency endangered by the present motion. If the motion prevailed, he should be compelled, he said, to vote against the bill, much as he was in favour of establishing a bank. He wished to see the bank possessed in part by the government and partly by the citizens; because the stock of it would be extremely profitable. The government ought to have an interest in the bank, as they would thereby be informed of all the plans which might be at any time entertained by the Directors of so powerful an institution. He was not afraid however to trust our citizens, nor ought they to be suspicious of the government; and the participation of the government could not, he conceived, be productive of injury or mischief. Mr. W. adverted to the assertion that such an institution would realize the imagined lever of Archimedes, with which the world might be moved. He wished it did possess that mighty power, and it could be brought to bear on the rotten and corrupt governments of Europe. We have, he said, given to that portion of the world examples of liberty, of valor on the sea and on the land, and he should be glad if, by any power, we could crush the despotisms which oppress it, &c. He said he was surprised at the objections made by gentlemen from the East, to establishing this bank on so large a proportion of the public stock, as the effect would be to raise that stock immediately to par, &c.

Mr. W. in reply said, the gentleman who had just sat down had exercised the house in the outset; and had threatened it with voting against the bill if it did not suit him.—He would not follow the example of that gentleman—he would not go to Europe to put down governments, to light flames and put out fires; but would state a few matters of fact. This question he said, affected the interest of every state and town in the country—it was of great magnitude—it would either restore the credit of our currency, or make it worse than it is already; and to illustrate his opinion on this important subject, he would state a case in point. Some 10 or 15 years ago, he said, there was a certain state, (Vermont) which had no bank; but there were banks in adjoining states, which afforded much profit, and the people of the state thought they might as well grow rich by banking as their neighbours. They supposed, if the limited means and numbers of private banks could make money, that the extended means of a state would make an institution still more profitable; that it would drive out the paper of other banks, facilitate the operations of the state, &c. as had been argued in favour of the bank now proposed. A state bank was accordingly established on a small specie capital, and paper to a large amount issued, which they thought would never be returned for payment. What was the consequence? The paper of other

banks, it was true, disappeared; but it was because of the suspicion which attached to the state paper. The machine, if it might be called so, went on badly; it was attributed to bad management of its concerns, and attempts were made to remedy the defects, but in vain.—The paper depreciated from 6 to 10, and from 10 to 15 per cent; and finally, by the juggle, the people of the state lost, how much he was not certain, a great amount he knew. So it would be, he said, with the plan now contemplated, if not amended; and if the objections to it were not obviated, he should be compelled to vote against the bill, although he was strongly in favour of a bank on proper principles. If passed in its present shape, it would entail evils on the country, which money could not compensate, &c.

Mr. Ross advocated the motion to amend the bill. He did not believe as had been argued, that a participation in the Bank would strengthen the arm of the government or be very profitable. If however the arm of government was to be strengthened by weakening that of the citizens, and uniting with a privileged aristocracy, he was decidedly opposed to it. He did not wish the government to become partners in such a privileged order. If the reasons for retaining the principle in the bill were correct, he thought the proportion allowed too small; if government was to derive this great profit from the participation, its share was not great enough. It had been said that the influence of one bank (the Manhattan) could have prevented the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency; if that bank had been under executive control, he believed its power would have been exerted. This was a proof of the danger of giving government a great influence in such institutions. He was opposed to the plan chiefly from his objections to joining a monied aristocracy, and his fears that it might operate injuriously to the liberties of the country, &c.

Mr. Goldsborough made a few remarks on the motion. If the provision was inserted as an apology for the appointment of the five directors by the government, then he was opposed to it; but if it would be as profitable as was predicted, and would enable us to dispense with some of the existing internal taxes, he should be glad to vote for it. A good bank, Mr. G. said would be very serviceable; and he should vote against the motion because he could not see that any harm would arise from the nation participating in a pecuniary establishment, &c.

The question was then taken on striking out the provision, and decided in the negative as follows:

For the amendment 38
Against it 61

The committee of the whole made further progress in the bill and obtained leave to sit again.

Saturday, March 2.

On motion of Mr. Hall, Resolved, That the committee on the National Currency be instructed to enquire into the expediency of compelling the Banks in the different States, after the first of November next, to resume specie payments, by increasing the duty on stamps, or in any other manner which may be best calculated to produce the desired effect.

The Bank Bill.—The amendment which was made to the Bank bill on Saturday, on motion of Gen. Smith, was to change the second payment in specie (not the first,) from five to fifteen dollars, and to strike out altogether the last payment of ten dollars in specie, which was to have been made at 18 months from the date of subscription.

Sunday, March 4, 1816.

After the presentation and reference of numerous petitions.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. moved the following resolution, which, after debate was agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of compensation to the members of Congress into a gross sum for each session; and to report such other provisions as may have a tendency to the despatch of public business, and to compel the punctual attendance of members of Congress during the session.

An unimportant amendment made by the Senate to the Direct Tax bill, was taken up and agreed to, after an unsuccessful motion to postpone the bill indefinitely—so that it now wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the National Bank bill, and made considerable progress therein. When arrived at the provision which gives to the President and Senate the power of appointing five of the Directors, a motion was made to strike out that feature, on which debate ensued that had not ended when the House adjourned.

Charleston, Feb. 22.

CARTHAGENA—further particulars.

An American gentleman of intelligence and veracity, recently arrived in this city from Carthage, via Aux Cayes, has politely furnished the Editors of the City Gazette with some interesting particulars relative to the fate of that unfortunate city.

Our informant left Carthage on the 22d of November, and fell into the hands of the royal forces on the 6th of December following.—Those of the wretched inhabitants who were able, (about three thousand souls,) embarked on board of a fleet of 13 vessels of all sizes, and set sail for Aux Cayes. When the fleet sailed from the town, the walls were covered with the wretched inhabitants, begging to be taken off, fearing to be massacred by the royal troops, who were about entering.

It was some time ago published, that General Bolivar commanded Carthage at the time of its capture. This was erroneous. The command of the place some time previous to its surrender, was held by General Castille, who proving a traitor to the republican cause, was arrested, and the command vested in General Bermudas, a young officer of merit, and who commanded at the time of the capture. He escaped with the fleet, and arrived at Aux Cayes in safety, where our informant frequently saw and conversed with him.

The Governor of Carthage, (Don Juan Dos Amador) and suite, went on board a Carthaginian privateer, commanded by one Mitchell, who had promised to conduct them in safety from the place. After getting out, he touched at a small island called St. Andrews, under pretence of watering; and, after inveigling the governor and suite on shore, the treacherous villain fired upon them, and set sail, carrying off the governor's valuables, together with some pearls, &c. belonging to the government, the whole valued at about 80,000 dollars.

The Americans and other foreigners who were in Carthage at the time of its capture, were undoubtedly put to death without mercy, as to them was attributed (in a great measure) the stout resistance which was made and the length of time which it held out.

February 23.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Captain Burk, of the Richmond packet, informs us, that an expedition, consisting of about 5000 men, mostly those who had recently fled from Carthage, was collecting at Aux-Cayes, under the protection of Petion, with a view of making a descent on some part of the Spanish Main.

A few days before captain B. left Port-au-Prince, a report reached that place, that the revolutionists had taken the Caracas. [This report is discredited by late accounts from Caracas via Havana.]

The British ship Shark of London, accidentally took fire, at Port-au-Prince, on the 21st ult. burnt to the water's edge, and sunk. She had no cargo on board. The fire was said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the steward, who was drawing off some spirits by candle light.

FROM HAVANNA.

By the schooner Mary, arrived yesterday in 6 days from Havana, we learn that late accounts had reached that place, a few days before she sailed, from Carthage. Upwards of fifty of the leaders of the revolutionists had been condemned and hung. Very recent news, from Caracas, stated that all was quiet at that place.

A convoy arrived at Vera Cruz, last month, from Mexico, having on board 8 millions of dollars. Another convoy, with a similar sum of money, was expected at Vera Cruz.

For Sale,

A Negro Woman—She is an excellent plantation hand. For Terms apply at this office. Feb. 29.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1815.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish pilots and regulate their fees.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the following reward shall be allowed for pilotage, to wit: for every vessel from sea to the city of Baltimore, four dollars; and from said city of Baltimore to sea, three dollars; for each and every foot of water she shall draw; and from the mouth of Potomac to George-Town, and vice versa, there shall be an addition of one fifth to the above rates, and so in proportion for any less distance from any other part of this state to sea, or from sea to any other part of this state, any thing in the said original act, to the contrary notwithstanding; and all vessels not owned by citizens of the U. States shall pay one third more pilotage than the rates before mentioned.

An act to repeal part of the act, entitled, An act for the ease of the inhabitants in examining evidences relating to the bounds of lands, and in the manner of obtaining injunctions.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of an act, entitled, An act for the ease of the inhabitants in examining evidences relating to the bounds of land, and in the manner of obtaining injunctions, which requires the commissioners to affix public notes at the parish church where the land lies, or in which the party resides, be and the same is hereby repealed.

An act to authorise the collectors of the county taxes of the several counties of this state to execute deeds of conveyances in cases therein mentioned.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where any collector of the county taxes hath made or shall make sale of any lands or tenements for the taxes due thereon, and hath or shall die or remove from said county without making a deed of conveyance of the same, or shall refuse to make a deed for the same; the commissioners of the tax of such county, upon application of the purchaser or purchasers, or his, her or their legal representatives, shall order and direct the collector for the time being in such county to execute a deed of conveyance to such purchaser or purchasers, or his, her or their legal representatives, for the lands sold and purchased as aforesaid.

And be it enacted; That such deed of conveyance being acknowledged and recorded according to law, shall be as operative and of equal force in law as if the collector who made or shall make such sale had executed the said deed of conveyance.

State Quackery—An Italian, while enjoying good health, must needs make use of nostrums to improve his constitution; and finding himself ready to die, he ordered the following inscription to be engraved on his tomb-stone:—"I was well; I wished to be better; and here I am." Of this the management of the affairs of our country, for the last eight or nine years, has borne a near resemblance. In 1805-6 the country was well, indeed. There were no orders in council, no considerable obstructions to the American commerce, which went on smoothly, and added to our general stock of wealth plentifully. But the political quacks who bore rule, deemed it expedient that the state should take medicine; and accordingly they administered at that time a fetid drug, called non-importation, which they pretended would increase health and strength mightily. It was swallowed up with wryness of face, and some little shuddering & wriggling; & as it produced no violent spasms in the body, but only a considerable degree of languor, those wise-acres thought that something more powerful was needed; accordingly, in 1807-8, they administered the nostrum called Embargo. It wrought prodigiously. The patient so pined away, that nothing scarcely remained but skin and bones; and at length, there being some symptoms of delirium, the quacks were glad, for their own safety, to discontinue the use of that abominable and abhorred drug. The last expedient they thought themselves of, was profuse bleeding. They tried first,

non-importation, then embargo, and finally war; all to make the state better, which was very well indeed when they first took it in hand. We the people have gone through the powerful operations prescribed to us, and here we are—our losses great—our gain nothing—our earnings put in requisition to pay the doctors bills.

Mother Virginia, live forever! Be thou, in all ages to come, the nursing mother of the states, and do thou continue to provide them with state physicians: so they will never be in any hazard of dying a natural death. [Conn. Spectator.]

From the Ontario Repository of Feb. 27. COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of Federal Republican Delegates, from the several towns in the county of Ontario, on the 22d of February, at Mill's Hotel, in the town of Ganandaigua; Col. SAMUEL COLT, was appointed Chairman, and GEORGE HOSMER, Esq. Secretary:—

A letter from the Federal Members of Assembly, from the county having been read, whereby it appears, that at the present session of the Legislature of this State, a Petition and Documents, proving the Election of Henry Fellows, Esq. to represent this County in the House of Assembly, were presented to the House, immediately after the same was organized.—That the evidence, being entirely documentary, was read openly; and proved conclusively, the right of Mr. Fellows to a seat in the House.—That his seat was refused, nevertheless, by the votes of those members exclusively, who stile themselves Republicans, and by the casting vote of Peter Allen, to whom the Clerk of this County had improperly granted a certificate of Election.—That the said Peter Allen, by the votes of these republican members solely, was permitted to vote, and did vote, upon the question involving his own right to a seat in that House, as a Representative from this County.—And that the aforesaid violation of the right of suffrage of the people of this State, and of this County in particular, was pretended to be excused on the ground of the former practice of that House, in the case of contested elections; a practice heretofore adopted merely for the convenience of the members, in cases where the vote of a single member could not be important, and which can never be applicable to a cause, plain, palpable, and undeniable, and where the vote of one member has been proved to be of the last importance, involving questions of the highest interest to the people of this State—and the same republican members, the day immediately subsequent to the choice of a Council of Appointment, with one exception only, unanimously voted, that Mr. Fellows was entitled to his seat, to the exclusion of Peter Allen, and that upon the same evidence, and no other, previously fully disclosed to the House.

Thereupon, this meeting feeling themselves aggrieved and insulted, as citizens of the county, whose interests are more immediately assailed, and as freemen of the State, whose rights have been thus infringed, deem it their duty publicly to express their sentiments on such procedure. Therefore, Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, That the conduct of the democratic members of the present House of Assembly, in refusing to admit Henry Fellows, one of the duly elected Representatives from this county, to his seat in that House; and in allowing Peter Allen to sit and vote as a member, although there was the most undeniable evidence before them, that the former, and not the latter, was the rightful member; and moreover, in suffering the said Allen to vote on questions which went to determine his right to vote, in which questions he necessarily had a direct and positive interest; and in adhering to such course, until they had, by the aid of this one vote, elected a Council of Appointment, is a daring, and deliberate, and most dangerous violation of our elective franchise.—That their conversion of the forms of the House into an engine of unprincipled and factious tyranny, evinces in them a total contempt of our most sacred and valuable rights, which will consign them to the merited abhorrence of every sincere friend to rational freedom.

Resolved, That we view such proceedings with deep concern, believing them to be illegal, pernicious in their tendency, and highly alarming, illegal, because they contravene that important article in our State Constitution, which declares that

no authority shall, on any pretence, be exercised over the People of Members of this State, but such as shall be derived from and granted by them. Persecutions, because they may afford something like precedent to men who may hereafter be tempted to overlook the page of the Constitution, to gratify their avarice or ambition. And so happens to be in power may enable themselves to hold it, in contempt of the will of the people. It would only be necessary that corrupt County Clerks give certificates of the requisite number of unprincipled members to make a majority in that branch of the Legislature on which they are dependent, and for these men to vote that they have a right to rule, and the scheme would be accomplished. And we can no longer doubt, that men, who could thus surreptitiously possess themselves of power, would readily attempt to use it, to the subversion of the rights of our liberties, to perpetuate their power.

Resolved, That however men may find countenance in their numbers, and imagine themselves relieved by a division of the responsibility; yet we believe they cannot escape the feelings of remorse, which reflection will harrow up, and that conscience, however it may for a time be silenced by the hardness of party zeal, will one day tell them, that there is moral turpitude in polluting wrong; and when we see a body of public men violating the first principle of private and public obligation, we fear the time is not far distant, when the enemies of elective governments will find their arguments supported by the annihilation of our own.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens carefully to guard and resolutely to defend the freedom and purity of our elections, that on our fidelity to this obligation, under Providence, mainly depends the preservation and security of every thing valuable and sacred in our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the late conduct of the democratic Members of Assembly, demonstrates conclusively, that they totally and absolutely disregard and contemn the known and expressed will of the People, when opposed to their own factious and interested projects and purposes. And that the leaders of that party, while they hypocritically pretend to an unbounded and exclusive love and devotedness to the people, and with cool premeditation sacrifice their most sacred and invaluable rights to the purposes of faction.

Resolved, That the Federal Members of the House of Assembly are justly entitled to the warmest commendation and gratitude of their constituents, in the cause of Justice, Freedom, and the Constitution.

Resolved, That these Resolutions and Preamble, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

SAMUEL COLT, Chairman.
GEO. HOSMER, Sec'y.

BETTER AND BETTER,
Says a Charleston editor—NO MAIL from the Northward of Georgetown-S. C. Our citizens now exclaim, Return J. Meigs, to the walks of private life!

From the Telegraph.
DEMOCRACY TURNED TO FEDERALISM.

Our political opponents, pointing to the circumstances of the U. States, and exclaim all these are our doings! They then, compare the present appearances of the country, with the gloom and dejection occasioned by the war, and arrogate to themselves much honour, for having brought about a change so felicitous. For what purpose, a comparison of this character is instituted, we confess ourselves utterly at a loss to conjecture. In order to bring this state of circumstances to bear upon the question in issue, a comparison should be made not between Federalism and Democracy, but between Democracy and Democracy. The democrats should compare the blessings which we have suffered by the war with those which we have suffered by the embargo—the non-importation, the non-exportation, and the acts of non-intercourse. They should plainly tell us, for which of these joint or several courses, the nation is under the greatest obligation of gratitude. Such variegated misery would form a perfect picture of democracy, and running the analogy between the natural and the political body, the question would be which of these

consumption; a fever, an aneurism, or the rupture of a blood vessel, was the best mode of putting an end to our existence? We and our democratic brethren, would come fairly to the point—let us have the boldness and honesty to take our own sins in their proper order, and tell us, how many of them have inflicted the most mis-

That the argument is entirely fallacious, when our democratic friends make a comparison between Federalism and their own policy. According to this mode of considering the case, the federalists voted for the war, and the democrats were its declared enemies. They are compelled to make out a sorry and feeble argument to themselves, at the expense of truth and honour. We surfeitously possess ourselves of power, would readily attempt to use it, to the subversion of the rights of our liberties, to perpetuate their power.

Resolved, That however men may find countenance in their numbers, and imagine themselves relieved by a division of the responsibility; yet we believe they cannot escape the feelings of remorse, which reflection will harrow up, and that conscience, however it may for a time be silenced by the hardness of party zeal, will one day tell them, that there is moral turpitude in polluting wrong; and when we see a body of public men violating the first principle of private and public obligation, we fear the time is not far distant, when the enemies of elective governments will find their arguments supported by the annihilation of our own.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens carefully to guard and resolutely to defend the freedom and purity of our elections, that on our fidelity to this obligation, under Providence, mainly depends the preservation and security of every thing valuable and sacred in our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the late conduct of the democratic Members of Assembly, demonstrates conclusively, that they totally and absolutely disregard and contemn the known and expressed will of the People, when opposed to their own factious and interested projects and purposes. And that the leaders of that party, while they hypocritically pretend to an unbounded and exclusive love and devotedness to the people, and with cool premeditation sacrifice their most sacred and invaluable rights to the purposes of faction.

Frederick-Town, Feb. 24.

A meeting of the advocates of Federalism and taxes was held in this town Saturday evening last, at which a column and more of resolutions were offered by our neighbours and adopted. At the meeting a committee of fifteen, consisting of five were appointed to select a committee for the purpose of selecting candidates for the election—the other to form a committee of correspondence, to be organized as soon as possible. These war-men commenced their operations by expressing their indignation at the declaration of war, as well as the firmness and ability which he (the president) exhibited; amidst public difficulties which led to it ceased to be connected with the present honorable peace, which was eminently entitling the approbation and gratitude of the fellow-citizens. After having thus expressed their approbation of a war, which cost the United States the lives of thirty thousand men, added 150 or 130 millions to the national debt, besides a general and distress, brought the families of the wretched and aged after having thus expressed their approbation, the

...a consumption, a fever, an
...of the rupture of a blood
...was the best mode of put-
...at the end of our existence? We
...that our democratic brethren
...come fairly to the point—let
...have the boldness and honesty
...take up their own sins in their
...ological order, and tell us
...ly if they can, under which
...have inflicted the most mis-
...the argument is entirely fal-
...when our democratic friends
...te a comparison between fe-
...alism and their own policy. Ac-
...ing to this mode of considering
...case, the federalists voted for the
...and the democrats were its de-
...enemies. They are compelled
...the most obvious mis-
...make out a sorry and
...to themselves, at the
...of truth and honour. We
...only call one plain fact to
...memory, which is, that the fe-
...ists, never voted for the em-
...the non-intercourse, the non-
...the non-exportation
...or for the war? These are
...the democratic papers, called
...in the day of their visitati-
...nor shall we very soon forget
...observation of General Duane,
...speaking on the subject of the
...entire remonstrances against
...embargo, "these men complain
...of his tremendous excellency,"
...they have too much to eat."
...the comparison, instituted by
...gentlemen, properly consider-
...amounts to the severest satire
...themselves.
...amounts to an assertion, that
...democrats are tired of their own
...y. They have brought misery
...upon the nation, by adopt-
...their own plans, and after
...to the measures of federal po-
...they exclaim—how much hap-
...is the nation now! True, gen-
...men! But pray do not forget
...your own panegyrics, on the pro-
...and wisdom, displayed in all those
...measures, which you now so justly
...brate! Pray remember the
...when it was treason for a man
...think, that an embargo was not
...than commerce! After you
...abandoned this folly, to charge
...the account of federalism, is
...ly intolerable. This party
...not only pursuing federal policy,
...also imputing the enormity of
...their own actions, to the federal
...y. They have no other means
...escape, than to condemn their
...actions, and to monopolize to
...selves the reputation of a poli-
...which they formerly denounced
...the very essence of treason.
...are traitors, by their own
...definition of
...is just. Mr. Randolph may
...ably have some recollection of
...circumstances, and while he
...to tower so much above both
...we would ask him, whether
...present contempt of Messrs. Jef-
...and Madison, exceeds his
...admiration? We will leave
...the accomplishment of the
...task, of illustrating this
...er, by a metaphor; whatever
...he may entertain on this
...we know not—and with the
...sincerity, we can say, that we
...not.

...of these war men are excited
...for the citizens of Frederick-
...town, and they resolve that they
...are "greatly alarmed and dissatis-
...ed" at the house of delegates re-
...lative to the corporation act. Few
...we imagine will be credulous enough
...to believe that men who are guilty
...of such glaring inconsistency have
...any regard for the people's rights.
...The veil is too thin and can be
...clearly seen through; it is evident
...to all, that if these men are "great-
...ly alarmed" it is not about the peo-
...ple's rights, but the offices they ac-
...tually hold and those in expectan-
...cy. [Herald.]

* Editor of a democratic news-
...paper.

Further extracts from foreign papers
...received at New-York.
From the London Courier of Thurs-
...day evening Jan. 30.

Vice-Admiral Pickmore has been
...appointed governor of Newfoundland,
...and commander in chief of
...his majesty's ships on that station,
...where he is to reside until the term
...of his command expires, without
...returning to England in the winter
...season as has been the custom hereto-
...fore.

A letter from St. Helena, says—
"Bonaparte is at present most nar-
...rowly watched, and on parole not
...to go beyond the limits of the little
...garden, &c. surrounding the cot-
...tage he inhabits. He has always a
...bout his person an officer, and at
...least two or three sergeants. Not-
...withstanding all this, he is never
...heard to complain, but seems per-
...fectly calm and resigned to his fate.
...He still keeps up his dignity with
...those about him, and they never ap-
...proach him covered, nor do they
...wear their hats in his presence. I
...remarked, the day I dined with
...the admiral, during our outward bound
...passage, that he had a plate of each
...dish on the table put before him by
...his servant, and some he partook
...of, others was removed without his
...consent any. The same ceremony
...was observed in drinking wine; a
...glass of each sort on a salver was
...occasionally presented, and if in-
...clined, he drank one; if not the
...salver was removed without his
...speaking. He always preserved a
...great degree of steadiness. He
...never asked how he was to be dis-
...posed of, and was perfectly passive
...in every transaction."

All the British troops have now
...withdrawn from Paris. On Satur-
...day last, at 5 in the morning, Col.
...McKinnon, commanding the rear
...guard, delivered up the heights of
...Montmartre to the French troops.—
...This was the last post delivered up.
...It was reported at Paris on Satur-
...day, that Sir Robert Wilson, Cap-
...tain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce
...will be let out of prison on bail,
...previous to their trial.

We received this morning the
...Paris papers of Saturday.
The indictment against Sir Rob-
...ert Wilson, capt. Hutchinson, and
...Mr. Bruce, having, it is said, been
...drawn up, the trial will take place
...shortly before the court of assize.
These papers allude again to the
...differences between Austria and Ba-
...varia, which are more serious than
...we at first supposed. The Austri-
...an Observer even says, that some
...skirmishes have taken place on the
...frontiers. The Court of Berlin
...takes the part of Bavaria.

The negotiations between Bava-
...ria and Austria appears to assume
...a serious tone, though many per-
...sons suppose that an arrangement
...will soon take place. In the princi-
...pality of Saltzburgh and the In-
...verthiel, proclamations by the Ba-
...varian government are every where
...posted up, in which all the reports
...relative to the cessation of these coun-
...tries to a neighbouring power are
...declared to be without foundation,
...and the propagators of such reports
...are threatened with the punishment
...of imprisonment. These printed
...notifications have excited discon-
...tent among the Austrians stationed
...on the Bavarian frontier, and it is
...even said that some slight skim-
...ishes have occurred, to which
...the chiefs, however soon put a stop.
...Gen. Vascquant, who is the Austri-
...an negotiator with Bavaria, some-
...times dispatches two couriers a
...day.

We are assured that the ultima-
...tum of the court of Austria has
...been delivered by Gen. Vascquant
...to the Court of Berlin. In the
...meantime, the general opinion is,
...that the military occupation of the
...Saltzburgh and Inverthiel will soon
...take place, and that the Austrian
...government has already appointed
...the functionaries to be employed
...in those countries, and has ordered
...them to repair provisionally to the

head-quarters of the Prince of Col-
...loredo, who commands the Austri-
...an troops on the Bavarian frontiers.
[Austrian Observer.]
A letter from Rastadt, dated
...Jan. 18, says, "The corps com-
...manded by count Colloredo, in Up-
...per Austria, which is destined to
...take possession of the territories of
...Saltzburgh and the Inverthiel, has
...hitherto made no movement since
...it last concentrated.—It is hence
...inferred that the negotiations be-
...tween Vienna and Munich are not
...yet concluded. Gen. Vascquant is
...still at Munich. It is said that the
...court of Berlin interests itself
...strongly on the side of Bavaria."
[Journal de Paris.]

Arrest of Sir R. Wilson, &c.
Copy of a note addressed to the
...Ambassador by the Duke De Ri-
...chellieu.

Paris, Jan. 13, 1816.
It is with the most lively feelings
...of pain and regret that the under-
...signed sees himself obliged to make
...known to his excellency Sir Chas.
...Stewart, that several subjects of
...his Britannic Majesty appear to
...have taken an active part in culpa-
...ble manoeuvres directed against the
...government of the King.

His excellency will see by the
...letter hereto annexed, which the
...undersigned has just received from
...the minister of Police, that Sir R.
...Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and another
...individual, who is believed to be an
...English gentleman, are accused of
...having favoured the escape of La-
...valette. Their trial is going to
...commence; but the undersigned, in
...announcing it to Sir Charles Stew-
...art, is forward at the same time, to
...give him the assurance, that they
...will enjoy fully all the facilities
...which our laws afford for their jus-
...tification, and that the protecting
...forms of trial will be religiously ob-
...served towards them.

The undersigned, in making this
...communication to the English em-
...bassador, as a consequence of the
...particular regard which this court
...on every occasion entertains to-
...wards the government of his Brit-
...annic Majesty, has the honour to
...renew, &c.

Paris, Jan. 13.
Sir,

I have learned with surprise that
...several English Gentlemen, among
...whom are Gen. Sir Robert Wilson,
...Mr. Crawford Bruce, and Mr.
...Hutchinson, have been arrested this
...morning, that their papers have
...been seized, and that they have been
...conveyed to the prisons of this city
...under the direction of the Minister
...of Police.

As I have repeatedly manifested
...to your Excellency my determina-
...tion to extend the protection of my
...Sovereign to no person whose con-
...duct endangers the safety of this
...government, I should have been
...flattered, if, as British Ambassador
...at the Court of France, I had been
...honoured with a communication
...from your Excellency, which might
...have prevented the necessity of an
...official explanation of the motives
...for a proceeding of this nature to-
...wards individuals whose services &
...rank in some measure guarantee
...the loyalty of their conduct.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. STEWART.
The Duc de Richellieu.

Madame Lavalette is at length
...restored to light and liberty; the
...tribunal declared there was no room
...for accusation against her.
The day of the trial of the En-
...glish gentlemen is not determined
...on. Sir Robert Wilson is thus far
...an secret, that he has not yet been
...allowed to confer with his Lawyer.
Madame Lavalette having obtain-
...ed, provisionally, her liberty, on
...finding the bail required by law, has
...left the Conciergerie.

BRUSSELS PAPERS.
Brussels, Jan. 23.

According to private letters from
...Paris Mr. Bruce, on his first exami-
...nation upon the escape of Lavalette,
...answered in the following manner
...to the questions which were put to
...him—

Q. Your name?—A. There is
...nobody except the Police of Paris
...to whom my name is not known.
Q. Of what country are you?—
...A. Of that country which has con-
...quered France.
Q. Did you assist in the escape
...of Lavalette?—A. Distinguish; if
...you mean his escape from prison, no
...—if you mean his escape from the
...kingdom of France, yes.—I might
...say no to this also, but I say yes.
Q. What were your motives for
...acting in this manner?—A. My

motives—1st, to order to save a
...persecute individual; 2d, to serve
...humanity; 3d, to answer the appeal
...made to English honour. (Loy-
...aute Anglaise,) an appeal which is
...never made in vain. Lavalette en-
...tered my apartment, he said to me,
...I am Lavalette; I have just es-
...caped from prison; I am pursued; I
...see some Gendarmes at the head of
...the street; I dare not proceed for
...fear of being again arrested; I fly
...to you; I confide myself to English
...honour (loyaute) save me.—Then
...I look off my uniform, which I made
...Lavalette put on; afterwards I con-
...certed with my friends upon what
...was to be done to convey him out
...of the kingdom; I resolved to ac-
...complish it myself, and I conveyed
...Lavalette out of France in my own
...carriage. This enterprise succeed-
...ed by means of the disguise, &c.

Paris, Dec. 26.
Marshal Sout and General Van-
...damme are said to be at Brussels,
...waiting for an opportunity of pas-
...sing over to the United States.

HORRID MURDERS.
Nismes, Dec. 7.

A soldier, named Modeste Rou-
...quette, residing at Crabrieres, a vil-
...lage within two leagues of Nismes,
...who had served in the Spanish wars,
...but with an indifferent character,
...conceived an ardent passion for
...Marie Altre, a girl of 18, beautiful,
...and beloved by all who knew her, &
...who never encouraged his advances.
...Modeste, blinded by the excess of
...his passion, and by jealousy, met
...her in the field and offered her vi-
...olence, in hopes, no doubt, of forc-
...ing her to marry him; but not suc-
...ceeding in his criminal intent, he
...had the wickedness to sacrifice her,
...and subject her to the most cruel
...treatment. This unfortunate vic-
...tim expired in the midst of tor-
...ments.

A dog placed not far from the
...spot to guard a flock of sheep, bark-
...ed and shewed a disposition to ap-
...proach the scene, but was kept
...back by the shepherd, who from
...his position could not perceive what
...was passing, and wished to keep
...his dog with him. The dog renew-
...ed his barking with increased vi-
...olence, ran again to the scene of
...the murder, and prevailed upon his
...master to follow.

After traversing a certain inter-
...val, he suddenly perceived Modeste,
...who cried out to him not to ad-
...vance upon pain of death, and cau-
...tioning him at the peril of his life
...not to reveal what he saw. The
...shepherd full of astonishment with-
...drew, taking his dog away with
...him.
Meanwhile the mother of Marie,
...alarmed at her delay from home,
...sought her in vain thro' the whole
...village, and shortly found her dead,
...and drowned in her own blood, the
...body being stabbed in several places,
...and a large wound inflicted by a
...knife on the neck.

Suspicion fell upon the head of
...Modeste—he is arrested, thrown
...into the prison of Nismes, and pre-
...parations made for his trial.

The shepherd being called for to
...make his deposition, stated to the
...justice, that it would cost him his
...life to speak the truth. They en-
...courage him—exhort him to speak
...the truth without fear; and lie at
...length details, with candour, the
...whole scene of which he was a
...witness. The next day he disap-
...peared. For several days search
...was made for him, but in vain; and
...at length he is found in a kind of
...a well, tied by a cord to which a
...large stone was attached.

The brother of Modeste is ac-
...cused of this crime, and after hav-
...ing remained a year and a half in
...prison, the two brothers have ap-
...peared before the Court of Assizes.
After a long discussion, the proofs
...and circumstances have been so
...strong, the jury have found them
...guilty and they have both been
...condemned to death.

Benjamin Sewall,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.

Respectfully returns his thanks to a
...generous public for the flattering en-
...couragement he has received for nine
...years past, and begs leave to inform
...them that he still continues the above
...business at his old stand in church
...street, a few doors above the office of
...the Maryland Gazette. He has on
...hand an excellent assortment of Mo-
...rocco for Ladies' shoes, and a good
...stock of leather for boots and shoes for
...Gentlemen, all which will be made up
...on accommodating terms for cash, and
...a liberal credit to punctual customers.
N. B. He constantly keeps for sale,
...Leather and Shoe Makers Utensils.
March, 14.

Welch's Half-day House.

Will be offered at public sale, at
...the auction room of the subscriber in
...the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday
...the 27th of March next, that valuable
...estate, situated on the road leading
...from Annapolis to Baltimore, and ex-
...actly half-way between the two cities
...—has been occupied for the last three
...years by the late Mr. John Welch, and
...its advantages have been satisfactorily
...proved. To this farm are attached
...30 acres of land, chiefly in wood, of
...which more may be had if required.—
...The buildings have all been erected
...within the last four years. The house
...contains eleven rooms, with a cellar, a
...kitchen underneath, and another kitch-
...en detached from the house, with a
...covered way between. The stables are
...large and well finished, sufficient to
...contain 20 horses. There is a pump
...of very fine water in the yard, and a
...new ice-house filled with ice. The gar-
...den is large and productive. The mill
...stage stops at this tavern every day to
...breakfast, and change horses. Terms
...of sale, a credit of 3, 6 and 12 months,
...the purchaser giving bonds or notes,
...with approved security, bearing inter-
...est from the date.

At the same time will be offered, on
...the same terms, the farm called Pigeon
...Grove, lately the residence of Doctor
...James Murray, about two miles dis-
...tant from the tavern.—This farm con-
...tains 236 acres, with a sufficient quan-
...tity of wood, and arable land laid off
...in lots, which are well suited to Plais-
...ter of Paris. The house contains eight
...well finished rooms. There is an ex-
...tensive garden, well stocked, with
...fruit of every description, and a valu-
...able peach orchard of choice fruit. The
...Severn river is about three quarters of
...a mile distant, and furnishes in the sea-
...son an abundant supply of fish and
...crabs.

A small part of this farm is under
...lease to a respectable tenant, for five
...years, and will be included in the sale.
This part has a comfortable house and
...garden, with a good apple orchard on
...it. A long residence warrants the
...proprietor in saying, that no situation
...can be more healthy, or a more agree-
...able country residence, than the farm
...now offered for sale, and the short dis-
...tance from Baltimore (about 14 miles)
...would render it a very eligible summer
...retreat for a man of business. Posses-
...sion of both will be given immediately,
...both of the tavern and farm.

O. H. Neilson, Auctioneer.
March, 14.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Belvoir estate near Annapo-
...lis, Maryland, advertised to be sold
...at public sale on the 3d of May next,
...has been sold at private sale.
Will be offered at Public Sale, on
...the 22d day of May next, if fair, if not
...the next fair day, at Belvoir, the resi-
...dence of the subscriber, sundry articles
...of household furniture, a good wagon,
...a pair of large timber wheels, an ox
...cart, and several farming utensils; also
...a numerous flock of half, three
...quarter, and full blood merino and
...common Sheep, consisting chiefly of
...ewes and lambs.

The terms of sale—Cash for all sums
...under 20 dollars; and six months credit
...for all sums over 20 dollars, and bond
...with interest and approved security.
Henry Maynadier.

March 14, 1816.
The Editors of the several Papers
...who have advertised the Belvoir estate
...for public sale on the 3d of May next,
...will be pleased to insert the above no-
...tice twice in their respective papers, &
...forward their accounts for payment to
...the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

MARYLAND, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.

February 27, 1816.
On application by petition of Sarah
...Ann Hatherly and William Brown,
...Administrators of John Hatherly, late
...of Anne Arundel county, deceased,
...it is ordered, that they give the no-
...tice required by law for creditors to
...exhibit their claims against the said
...deceased, and that the same be publish-
...ed once in each week for the space of
...six successive weeks in the Maryland
...Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscribers of Anne Arun-
...del county have obtained from the or-
...phans court of Anne Arundel county,
...in Maryland, letters of administration on
...the personal estate of John Hatherly,
...late of Anne Arundel county, deceas-
...ed. All persons having claims a-
...gainst the said deceased, are hereby
...warned to exhibit the same, with the
...vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at
...or before the 6th day of September next,
...they may otherwise by law be exclu-
...ded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under our hands this 27th day of
...February, 1816.

Sarah Ann Hatherly, } Adms.
William Brown. }

TO TRESPASSERS

The subscriber forewarns all persons
...from hunting or gunning, or trespass-
...ing in any manner on his farm on Pa-
...tuxent river, about one mile from
...Mount Pleasant Ferry. He is induced
...to take this step in consequence of hav-
...ing sustained considerable injury. The
...law will be enforced against all offend-
...ers.
Benjamin M. Conroy.
March, 14.

POETS CORNER.

From the Patrol. THE EXILE OF PATMOS. Within the ocean's cheerless bosom, There lies a solitary isle, Where rose and lily never blossom, Where social pleasures never smile; But through the year's slow, lingering course, Nothing is heard save wave as hoarse; Or some shrill note of birds that sweep A' night along the frothy deep; Nothing is seen but forests wide, Where nature's flocks alone reside, Save here and there a weeping willow Bending, to Zephyr sweeps, the billow This climate, so desolate and dreary, Was sought alone in danger's hour— When clouds so dismal and uncheery, Over the crystal sky did low'r: Then to escape the raging sea, Forthence the bark would thither flee, And here remain till welkin clear, Again the sailor's sight should cheer; And when the storm should cease to reign, They'd launch into the roaring main, And leave to solitude this isle, Where social pleasures never smile.

From Solitude's abode so drear, A glorious light there did appear From Patmos' lonely isle; For there a holy Prophet driven, Truths that should be receiv'd from heav'n, And help'd to chase away the cloud Which then all nature did enshroud, And made the heathen smile.

And bright that light shall ever glow, And every nation cheer— Till every realm shall see and know The sweets that from religion flow, Which he to all mankind did show— Exile of Patmos drear.

CARMENIUS.

THE CURATE.

The following beautiful Portrait is extracted from a work entitled, "The Wild Irish Boy."

"His name was Corbett. He had been a Curate six-and-forty years. He sought not to be any thing else. The religion he professed had taught him, "Having food and raiment, to be therewith content;" and the same influence extending to his habits, had enabled him by temperance and prudence, to obtain all he thought necessary in life. He was married and had a son whom he himself had educated; and who, like himself was in the ministry. When I speak of the effects of his mode of prayer and preaching, I speak of the effects I witnessed in the course of a constant attendance on him. He never read prayers; he prayed, and with such deep and fervent feeling, with emphasis so obviously suggested, not by the art but by the nature of supplication; with pauses so strongly marked by solemnity of recollection, and a suspension of the act, without a suspension of the feeling, that his congregation almost unconsciously joined in the responses, which were originally intended for their utterance, and felt the force of habit and of indolence yield to the holy energy with which he poured out his petitions.

I never heard man preach as he did. He was a scholar, to whom few I have ever met were superior. He was a man delighting in conversation, in which, if light he could amuse, and if argumentative, he could instruct, more than any man I ever listened to. But in the pulpit, he laid aside the wisdom of words, and the weapons of fleshy warfare altogether. That he was a scholar you felt not; you felt not that he was a man of rich imagination, or of strong reasoning powers; you felt not that he or his discourse could be referred to any class of mind or composition, that could assist you to judge of them in a temporal sense. But you felt irresistibly that he was a believer, pleading with the power of conviction; that he was a religionist, speaking from experience, commending a life he lived and a felicity he felt; that he spoke and acted on principles which, though beyond the range of existence, were not beyond the range of reality; principles which he made present and vivid, and substantial, alike by the force of eloquence, and the force of example.—He was a speaker, who, of all others I ever heard, succeeded most in averting your attention from himself to his subject. It was long after his sermons had concluded before you could think of the preacher; like the priest in the Jewish hierarchy, he disappeared in the cloud of incense himself sent up. The Christianity he preached, was such as a man would preach who, abstracted from the influence of prejudice, and habit, and self-wisdom, had sought his system in revelation alone, and found and form-

ed is there. It was neither a frame of doctrinal niceties, curiously constructed and tottily unfit for use; nor a formula of habitual observances, at which the constant attendance of the body may excuse the absence of the mind. It was a system, of which the principles were operative, in which opinion held its relation to practice: Christianity was described as a dispensation, exhibiting certain facts to the belief, and the belief, if subdued by these facts, suggesting the most important and active consequences to our minds and our lives. It may be thought there was something in this mode of representation too argumentative and consequential for the comprehension of a rustic audience—it was not so. Though his positions were strong and important, they were clothed in a language, whose peculiar and providential felicity is, that it is the universal language, the first language religion talks to the ear of infancy, the language that genius reverences, and ignorance understands, the language of the poet and of the saint, the language of divinity and of the heart, the language of the Scriptures.

He spoke as a father pleading with a wayward child; he spoke as a judge with a criminal, to confess and be forgiven—as a guide with a wanderer, to return and to rest.

When he finished his sermon, it was not with Cowper's "well-bred whisper." He appeared for some time engaged in prayer; and effusion of mind so solemn and deep, that most of the audience involuntarily joined in it; those who did not, were awed and silent. When he came down, and walked among us, though the thunder of his eloquence was hushed, his countenance spoke still. He had descended from the mount, but his visage retained the brightness of that high place.

From the Columbian, March 2.

The remains of the late venerable Bishop Moore were on Friday afternoon interred in the cemetery of Trinity Church. The body was attended from Vesey-street, through a crowd of spectators with which Broadway was thronged by a numerous and respectable procession, headed by the charity scholars and composed of the reverend clergy of different denominations, officers of the church, physicians, and citizens of all religious sects, desirous of testifying their respect for a departed fellow citizen of distinguished worth and eminence. A solemn dirge was performed in the church, and an impressive funeral discourse pronounced by bishop Hobart, to an attentive and sympathizing auditory with which every accessible part of the spacious building was filled.

The pall-bearers were the Rev. Dr. Watkins, Dr. Harris, Dr. Kewley, Dr. Bowen, Mr. Bartow, Mr. Haskill, Mr. Lyle, and Mr. Hart.

We would attempt to give from memory a slight sketch of the sermon that was delivered on this occasion, and which bespoke the man of sensibility equally with the learned divine, but, understanding it is soon to appear in print, we refrain.

Ed. E. P.

Puerto, Orolava, (Teneriffe) December 12.

We had a dreadful fire here a few days ago, which consumed a large convent for women; and I am sorry to relate seven unhappy victims fell the fury of the unrelenting flames. The scene for some hours was dreadful. It was first discovered about ten o'clock at night; all the nuns were in bed, and it was some time before they could be made acquainted with their danger. The few that escaped were obliged to leave the convent naked, as they never sleep in their clothes. Those that were burnt were seen at the windows, till the flames consumed them. There was no means of saving them, as the windows were strongly grated with iron, and only one door that they could get out of, which was entirely enveloped in flames. The fire was occasioned by a nun making sweet meats; she had placed her fire on a table in a small earthen stove, and left it unextinguished; the heat of the stove made the rosin in the wood to fry out; it is supposed, a cinder had fallen and the convent being built of the same kind of wood as the table, it was soon in a blaze. The next night we had a tremendous fall of rain; the water courses were filled and ran a different way; in consequence of which 14 persons were drowned in their houses.

Belvoir for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, that pleasant and commodious establishment the residence of the subscriber, called Belvoir, situated on the river Severn, seven miles from the city of Annapolis, the main road from thence to Baltimore passing through the land, distant from Baltimore 21 miles, and from the city of Washington 30 miles. The improvements consist of a large two-story brick dwelling-house, kitchen dairy and ice-house, a large stone building for servants, a brick barn and stables, cow-house, sheep house, corn-house & several other buildings, comprising what may be necessary for the use of a large family, and the accommodation of a numerous stock. The dwelling-house stands upon an eminence affording a handsome view of the Severn River and of the adjacent country, the situation considered healthy. Adjoining the dwelling-house is a bowling green and extensive garden containing a choice collection of the best kinds of fruit, and the soil well suited to produce early vegetables; also two extensive orchards of apples and peaches. This tract of land contains near 1,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is in wood, affording an abundance of chestnut for rails, and a sufficient quantity of other kinds of wood for all purposes on a farm. There is on this land upwards of 100 acres of low ground meadow, which affords a large quantity of hay; also some lots set in orchard grass and clover. There is making out of the Severn River, a creek running into this land, affording a landing from which a day craft can load with the produce of the farm. The arable land is of a sandy loam, dry and well suited to the use of Plaster of Paris, from the use of which a considerable part of this land has been much improved, and is now yielding good crops. Brice J. Worthington Esq. the proprietor of a large and valuable farm adjoining to this land, who began the use of Plaster of Paris earlier than the Subscriber, has brought his farm into a very productive state, with a prospect of still greater improvement from the use of this valuable manure. This land is uncommonly well watered from never failing springs of fine water, and two streams running through it.

The Terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments on bond, with approved security carrying interest. Any person wishing to view the premises will be pleased to call on the subscriber.

After the sale of the land, will be offered at public sale a numerous flock of Sheep, a large proportion of them half blood Merino, some three quarters and a few full blood Merino; also sundry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils Henry Maynard Esq. Belvoir, Feb. 8

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, Daily American, United States Gazette, Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, and Frederick-Town Herald, are requested to insert this advertisement once a week, until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Milly, of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and strong in her make, her large and thick lips, slow in speech, and mild and placid in her manner of conversing. She is 38 or 39 years of age. She has a brother by the name of Josh formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present I am informed in the possession of Mr. Philip Thomas, living on Thomas's point near Annapolis, by whom I have reasons to believe she is either harboured, or has been furnished with a pass, having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county. I will give the above reward if the said woman be apprehended in Anne Arundel or Prince Georges county, and \$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again.

Joseph Howard

Jan. 18, 1816.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a likely, light malatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown.—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any Gaol, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars, if brought to me.

William G. Sanders.

Dec. 21

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned harboring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril. W. G. S.

George & John Barber, Have just received, and offer for sale, Fresh Clover Seed, AND Ground Plaster.

By the Barrel, Which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. They also have on hand, as usual, a complete assortment of Groceries. 3 tf Feb. 29, 1816.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, by the subscriber, on Monday the 18th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 670 acres, 230 of which are in wood of the most useful kinds, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Frederick town, 21.2 miles from Liberty town, and 3 miles from Woodsbury. This land is situated on the head waters of Israel's Creek, is uncommonly well watered from never-failing springs of excellent water, and has two considerable streams passing through it; the soil is good, and remarkably well suited to the use of plaster of Paris, and red clover—the soil is of the blue slate kind, which has been found in the adjoining farms, where plaster of Paris and clover have been used, to improve and yield profitable crops. It is distant from the city of Baltimore 40 miles, bordering on the road leading from thence to Woodsbury, and adjoining to Stevenson's Copper Mine. On this land there are great appearances of rich copper ore; and in addition to the many advantages it possesses, it is considered to be in a part of the country remarkable for good health. The improvements on this property consist of two farms, with tolerable wooden buildings, apple orchards and some meadow on each, and about 440 acres of cleared land between the two farms. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three or four equal annual payments, on bond with approved security. Any person who may call to view said property will be shown the same by Capt. Philip Smith living on it. Henry Maynard Esq. Annapolis, Jan. 25, 1816

The Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph, Federal Gazette, American, and the Federal Republican, will publish the above once a week till the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

200 Dollars Reward.

Left my house last evening about 7 o'clock, a dark Malatto BOY, who calls himself David Ralph, eighteen years of age, five feet 4 inches high, straight and well made though rather slender, has a remarkable downcast, grum look when spoken to, he also has a particular lunge when walking, turns his toes very much outward; had on when he absconded a blue round about jacket and pantaloons, yellow vest, fur hat and new pair of boots. I purchased the said negro of Mr. John Keirle who purchased him of Mr. William Gibson, both of this city. Mr. Keirle kept him in his shoe store, at the corner of South and Market-streets, for some time. It is supposed the boy is still lurking about town. He was formerly the property of Mr. Leonard Dorsey, of Calvert county, in this State. I will give 20 dollars if taken in this city, 30 dollars if thirty miles, 40 dollars if forty miles from home, and the above reward if taken two hundred miles from Baltimore, & all reasonable charges if secured in any gaol, so that I get him again. All persons are forewarned harbouring said boy at their peril.

John Gaddy,

Indian Queen, Baltimore.

Who wishes to Purchase.

Two likely, active male SERVANTS, accustomed to housework; those from the country would be preferred, from 16 to 25 years of age.

Feb. 29,

4w.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 26th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of George W. Higgins of Anne Arundel county. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion. Had on when he absconded, a new black furr hat, a blue cloth great coat with a large cape; He had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner. This fellow was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of Geo. W. Higgins's property. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given if he is taken in the State, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again.

David Ridgely,

Feb. 29,

3 tf

For Sale,

An able young NEGRO MAN, who is a good mow, axeman, ploughman and carter, and has in fact been accustomed to every description of labour on a farm. Apply at this office. C. Feb. 29,

NOTICE. The subscriber wants this quantity of 500

Cords of Tanners Bark. He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit: Chestnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; White Oak, eight dollars. He returns thanks to the public generally, and friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest price for Hides and Calf Skins. John H. B. Annapolis, March 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained the orphan's court of A. A. County, ters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Burgess, late of said county, deceased; requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, on or before the 24th day of March next, and all those who have claims against said estate, to present them for settlement on or before that day, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate. March 7, 1816. 2 West Burgess.

NOTICE.

The subscriber most positively bids any person or persons, ever, trespassing on or passing through or over his land, in the River Neck, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the utmost extent of the law. William Stephens Feb. 22, 4

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. of Montgomery county, that on the night of the 21st of Nov. last, Charles Farthing who had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of Montgomery county of stealing a bright gold ring the property of Benjamin Stewart, and a certain negro man named George, the property of Thomas Johnson, convicted of a rape on Keeth, broke the public seal of said county, and made their escape, whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to see all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do hereby with advice and consent of the council, a reward of two hundred dollars to a person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of Montgomery county either of the said persons and four hundred dollars for both. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably black. Charles Farthing about twenty five years of age, tall, high, handsome, strong and active. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, and Herald at Fredericktown, and the Annapolis Monitor.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house, for terms apply to this office.

Liberal Wages

Will be given for A BARKEEPER who understands Book-Keeping, at the City Tavern. 4 Wm. Cutler Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1816.

NOTICE.

Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince Georges county, at their next April term, for the benefit of the insolvent law. Feb. 16 1816

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, the inspectors of tobacco at different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against said county for the year ending on the day. By order, Wm. S. Stevens, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this quantity of 500 Cords of Tanners Bark. He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit: Chestnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; White Oak, eight dollars. He returns thanks to the public generally, and friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest price for Hides and Calf Skins. John H. B. Annapolis, March 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained the orphan's court of A. A. County, ters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Burgess, late of said county, deceased; requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, on or before the 24th day of March next, and all those who have claims against said estate, to present them for settlement on or before that day, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate. March 7, 1816. 2 West Burgess.

NOTICE.

The subscriber most positively bids any person or persons, ever, trespassing on or passing through or over his land, in the River Neck, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the utmost extent of the law. William Stephens Feb. 22, 4

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. of Montgomery county, that on the night of the 21st of Nov. last, Charles Farthing who had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of Montgomery county of stealing a bright gold ring the property of Benjamin Stewart, and a certain negro man named George, the property of Thomas Johnson, convicted of a rape on Keeth, broke the public seal of said county, and made their escape, whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to see all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do hereby with advice and consent of the council, a reward of two hundred dollars to a person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of Montgomery county either of the said persons and four hundred dollars for both. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably black. Charles Farthing about twenty five years of age, tall, high, handsome, strong and active. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Federal Republican, and Herald at Fredericktown, and the Annapolis Monitor.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house, for terms apply to this office.

Liberal Wages

Will be given for A BARKEEPER who understands Book-Keeping, at the City Tavern. 4 Wm. Cutler Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1816.

NOTICE.

Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince Georges county, at their next April term, for the benefit of the insolvent law. Feb. 16 1816

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, the inspectors of tobacco at different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against said county for the year ending on the day. By order, Wm. S. Stevens, Feb. 7.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1815.

No. 11 / 12

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

FRANCIS STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Federal Republican.

CONGRESS.

A bill founded on Mr. Johnson's

proposal for changing the mode of

compensation to members of Con-

gress, was yesterday read twice,—

and referred to a committee of the whole

for this day—and ordered to be

printed.—By the provisions of

the bill, the speaker is to receive

five thousand dollars, and all the

other members fifteen hundred each.

in lieu of their present

allowance. The residue of the

bill was occupied in the considerati-

on of the national bank bill, of which

several more sections were read &

passed. Gen. Smith moved an

amendment that the president of

the bank instead of being chosen out of

the five directors appointed by the

president and senate, should be

chosen out of the whole twenty five.

Gen. Smith said, that his motive for making

the proposition was his belief that it

would render the bill more palatable

to the public. Mr. Calhoun expressed

his acquiescence in the motion—

and Mr. Ross urged the propriety

of adopting it,—but Mr. Robertson

opposed it affirming that the amend-

ment would deprive the bill of every

value it possessed in his mind—he

stated that he wanted a machine

to be placed in the hands of govern-

ment, that would enable it com-

pletely to effect the objects for

which the bill was originally contem-

plated. As to the honorable gen-

eral's hope to render it palatable

to all, it would have the fate, he

said, of the painter's attempt to

make his picture please every spec-

tor. The amendment however

was carried by a majority of 80 to

16. Mr. Randolph moved an

amendment to exclude from election

to the office of bank director, all

persons but natives of the U. States;

and he supported his motion by a

very able speech. It was indisput-

ably true, he said, that it was to our

benefit that naturalization laws, the

United States owed that spirit of

liberty, by which they had been

strong for the last twenty years, and

along with it, the war out of which

the country had just emerged. He

stated from the information of

statesmen inferior to none in this

or any other country, that the sys-

tem of granting protections to for-

eign seamen was one of the chief

causes of the war with Great Brit-

ain—which system had grown out

of our naturalization laws. Much

had been said, and he dared to say

much more would be now said, and

that it was a melancholy truth, that

the press was in the hands of those

men, who had long taken upon

them to dictate to the American

people, and to tell them who ought

to be their president, who their

representatives—and who their re-

presentatives—and to direct their

most essential concerns. He

was aware, therefore, that the press

would be at work, and that much

would be said, and much printed

against what he was now saying; but

that had no terror for him. How

long the country would endure this

foreign yoke in its most odious and

degrading form, he could not tell.

the soldiers of the revolution who were not native? They were either already retired, or else retiring to that great reckoning where discounts were not allowed. If the hon. gentleman would point his finger to any such kind of person now living, he would agree to his being made an exception to the amendment. It was time, Mr. Randolph said, that the American people should have a character of their own; and where would they find it? In New England, and in Virginia only, because they were a homogeneous race: a peculiar people.

They never yet appointed foreigners to sit in that house for them, or to fill their high offices. In both states this was their policy, it was not founded in, nor was it owing to their paper constitutions; but what was better, it was interwoven in the frame of their thoughts and sentiments—in their principles from the cradle—a much more solid security than could be founded in any abracadabra, which constitution mongers could scribble upon paper. It might be indiscreet in him to say it—for to say the truth, he had a little of that rascally virtue prudence (a) he apprehended as any man and could as little conceal what he felt, as affect what he did not feel: he knew it was not the way for him to conciliate the manufactur-

ing body, yet he would say, that he wished with all his heart, that his boot-maker, his hatter, and other manufacturers would rather stay in G. Britain under their own laws, than come here to make laws for us, and leave it to us to import our covering: "We must have our clothing home-made," (said he,) but I would much rather have my workmen home-made, and import my clothing. Was it best, he demanded, to have our own unpolluted republic peopled with its own pure native republicans, or erect another Sheffield, another Manchester and another Birmingham upon the banks of the Schuylkill the Delaware and the Brandywine—or have a host of Zaddites amongst us, wretches from whom every vestige of the human creation seemed to be effaced?—

Would they wish to have their elections on that floor decided by a rabble? What, he asked was the cause of the ruin of old Rome? Why, their opening their gates and letting in the rabble of the world to be her legislators. If, said he, you wish to preserve among your fellow citizens that exalted sense of freedom which gave birth to the revolution—If you wish to keep alive among them the spirit of seventy six, you must endeavor to stop this flood of foreign emigration. You must teach the people of Europe, that if they do come here, all they must hope to receive its protection, but that they must have no share in our government. From such men a temporary party may receive precarious aid, but the country cannot be safe, nor the people happy, where they are introduced into government, or meddle with public concerns in any great degree—let them then take away their spinning jennies—let them carry off their principles and their machinery back again to Europe, and leave our public to its repose!! I dread those men, I have a horror—a loathing of a paper machine—and a manufacturing aristocracy; I would protect commerce; but I dislike and contemn manufacturing. Can you be defended by a rabble of manufacturers? No you can't depend upon them; they would leave you to be sacked. It would be as rational for any man who really valued his country, to bring in a bill for the encouragement of a breed of Wolves. I never see a merino sheep without its occurring to me that we are about to be the tributaries of the most timid, weak, inefficient animal on the face of the earth. Among our home manufactures, I wish gentlemen would attend to that of human bodies, and to keep foreigners for the purpose of making their clothing at home, when they could import to so much more advantage from abroad. This, he said, was a favourable time to make a stand against this evil; and if not this season, when would it be found necessary?

(a) The only virtue, says Goldsmith, that is left us at three spots, is the plain reason: Where were

On motion of Mr. Gaston, the communication of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the Navy Pension fund, was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

THE NATIONAL BANK.
The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank.

Mr. Smith of M. moved to amend the 10th section, so as to allow the choice of President of the Bank to be made from any of the Directors, and not to confine the selection of that officer to one of the Directors appointed by the President and Senate. Mr. S. made a few remarks in justification of his motion.

Mr. Calhoun had no objection to the amendment. He thought the clause proposed to be amended not necessary to give the government a due control over the concerns of the Bank, and that it would still retain as much influence, as would serve every beneficial purpose.

Mr. Robertson condemned the motion. He thought it would diminish too greatly the power which it was necessary the government should have over the bank. He did not want merely a great money machine, but an institution of a national character; and therefore could not consent to part with, one after another, all the features of the bill which gave the government a proper and necessary control over the bank. He adverted to the liberality which had been manifested by the chairman who reported the bill (Mr. Calhoun) and thought the principle of accommodation might be carried too far—he admonished gentlemen to remember the painter who flattered every body and pleased nobody. His fate would be that of the bill, if this spirit of concession was carried too far—and he could not, for one, be so far governed by it, as to give up those powers which were necessary to the salutary management of the Bank, and without which it would not be worth having.

Mr. Ross could see no reason why the president of the bank should not be selected from the whole 25 directors, if it was the object to get the best man. If the president & senate appoint a director the most proper for the office, he would doubtless be elected; but if not, why exclude the fittest character? It would have been just as well to confine the selection of president of the U. S. to one state, though it might not contain a person as well qualified as one in another state.—Mr. R. called the attention of the house to the importance of the office and duties of the president of the bank, and the absolute necessity of selecting the director best qualified. Such a course was congenial with our political institutions; although he believed the bank itself was by no means congenial with the constitution; being, as he viewed it, a monied aristocracy. He condemned the policy of giving so much additional strength to the executive arm. Alexander Hamilton himself, in the zenith of his influence, would not have dared to propose such a grant of power to the president, as the control and regulation of a great monied institution. Mr. R. concluded by saying he thought it would be much safer to adopt the amendment and withhold from the executive so important a power, &c.

Mr. Calhoun rose to make a remark or two in reply to his friend (Mr. Robertson.) He almost despaired of the passage of the bill, after some of the indications which he had witnessed, and began to doubt whether any bill would pass at all on the subject. For himself Mr. C. said, his anxiety for the measure was not extreme—But as long as there was a lingering hope of its success, he should omit no effort to make it an efficient remedy for the evil of the present currency. If after making it suit, as far as possible, the taste of every one, gentlemen were determined to oppose it, it was time for them to look out for some other remedy. Mr. C. said he felt deeply the evil of the disordered state of our currency, and the

necessity of a cure. In devising that cure, difficulties were to be expected. The direction of the bank, he knew had been made a sine qua non by some gentlemen on one side of the house, and he was sorry to find it was one also with some on the other. It was a fate peculiar to great measures, to fail in their details. The obstinacy of gentlemen in matters of what they deem principle, was honourable to them, but he feared it would be fatal to the bill. He lamented it—the disorders were so deep so great, that justice to the country called for a remedy at the hands of the government. If gentlemen would seriously consider the character and power and nature of the evil—two hundred and sixty banks issuing almost as many millions of depreciated paper—they must see the necessity of co-operating in the measure of relief. The necessity for union was great and urgent, for the disease was almost incurable—it was a leprosy on the body politic, &c.

The question was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and carried—yeas 80, nays 46.

After some further amendment affecting no principle—

Mr. Randolph moved to add the word native in the clause which limits the choice of directors to citizens of the U. States; which motion was agreed to without debate, yeas 68.

After the committee had proceeded to the clause, which provides for the appointment of Directors for the Branch Banks, which clause likewise restricted the choice to citizens of the United States,

Mr. Jewett, moved that the word native be inserted also in that clause, so as to limit the appointment to native citizens.

Mr. Calhoun objected to the amendment. It was the first time, he said, that any attempt had been made in this country to discriminate between native and naturalized citizens. The constitution recognized no such distinction, except in the eligibility to the highest office in the government, and he could see no reason for introducing on this occasion so odious and unprecedented a distinction.

Mr. Randolph, in reply, spoke at considerable length in support of the motion.

Mr. Wright replied with warmth to Mr. Randolph, after which,

The question was taken on Mr. Jewett's motion, and lost, without a division.

Mr. Smith of Md. then moved to strike out that part of the 17th section, which gives the President of the United States power, during the recess of Congress, on the application of the stockholders, to authorize the bank to suspend payment of specie.

Mr. Calhoun, after admitting the propriety of the motion, said he had no objection to extend it to the whole provision of the section, so as to deprive Congress, as well as the President, of the power to suspend specie payments.

Mr. Forsyth opposed this proposition, and Mr. Randolph supported it; after which

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Forsyth in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the Ordnance department. The Senate's amendments were agreed to by the committee of the whole, when it rose; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 7.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the National Bank Bill—the motion to strike out the provision which gives to Congress the power of authorizing the Bank, on application of the stockholders, to suspend the payment of specie, being still under consideration.

The discussion of this motion was widely debated by various gentlemen.

On motion of Mr. Gaston, the communication of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the Navy Pension fund, was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

THE NATIONAL BANK.
The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank.

Mr. Smith of M. moved to amend the 10th section, so as to allow the choice of President of the Bank to be made from any of the Directors, and not to confine the selection of that officer to one of the Directors appointed by the President and Senate. Mr. S. made a few remarks in justification of his motion.

Mr. Calhoun had no objection to the amendment. He thought the clause proposed to be amended not necessary to give the government a due control over the concerns of the Bank, and that it would still retain as much influence, as would serve every beneficial purpose.

Mr. Robertson condemned the motion. He thought it would diminish too greatly the power which it was necessary the government should have over the bank. He did not want merely a great money machine, but an institution of a national character; and therefore could not consent to part with, one after another, all the features of the bill which gave the government a proper and necessary control over the bank. He adverted to the liberality which had been manifested by the chairman who reported the bill (Mr. Calhoun) and thought the principle of accommodation might be carried too far—he admonished gentlemen to remember the painter who flattered every body and pleased nobody. His fate would be that of the bill, if this spirit of concession was carried too far—and he could not, for one, be so far governed by it, as to give up those powers which were necessary to the salutary management of the Bank, and without which it would not be worth having.

Mr. Ross could see no reason why the president of the bank should not be selected from the whole 25 directors, if it was the object to get the best man. If the president & senate appoint a director the most proper for the office, he would doubtless be elected; but if not, why exclude the fittest character? It would have been just as well to confine the selection of president of the U. S. to one state, though it might not contain a person as well qualified as one in another state.—Mr. R. called the attention of the house to the importance of the office and duties of the president of the bank, and the absolute necessity of selecting the director best qualified. Such a course was congenial with our political institutions; although he believed the bank itself was by no means congenial with the constitution; being, as he viewed it, a monied aristocracy. He condemned the policy of giving so much additional strength to the executive arm. Alexander Hamilton himself, in the zenith of his influence, would not have dared to propose such a grant of power to the president, as the control and regulation of a great monied institution. Mr. R. concluded by saying he thought it would be much safer to adopt the amendment and withhold from the executive so important a power, &c.

Mr. Calhoun rose to make a remark or two in reply to his friend (Mr. Robertson.) He almost despaired of the passage of the bill, after some of the indications which he had witnessed, and began to doubt whether any bill would pass at all on the subject. For himself Mr. C. said, his anxiety for the measure was not extreme—But as long as there was a lingering hope of its success, he should omit no effort to make it an efficient remedy for the evil of the present currency. If after making it suit, as far as possible, the taste of every one, gentlemen were determined to oppose it, it was time for them to look out for some other remedy. Mr. C. said he felt deeply the evil of the disordered state of our currency, and the

necessity of a cure. In devising that cure, difficulties were to be expected. The direction of the bank, he knew had been made a sine qua non by some gentlemen on one side of the house, and he was sorry to find it was one also with some on the other. It was a fate peculiar to great measures, to fail in their details. The obstinacy of gentlemen in matters of what they deem principle, was honourable to them, but he feared it would be fatal to the bill. He lamented it—the disorders were so deep so great, that justice to the country called for a remedy at the hands of the government. If gentlemen would seriously consider the character and power and nature of the evil—two hundred and sixty banks issuing almost as many millions of depreciated paper—they must see the necessity of co-operating in the measure of relief. The necessity for union was great and urgent, for the disease was almost incurable—it was a leprosy on the body politic, &c.

The question was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and carried—yeas 80, nays 46.

After some further amendment affecting no principle—

Mr. Randolph moved to add the word native in the clause which limits the choice of directors to citizens of the U. States; which motion was agreed to without debate, yeas 68.

After the committee had proceeded to the clause, which provides for the appointment of Directors for the Branch Banks, which clause likewise restricted the choice to citizens of the United States,

Mr. Jewett, moved that the word native be inserted also in that clause, so as to limit the appointment to native citizens.

Mr. Calhoun objected to the amendment. It was the first time, he said, that any attempt had been made in this country to discriminate between native and naturalized citizens. The constitution recognized no such distinction, except in the eligibility to the highest office in the government, and he could see no reason for introducing on this occasion so odious and unprecedented a distinction.

Mr. Randolph, in reply, spoke at considerable length in support of the motion.

Mr. Wright replied with warmth to Mr. Randolph, after which,

The question was taken on Mr. Jewett's motion, and lost, without a division.

Mr. Smith of Md. then moved to strike out that part of the 17th section, which gives the President of the United States power, during the recess of Congress, on the application of the stockholders, to authorize the bank to suspend payment of specie.

Mr. Calhoun, after admitting the propriety of the motion, said he had no objection to extend it to the whole provision of the section, so as to deprive Congress, as well as the President, of the power to suspend specie payments.

Mr. Forsyth opposed this proposition, and Mr. Randolph supported it; after which

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Forsyth in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the Ordnance department. The Senate's amendments were agreed to by the committee of the whole, when it rose; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 7.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the National Bank Bill—the motion to strike out the provision which gives to Congress the power of authorizing the Bank, on application of the stockholders, to suspend the payment of specie, being still under consideration.

The discussion of this motion was widely debated by various gentlemen.

The debate was resumed on this question, and continued about two hours. The motion to strike out the proviso, was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The committee at length got through the bill, when it rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House then went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Herbert in the chair, on the bill to alter the compensation allowed to the Members of Congress.

After discussing various propositions to amend the bill, as well as the principle itself, the committee rose, reported the bill and amendments to the House, which were concurred in.

Adjourned.

Friday, March 8.

Mr. Chappell, from the committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill increasing the pensions of invalid pensioners in certain cases; which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate, concerning the settlers on the Public Lands, was twice read and referred to the committee on the Public Lands.

The engrossed bill to change the mode of compensation to the members of Congress, was read the third time, and the question stated, "shall the bill pass?"

The debate on this bill recommenced on the question of its passage, and continued till near 4 o'clock. It was opposed by Messrs. Huger, Ross and Stanford, from an unwillingness to increase the compensation of the members; and also by Messrs. Tucker, Gaston, Yancey and Forsyth, for different reasons. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Grosvenor, Randolph, King, of Mass. Calhoun, Wright, Hopkinson, Culpepper, and Sharp.

The question was then taken on passing the bill, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 81—Nays 67.

And the house adjourned.

Saturday March 9.

After the presentation and reference of various petitions:

Mr. Lowndes from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to repeal the duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches; a bill to abolish the existing duties on distillation, and to impose other duties thereon; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the next session of congress what alterations, if any, are necessary to equalize the duties on the capacity of stills, boilers, &c.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, Resolved, That the committee of ways and means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from the payment of duties the carriage of Mr. Gore, governor of the British Province of Upper Canada, who landed at New-York and passed through the state of New-York in August last, on his way to his government.

NATIONAL BANK.

The intervening orders of the day were then postponed, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge of Virginia in the chair, on the national bank bill.

Mr. Cady offered an amendment to prevent the establishment of more than one branch of the bank in any one state.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Bradbury, & Wright, and supported by Messrs. Cady and Culpepper, and then negatived without a division.

After some unimportant amendment, and the bill having been gone through, the question was stated on the committee's rising and reporting it to the house, when

Mr. Clay rose and delivered at length his sentiments in favour of the bill, its principles and details.

A desultory debate followed, between Mr. Jackson, Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, on one of two points of Mr. Clay's arguments—Mr. R. touching incidentally on the bill itself. After which,

The committee rose reported progress, and the house adjourned about 4 o'clock.

Monday, March 11.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from William Simmons, late accountant of the war department, stating certain defalcations and misapplications of public monies by Col. James Thomas, late a quartermaster-general in the ar-

my; also certain alleged improper reductions by the treasury officers, of the amount due by Colonel T. to the government; and a belief that all was not fair, which had prevented the prompt communication of the information called by the house from the president on the 10th ult.

Mr. M'Kee moved that the letter be referred to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

This motion produced a debate of considerable scope and duration. Mr. Forsyth moved that the letter be laid on the table, in which he was supported by Messrs. Wright, Smith, of Md. and Alexander; and opposed by Messrs. M'Kee, Sheffield, Stanford, Grosvenor, Putkin and Hulbert.

In favour of referring the letter to a select committee, for the purpose of inquiry, it was argued—that every person who came before the house on a public concern, was entitled to a hearing; that an enquiry at a former session had disclosed fraud in the individual accused by Mr. Simmons, and gave colour to the charges now made in the letter; that every thing calculated to awaken the attention of the house to a subject so important was salutary, and ought to be listened to; that the letter contained nothing offensive to decorum; that the character of Mr. Simmons merited no disrespect, and that the character of Colonel Thomas himself required the reference, &c.

On motion of Mr. M'Kee, a resolution was agreed to, creating a committee of five members to enquire into the state of the accounts rendered and settled by James Thomas, late a deputy quartermaster, and also to examine all accounts connected therewith, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bank bill. The house successively concurred in the amendments of the committee of the whole, without objection until it reached that which substituted the sum of fifteen dollars as the second cash instalment to the Bank, instead of five.

Mr. Calhoun repeated the objections that he made in the committee to this amendment, and moved that the house disagree thereto, with the view hereafter of making the sum ten dollars.

After a few remarks from Mr. Smith of Md. in justification of the amendment;

It was agreed by the house. The house then proceeded to that amendment of the committee which restrained the government from appointing more than three of its directors from any one state.

This amendment was objected to in a few words by Mr. Telfair, and opposed also by Mr. Robertson at some length, who wished the clause restored to its original state.

After a few remarks from Mr. Smith of Md. in favour of the amendment, it was concurred in.

The next amendment considered, was that which added the word "native" to a clause of the bill, and thereby excluded from the direction naturalized citizens.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the adoption of this amendment, on the ground formerly stated; and Mr. Randolph again advocated it in a short speech; when

The decision of the committee was reversed, and the word "native" rejected—ayes 44, noes 67.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the bill was then so amended, after a short discussion, in which Mr. Smith of Md. opposed the motion, as to make it equally compulsory and penal on the bank to pay its deposits in specie, as its notes or bills.

When the house arrived at the amendment providing sanctions for compelling the bank to perform its engagements—

Mr. Wright made a motion substantially to strike out the clause which makes the charter forfeitable, in case of the non-payment of specie, and thereby leave only the penalty of paying ten per cent. on their notes if not so paid.

A debate commenced on this motion, which continued until near 5 o'clock, without a decision, when

The House adjourned.

Washington, March 14.

Hall of Representatives, Tuesday Evening, 12th March, 1816.

A number of the Republican Senators and Representatives, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of re-

commending proper persons as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States—the honourable Jeremiah Morow, Senator from Ohio, was called to the Chair, and Lewis Condict, of New Jersey, was appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That in order to obtain a more general expression of the sentiments of the Republicans, relative to the approaching Presidential Election, the Republican Senators, Representatives and Delegates, be invited and requested to assemble in this place on Saturday Evening the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock; and that the invitation be given, by publishing the proceedings of this meeting in the National Intelligencer and the Washington City Gazette signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

By order of the meeting, JEREMIAH MORROW, Lewis Condict, Secretary.

The above article being deficient in detail, it may be agreeable to our readers to know the state of such facts as are not mentioned.

There were present at this Meeting fifty eight gentlemen, we are informed; the whole number of Republican Members at present at the seat of government being estimated at about one hundred and twenty five, and several others being accidentally absent. Of the fifty eight present at the Meeting on Tuesday Evening, it is understood that ten or more were not favourable to the views of those who, it now appears, convoked this meeting.

The Meeting now proposed differs in its character widely from that which has taken place. A meeting is urged by known Republicans, and responsible names are signed to the Notice of the Meeting. It is not known what course will be pursued, on this occasion, by the great body of the Republican Members. They will no doubt act in such manner as under all circumstances, appears most advisable.

It will be as disagreeable to the Republican party, to witness this difference among friends, as it might have proved dangerous to the best interest of the country, if such a nomination had been made here as would have distracted and astounded the Republican party. There is now reason to hope, that eventually, the harmony and integrity of the party may not be seriously disturbed by the circumstances which have menaced it. If ever doubted, the public opinion has been recently so decidedly expressed, as to leave little doubt, that the prominent candidate will, in the end, unite the suffrage of the whole Republican party. [Nat. Intell.]

THE PRESIDENT.

CAUCUS NOMINATION.

From the Washington City Weekly Gazette.

Saturday Evening—11 o'clock.

The result of the grand caucus held this evening, has just been disclosed to us. All the friends of Mr. Monroe, that were in a moveable condition, appeared at the Hall of Representatives, on Capitol Hill, in propria persona, and those that were not voted by proxy, and after all, what was the result? Mr. Monroe had sixty-five votes, for president of the United States, and Mr. Crawford fifty-four, Gov. Tompkins had eighty-five votes, for vice-president, and Simon Snyder thirty.

Had the caucus taken place four weeks ago Crawford would undoubtedly have had a majority; should it have taken place four weeks hence Monroe's majority would have been increased. The cause of this, for the honour of republicanism, it is better to leave to conjecture, than to attempt to pourtray. Several in Pennsylvania and in New-York have lately abandoned Crawford, and given their votes for Monroe. As to the advisable course for the republicans of America to pursue, we avoid giving an opinion.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Shamrock which arrived at Boston from Liverpool, London papers and Lloyd's Lists to January 23, were received.

It is said a number of French prisoners at St. Helena, had formed a plot to rise, and take the island in the name of Napoleon, but it was discovered. The chief had a commission signed by Buonaparte. There were few troops to oppose them, and they might have succeeded but for the arrival of the Minden, 74.

Marshal Davoust has been banished from France. Marshal Angereau has been removed from office.

M. Talleyrand has sold plots to the amount of 80,000 livres.

The French Generals Soult and Vandamme are said to be seeking an opportunity to come to the U. States.

Lord Kinnard has been invited to quit the French territory. It is hinted that he was one of the letter writers of a London paper.

A man calling himself a son of Louis 16th, is committed to a house for lunatics in France, as insane.

A conspiracy against the principal British officers in Paris is reported to have been detected in that city.

According to some of the London papers, there is reason to expect another explosion at Paris. Opinion there is represented as much divided.

The royalissimo party is now the strongest in the French parliament—and has recently had several triumphs. The new minister to the U. S. is said to be of this party.

A bounty on the exportation of wheat is proposed in England to relieve the agriculturalists.

The Barbary powers have lately insulted the British flag and a British officer.

A meeting has been held in London to devise measures to relieve the manufacturers and weavers of Spitalfields; 6000 persons connected with the silk trade are said to be out of employment—owing to importation from France, &c.

From a late London Paper.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

The Hamburg papers received yesterday contain the following particulars of the tragical event which happened at Dantzic on the 6th inst.—

"Dantzic, Dec. 10.

"On Wednesday, the 6th of December, about nine in the morning, the remaining gunpowder consisting of about 60 cwt. besides the filled bombs, and shells, were to be removed from the powder magazine close to the ramparts within the city near St. James's gate. For this purpose 12 cannoners, a subaltern officer and an artificer, went into it—when just as the last man was going in (as it is reported) the magazine blew up. The effect of the explosion was dreadful. Those who lived at a distance took it for an earthquake; for the doors and windows flew open, the furniture was thrown down and the bells, set in motion by the pressure of the air, rang of themselves. The hissing of the balls in the air confirmed the idea that it was an earthquake; but the true cause was soon discovered by the balls that fell in the retmoe parts of the city, and by the lamentations of the wounded. A third part of the city, and precisely that inhabited by the poor class, between 6 and 700 houses, the churches of St. James and St. Bartholomew, the Chuseldam the market place, the Pfeifferstadt, and the adjacent street, have particularly suffered. Corpses, which from mutilation and dust, were hardly to be recognized as human, lay in heaps around, and envied by the half living, who with their limbs crushed, and howling with pain, endeavoured to crawl from beneath the ruins. Those who had escaped with moderate wounds were asking or digging, with their faces and hands covered with blood, (which the cold made freeze upon them) after their friends and their property. There lay, still convulsed, the torn members of a human body. A mother lamenting over three children whom she missed; the children were found but none of them were alive. Almost more shocking was the sight, in a long street leading to the powder magazine, which served as a market place for the country people who came here with little sledges loaded with wood, from Cassauben. It happened to be market time. Twenty of these poor people lay crushed under their horses and oxen, which were likewise crushed, and under their overturned sledges. Round the stump of a lamp post was a horse, whose bones were broken, twisted round like a cord: The instances of almost miraculous escape are many. Some persons were saved merely by the falling beams, &c. forming a kind of an arch over them. The extent of the damage may be conceived from the circumstance, that for the distance of a league round the magazine, in every direction, it rained, as one may say, balls, bombs, shells, cannister shot, pieces of brick-work, &c. The number of killed and wounded is between three and four hundred; and that of the houses damaged, six or seven hundred, and the loss sustained not to be made good for half a million of dollars.

Class is wanted to mend the dyes, which are almost unbroken by the pressure of the

H. G. MURROE,

Has just received, and will sell at 4-4 and 7-8 Coarse and Fine Irish Linens, 5-4 do. do. do. Of A. Brown's Son's approach Bleaching, 3-4 & 7-8 do. do. Dowlass.

Linen Cambric, Long Lawns, 4-4 & 6-4 Plain and Corded Cambric, Book Muslins, Cotton & Silk Hosiery, 3-4, 6-4, 7-4 & 8-4 Diapers, Bed Ticking, Domestic and India Cottons, Calicoes, 3-4 and 6-4 Dimities, Men and Women's Gloves assorted, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, do. And a variety of other articles in Dry Good Line.

On hand, a good assortment of IRON MONGERY, among which No. 1, 2, 3, 4 Virginia Broad and ing Hoos.

Also, A general assortment of GRO RIES, Loaf and Lump Sugar at Baltimore Factory Prices. March 21.

FOR SALE,

THE RISING-SUN FARM.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, subscribers will sell at public sale, Saturday the 27th of April next, on premises, all that valuable tract of land called Part of Howard's First Charge and known by the name of the Rising Sun, situated on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, 10 miles distant from the former, and 30 from the latter place; containing about five broad acres of kind land, full one half woods heavily timbered, consisting hickory, oak, chestnut and poplar. The property adjoins that of Thomas P. Long, Esq. who has used the place for a considerable advantage, and well watered. The improvements are very good, with a great abundance choice fruit, &c. &c. Any person wishing to view the land previous to the sale can see the same by applying to Augustine Gambrill near the premises.

The terms of sale will be a credit—third to be paid in six months, the balance in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months; the purchaser giving bonds with good security bearing interest from the day of sale. When the whole of the purchase money is paid a good deed will be given by William H. Baldwin, Augustin Gambrill, Thomas Worthington. The editor of the Federal Gazette will please insert the above advertisement twice a week till the day of sale, and forward his account to this office for collection. March 21, 1816.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from thephans court of Anne Arundel county the subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday the 11th April next, fair, if not the first fair day thereafter at the late residence of Mrs. M. Stockett, deceased, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles.—A credit of six months will be given for all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, with bond and approved security, and for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid. Richard G. Stockett. March 21, 1816.

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 18th March, 1816. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the Stock of said Bank for six months ending the first of April next, and payable on the fourth of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders. By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashier. March 21, 1816.

DANCING.

MR. DUCLAIRACQ, Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has engaged the Ball-Room, where he has designs teaching dancing this Spring, the designs commencing at the end of the present month. A subscription paper containing his terms, is left at Mr. Cotton's Hotel. March 21.

TO TRESPASSERS

The subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner on his farm or Plantation, near about one mile from Mount Pleasant Ferry. He is induced to take this step in consequence of having sustained considerable injury. The law will be enforced against all offenders. Benjamin B. Smith. March 16.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 21,

Editors of news-papers having accounts against this Office are requested to forward them as soon as possible.

Messrs. JOHN NEWB & Co. are attended to in due time.

"Observer" is informed, that his piece is of too personal a nature for insertion at present. The piece alluded to, however pompous as his carriage, is a very harmless animal. If his wit bore any proportion to his "fat paunch" it would indeed be a dangerous fellow.

"the desks of those public offices which are in the hands of Federalists groan under the pressure of quill-drivers from abroad." [Ad. Republican.]

How unfortunate it is for a good people of this state that such was not the case in Democratic times! Back Records might have been brought up. More and

Arrived off this port on Saturday, His Britannic Majesty's ship Niger, of 32 guns, Captain Jackson. She saluted the town by a discharge of 17 guns, which were returned from the City Battery. This vessel came passengers, the honourable HENRY BAGOT, minister to this country, his lady and attendants. They landed on the following day under a salute from the ship, and Monday proceeded to the sea government. This ship sailed for England on the 26th of January.

The Rev. Henry L. Davis, has been appointed Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

The editor of the Hagerstown Light, in noticing the report raised by a few turbulent democrats against the conduct of the Legislature when acting upon the bill to incorporate Frederick-Town, states the following remarks: "New gente reader, peruse the following sections extracted from the law for the incorporation of Hagerstown, drafted, presented, and approved by—John Mason, Esq. 111 the late democratic candidate for United States Senator, and UNANIMOUSLY passed by our present democratic senate."

"And be it enacted, That the white male citizens of Hagerstown, of the age of 21 years, and upwards, AND PAYING TAX on the said town, be authorized to meet on the second Monday in next, and on the same day and forever, five discreet persons of the said town, and under the age of 25 years, and engaged in fee, or for life, of a franchise, situate in the said town, to make additions, as commissioners of the said town."

Reader, here you have a fair view of the conduct of the present guardians of the people's rights. Judge for yourself—judge whether there is any coincidence between the conduct of these "guardians" in 1813, and their conduct in 1816—judge whether they could join heart and hand in the passage of the law from the above section is cited, and in their denunciations of a similar nature, proposed to suppose so—it is indeed a political finesse to serve some favourite scheme to next fall's contest.

MR. HARDIN, Of Kentucky, in a late denunciation of the taxes, or state of the country, says: "Thus: 'The fisheries partly lost—West India trade gone—the islands crippled—the islands of the country lost—this was a great loss. But we were not national honour—our army and navy had fought—they had gained honour—and we were distinguished from the Congress and the people.' With much more."

Editors of news-papers having accounts against this Office are requested to forward them as soon as possible.
Messrs. JOHN NEWE & Co. will be attended to in due time.
An Observer is informed, that his piece is of too personal a nature for insertion at present. The person alluded to, however pompous in his carriage, is a very harmless animal. If his wit bore any proportion to his "fat paunch," he would indeed be a dangerous fellow.

the desks of these public offices which are in the hands of Federalists groan under the pressure of quill-drivers from abroad.
[Md. Republican.]

How unfortunate it is for the good people of this state that such was not the case in Democratic times! Back Records might then have been brought up. More anon!

Arrived off this port on Saturday last, His Britannic Majesty's frigate Niger, of 32 guns, Captain Jackson. She saluted the town with a discharge of 17 guns, which was returned from the City Battery. This vessel came passengers the honourable HENRY BAGOT, minister to this country, his lady and suite. They landed on the following day, under a salute from the ship, and on Monday proceeded to the seat of government. This ship sailed from England on the 26th of January.

The Rev. Henry L. Davis, has been appointed Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

The editor of the Hagers-town Herald, in noticing the clamour raised by a few turbulent democrats against the conduct of the Legislature when acting upon the bill to incorporate Frederick-Town, makes the following remarks:

Now gentle reader, peruse the following section, extracted from a law for the incorporation of Hagers-Town, drafted, presented, advocated, and approved by—John T. Mason, Esq. the late democratic candidate for United States' Senator, and UNANIMOUSLY sanctioned by our present democratic state senate.

And be it enacted, That the free white male citizens of Hagers-Town, of the age of 21 years, and upwards, AND PAYING TAX in the said town, be authorized to elect, on the second Monday in April next, and on the same day annually thereafter, five discreet persons inhabitants of the said town, and not under the age of 25 years, and being single in fee, or for life, of a freehold estate, situate in the said town or its additions, as commissioners of the said town.

Reader, here you have a fair sample of the conduct of the pretended guardians of the people's rights—judge for yourself—judge whether there is any coincidence between the conduct of these "guardian angels," in 1813, and their language, in 1816—judge whether the men who could join heart and hand in the passage of the law from which the above section is cited, are sincere in their denunciations of one another of a similar nature, proposed by their political opponents. 'Tis absurd to suppose so—it is only intended as a political finesse to subvert some favourite scheme preparatory to next fall's contest.

MR. HARDIN.

Of Kentucky, in a late debate upon the taxes, or state of the nation, reverted to what are denominated "the gains of the war." Thus: "The fisheries partly lost—the West India trade gone—that to the West Indies trade gone—this was what we lost. But we were told we had not lost national honours—very true; our army and navy had fought bravely; they had gained honour; but we had not gained distinction between them, and Congress and the President. With much more he ad-

verted to the several blunders and mismanagement which characterized the conduct of the war. He said Mr. Congress, Mr. President, and Messrs. the Secretaries of State and War had not gained much glory on these occasions. They had the old negroes portion, who complained that of the crop "massa has share, overseer has share, but poor Jim got none." Congress and the President, he thought, had come off like Jim—(a loud laugh from all parts of the house.)

He remarked that there were two kinds of patriotism—one of a frothy kind, which was generally the noisy kind—and the other, that firm and unflinching pursuit of the general good, which regarded not little interest of self, of faction, or of party. He stated that the direct tax, though nominally only three millions, would take five out of the people's pockets. He knew the contrivances of the Collectors—many of them—one half of them were scoundrels, rascals, knaves, cheats. He had been frequently employed to detect and punish their roguery—Most of them literally followed the old man's advice—"My son, you are now going to leave me—Get rich, honestly if you can, but get rich."

From the Baltimore Telegraph.
JOSEPH GALE'S MAN.

The Aurora, on the authority of letters received from Washington, is now daily employed in opening a system of fraud, corruption and unblushing venality, which it will be almost incredible to state. The length of these communications, prevents us from inserting them entire. It is doubtless known to our readers, that at the request of the Post-Master General, an enquiry into the concerns of the Post-Office, has been set on foot by the House of Representatives. A committee has been appointed to investigate these matters, who have been for some time employed in this business. Several clerks in the Post-Office department, have been examined by this committee, who have been discharged for revealing some instances of fraud, peculation and corruption in that department. The following is an extract from the publication in the Aurora:

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE.
Extract to the Editor—dated Washington, March 11, 1816.

As I anticipated in mine of the 7th, Capt. Bestor, Mr. Edwards, & Mr. Howard, have been removed from office, by the post-master general Mr. Meigs. I gave you some account of Bestor before; of Mr. Howard, I will barely mention that he was one of the five, of the rifle corps, who pushed forward to meet Gen. Ross's advance, at the time the British approached to attack Baltimore; and that to one or the other of these five gallant little squad, is to be ascribed the fate of general Ross, and the consequent salvation of Baltimore. Others are rewarded with silver cups and swords—here we see how he is rewarded—he was highly recommended by the most respectable characters at Baltimore, to the administration here, after he had partially recovered from the wounds received in action, on that memorable occasion. His moral deportment is unimpeachable, and his capacity as a clerk is not questioned; yet, notwithstanding, he has been dismissed from office, only on giving testimony in an investigation of public peculation."

The writer goes on to remark, that ever since these dismissals from office have taken place, the clerks in the Post Office, have been suddenly afflicted with a loss of memory. The editor of the Aurora, declares, that letters addressed to him from Washington, have arrived with broken seals, and that they are so clumsily re-closed, that it appears as if all detection was disregarded.

In the mean time, we learn from the same authority, that a caucus has been held at Washington, for the election of a President, at the house of Alderman Joseph Gales, editor of the National Intelligencer. These are the words of Duane's correspondent:

"The editor of the National Intelligencer has held a caucus at his house also; this is understood to be in favour of Mr. Monroe, and if there should be any conflict among these candidates about the future King, what may come out of it cannot be anticipated, but the magnates of the Georgian chief, are as furious as drunken Cherokees, and the Virginian magnates appear to deliberate upon the means best adapted to resist by amicable means, dispo-

sitions so ferocious. Whether this pose some will produce any effect, time alone can determine."

Thus we see that while the free-born sons of America are amused with the exercise of a right so sacred as that of electing their chief magistrate, they are moved and directed by the editor of the National Intelligencer. He has already had the insolence to nominate his candidate, and the representatives of millions of free men will meanly condescend to become instruments in his hands for the election of Mr. Monroe. As if they were proud of their tame servility, they will be found assembling at the house of this dignified character, to receive their instruction how they shall play their several parts in this electioneering farce. They meet we presume at the house of the manager, for rehearsal. These slaves of Mr. Gales are here disciplined to his liking. After they have been drilled by the hope of rewards and emoluments, &c. into the service of Mr. Monroe, then comes the general caucus in which this candidate is nominated—then communications written at Washington, and addressed to all the democratic printers in the Union, will be sent on to appear as editorial articles in their respective papers. These articles perhaps originally written by Alderman Gales, will be republished in the National Intelligencer, as evidence of the public admiration of Mr. Monroe throughout all parts of this widely extended continent. Thus the slaves of Joseph Gales, mis-called the representatives of millions of freemen, resort to Washington to receive their six dollars a day to sell the suffrages of their constituents. Mr. Monroe deserves his election; for if a man can condescend to put his fame and his honour in the hands of Joseph Gales; if he can crawl with such reptile depravity, the presidency is indeed but a poor compensation. It is no remuneration for the entire prostration of all individual dignity and honour.

Mr. Monroe looks upon himself as a degraded man, and is at the present moment amongst his political opponents, not an object of hatred, but of scornful pity. They are mortified to find that he is reduced to that state when all generous hostility must cease, and compassion become a virtue.

[From the National Intelligencer, March 15.]
THE NATIONAL BANK.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, was read a third time; and the question stated on the passage of the bill.

Yeas 80—Nays 74.
So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

From a London Paper Jan. 9.
FRENCH ALMANACK.

The common Almanack in France is an amusing production; it commences with the following list of "horoscopes" for each month:

January—He who is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; he may too often forget to pay his debts, but he will be complaisant, and withal a fine singer. The lady born in this month will be a pretty prudent housewife, rather melancholy, but yet good tempered.

February—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more; he will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and a tender mother.

March—The man born in this month will be rather handsome; he will be honest and prudent, but he will die poor. The lady will be a jealous passionate, chatter-box, something given to fighting, and, in old age, too fond of the bottle.

April—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies—He will travel to his advantage, & love the ladies to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make him—what no doubt you all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with a little mouth, little feet, little wit, but great talk, and withal, a great liar.

May—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

June—The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of women and children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee;

she will marry at the age of 31, and will be a fool at 45.

July—The man will be fair; he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose, but fine bust. She will be of rather sulky temper.

August—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat. He will have several mal-dies, and two wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married, but her second husband will cause her to regret her first.

September—He who is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent, but too easy with his wife, who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round faced and fair haired, witty, discreet, affable, and loved by her friends.

October—The man of this month will have a handsome face and florid complexion; he will be wicked in his youth, and always inconstant. He will promise one thing and do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty; a little given to contradiction, a little coquettish, and sometimes a little too fond of talking. Not fond of wine, she will give the preference to eau-de-vie. She will have three husbands, who will die of grief: she will best know why.

November—The man born now will have a fine face, and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal, and full of novelty.

December—The man born in this month will be a good sort of person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome with a good voice, and a well proportioned body: she will be twice married, remain poor, but continue honest.

After this satisfactory adjustment of fates according to months, follow many other explications of destiny directed by different rules and founded on other principles. We have predictions according to the four seasons, introduced by the wood-cut representation of a studious old gentleman, in a cap and beard, looking through a telescope which actually touches one of the seven stars, compels the lightning to become one of the zig-zag species, and is very near eclipsing the sun.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 11th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the late residence of John Harman, deceased, near Elk-Ridge Landing.

All the Personal Estate
Of said deceased, consisting of Hogs, Sheep, Cows, Horses, Household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, & other property. The terms of Sale will be, the cash to be paid for all sums under twenty dollars, for all over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, on purchasers giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.
Mary Harman, } Admrs
George Harman, }
March 21. ts.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery court, passed in the cause of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Charles G. Dorsey, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of April next, at Beckley's Tavern, on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road.

A Tract or Parcel of Land
Called Columbia, containing about 257 acres. This property is situated in the upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, distant from Baltimore 25 miles, from Frederick-Town and the city of Washington about 20, and one mile from the Frederick turnpike road; there are on the place a comfortable dwelling-house, other improvements, and a thriving young orchard; it contains a large portion of fine rich bottom meadow, and the soil is extremely well adapted to derive the highest degree of improvement from the use of clover and plaster. This farm presents inducements to purchasers equally inviting to the planter, the farmer, or the grazier, being well suited to the pursuit of either. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase money 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 give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21. ts.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman—She is an excellent plantation hand. For Terms apply at this office.
Feb. 23. 4

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of April next, at Beckley's Tavern, on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road.

The Real Estate

Of the late John Brick Burgess, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 300 acres of land, to which are a sufficiency of wood and meadow land for the support of the place; the improvements are several tolerable good dwelling houses suitable for mechanics; also other necessary out-houses, and a good apple orchard. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay one tenth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, and to give bond with approved security, for payment of the balance within two years from the day of sale, with interest thereon; and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed. The creditors of the said John B. Burgess are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the chancery office, within 6 months from the day of sale.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

The subscriber is authorized to make a private sale of the above property.
L. Gassaway.

The Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph will insert the above once a week till sale, and forward his account to this office.
March 21. ts.

Welch's Half-way House.

Will be offered at public sale, at the auction rooms of the subscriber in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 27th of March inst. that valuable stand, situated on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and exactly half-way between the two cities—has been occupied for the last three years by the late Mr. John Welch, and its advantages have been satisfactorily proved. To the tavern are attached 50 acres of land, chiefly in wood, of which more may be had if required. The buildings have all been erected within the last four years. The house contains eleven rooms, with a cellar & kitchen underneath, and another kitchen detached from the house, with a covered way between. The stables are large and well finished, sufficient to contain 20 horses. There is a pump of very fine water in the yard, and a new ice-house filled with ice. The garden is large and productive. The mail stage stops at this tavern every day to breakfast, and change horses. Terms of sale, a credit of 5, 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds or notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the date.

At the same time will be offered, on the same terms, the farm called Piney Grove, lately the residence of Doctor James Murray, about two miles distant from the tavern.—This farm contains 286 acres, with a sufficient quantity of wood, and arable land laid off in lots, which are well suited to Plaster of Paris. The house contains eight well finished rooms. There is an extensive garden, well stocked, with fruit of every description, and a valuable peach orchard of choice fruit. The Severn river is about three quarters of a mile distant, and furnishes in the season an abundant supply of fish and crabs.

A small part of this farm is under lease to a respectable tenant, for five years, and will be included in the sale. This part has a comfortable house and garden, with a good apple orchard on it. A long residence warrants the proprietor in saying, that no situation can be more healthy, or a more agreeable country residence, than the farm now offered for sale, and the short distance from Baltimore (about 14 miles) would render it a very eligible summer retreat for a man of business. Possession of both will be given immediately, both of the tavern and farm.
O. H. Neilson, Auctioneer.
2 March, 16.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Belvoir estate near Annapolis, Maryland, advertised to be sold at public sale on the 3d of May next, has been sold at private sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the 22d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Belvoir, the residence of the subscriber, sundry articles of household furniture, a good wagon, a pair of large timber wheels, an ox cart, and several farming utensils; also a numerous flock of half, three quarter, and full blood merino and common Sheep, consisting chiefly of ewes and lambs.

Terms of sale—Cash for all sums under 20 dollars; and six months credit for all sums over 20 dollars, and bond with interest and approved security.
Henry Maynadier.
March 14, 1816.

The Editor of the several Papers who have advertised the Belvoir estate for public sale on the 3d of May next, will be pleased to insert the above notice twice in their respective papers, to forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

PORT'S CORNER

RELIGION. Through shades & solitudes profound, The fainting traveller winds his way; Bewildering meteors glare around, And tempt his wandering footsteps stray.

Extract from Mr. Cyrus King's speech delivered in congress the 30th January eighteen hundred & sixteen, on the report of the committee of ways and means, and certain bills on the subject of revenue.

But what is the real object of this overgrown, expensive military establishment; of this burdensome system of duties and taxes? I think the honourable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay), in his eloquent speech yesterday, gave us a clue to it: war—war is again to be the cry; and that honourable gentleman hesitated not to declare, that he considered it the true interest of this country to assist the patriots of South America; all his sympathies appear to be enlisted on their side; nay, more, the haughty Spaniard is to be driven from Florida; he cannot brook the imperious demand of the Don. I would advise that honourable gentleman seriously to reflect on the consequences of this late war, which he had so great an agency in producing, before he involves us in another. How does the honourable gentleman work himself up into this war fever? Where did he take this contagion? Was it on the fields of Waterloo, which he informs us he visited, that he was inoculated with this military ardour? I should have thought the prospect of that bloody field would have caused very different sensations: forty thousand human beings there sunk to rest—caused by the mad ambition of a military despot. Still the honourable gentleman cries—"glory—glory—I do love glory!" with all the enthusiasm of a Parisian mob. What is the military glory of which he is enamoured? Is it the baseless fabric of a vision, or is it founded on the blood of our citizens, and the treasures of our country; on the misery and distress of human beings? Is he indeed again ready to cry "havoc, & let slip the dogs of war"—to devour thirty thousand more American citizens—to squander one hundred millions more of treasure, wrung from the hard earnings of industry, and the distress of our people? Is he indeed enamoured of the fame to which an Alexander, a Caesar, a mad Swede, or a Buonaparte are damned? Is he to be the perpetual advocate for war? Does he delight in blood?

"Cure'd is the man, and void of law and right, Unworthy property, unworthy light, Unfit for public rule, or private care; That wretch, that monster who delights in war; Whose lust is murder, and whose horrid joy To tear his country, and his kind destroy."

But it seems that the honourable gentleman commiserates France; or rather his sympathies, I suppose, are enlisted on the side of the revolutionists of that country; writhing under the lash of the combined despots, as he calls them; and he feelingly tells us to beware of the fate of France. What let me ask him, brought down on France, as it from Heaven, this merited chastisement? Was it not this same thirst for glory, which is consuming him?

the same career of conquest to which he would urge the people of this country? a most righteous rebellion, that the liberties of France, such they can be called, should fall, as she has caused those of other nations to fall. 'Tis just they should have right or right, which they have backed by the sword, from other nations—drop for drop of blood—life for life—till the same measure of suffering, which they have meted to other nations—should be meted back to them again—heaped up and running over.

The honourable speaker has adverted to the horrid, as I call them, but glorious as he calls them, scenes of the late war; its causes, conduct, conclusion and consequences—and then deliberately asserts, that were it do over again, that were we now debating under the same circumstances in relation to this and other nations, whether or not war should be declared, his voice and his hand should again be raised in favour of it. But a very different decision would be made by the people of this country; it may be sport to him, but it is death to them; it is their blood and their treasure which must be sacrificed in the contest. As to the principal cause of the war—impressment—the honourable gentleman says he cannot—nay, that he will not, hear the doctrine advanced on this floor, that sailor's rights have been surrendered by the peace; as to the free trade he is silent—the commercial treaty speaks volumes on this subject; but sir, that honourable gentleman, will near—nay, shall hear, unless he leaves the hall or stops his ears, that to him offensive doctrine—that he has by the treaty of peace abandoned the cause of the sailors, which he so pathetically plead on this floor, before the war: Yes sir, he was an able advocate for them here—how it was at Ghent the treaty determines. There is no doctrine better settled than that the real grievances, or causes of war, not provided for in the treaty of peace, are surrendered and abandoned for ever. But this part of the honourable speaker's address, has been so ably replied to by my honourable friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hopkinson) that nothing more is necessary to be said thereon.

The hon. Speaker next attempts to count the gains, and estimate the glory of the war, but he should have remembered that war is a picture made up by light and shade; dark-shades indeed; and while he was recounting the gallant deeds of our land and naval heroes, (I don't include the constitutional commander in chief) he should have remembered the misery, the distress of the inhabitants: he should have cast his eyes on the ruins of your capitol; he should have recollected that he was accessory before the fact, to this work of destruction; that he assisted in lighting the torch of war, which consumed the capitol, burnt Havre, and more than burnt Hampton, and kindled a flame on the northern frontier, which illumined that hemisphere, and desolated some of the fairest portions of New-York.

Think not, sir, that I am insensible to the renown which individuals have acquired in this disastrous conflict—tho' I am not sensible that your administration have acquired any. Your Jackson, sir, was borne on the bosom of the Mississippi to victory and triumph at Orleans; may his gallant exploits, while that noble river rolls its rich contribution to the ocean, be in like manner wafted down the stream of time, till it mingles with the ocean of eternity. The fame of your Hull will survive his constitution, and I fear, that of his country; and Perry's victory of the Lake will be—Ere perennius; your other heroes, sir, will live in the affections of a grateful country.

From the Fredericksburg Herald. Commonwealth vs. Boxley & others.

In our last, we promised to give particulars of this novel and alarming case. Aware of the anxiety which the public must feel to be correctly informed upon a subject so deeply interesting, and the avidity with which every idle rumour is seized upon, and magnified, and distorted, until all resemblance of the truth is lost we have been solicitous to present a plain statement of the principal facts, as they were disclosed on the trial. They present a history of the most stupid villainy on the one part, and of pitiable delusion on the other.

George Boxley, of Spotsylvania, was arraigned before the justices of said county on Monday last the 4th

inst. upon a charge of advising and exciting an insurrection among certain negro slaves, contrary to law, and against the peace and safety of the commonwealth. And upon the two succeeding days, several negroes were arraigned upon the charge of being parties in the same.

It appeared that the prisoner Boxley, kept a little country store, where the negroes of the neighbourhood frequently came to deal. On these occasions, he would hold conversations with them on the subject of emancipation, and endeavour to secure their confidence by presents, and by telling them they ought to be free. Where he found they lent a willing ear to his discourse, he came out more fully; told them he had long thought upon the subject, and that he had formed a plan, by which if they would bind themselves to him and submit to his directions, they should all obtain their freedom. Some he endeavoured to influence by religious feelings and superstitions—telling them that he had been inspired by Heaven with the holy purpose of delivering his fellow creatures from bondage; that a little white bird had perched upon his shoulder and revealed to him; that he had agents in Fredericksburg, Richmond, and in different counties, who were enlisting men in the cause; and that as soon as they were sufficiently numerous, they would move.

When by these means he had seduced some to embark with him in the cause, he sent them forth to proselyte others. One that he employed for this purpose was a preacher. The religious meetings were the places chosen as the most fitting for propagating the cause. At these meetings great numbers assembled, and the negroes there held discourse with each other without exciting suspicion. Boxley frequently met them of nights, and would remain with them all night. Among other deceptive devices used to influence his victims he read them letters purporting to be from gentlemen of known respectability, promising aid in arms and money. What the ultimate object of the prisoner was, or by what means it was to be accomplished, did not appear from the evidence. The negroes were mostly actuated by an indefinite idea of freedom. How long the plot has been in agitation, did not appear. The woman who was the principal witness, was first informed of it by Will, the preacher, at a meeting in October last. About the first of March was the period fixed on for them to move. Poor deluded wretches! The first Monday in March saw them arraigned before a court of justice, & before another month elapsed, many of them will have ended their lives upon a gallows.

On Saturday the 25th Feb. a negro woman, the property of Mr. Cole, communicated the plot to her mistress. Steps were immediately taken by the magistrates, for the apprehension of the conspirators, some of whom were secured that day. On the following day, Boxley collected a little band of 10 or 12 negroes, with the avowed intention of rescuing the prisoners. He afterwards said his object was to relieve them by bringing testimony in their favour. With these fellows he marched through the country until the negroes becoming apprehensive that they were getting into danger, all deserted him. Boxley then secreted himself in the woods; but finding that the militia were in pursuit and that he would be taken, he on Tuesday gave himself up.

It is proper to observe that the greater part of the foregoing statement is derived from the testimony of negroes, which not being admitted against white men, that which was given against Boxley, related principally to the occurrences of Sunday, and to his declarations at various times. The evidence against the blacks, is full and clear. Some of them have been sentenced to be hung.

A great many of the negroes to whom overtures were made, refused to join the conspiracy. Some had not confidence in Boxley—others remembered the tragic fate of their brethren who were concerned in Gabriel's plot in Richmond 10 years ago; and in some, the feelings of the father and the husband triumphed over the desire of personal liberty!

This court not being competent to the trial of a white man for a capital offence, Boxley was recommended for a further trial at the Superior Court in May next, when a jury of his fellow-citizens will pass sentence upon him.

Boxley offered no evidence, except as to general character, which has hitherto been that of a harmless citizen, but as a man of weak mind and excessive vanity. He has a wife and eight children. His connections are reputable. He possessed a decent property, which with common exertions, would have made his life comfortable. He was an officer in the militia, and in that capacity served a tour at Norfolk during the late war. So circumstanced, it is difficult for a plain understanding to conceive a motive sufficiently powerful to induce an act of such desperate folly and depravity as the one he has attempted.

Carter L. Stevenson, esq., prosecuted for the commonwealth, and Gen. John Minor, Col. John W. Green, and Robert Stanard, esq. appeared for the prisoner.

Since writing the above we have learned that a number of negroes have been tried in Louisa, charged with being concerned in the conspiracy, 6 of whom have been convicted. Several yet remain to be tried in Spotsylvania.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring

500

Cords of Tanners Bark.

He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit: Chesnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; Black Oak, eight dollars. He returns his thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest Baltimore price for Hides and Calf Skins.

John Hyde.

Annapolis, March 7.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan court of A. A. county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Burgess, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, on or before the 22d day of September next, and all those who have claims against said estate, to present them for settlement on or before that day, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate.

West Burgess.

March 7, 1816.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house, &c or terms apply at this office.

Wm. Caton.

Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1816.

Liberal Wages

Will be given for a BAR KEEPER who understands Book-Keeping, at the City Tavern.

Wm. Caton.

Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1816.

NOTICE.

Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince George's county, at their next April term, for the benefit of the inventor's law.

Feb. 15 1816.

200 Dollars Reward.

Left my house last evening about 7 o'clock, a dark Mulatto BOY, who calls himself David Ralph, eighteen years of age, five feet 4 inches high, straight and well made though rather slender, has a remarkable downcast, grum look when spoken to; he also has a particular lounge when walking, turns his toes very much outward; had on when he absconded a blue round about jacket and pantaloons, yellow vest, fur hat and new pair of boots. I purchased the said negro of Mr. John Keirle who purchased him of Mr. William Gibson, both of this city. Mr. Keirle kept him in his shoe store, at the corner of South and Market-streets, for some time. It is supposed the boy is still lurking about town. He was formerly the property of Mr. Leonard Dorsey, of Calvert county, in this State. I will give 20 dollars if taken in this city, 30 dollars if thirty miles, 40 dollars if forty miles from home, and the above reward if taken two hundred miles from Baltimore, & all reasonable charges if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. All persons are forwarded harboring said boy at their peril.

John Clardy.

Indian Queen, Baltimore. Who wishes to Purchase. Two likely, active male SERVANTS, accustomed to housework, those from the country would be preferred, from 16 to 25 years of age.

Feb. 29.

State of Maryland.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.

February 27, 1816.

On application by petition of Anne Hathery and William Brown, Administrators of John Hathery, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wllm. A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hathery, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 6th day of September, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day February, 1816.

Sarah Ann Hathery, William Brown.

George & John Barber

Have just received, and offer for sale

Fresh Clover Seed,

AND

Ground Plaster,

By the Barrel,

Which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

They also have on hand, a complete assortment of

4 Groceries.

Feb. 29, 1816.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London calls himself London Turner, late the property of George W. Higgins, late of Anne Arundel county. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion. Had on when he absconded a new black fur hat, a blue coat, great coat with a large cape; He had other clothing with him. London, a complete carpenter and joiner. The fellow was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of Geo. W. Higgins property. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given if he is taken in this State, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any goal so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Feb. 29, 1816.

For Sale,

An able young NEGRO MAN, who is a good maver, axe-man, ploughman and carter, and has in fact been accustomed to every description of labor on a farm. Apply at this office.

Feb. 29.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Milly, of dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and strong her make, has large and thick lips and in speech, and mild and pliant in manner of conversing. She is 38 or 39 years of age. She has a brother the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present is informed in the possession of Philip Thomas, living on Thomas point near Annapolis, by whom I have reasons to believe she is either harbored, or has been furnished with a passport having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late David Clarke, of Prince George's county. I will give the above reward if the woman be apprehended in Anne Arundel or Prince George's county, or 50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again.

Joseph Howard.

Jan. 18, 1816.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 6 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, blue round jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new fur hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown. He is an artful fellow, as he reads and writes very well, and doubt will forge a pass to any purpose. The above reward will be given, for securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars if brought to me.

William G. Bowden.

Des. 21.

T. B. All masters of vessels and those are forewarned, harboring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.

M

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

GRUICH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 12.

After the presentation and reference of various petitions; among which was one by Mr. Clopton from the inhabitants of the city of Richmond, praying the establishment of a National Bank, and a branch thereof in that city. Mr. Lowndes from the committee on Ways and Means, made an unfavorable report on the petition of David Lamb; which was concurred in.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Lowndes, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the duties on imports and exports, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Roberson, from the committee on the public lands, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Philip Vass, Amariah Watson, G. Fringer and others, and John Thompson; which were severally committed.

Mr. Roberts, from the same committee, reported the bill from the settlers on public lands, without amendment. On motion of Mr. Taylor of N. C. Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of defaced Treasury notes. On motion of Mr. Constock, Resolved, That the committee on Resolutions and Revolutionary Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of all those private soldiers who have suffered the amputation of their arms or legs, by reason of wounds received in service during the late war.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in pursuance of a resolution of this House, comprising a statement respecting the settlement of claims of the several states for reimbursement of monies paid for militia services during the late war, which was read and ordered on the table.

NATIONAL BANK.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the day—being the report of the committee of the whole on the National Bank Bill—motion to strike out that part of the amendment reported by the committee, which makes the forfeiture for non-payment of notes in specie, being still under consideration.

Mr. Calhoun supported the motion to amend the amendment with much reluctance. He said, that he opposed any proposition which the house had deemed necessary to perfect the bill; in present instance he was content to make an objection. The essential character of this bill, that it should pay its notes in silver coin; and a sufficient provision to effect that, was a good rule in law, said that where you attach a penalty to a particular violation of law, you weaken the general law; and as he thought the penalty would attach in this case, without this special provision, therefore, weakens the sanction of the bill, he would be stricken out.

The motion to amend the amendment was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Randolph then moved the amendment of the committee, by making the interest on the notes of the bank, in case of refusal to pay, twenty per cent. instead of ten. Mr. Calhoun repeated the objection with which he objected to the amendment, in the gentleman who made the amendment; but he had even the propriety of it, contemplated by the

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1816.

No. 151.

VOL. LXXIV.

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

CONGRESS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Tuesday, March 12.
After the presentation and refer-
ence of various petitions; amongst
which was one by Mr. Clopton from
the inhabitants of the city of
Richmond, praying the establishing
of a National Bank, and a branch
thereof in that city.

Mr. Lowndes from the committee
on Ways and Means, made an un-
favourable report on the petition of
David Lamb; which was concurred
in.

THE TARIFF.
Mr. Lowndes, from the same
committee, reported a bill to regu-
late the duties on imports and ton-
nage, which was twice read and
committed.

Mr. Robertson, from the commit-
tee on the public lands, made unfav-
ourable reports on the petitions of
Philip Vass, Amariah Watson, Geo.
Frisinger and others, and James
Thompson; which were severally
concurred in.

Mr. Roberts, from the same com-
mittee, reported the bill from the
Senate, relating to settlers on the
public lands, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of N. Y.
Resolved, That the committee of
Ways and Means be instructed to
enquire into the expediency of mak-
ing provision by law for the re-
newal of defaced Treasury notes.

On motion of Mr. Comstock,
Resolved, That the committee of
Pensions and Revolutionary Claims
be instructed to enquire into the
expediency of increasing the pen-
sions of all those private soldiers who
have suffered the amputation of either
of their arms or legs, by reason
of wounds received in service dur-
ing the late war.

The Speaker laid before house a
report from the Secretary of War,
made in pursuance of a resolution
of this house, comprising a detailed
statement respecting the settlement
of claims of the several states for re-
imbursement of monies paid for mi-
litary services during the late war;
which was read and ordered to lie
on the table.

NATIONAL BANK.
The House proceeded to the or-
der of the day—by the report of
the committee of the whole house,
on the National Bank Bill—the mo-
tion to strike out that part of an
amendment reported by the com-
mittee, which makes the charter
unfavourable for non-payment of its
notes in specie, being still under
consideration.

Mr. Calhoun supported the moti-
on to amend the amendment. It
was with much reluctance Mr. C.
said, that he opposed any provision
which the house had deemed neces-
sary to perfect the bill; but in the
present instance he was compelled
to make an objection. The funda-
mental character of this bank was,
that it should pay its notes in gold or
silver coin; and a sufficient penalty
was provided to effect that end. It
was a good rule in law, said Mr. C.
that where you attach a separate
penalty to a particular violation of
a law, you weaken the general pen-
alty; and as he thought the general
penalty would attach in the case
without this special provision, which
would, therefore, weaken the gen-
eral sanction of the bill, he hoped it
would be stricken out.

very questionable, as he doubted
whether that provision might not
produce combination against the
bank, which were so anxiously
guarded against.—Every man ac-
quainted with the subject knows,
that no bank can at all times pos-
sess the means of meeting a general
run upon it; and he submitted it
to the house, whether such a provi-
sion as was now proposed, would
not be dangerous to the institution,
by inviting a run on it, and thereby
producing a suspension of payment.
He admitted that it was all impor-
tant to the benefit anticipated from
the bank, that it should pay its
notes, at all times, in specie; and
he thought that end already secured
by other sanctions sufficiently guard-
ed. This bank, said Mr. C. is no
more than a part of the commercial
community in which it is establish-
ed, and any embarrassment of the
bank must press also upon the whole
commercial community; that com-
munity would be the first to give
way in such a case, and this would
produce a run on the bank, and com-
pelt the stoppage of payment. If
the amendment would produce a
greater certainty of specie pay-
ments, it might be proper; but be-
lieving that it might defeat its own
object, and produce that which it
was intended to guard against, he
thought it dangerous. &c.

Mr. Ward of Mass. was in favour
of the amendment. He thought
Mr. Calhoun had over rated the
mischief which might possibly en-
sue from its adoption. Mr. W. be-
lieved that no person would resort
to the penalty, unless where the
bank might exceed a temporary re-
fusal to pay its notes. If the bank
declined payment for a short time
only, there was no person who
would preemptorily go to law for
the penalty, and there was no dan-
ger of the combination predicted.
It was his opinion, that the provi-
sion would be beneficial to the bank,
by the character it would give it as
a specie bank, the superior confi-
dence which it would of course pos-
sess throughout the country, & the
great business it would consequen-
tly be enabled to do, &c.

Mr. Randolph said the argument
of the gentleman from South Caro-
lina (Mr. Calhoun) was a very pow-
erful objection to the principle of
the bill, but none against the am-
endment—it was an argument
which he had been keeping in re-
serve by himself for another stage
of the bill. He had no objection to
take fifteen per cent as the penalty,
but he preferred twenty for another
reason.—The flagitious conduct of
the banks for some time back had
proven that they could make 10 per
cent more than their fair profits; &
his object was to make the damages
surpass any profits the bank could
make by refusing to pay specie. We
ought, he said, to remember certain
surplusses which the banks on par-
ticular occasions distributed, in ad-
dition to the declared dividends, &
it was proper in this case to guard
against speculation of this kind. All
Banking institutions were alike in
their desire to swell their profits to
the greatest extent, howsoever cor-
rect and virtuous the Directors
might be in their private characters;
and he would guard against every
public robber of every grade, whe-
ther he be a Governor General of
India or a Bagshot highwayman. He
would put it out of the power of
this bank to commit frauds on the
community without ruin to itself.
Let the penalty be ample, said Mr.
R.—make the bank a good one, and
there is no danger of their being
unable always to pay specie.

The question on making the pen-
alty 20 instead of 10 per cent was
then taken and negatived—ayes 52,
noes 70.

The house then proceeded with
the remaining amendments of the
committee of the whole, the consid-
eration and decision on which hav-
ing been completed.—

Mr. Calhoun moved to amend the
bill, by fixing the amount of the se-
cond cash payment at \$10 instead
of \$5, as it stood in the Bill. This
being agreed to, and some other
minor motions being disposed of—

Mr. Webster moved to amend the
clause which declares that the bank
may sue and be sued "in all courts
whatsoever," by designating the
state courts.

Mr. Hall asked, if it would not
be better before this motion was
acted on, to enquire a little whether
Congress have the power to grant
jurisdiction to the state courts
which in some cases they had refus-
ed to exercise, he thought proper-
ly, and the constitutionality of
which was very doubtful.

Mr. Webster said the question
was an important one; but this was
not the first time congress had legis-
lated on it, tho' the courts of Vir-
ginia had resisted their jurisdiction
Without however discussing the
question at present, Mr. W. said
the bill was just as objectionable as
it stood, because it gave the bank
the power to appear in "all courts
whatsoever."

After some further discussions
between Messrs. Calhoun, Wright,
Wilke, and Grosvenor on the prop-
riety of granting jurisdiction to the
state courts specifically.

The question was taken, and the
amendment adopted.

Mr. Root renewed the motion he
had unsuccessfully made in the com-
mittee of the whole, to reduce the
rate at which six per cent stock is
to be received in subscriptions to the
bank, from par to ninety per
cent.—Mr. R. repeated briefly his
reasons for the motion, already stat-
ed, and Mr. Calhoun his objections
to it; when, after some remarks in
support of it by Mr. Ross.

The question was taken and decid-
ed in the negative, Yeas 34—
Nays 106.

Mr. Hall then moved a new sec-
tion to the bill, the object of which
was to apply the bonus arising to
the government from the incorpo-
ration of the bank, to the internal
improvement of the country; and
to avoid any contention about the
part of the country at which to
commence the work. M. H. said, he
would leave that to the decision of
a future Congress. The bonus, he
thought, would afford from year to
year as much as could be easily em-
ployed, and by the end of twenty
years, when the charter would ex-
pire, the proceeds would have ac-
complished every object of improve-
ment which would be proper for the
general government to attempt.

Mr. Calhoun declared his ap-
probation of the object, but feared the
adoption of the amendment might
drive off some who would otherwise
support the bill. Unfortunately for
us, he said, there was not a unani-
mous feeling in favour of internal
improvement, some believing this
not the proper time to commence
that work; and such a provision
might deprive the bill of some
friends, which at present was the
main object of his solicitude.

Mr. Hall thought this the most
proper moment for commencing the
great work of internal improvement;
but if he thought his amendment
would draw off any support from
the bill, he would not urge it. He
believed, however, it would produce
a different effect, and would gain
friends for the bill, who otherwise
would not vote for it. His princi-
pal reason for wishing to provide
for this object in this bill, was that
it would then be sanctioned by a
charter, and not revocable, &c.

Mr. Grosvenor had no objection
to the application of the bonus in
the way proposed, but he disapprov-
ed of providing for the object in
this bill. Government might here-
after wish, for various reasons, to
get rid of its stock in the bank, but
it would be precluded from doing
so, if this amendment was adopted.
There was no good reason for at-
taching it to this bill, because if a
majority of the House were, as he
hoped they were, friendly to inter-
nal improvements, they could act
on the subject separately.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Wilke, suc-
cessively offered some remarks in
favour of the motion.

The amendment was rejected by
a considerable majority.

Mr. Condict proposed to amend
the bill, by substituting "New-
York" for "Philadelphia," in the
clause which fixed the location of
the bank.

Mr. Calhoun observed, that this
was a question on which he pre-
sumed, all had made up their minds;

and it would be superfluous to say
any thing on it. He hoped, how-
ever, the motion would not prevail.
The old bank of the United States
was established at Philadelphia, and
he would prefer that city for the
present institution.

Mr. Robertson said that Mr. Cal-
houn's reason for preferring Phila-
delphia, if it had any weight at all,
operated against himself; for the
old bank having been fixed in Phila-
delphia was an argument for plac-
ing this bank in some other city,
that the benefits might not be given
to one place alone; besides, if the
bank was taken from the seat of gov-
ernment, to place it in a more
commercial situation, it ought to be
fixed in that city which was most
commercial. But he had another
objection in this case to Philadel-
phia, and with him the strongest
one; this was the hostility of the
representatives of that city to the
bank itself. He would not consent
to impose upon a place an institu-
tion which was so odious to them.

Mr. Wright also spoke in favour
of the motion, and incidentally urg-
ed the high claims of Baltimore and
Washington city.

Mr. Comstock argued in favour
of New-York. The motion to strike
out Philadelphia, and insert New-
York, was then decided in the affir-
mative:

For the motion, 70
Against it, 64

Mr. Atherton, with a view to re-
strain attempts to speculate in the
stock of the bank, by persons sub-
scribing for more than they could
pay for, and selling it afterwards at
an advanced price, and to make all
the subscriptions bona fide ones,
moved substantially to amend the
bill by providing that in apportion-
ing the shares, no subscription
should be reduced as long as there
was on the list a larger subscrip-
tion.

After a few words from Mr. Smith
of Md. who thought the provision
would be ineffectual and was unne-
cessary.—The amendment was a-
dopted, ayes 67, noes 43.

Mr. Mayrant offered a new sec-
tion to the bill, the object of which
was to allow the five Directors ap-
pointed by the government each a
salary of ——— dollars, and to pre-
vent their obtaining any loan or ac-
commodation from the Bank.

In support of his proposition, Mr.
M. adverted to the immense funds
of the government which would pass
through this bank, amounting annu-
ally to the sum of twenty-five mil-
lions; exclusive of the stock owned
therein by the government. We
were entering into partnership he
said, with persons unknown to us,
and about to place in their hands
the immense revenues of the coun-
try. It was indispensable therefore
that the government should not only
have a strong influence in the
Bank, but its Directors ought to be
made independent, and as far as
possible, placed beyond the tempta-
tion of betraying their trusts, he
would make them indeed as inde-
pendent as the Judges. Mr. M.
quoted examples from many coun-
tries in Europe to prove the neces-
sity of giving the government great-
er influence in the bank, which
in none of the instances he cited had
ever been injurious to the prosperi-
ty of those institutions.

Wednesday, March 13.
NATIONAL BANK.

After disposing of some other
business.

The house took up the National
Bank bill, Mr. Atherton's motion to
make the rate of subscribing the
3 per cent. stock fifty instead of
sixty-five per cent. being still under
consideration.

This motion was negatived; and
Mr. Atherton subsequently moved
to receive the 3 per cent. at 60 in-
stead of 65 per cent. which was al-
so negatived, 58 to 55.

Mr. Clendenen moved to recon-
sider the vote of yesterday, which
fixed the principal bank at the city
of New-York.

the possession of the mother bank,
Messrs. Hopkinson, Sergeant, Cal-
houn, Pickering, Ross and Latham,
likewise advocated the reconsid-
eration, and the claims of Philadelphia.
Those who spoke against the re-
consideration, and of course in fa-
vour of New-York, were Messrs.
Condict, Southard, Root, Taylor, of
New-York, Robertson, Grosvenor,
Gold and Hulbert.

The question was finally decided
in the affirmative, as follows:
For reconsideration 81
Against it 66

Mr. Wright made an unsuccess-
ful motion to substitute Baltimore.
And the house then struck out
New-York and replaced Philadel-
phia.

Mr. Root, after observing that
the state of New-York possessed a
considerable portion of the U. S.
3 per cent. stock, and wishing as
the legislature of that state was
now in session, if so disposed, to
subscribe that stock in the Bank,
moved to insert the word "States"
in the clause permitting companies
or corporations to subscribe; which
motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wright moved to restore to
Congress the power of increasing
the capital of the bank to forty-five
millions.

His proposition to amend the bill
was rejected, only 9 or 10 rising in
its favour.

Mr. M'Lean of Ky. moved a
clause to the bill to prohibit the es-
tablishment of a branch of the bank
in any state unless such branch
should be accepted by a law of the
state.

The motion was negatived with-
out a division.

Mr. Pitkin proposed to amend
the bill by striking out entirely the
provision which gives the president
and senate the power of appointing
five of the directors—and thereby
leaving the whole direction to be
chosen by the corporation. Decided
in the negative.

Mr. Pitkin then made a motion
to reduce the capital of the bank
from 35 to 20 millions of dollars.

This motion was decided without
debate in the negative.

Mr. Goldsborough, after a few
remarks, moved an amendment, to
provide that if the government
should at any time sell or relinquish
its stock in the bank, it should
then cease to have the appointment
of any part of the directors—which
motion was also negatived.

After rejecting various other propo-
sitions to amend the bill, amongst
which was a motion of Mr. Web-
ster to increase the value of the
shares to 400 dollars, and diminish
the number to 87,500—

The question was taken on or-
dering the bill to be engrossed and
read a third time, and decided in
the affirmative.

The Speaker laid before the house
two messages from the president of
the U. S. one enclosing the docu-
ments respecting the public accounts
of Col. James Thomas, called for
by the house; and the other a re-
port respecting the Cumberland
road—which being severally refer-
red—

The house adjourned.

Thursday, March 14.

Mr. Huger, from the joint com-
mittee appointed to examine the
proceedings of a former congress
relative to testimonials of respect
to the memory of the late general
Washington, reported a resolution
for the erection of a monument in
the centre of the capitol in this city—
it was committed for next Satur-
day.

THE BANK BILL.

The bill to incorporate the sub-
scribers to the bank of the U. S.
was read a third time; and the
question stated on the passage of
the bill.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Cady deliv-
ered speeches at length against
the bill, and Mr. Grosvenor & Mr.
Hulbert in favour of it.

Mr. Stanford, Mr. Clopton, Mr.
Hanson and Mr. Pickering also
spoke against the bill, and Mr. Cal-
houn concluded the debate by a
few remarks in favour of it.

The question being taken at a late
hour the vote was as follows:

For the bill, 100
Against it, 60

Mr. Calhoun observed, that this
was a question on which he pre-
sumed, all had made up their minds;

and it would be superfluous to say
any thing on it. He hoped, how-
ever, the motion would not prevail.
The old bank of the United States
was established at Philadelphia, and
he would prefer that city for the
present institution.

YEAS.
Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, A. therton, Baer, Betts, Boss, Bradbury, Brown, Calhoun, Cannon, Champion, Chappell, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ky. Clendenin, Comstock, Condict, Conner, Creighton, Grocherson, Guthbert, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gholson, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hawes, Henderson, Huger, Hulbert, Hangerford, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Jewett, Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Maclay, Mason, McCay, McKee, Middleton, Moore, Moseley, Muffree, Nelson, Ms. Parria, Pickens, Pinkney, Piper, Robertson, Sharpe, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Throop, Townsend, Tucker, Ward, N. J. Wendover, Wheaton, Wild, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, T. Wilson, W. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates—80.

NAYS.
Messrs. Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bennet, Birdsall, Blount, Breckenridge, Burnside, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Cilley, Clayton, Clopton, Cooper, Crawford, Culpepper, Darlington, Davenport, Desha, Gaston, Gold, Goidsborough, Goodwyn, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Hardin, Herbert, Hopkinson, Johnson, of Va. Kent, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, M'Lean, of Ohio, Milnor, Newton, Moyes, Ormsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Root, Ross, Ruggles, Sergeant, Savage, Sheffy, Smith, of Pa. Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Vose, Wallace, Ward, of Ms. Ward of N. Y. Webster, Whiteside, Wilcox—71.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Friday, March 15.
Mr. Lowndes reported a bill making the annual appropriation for the support of government which was twice read and committed.

The bill making further provision for settling the claims to lands in the territory of Illinois, was considered and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

ADJOURNED.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

We learn that a paper, said to be issued in Baltimore at the Patriot office, and having the imposing title of "The People's Advocate," is circulated with great industry in some parts of the state. This paper is said to be edited by one, if not more, of the late Senate of Maryland; to be circulated gratis, and with the sole purpose of persuading the good people, that our late much-wisdom and discreet senators are the very men in whom, above all others, they ought to confide.

The difficulty of procuring it, induces us to request, that any friend to whom it may be transmitted would forward it to this office; they shall receive this paper in return. It would be very agreeable to us to get the paper from its commencement.

Pistols! Blunderbusses! and—Oyster-Knives!!!

The miserable potroom, who edits the Maryland Republican, has ornamented his dirty columns of last week with an imitation of what he terms a "kind of dagger," and asserts that the blood-thirsty federalists have conspired against "the lives of some of the republicans." The fact is, that the "dagger" did not fall from the pocket "of one of these villains," as he mildly terms them; and where, when, or how, the editor became possessed of it is of no consequence. Gentle reader, be not alarmed—this formidable weapon is nothing more nor less than an Oyster Knife, such as is used in many families in this place! If federalists were disposed to lying and misrepresentation, they could raise a clamour, and say, the Democrats were determined to assassinate or poison the Federalists; witness the dirty blanket taken

from the pump of Caton's Hotel a few days since, and the cowardly attack made on a citizen who was violently struck on the head with a brick, thrown by some concealed persons. This editor one week acts the character of a Bobadil—"I live in the Duke of Gloucester-street near the Chancellor's," and talks in so bold and bombastic a style, that one may well ask, "What Canoner begot this lusty brood? He speaks plain Cannon! Fire! and Smoke! and Bounce!"

And the very next, he is all fear and trembling, lest the villainous federalists should stab him with their concealed—Oyster Knives. To be serious, that party must indeed be at its last gasp that can have recourse to such base artifices to gull the people!

Annapolis, March 23, 1816.

MR. GREEN,
Having observed in the "Political Examiner," a democratic paper printed in Frederick-Town, a certificate from John Etchison, of Montgomery County, in which it is stated, that in a conversation with said Etchison, I informed him that I had been engaged "at twenty dollars per month and found," to come on to this city for the purpose of obtaining residence, and voting a federal ticket at the electoral election in September next I deem it proper, in justice to myself, as well as the other gentleman implicated in said certificate, to expose to public indignation the wretched author of the base, malicious, and unfounded falsehoods it contains; and have, therefore, made the following affidavit, which appears under the hand of a justice of the peace, and which I have to request you will be pleased to insert in your next paper. By so doing you will much oblige me, as well as several of my friends, who, like myself, have visited this city in search of employment, which we could not so constantly procure in Montgomery County, as to enable us longer to remain in it, without making sacrifices which it would be folly, nay I may say, downright injustice to ourselves voluntarily to incur. And believing this a free country, indeed, knowing that the laws of this land did not hinder our emigration from one state or county to another, whenever inclination or interest might prompt us, we entered this city, supposing that as industrious, honest, native born, free and independent Americans, we would be received in it with that hospitality and kindness for which it was once celebrated. And this belief was strengthened, when we reflected, that during the late war, when the enemy's movements towards it appeared indicative of an intention to attack it, several of us forsook our homes and employments, and marched hither for its defence. At which time, it will here be well to remark, was created in our bosoms that attachment for Annapolis which made us prefer it beyond other places, and single it out as the first in which we would seek employment, when compelled to leave our native county; being mentally certain that here we would be welcome. But, alas! we were mistaken—scarcely had we crossed its limits, ere some folks who hate, despise and persecute, all men who differ with them in political sentiments, raised an outcry against us, which reaching Montgomery, was echoed back by the unprincipled creature whose depravity compels me now to address you.

Yours with respect,
MICHAEL DULANY,
Mr. J. Green,
Editor of the Gazette.

Anne-Arundel County.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, Michael Dulany, who made oath on the Holy Evangelist of the Almighty God, that he never did, directly or indirectly, communicate to John Etchison, of Montgomery county, the substance, or any part of the same, of the certificate signed by said Etchison, and originally published in the "Political Examiner," printed in Frederick-Town; and that the said certificate is false, and without the shadow of truth. Given under my hand this 23d March, 1816.

JAMES HUNTER,
To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,
It is really melancholy and alarming to witness the laxity of public morals which prevails in this city. Without adverting to other circumstances to prove this remark, it will suffice to notice a sentence in the late Maryland Republican. The Editor says "Within a few months there republicans (meaning democrats no doubt) have been murdered with impunity by federalists in and in the vicinity of this city." Is it not a melancholy reflection Mr. Editor, that any man should be so

depraved, as thus deliberately, willfully and knowingly, to assert and propagate an infamous Lie? He knows it to be such. Let him designate the democrats murdered: let him make known the perpetrators of the murders—He is dared to do it. He has several times alluded to an unfortunate occurrence which took place in this city last October twelve months, and alluded to it in a most ungenerous and ungentlemanly manner. The subject of his abuse in this instance, was honourably acquitted, by a jury of his country, without their leaving the box; and if I am not misinformed this same Mr. Editor's testimony was rejected on the trial—for what reason he best knows. I notice this subject lest people at a distance, not being acquainted with this Mr. Chandler, might suppose the federalists in Annapolis were a set of the most abandoned profligates and villains under the sun—where he is known, a contradiction is unnecessary.

For the Maryland Gazette.

I noticed in the National Intelligencer of the 20th, a very curious production about "a factious population" which the printer supposes to have been lately "introduced" into Annapolis. The wise and patriotic editor of this paper, seems to suppose, that every thing in the shape of a federalist should be kept out of this city, and that it is little less than high treason for any such people to take up their residence here. He cannot endure the thought, that in a place which surely would not be injured by an increase of its population, any persons, unless indeed they be good republicans like himself, should be permitted to shew themselves. In this, by-the-by, he is not singular; some of our own good citizens appear to think with him, and not a few of them who pray upon no other occasions have been heard to pray most devoutly that federalists might die. This "factious population," as Gales calls it, is a part of the honest and industrious mechanics and yeomanry of our country, and very unlike many among us, who this Mr. Gales would say, are very patriotic and peaceable.

It appears too, according to this editor, that in Annapolis lately there has been a majority of 40 or 50. And pray, good sir, how was that majority obtained? By the soldiers at the fort, who were marched up to the polls at every election, & whose votes were received in violation of all law and constitution. Now, Citizen Gales knows to his sorrow, that this army of voters has been removed. He may have been told too, of a recent attempt to get them back, in order once more to give a republican majority at our elections. It is much to be lamented, that our new secretary of war, has not been initiated into all the secrets of his office. Ignorant of a part of the duties of soldiers, he well might wonder at an application to him to send them to Annapolis, and ask, in all the simplicity of his heart, for what purpose troops could be wanted in a place which had been abandoned by the general government. Yes, good people of Maryland, your elections are no longer to be decided by the votes of the military, and by this determination of the general government to withdraw its forces from Annapolis, Mr. Gales's republican majority is taken away. Democracy is really in some little danger of losing its ascendancy at the seat of government, as it had before lost it in a large majority of the counties. But then Mr. Gales, and his patriotic brethren, ought to have had more sense than to make their afflictions so public. But for their whining & blubbering, their friends in the counties might have remained in ignorance of these things, and have been animated to greater exertions at home, by the assurance of their strength being unimpaired at the seat of government. As it is they may begin to despond.

MICHAEL,
For the Maryland Gazette.

An attempt has lately been made to frighten away all the federalists from Annapolis. For this purpose, a meeting was to be got up, and, ah! such a meeting as it was to be! It was advertised in the papers too, and some fools at a distance no doubt thought that strange things and more would be done at it. The day came—the drums they did beat, the arrests were paraded, & strange to tell! enough were collected to form a committee. But small as the

meeting was, it could resolve—and what did it resolve? Why, to be sure, to prevent Federalists from taking up their residence in Annapolis. This was the object of the meeting, and so federalists must move off. But then if they are so foolish as to resolve to remain, what will these "blood and thunder" gentry say to them. Once upon a time it was threatened that no governor and council should be elected, and men talked of spilling blood as if it was real sport—But notwithstanding all the talk of the day, a governor and council were elected, proving, however, to the base pusillanimity of our Senate.

A MEMBER.

From the Northern Whig.

A LONG STORY MADE SHORT.
In June, 1812, the Congress of the United States declared that war existed between this country and Great Britain, near three years, the administration and its supporters were constantly dwelling upon the woful history of British outrages & aggressions, and boasting of the advantages we were to obtain by the war. They often made the most solemn declarations that no peace should ever be concluded until every grievance was redressed, and every object for which the war was waged, obtained in a just and satisfactory manner.

We went to war—
1st. To conquer "free trade and sailors' rights;" or in other words to obtain a stipulation from Great Britain, that the flag should in all situations and under all circumstances, protect the crew.
2d. To obtain a definition of contraband and blockade—
3d. To compel Great Britain to respect American ships and goods in case of future acts of retaliation among the great European powers—

4th. To obtain indemnification for spoliations on our commerce, committed under the obnoxious Orders in Council.
5th. To obtain possession of the Canadas.
6th. To obtain an acknowledgement of our former boundaries.
7th. To obtain a continuation of our East and West India Trade.
8th. To obtain a continuation of our privileges in their Fisheries.
9. To obtain the liberation of 6257 impressed American seamen.
10. To compel Great Britain to renounce entirely the right of search.

Well, after fighting for three years, and experiencing defeats almost without number, the treaty of peace came; but to the astonishment of those who had put any faith in democratic promises, not so much as a bare mention of a single object for which the country has been suffering and bleeding, was to be found in the treaty. It gave us peace & nothing more. We were told, however, with a great deal of sang froid, that instrument was a bare treaty of peace; and that nothing further was expected from it; but that the Commercial Treaty would contain stipulations for every thing we had ever demanded of Great Britain. All eyes were therefore turned to the commercial treaty; for here it was that we were to find the glorious effects of the war.

At length the commercial treaty came. And now in sober earnest, let me ask every person whether federalist or democrat who has read the treaty, whether he finds provisions or stipulations for any object for which the war was professedly waged?

Have we obtained an abandonment of the principle of impressment?
NO!
Have we obtained a definition of contraband and blockade?
NO!
Have we obtained any recompense for losses sustained under the orders in council?
NO!
Have we obtained a liberation of the 6257 impressed seamen, whose unhappy fate has excited so much sympathy, and caused so many tears to be shed in this country?
NO!

What, then, have we obtained by the war, which was to secure to us so many blessings and privileges?
NOTHING AT ALL!
But we have lost much.
We have lost the East India carrying trade—
We have lost the West India trade—
We have lost the benefits of discriminating duties—
We have lost the Fisheries—

What have we lost? We have lost the opportunity for displaying the good conduct of those who were personally engaged in it; and we have lost the honour and patriotism which our countrymen have shewn upon the ocean, and the splendour of touching at the Island of Iona—
We have lost a Part of our territory!
We have lost Two hundred millions of Dollars; and
We have lost Fifty Thousand Citizens!!

And all these losses to be re-elected of Mr. Madison, Dart that will stick to the neck like the poisoned shirt of Helen! These things are no misstatements. They are facts, and facts who made the war, and the brought upon the nation this catalogue of misfortunes, are shamefully boasting of their love of people; their patriotism; their consistency; their bravery; the advantages the country has derived from the war; and blaze of glory which the peace has encircled American name!!!

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Fellow Citizens,
The time will very shortly arrive when you are again to choose persons who are to administer the Government of this State.

In exercising this important privilege, every good citizen, should reflect and examine for you, whether we have advanced anything in this address unsupported by facts, and if not, whether our warnings of experience and counsel of reason do not equate the necessity of a change in the administration of your affairs. Being ourselves fully persuaded that necessity, we respectfully propose to you as a person proper for the office of Governor, the Hon. EPHRAIM KING—His known patriotism, his long and eminent public services, both at home and abroad, his acknowledged talents, and his unimpaired integrity, are pledged that if elected, he will not be an instrument of a party, but a faithful and important Chief Magistrate of the State. Unconnected with any political party, he has no reason to gratify, nor partialities to indulge, and we may reasonably hope that his administration will add to the prosperity and reputation of our State and respectable State.

We also recommend to you the office of Lieutenant Governor the Hon. GEORGE TIBBETTS—His experience in political affairs, his qualifications for that situation, and whose abilities, services & integrity, are generally known, will entitle him to your confidence and support.

We will only add our confidence that every Elector, by his political denunciation here known, shutting his ears against malevolent calumnies which disgrace our Elections, and resisting every attempt to inflame passions, or to bind him by convictions by party engagements, will act according to the dictates of his own cool and deliberate judgment.—It is thus that we can preserve our liberties, and render them a blessing—thus that we can discharge the duty which we owe to our posterity and country, and to the great of all the privileges we enjoy.

Signed by all the Federal Electors members of the legislative assembly, 106 in number.]

From the Daily Advertiser.
Notwithstanding all that has said relative to our right to participation in the Fishery in the Bays and Rivers of the British Provinces, granted by the Treaty of 1783, we have never do what would be the construction of the British Government of the late declaration of war, and the silence of the present Treaty of Peace, opposite. If any doubt ever existed on this subject, it is now completely removed by the following document.

THE FISHERIES.

Richard Kratz, and other British Officers on the fishing station.
DOWLING-STREET, JUNE 17, 1816.
As the Treaty of Peace concluded with the United States contains no provisions with respect to the Fisheries, which the United States enjoyed under the late Treaty of Peace, and as the Government of the United States has not deemed it necessary, that you

What was the very object, the good conduct of those who were personally engaged in it; and we have lost the honour and patriotism which our countrymen have shewn upon the ocean, and the splendour of touching at the Island of Iona—
We have lost a Part of our territory!
We have lost Two hundred millions of Dollars; and
We have lost Fifty Thousand Citizens!!
And all these losses to be re-elected of Mr. Madison, Dart that will stick to the neck like the poisoned shirt of Helen! These things are no misstatements. They are facts, and facts who made the war, and the brought upon the nation this catalogue of misfortunes, are shamefully boasting of their love of people; their patriotism; their consistency; their bravery; the advantages the country has derived from the war; and blaze of glory which the peace has encircled American name!!!
TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
Fellow Citizens,
The time will very shortly arrive when you are again to choose persons who are to administer the Government of this State.
In exercising this important privilege, every good citizen, should reflect and examine for you, whether we have advanced anything in this address unsupported by facts, and if not, whether our warnings of experience and counsel of reason do not equate the necessity of a change in the administration of your affairs. Being ourselves fully persuaded that necessity, we respectfully propose to you as a person proper for the office of Governor, the Hon. EPHRAIM KING—His known patriotism, his long and eminent public services, both at home and abroad, his acknowledged talents, and his unimpaired integrity, are pledged that if elected, he will not be an instrument of a party, but a faithful and important Chief Magistrate of the State. Unconnected with any political party, he has no reason to gratify, nor partialities to indulge, and we may reasonably hope that his administration will add to the prosperity and reputation of our State and respectable State.
We also recommend to you the office of Lieutenant Governor the Hon. GEORGE TIBBETTS—His experience in political affairs, his qualifications for that situation, and whose abilities, services & integrity, are generally known, will entitle him to your confidence and support.
We will only add our confidence that every Elector, by his political denunciation here known, shutting his ears against malevolent calumnies which disgrace our Elections, and resisting every attempt to inflame passions, or to bind him by convictions by party engagements, will act according to the dictates of his own cool and deliberate judgment.—It is thus that we can preserve our liberties, and render them a blessing—thus that we can discharge the duty which we owe to our posterity and country, and to the great of all the privileges we enjoy.
Signed by all the Federal Electors members of the legislative assembly, 106 in number.]
From the Daily Advertiser.
Notwithstanding all that has said relative to our right to participation in the Fishery in the Bays and Rivers of the British Provinces, granted by the Treaty of 1783, we have never do what would be the construction of the British Government of the late declaration of war, and the silence of the present Treaty of Peace, opposite. If any doubt ever existed on this subject, it is now completely removed by the following document.
THE FISHERIES.
Richard Kratz, and other British Officers on the fishing station.
DOWLING-STREET, JUNE 17, 1816.
As the Treaty of Peace concluded with the United States contains no provisions with respect to the Fisheries, which the United States enjoyed under the late Treaty of Peace, and as the Government of the United States has not deemed it necessary, that you

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES
From the last Annual Report of the
London Religious Tract Society.

A young person in the country who has been recently converted to God, had long sat under the Word, but remained a stranger to experimental religion. On becoming a Teacher in a Sunday School, (Nov. 1813.) she met with several young persons of decided character, whose pious conversation and example were the means of awakening her to a sense of her danger, in living without an interest in the Saviour. As associating with these, and attending more seriously to the means of grace, which she now esteemed from a conviction of their value and importance, her concern for her spiritual interest daily increased, and she considered the welfare of her soul as the "one thing needful." By the operations of divine grace upon her mind, she became still more deeply impressed with a sense of her guilt and danger; which led her to cry to God for mercy, and earnestly to desire pardon and salvation, through the merits of a crucified Saviour. In this state she passed several days, and received little or no comfort; continuing, however, her application to Him who "never said unto the seed of Jacob seek ye my face in vain." While thus dark and uncomfortable, she took up the Tract No. 26, entitled, "Consolation under Convictions," while reading which, (to use her own words,) she saw herself exactly the person described; and from those encouraging words of our Saviour, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," she received a little comfort. She then took up another Tract, No. 25, "A Dialogue on Regeneration," which she observes "was a subject I never before understood; but by reading it, and being able to apply it to my own situation, I was led to believe I was experiencing this new birth; hope beamed upon my mind, and I was encouraged to seek for an application of the blood of Jesus. After reading the last part of the Tract where it says, 'there is no sin so deep a dye, but the blood of Christ is sufficient to wash it out; there is no slave of Satan, so loaded with chains, but He is able to set him free;' I obtained that faith which made me exclaim 'Lord, I will, I do believe!' And then, & only then, my load of sin and guilt was removed, and I was enabled to believe that Christ was indeed my Salvation; my heart was enlarged, my mouth was opened, and I could do nothing but bless and praise God."

Translated from the *Journal des Debats*, for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir, I hasten to communicate to you the particulars which I have received from the Isle of France, upon the expedition of the brave and unfortunate La Peyrouse. The uncertainty respecting his melancholy fate, which existed, to this moment, makes this a duty. As I doubt not this news will interest all your readers, I beg you to insert it in your next number.

Yours, &c.

J. F. DE FROBERVILLE,
Lieutenant in the Navy.

A Portuguese captain who arrived at Macao, on the 3d of February, 1815, relates that on passing at the eastward of the Philippines, near a dry rock southeastwardly by the Island of Timor, he perceived on the shore, a man who by signs was imploring assistance. He immediately dispatched a boat to land and brought off a Frenchman named Dagelet, the astronomer of the expedition of M. La Peyrouse, who gave the following particulars:

M. LA PEYROUSE, departing from Botany Bay on the 17th, 1788, with the two ships under his command, proceeded to the South West of New-Holland, running along a chain of rocks whose bearing and situation were not designated by M. Dagelet. The *Astrolabe* run upon breakers in the night and was lost. Part of the crew were saved; but a short time after being in want of water and provisions, and continuing to run down the chain of rocks, La Peyrouse discovered an island situated S. S. E. from the Island of New-Zealand, which may be about 13 or 15 leagues in circumference. After having gone round this island, he entered with his only remaining vessel, into a deep and safe bay, where he came to anchor. He was there well received, and

found a hospitable people, assistance and provisions of every kind, and obtained permission to erect his tents on shore for the accommodation of his sick. Nothing hitherto had disturbed the harmony which subsisted between his people and the natives of the country. But by the carelessness of the cook, a fire broke out on board his ship, and it was entirely consumed. By the greatest exertions, La Peyrouse saved every thing possible, of the sails, cordage, utensils, arms and ammunition. His design was to build a vessel which should carry the news of his misfortune to some European colony. But the natives of the country, who permitted him to establish his camp, and to take all measures for his safety, constantly opposed this design.

He then had no other hope than that the uncertainty respecting his fate might induce the French government to send in search of him. In the meantime years passed away, and not a vessel was seen. After having passed 21 years in fruitless expectation, he at last resolved on making preparations to embark. Having given orders for cutting in the woods the necessary pieces of timber, the natives regarded the order as an act of hostility, and soon began war upon him. The French being obliged to act always on the defensive, could not carry their project into execution. M. La Peyrouse repeatedly endeavoured to raise their spirits, but always without success. At last, after a war in which the little ammunition which had been saved, was exhausted, the French overcame by numbers, yielded, and were all massacred. The Indians burnt the camp. M. Dagelet, commanded a small post of 17 men. On being informed of the fate of M. La Peyrouse, and having no doubt of the fate which awaited him, with his companions abandoned his little battery, and was so fortunate as to reach a little bay, where they found some Indian boats of which they took possession. With the aid of these frail vessels, they gained the ocean, without oars, without instruments, and without provisions, where they had to struggle with the horrors which threatened inevitable death. In the meantime the wind and current drove them, after several days upon the dry rock whence the Portuguese vessel took M. Dagelet, after having subsisted there two years, during which time, he saw the sad companions of his misfortunes, one after another, all perish.

M. Dagelet was the sole survivor, and he died on the 9th day after being taken on board the Portuguese vessel. His declaration has been delivered and his journals deposited at Macao by the Portuguese captain. In them the latitude and longitude of the island, where La Peyrouse remained so long a time was determined. The governor of this place has sent them both to Batavia, whence they will be forwarded to France. They have been compared with D'Entrecasteaux's journal, and it appears that the latter passed within 8 or 10 leagues only of the island where M. La Peyrouse was detained. But the narrative of M. de Entrecasteaux makes no mention of any land discovered in those parts.

I will indulge in no reflections on this narrative, which to this moment no authentic declaration confirms. It is to be hoped that the part of the narrative which relates to the sending to Batavia, and the forwarding to France of the journals of M. Dagelet, may prove true. These important documents will be a durable monument to the French nation of their zeal for the progress of the sciences, and of their title to a species of glory which seems to have been exclusively claimed by our rivals.

J. F. de FROBERVILLE,
Lieutenant in the navy.
N. B. It will be recollected, that Louis XVI. himself drew up the plan of the voyage of La Peyrouse.

Benjamin Sewell,

Respectfully returns his thanks to a generous public for the flattering encouragement he has received for nine years past, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues the above business at his old stand in church street, a few doors above the office of the Maryland Gazette. He has on hand an excellent assortment of Morocco for Ladies' shoes, and a good stock of leather for boots and shoes for Gentlemen, all which will be made up on accommodating terms for cash, and a liberal credit to punctual customers. N. B. He constantly keeps for sale, Leather and Shoe Makers Utensils.
March 14. 2 3m

NOTICE.
The subscriber wants this spring
500

Cords of Tanners Bark.

He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit: Chesnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; Black Oak, eight dollars. He returns his thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest Baltimore price for Hides and Calf Skins.
John Hyde.
Annapolis, March 7. 8w.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

NOTICE.

Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince George's county, at their next April term, for the benefit of the insolvent law.
Feb. 15 1816. 2m.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
February 27, 1816.
On application by petition of Sarah Ann Hatherly and William Brown, Administrators of John Hatherly, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hatherly, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 6th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of February, 1816.
Sarah Ann Hatherly, } Admrs
William Brown. }

George & John Barber,

Have just received, and offer for sale,
Fresh Clover Seed,
AND
Ground Plaster,
By the Barrel,
Which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.
They also have on hand, as usual, a complete assortment of
Groceries. 5 tf.
Feb. 29. 1816.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of George W. Higgins of Anne Arundel county. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion. Had on when he absconded, a new black furr hat, a blue cloth great coat with a large cape; He had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner. This fellow was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of Geo. W. Higgins' property. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given if he is taken in the State, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any goal so that I get him again.
Feb. 29. 5 David Ridgely. 1 f.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round Jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any Goal, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars if brought to me.
William G. Sanders.
Dec. 31.
N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbidden harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.
W. G. S.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Mills, of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and strong in her make, has large and thick lips, slow in speech, and mild and placid in her manner of conversing. She is 38 or 39 years of age. She has a brother by the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present I am informed in the possession of Mr. Philip Thomas, living on Thomas's point near Annapolis, by whom I have reasons to believe she is either harboured, or has been furnished with a pass, having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county I will give the above reward if the said woman be apprehended in Anne Arundel or Prince George's county, and \$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again,
Joseph Howard.
Jan. 18, 1816. 1 f.

DANCING.

MR. DUCLAIRACQ.
Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has engaged the Ball-Room, where he intends teaching dancing this Spring. He designs commencing at the end of the present month. A subscription paper containing his terms, is left at Mr. Caton's Hotel.
March 21. 2 t f.

TO TRESPASSERS

The subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner on his farm on Patuxent river, about one mile from Mount Pleasant Ferry. He is induced to take this step in consequence of having sustained considerable injury. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
Benjamin M. Coney.
March, 14. 3 w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday the 11th April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Mrs. Mary Stockett, deceased, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles—A credit of six months will be given for all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, with bond and approved security, and for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid.
Richard G. Stockett.
March 2, 1816. 1 f.

Farmers Bank

of Maryland, 18th March, 1816.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the first, and payable on or after the fourth of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
By order
Jona. Pinkney, Cashr.
March 21, 1816. 3 w.

FOR SALE,

THE RISING-SUN FARM.
By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 27th of April next, on the premises, all that valuable tract of land, called Part of Howard's First Choice, and known by the name of the Rising Sun, situate on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, 10 miles distant from the former, and 20 from the latter place; containing about five hundred acres of kind land, full one half in woods heavily timbered, consisting of hickory, oak, chestnut and poplar. This property adjoins that of Thomas Furlong, Esq. who has used the plaiter of paris to considerable advantage—it is well watered. The improvements are tolerably good, with a great abundance of choice fruit, &c. &c. Any person wishing to view the land previous to the day of sale can see the same by applying to Augustine Gambrell near the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit—one third to be paid in six months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months; the purchaser giving bonds with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. When the whole of the purchase money is paid a good deed will be given, by
William H. Baldwin, } Trustees
Augustine Gambrell, }
Thomas Worthington }
The editor of the Federal Gazette will please insert the above advertisement twice a week till the day of sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.
March 21, 1816. 2 t f.

For Sale,
A Negro Woman—She is an excellent plantation hand. For Terms apply at this office.
Feb. 29. 5

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, passed in the cause of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Charles G. Dorsy, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of April next, at Beckley's Tavern, on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road, a Tract or Parcel of Land, Called Columbia, containing about 200 acres. This property is situated in the upper part of Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county, distant from Baltimore 10 miles, from Frederick Town and city of Washington about 20, and one mile from the Frederick turnpike road. There are on the place, a comfortable dwelling-house, other improvements, and a thriving young orchard; it contains a large portion of fine rich bottom meadow, and the soil is extremely well adapted to derive the highest degree of improvement from the clover and plaiter. This farm produces inducements to purchasers equally inviting to the planter, the farmer, the grazier, being well suited in pursuit of either. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on ratification thereof by the chancery, and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
March 21.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Thursday the 11th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the late residence of John Harman, deceased, near Elk-Ridge Landing, All the Personal Estate Of said deceased, consisting of Sheep, Cows, Horses, Household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and other property. The terms of sale will be, the cash to be paid for all sums under twenty dollars, for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, on purchasers giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.
Mary Harman, } Admrs
George Harman, }
March 21. 2 t f.

Notice is hereby given

That the Belvoir estate near Annapolis, Maryland, advertised to be sold at public sale on the 3d of May next, has been sold at private sale.
Will be offered at Public Sale, on the 22d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Belvoir, the residence of the subscriber, sundry articles of household furniture, a good wagon, a pair of large timber wheels, a cart, and several farming utensils; so a numerous flock of half, the quarter, and full blood merino and common Sheep, consisting chiefly of ewes and lambs.
The terms of sale—Cash for all sums under 20 dollars; and six months credit for all sums over 20 dollars, and with interest and approved security.
Henry Maynadier.
March 3, 1816.
The Editors of the several Papers who have advertised the Belvoir estate for public sale on the 3d of May next, will be pleased to insert the above notice twice in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of April next, at Beckley's Tavern, on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road,

The Real Estate

Of the late John Brice Burgess, lying in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, containing 200 acres of land, to which are a sufficiency of wood and meadow land for the support of the place; the improvements are several tolerable good dwelling houses suitable for mechanics; also other necessary out-houses, and a good apple orchard. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Terms of Sale.
The purchaser to pay one tenth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, and to give bond with approved security, for payment of the balance within two years from the day of sale, with interest thereon; and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed. The creditors of the said John Burgess are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereon to the chancery office, within 8 months from the day of sale.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

The subscriber is authorized to make a private sale of the above property, if he please.
L. Gassaway.
The Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph will insert the above notice twice a week till the day of sale, and forward his account to this office.
March 21. 2

M

(VOL. LXXIV.)

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

Benjamin Sewell,

Respectfully returns his thanks to a generous public for the flattering encouragement he has received for nine years past, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues the above business at his old stand in church street, a few doors above the office of the Maryland Gazette. He has on hand an excellent assortment of Morocco for Ladies' shoes, and a good stock of leather for boots and shoes for Gentlemen, all which will be made up on accommodating terms for cash, and a liberal credit to punctual customers. N. B. He constantly keeps for sale, Leather and Shoe Makers Utensils.
March 14. 3 3m

SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a BRICK HOUSE & LOT in the City of Annapolis, lately occupied by the late John Harman, Esq. The house is large and commodious, having several well finished rooms, and a cellar under the whole house, all in good repair. The terms which will be liberal, and known by application to Robert H. Hughes, or Jeremiah Hughes, who are duly authorized to contract for the same. If this property should be disposed of at private sale on or before Thursday the 18th April, it will be offered at public sale on the highest bidder.
March 23. 2 Samuel Truitt. 3

DANCING.

MR. DUCLAIRACQ.
Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has engaged the Ball-Room, where he intends teaching dancing this Spring commencing at the end of the present month. A subscription paper containing his terms, is left at Mr. Caton's Hotel.
March 21. 3

Farmers Bank

of Maryland, 18th March, 1816.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the first, and payable on or after the fourth of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
By order
Jona. Pinkney, Cashr.
March 21, 1816. 3

FOR SALE,

THE RISING-SUN FARM.
By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 27th of April next, on the premises, all that valuable tract of land, called Part of Howard's First Choice, and known by the name of the Rising Sun, situate on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, 10 miles distant from the former, and 20 from the latter place; containing about five hundred acres of kind land, full one half in woods heavily timbered, consisting of hickory, oak, chestnut and poplar. This property adjoins that of Thomas Furlong, Esq. who has used the plaiter of paris to considerable advantage—it is well watered. The improvements are tolerably good, with a great abundance of choice fruit, &c. &c. Any person wishing to view the land previous to the day of sale can see the same by applying to Augustine Gambrell near the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit—one third to be paid in six months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months; the purchaser giving bonds with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. When the whole of the purchase money is paid a good deed will be given, by
William H. Baldwin, } Trustees
Augustine Gambrell, }
Thomas Worthington }

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman—She is an excellent plantation hand. For Terms apply at this office.
Feb. 29. 5