

JONAS GREEN,
 PRINTER.
 No. 13.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.
 The Speaker laid before the house the following communication from the Treasury Department, which was ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents:
 Treasury Department.
 Dec. 17, 1817.

Sir, I have the honour to transmit to you with the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriation for the year 1818, amounting to \$10,925,191 62, viz:
 For the Civil List, 4,070,708 02
 Miscellaneous Expenses, 490,308 31
 Intercourse with foreign nations, 487,666 64
 The Military establishment, including arrears, and Indian Department, 6,263,133 26
 The Naval establishment, including the Marine Corps, 2,611,376 20
 \$10,925,191 62

The funds out of which the appropriations for the year 1818, may be discharged, are the following:

1. The sum of \$5,000,000, annually received by the act of the 4th August, 1790, out of the Duties & Customs, towards the expenses of government.
 2. The proceeds of the Stamp Duties, and the duty on Sugar refined within the United States.
 3. The surplus which may remain of the Customs and Internal duties, after satisfying the pledge for which they are pledged and appropriated.
 4. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the Treasury during the year 1818.
- I have the honour to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,
 The Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker also presented to the house a report from the department of state on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the District of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, respecting the losses incurred during the invasion of 1812, by the British, which was referred to a select committee and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Mass.
 Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the pay of the members of the senate and the house of representatives & the deputies from the territories of the United States—and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Livermore, of New-Hampshire, moved that this committee consist of twenty members, that they might be selected from each state, and thus bringing thereto the views and impressions of the various parts of the country, might afford upon a report which would save the alternative of exhibiting itself before the world in the peculiar attitude of debating its compensation. This number was objected to by Mr. Holmes, who wished the usual number (of seven) to be appointed. Mr. Livermore withdrew his motion, and a committee of seven was ordered to be appointed.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, Resolved, That the secretary of the house be and he is hereby instructed to report to this house the amount of the pensions which have been granted to the widows and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers of the late war, specifying the number of each grade of officers to whose widows or children the pensions have been granted.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing

the judges of the district courts in the several districts, and the judges of the supreme courts within their respective circuits, to supply any vacancy that may have happened by reason of the death, resignation or disability of the general commissioners of bankruptcy appointed by the President, under the authority of the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the U. States," where the same may be necessary to complete the execution of any pending commission of bankruptcy.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill to provide for commutating the bounty lands of the soldiers of the late army—the motion to strike out the first section being still under consideration.

The debate was resumed, and continued to a late hour, in which Messrs. Bill, Colston, Livermore, Storrs, Holman, of M., and Beecher, spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Anderson, of Ky., Baldwin, Harrison, Clay, and Johnson, of Ky., advocated it.

In conclusion, Mr. Clay remarked, that as with the view of trying the principle of the bill, the motion was made to strike out the first section, he had prepared a substitute which he believed would obviate many of the objections which had been urged against it. He suggested to the gentleman (Mr. Holmes) who moved to strike out the first section the propriety of withdrawing the motion, so as to give him (Mr. Clay) an opportunity of presenting his amendment to the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Holmes, desirous of giving the friends of the bill every opportunity of making it acceptable to the house, withdrew his motion to strike out the first section, when

Mr. Clay offered a substitute by way of amendment, embracing various provisions varying in many points from the original bill. The amendments having been read—
 The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again—the house having previously ordered Mr. Clay's amendment to be printed.

INTERNAL DUTIES.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to abolish the Internal Taxes, were taken up and severally agreed to; so that the bill now wants only the approbation of the President to become a law.

A resolution for distributing the public documents, was received from the Senate, read three times, and passed; and
 The House adjourned.

December 18.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary for the department of war be instructed to report to the house a list of the persons who have been added to the pension list since the report made to the house of representatives from that department bearing date May 28, 1813, designating the number of each pensioner as he stands on the roll of the respective districts or agencies, his rank or quality, and the amount of annual stipend at present to each person.

Mr. T. intimated his reasons for requiring this information. A proposition was now before the house for giving a bounty in land to the disabled officers; it was fit that the house should know how many of those officers already stand on the pension list of the United States. A proposition was before the house, also, to extend for five years the pensions now allowed to sufferers by the late war: Mr. T. wished to know how many were those pensioners, and to what amount.

COMMUTATION ON SOLDIERS LANDS.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' pay—
 The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment of detail (being a substitute for the bill before the committee) proposed by Mr. Clay, and decided affirmatively, 90 gentlemen rising in its favour.

The amendment of Mr. Clay being then open for amendment, was read over for that purpose.

Mr. T. M. Nelson having moved to fill the blank for the amount of commutation with 100 dollars (or one dollar per acre.)

The question was decided in the negative, by a majority of about 20 votes.

Mr. Claiborne of Ten. on the principle, that if the bill passed (to which, however, he was altogether opposed) the government ought not to speculate on the soldier, by giving him less than its own price for the same article, moved to fill the blank with 350 dollars, or two dollars per acre. Negatively, ayes 25.

Mr. Cobb, of Geo. having moved to fill the blank with 120 dollars, or 75 cents per acre, it was decided in the negative, ayes 48.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, moved \$30 and Mr. Little, of Md. 150, both of which were negatively.

Mr. Clay then moved to fill the blank with the sum originally proposed by him, of one hundred dollars, though he confessed he should have preferred one dollar per acre. He was under the impression, however, that the bill had a better chance to pass in this shape than with a higher sum, and it would yet produce much good.

On this question the house divided thus:

For the motion,	75
Against it,	78

Aye and count being called, the vote stood thus:

For the motion,	84
Against it,	67

The amount of commutation was therefore decided to stand at one hundred dollars for one hundred and sixty acres.

The committee proceeded in the consideration of the bill, and made thereto a variety of amendments, on which much desultory debate took place, little interesting, & is presumed to the general reader, and which is therefore not noted.

The question being stated, Shall the committee rise and report the bill?
 Mr. Whitman, of Mass. assigned the reasons which would induce him to oppose the bill.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, of N. Y. the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned at four o'clock.

December 19.

On motion of Mr. Herbert of Md. it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the amount of receipts, into the treasury, from imports, internal taxes, and other sources of revenue, within the district of Columbia, specifying the sum received in each year, since the assumption of the jurisdiction by congress in 1801, also a statement of the amount of registered tonnage, employed in the carriage of goods, wares and merchandize, in the foreign and coasting trade of the district.

The house having according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands, some further discussion on amendments to it took place, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Poindexter, Clay, and Robertson, of Ky. bore part: when

The committee rose, and reported the amendments to the bill; which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed for the more easily understanding thereof by the members, before called upon to give a final vote.

Surviving Revolutionary Officers.
 The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving soldiers of the revolutionary war:

Mr. Lion of N. J. moved to strike out the word "war" in the bill, which makes the provisions of the bill applicable to all persons who served for any time in the revolutionary war, and to insert in lieu thereof, "army of the United States," so as to continue the bill to the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. As the bill at present stood, Mr. L. said, nearly every person of sufficient age, and in a state of indigence, would be embraced in it; for few of them but

had been in some grade and at some time or other, in the service.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bloomfield, of N. J. this motion was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Bloomfield delivered his impressions in respect to the operation and scope of this bill. He made a statement to show what were his views of the probable number of applicants under this bill, if it should pass; and the annual amount of the expenditure it would occasion. The Jersey brigade, he said, consisted during the war, of four regiments; there were forty officers to each regiment, making in the whole 160.

On the 4th of July last, as he was enabled from personal knowledge to state, there were living but twenty of those officers, being precisely one eighth of the whole number. Taking this fact for his guide, as the proportion of survivors, he said, there were in the continental army sixty eight battalions, of whom about 17,000 men were killed or died in service; and at the close of the war, it was a well known fact, the battalions did not average more in each than 250; making in the whole 17,000 men—of whom, say about one-tenth (being of a regular habits as the officers) were living; that is, 1,700.

Estimating the proportion of applicants for the pension at one sixth, would make 340. The full pay of the revolution, six and two-thirds dollars per month, to each of these, would amount to 2,295 dollars per month. Of the officers, the whole original number he estimated at 2720—of whom, supposing one-eighth to have survived, as in the instance of the Jersey brigade, there were now living about 1340. Of this number, he supposed about one-tenth of the whole would become applicants for pensions—say thirty-four; at the full subaltern revolutionary pay of 17 dollars per month, their pensions would amount to 578 dollars per month. The monthly pensions for both officers and soldiers, on this estimate, would be 2,873 dollars, and the annual amount only 34,376—an amount which must daily decrease.

But, instead of full pay pension, the bill, as it now stood, provided only for half pay. Would this house be satisfied, Mr. B. asked, with giving to these men, borne down with age and service, a pension of three and a third dollars per month, during the small remainder of their lives, whilst they had given the soldiers of the late war (no disparagement to them) eight dollars per month. He hoped not—and therefore moved to amend the bill so that the amount of pension should be for every officer 17 dollars per month; and for every soldier eight.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, moved to amend the amendment, so as to make the pensions 20 and 8.

This amendment to the amendment was agreed to without objection, after a few observations from Mr. Comstock.

Mr. Holmes, of Mass. suggested an amendment to the bill, going to make its phraseology more precise in regard to those to whom it should apply; because, as at present worded, it would entitle to a pension not only all who were in need of it, but those also who though in affluence, were disabled by age or infirmity from procuring subsistence by manual labor.

Between Mr. Colston of Va. and Mr. Orr of Mass. an amendment was moved to the bill, that every officer or soldier who served in any manner during the revolutionary war, and now surviving, should be entitled to the pension above mentioned—the one to twenty, the other to seventeen dollars per month.

On this motion a desultory debate arose, in which the following sentiments were expressed by the gentlemen to whose names they are subjoined.

Mr. Colston objected to the qualification of indigence, required by the bill, to entitle the surviving revolutionary officer and soldier to the benefit of its provisions. Let not the soldier, said he, by whose bravery and sufferings we are entitled to hold seats on this floor, be required to expose his poverty to the world, and exhibit the proof of it, to entitle him to relief. The incorporation of such a provision in the bill he considered as degrading to the house. In what light was this bill to be regarded? Was it to be considered as an act of justice? It was

less than justice, having suffered these meritorious men to have remained for years unrewarded, to offer to the poor remains of them the right to a pension during life clogged with such conditions. At an act of beneficence, he should be ashamed to hear it supported on this floor. On this subject, Mr. C. said he hoped a liberal spirit would prevail; and that, for the short remnant of their lives, a pension would be given to all who survived of the soldiers of the revolution.

Mr. Orr, at a considerable length in the sentiment of Mr. Colston. On the first perusal of the bill, he was struck with the thought, what must be the feelings of the high-minded officer of the Revolution, compelled to produce in open court the proofs of his own indigence, and he hoped the house would amend that part of the bill.

Mr. Harrison of Ohio, avowed his high respect for the survivors of the revolution and his sincere desire to contribute to their comfort in old age. But, he said, the amendment now proposed went too far, because it would embrace every one who had shouldered a musket, even for an hour, during the Revolutionary war. As to those who had seen serious service, so far from having a claim to the need of liberality, the amendment would be but a measure of justice; as no bounty had been accorded to them. Persons, however, covered with scars and borne down by length of service in those days, ought not to be confounded with those who had been called out for an hour or a day. Some of the Militia, he thought, were as well entitled to this pension as any Regulars, of whom the Jersey militia might be particularly mentioned. Some wished to have the operation of the bill limited to such as should have served six months or more.

Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, did not like the word "shall," as applied to the receipt of pensions: "shall receive pensions," he said was making the bill compulsory. Some of the survivors, he said were wealthy; towards them he felt gratitude for the services they had rendered their country; but he would not extend to them the same measure as to the indigent and the afflicted. Some of those who survive, the war itself had made rich—the wealth of some of them was almost unbounded, and in some cases, he was sorry to say, it was acquired by speculating on the soldiers' claims. Such characters he was not in favour of putting on the pension list of the U. States. Under the amendment proposed, said Mr. S. there are many gentlemen in my view, who would become pensioners—perhaps myself among them, if I chose to be compelled to take one. There were many men on this floor, he believed, who deserved the gratitude of the country, but who would not accept a pension at its hands.

No question was taken on the amendment, when the committee agreed to rise and report progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and
 The house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 22.

ARMY AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Munroe, his secretary:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 11th of this month, requesting to be informed of the present strength of the army of the United States, its distribution among the several military posts, which it is designed to protect, and its competency to preserve and defend the fortifications amongst which it is distributed, and to aid in constructing such other military works, if any, as it may be deemed proper to erect, for the more effectual security of the United States, and of the territories thereof: I now transmit a report from the Secretary of War, which contains the information desired.

JAMES MONROE,
 December 22, 1817.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the President of the United States to cause to be

and before the House of Representatives a return of the present strength of the army of the United States, with the distribution thereof among the several military posts which is designed to protect, together with any information which he may be able to afford respecting the competency of such forces to preserve and defend the fortifications among which it is distributed, and to aid in constructing and to defend such other military works, if any, as it may be in the contemplation of the government to erect for the more effectual security of the United States, and of the several territories thereof; the Secretary of War has the honour to make a return of the present strength of the army of the United States, with the distribution thereof among the several military posts.

The military establishment as it now stands is sufficiently extensive to keep the fortifications in a state of preservation, but is wholly inadequate to defend them against a regular attack by a force of sufficient strength or skill. To garrison the forts on the maritime frontier alone would require, according to the best information and estimates of this department, more than three our present number, to repel the assaults of such a force. The portion of the army stationed in the neighbourhood of fortifications now erecting, are employed to aid in constructing them; but only an inconsiderable number has yet been so engaged, owing to its dispersed situation. Though not immediately comprehended in the resolution of the house, it is but justice to the army to observe, that it has been employed to a considerable extent the last year in the construction of roads, arsenals and other public works connected with the defence of the country.

The existing fortifications are thought to be wholly insufficient in the event of a future war. As the declaration of war is the act of the whole community, justice, honour, and humanity require that every portion of the country should, as far as possible, be protected against its ravages. This is among the most sacred duties of the government; and impressed with its importance, a board of the most skillful officers in our service has been constituted to examine the whole line of our frontier, and to determine on the position and extent of works that may be necessary to the defence of the country. This great work is not yet completed; and in its present state, it is impossible to speak with any precision as to the extent to which our fortifications ought to be carried. The soldiers will be able to render important aid in constructing the works that may be determined on; but from the composition of the army, they can only come in aid of regular and professed workmen.

J. C. CALHOUN.

[The detailed and particular statement, accompanying the report from the adjutant-general's office, states the actual number of the present peace establishment at 8,221, including officers.]

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

SURVIVING REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The remainder of this day's sitting was spent in a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. There was much debate, occasionally eloquent, but generally desultory, on amendments proposed to the bill, but involving also its principle. Messrs. Bloomfield, Walker, Garnett, Harrison, Strother, Comstock, Palmer, Livermore, Trimble and Rhea, successively joined in the debate.

The principal question before the committee of the whole, was on an amendment proposed by General Harrison; which was to strike out the two first sections of the present bill, and insert in lieu thereof other sections, providing that every Revolutionary Officer and Soldier, who formed a part of the military establishment of the United States at the close of the war, or who previously thereto served not less than three years, and received an honourable discharge, shall receive a pension, if an officer, of half pay; if a private, of five dollars per month, but no officer's pension to exceed the half pay of a lieutenant colonel, &c.

The question on this motion was not taken before the committee rose reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1818.

MOON'S PHASES.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January—31 days						1 2 3	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
New	6 6 34 A	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31		
First	14 5 0 A						
Full	22 5 39 M						
Last	29 9 55 M						
February—28 days						1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
New	5 6 50 M	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28		
First	12 0 3 A						
Full	20 9 2 A						
Last	27 4 6 A						
March—31 days						1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
New	6 8 27 A	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	
First	14 6 38 A						
Full	22 9 31 M						
Last	29 5 29 M						
April—30 days						1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
New	5 11 5 M	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	
First	13 11 24 M						
Full	20 7 23 A						
Last	27 2 37 A						
May—31 days						1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
New	5 2 19 M	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	
First	13 1 30 M						
Full	20 3 22 M						
Last	27 0 10 M						
June—30 days						1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
New	3 5 56 A	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30	
First	11 0 55 A						
Full	18 10 18 M						
Last	25 10 55 M						
July—31 days						1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
New	3 9 13 M	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31	
First	10 10 10 A						
Full	17 5 17 A						
Last	24 11 31 A						
August—31 days						1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
New	1 11 28 A	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	
First	9 6 7 M						
Full	16 1 20 M						
Last	23 2 0 A						
New	31 0 44 A						
September—30 days						1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
First	7 1 53	1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30	
Full	14 11 25						
Last	22 6 33 M						
New	29 0 55 M						
October—31 days						1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
First	7 2 51 M	1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	
Full	14 0 24 M						
Last	21 11 59 A						
New	29 0 28 A						
November—30 days						1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
First	6 7 53 M	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30	
Full	13 6 24 M						
Last	21 3 17 M						
New	27 11 4 A						
December—31 days						1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
First	4 6 26 A	1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	
Full	12 11 4 M						
Last	20 9 14 M						
New	27 9 49 M						

Upper Marlborough,

November 3d, 1817.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State of Maryland, sc.

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

On application by petition of Benjamin Thomas, administrator with the will annexed, of Ebenezer Thomas, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Ebenezer Thomas, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1817.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 1.

On Monday last, the tobacco house of Thomas H. Dorsey, esq. of this county, was, together with about five hogheads of tobacco, consumed by fire.

The House of Delegates of this state formed a quorum yesterday, and proceeded to business.

NAVAL DEPOT. From the National Register.

Sir, Being equally interested with the rest of my fellow citizens, in the honour, safety and welfare of our common country, I have regarded the subject of a NAVAL DEPOT with the most lively solicitude. Our marine engines, equipments and means as weapons offensive and defensive, are important in themselves, but much more important as they may be rendered efficient and manageable, disposable and beneficial from a good position; or comparatively useless and inefficient from disadvantageous location. Such confidence had Archimedes in the combination and application of the mechanical powers, that he only wanted a proper place for his lever to enable him to posit the globe.—Admitting the efficiency of our naval means and machinery, let us dispassionately inquire where they may be most advantageously concentrated for the promotion of the public good. To make choice of an unfavourable site, from self interest, or sectional preference, I deprecate from the recesses of my heart. It is unworthy of any son of the republic to indulge in such partiality—for it were as reasonable to deprive a level of its fulcrum and still expect its full powers as to place our naval energies in an eccentric or unsuitable position, and yet look for the most favourable results.—We have all read of a celebrated army of antiquity, which perished in the great desert overwhelmed with waves of sand. Another recently sunk beneath polar frosts and snows. Yet nobody doubts the capability of either force; and their very enemies have generously deplored the fate of gallant men sent to contend against the elements; but we have extended our prefatory remarks too far, let us fairly and promptly enter on a discussion of the question.

It is now nearly a year since the reports of the navy commissioners were published in the National Register, (see vol. 3, page 87.) I have lately given them another perusal; and I am pleased to find that although those able practical officers do not precisely agree on any specific plan or particular spot, they yet afford a choice of many eligible sites on the waters of the Chesapeake. It is reported that the President has since despatched generals SWIFT and BERNARD and col. McREAR, (eminent engineers of the army) with Captains SINCLAIR and ELLIOTT of the navy, to re-examine all the points embraced in the navy commissioners' reports, &c. &c. &c. and to return their opinion on the same. From such professional skill we may justly anticipate a masterly and decisive report. For it is to be hoped and expected, that these officers have been authorized and required to inspect every conspicuous place along the waters of the Chesapeake, from Annapolis to Norfolk, and the middle ground, &c. inclusive—taking a view of every thing in their range. It is highly probable that they may select a situation entirely unobjectionable. I hope too that the result of their surveys and investigation will soon be submitted to the public, that Congress may, without delay, legislate on the subject, with a full possession of all the facts before them. Peace is certainly the proper season to prepare for war; and as we cannot always predict the exact duration of the former, it is an imperious duty to make ready for the latter. On this account I sincerely regret that so much procrastination which is well termed the "thief of time" has already taken place. But much as I am concerned at this delay, I would prefer waiting still longer for more accurate information, to the premature adoption of a preposterous plan, or site, for sake of despatch and decision. "He" says the Spanish proverb "who decides in haste will have time to repent at leisure." The multitude of fine sites on the Chesapeake naturally occasion a difference of opinion; but ought we

to be satisfied with less than the point of climate, than the Chesapeake Bay, that would be his masterpiece, sovereign arbiter in the distribution of wisdom, prosperity and safety to Rhode Island, like other parts of the Union they are entitled to a share, but when we are told the best place for a naval depot, dry dock, we must choose in reference to the general good of the Union—Neither can it in the contemplation of this question be repeated of human liberality, even if it were politic so to do, that the national legislature should altogether lose sight of the different principles avowed and opposite conduct pursued by the citizens and public authorities during the late war in different sections of the Union. In the course of those conflicts which must be expected hereafter to arise for oceanic supremacy between us and other nations, our great naval depots will assuredly be the primary objects of attack; and beyond the intrinsic strength of their positions, they must also rely on the patriotic spirit of the adjacent population which can alone be organized and put in motion by means of a friendly and co-operating disposition in the local authorities.—It is for the wisdom of congress to decide how far in such emergencies those might be safely depended upon, who deemed it not compatible with morality and religion to rejoice at our naval successes and who arrogated the right to disobey at pleasure a call by the constitutional commander in chief for the services of those who have been justly denominated the natural defenders of the country. The question then is, which, under all circumstances is the most eligible place for a naval depot?

The extent of our line of coast the seat of government, the interests to be protected, the extent and accessibility of our leading waters, must be taken into consideration in deciding the question. Nature, indeed, has scarcely left us a long hanging a doubt upon. To place reliance on means of offence or defence, situated at the extremity of our line of sea-coast, or beyond the would seem little wiser than the practice attributed by an enterprising author to the first Dutch settlers, who preferred building a town at Communipaw, to founding one on the terra firma of Manhattan because, in the former place, they could drive piles into the mud, and the solidity of the latter, would not admit of that favourite foundation: Without stretching the limits of comparison beyond its just limits, I must declare, that between Georgetown & St. Mary's, the Chesapeake or Rhode Island, Boston or Pemaquoddy, it is an easy matter to choose aright; for it seems impossible for common sense to go against Nature and reason indicate Chesapeake as the most proper situation for a Naval Depot. The central position of this bay, and its length it penetrates the bowels of the country—the immense commercial, political, and agricultural interests connected with it, its temperate climate in which it is, of course, distinguish it on the first sight. The events of the war also, too likely to be long remembered by the inhabitants of its shores, are so fresh in our recollection, as to make us deprecate the recurrence of them. Such were the natural consequences of the unprotected state of the bay, which gave the enemy so many facilities of harassing the commerce of settlements. Had the ready aid of naval protection then even on any of the tributary arms of the Chesapeake, instead of the miserable flotilla of row-boats, pursuit of which served only to close the defenceless approaches to the Capitol, and ultimately to procure an enterprising project for its destruction) the British raiders would have had fewer successes to boast of. Their Yamacraws could never have made their way to the metropolis of the Union. But it is useless to argue, when every one must, at a glance, perceive the prodigious importance of preserving, during a state of hostilities, the uninterrupted enjoyment of the waters of the Chesapeake, and eye that connect the various sections of the continent, the occupation of them by an enemy, never stops as to means of success, with more success, to reach

REMOVAL.

BASIL SHEPPARD

Having removed to the Store formerly occupied by the late Mr. Barney Curran, will in future carry on business in the same.

He dedicates his most unfeigned thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage which he has received, and informs his friends that he has just received a new and complete stock of Fall Goods, consisting of the following:

- Best Saxon and Blue Cloth do.
- Black do.
- Fancy Brown do.
- London Brown do.
- Fashionable Mixtures, do.
- Best doubled Milled Drab, do.
- Second do.
- Black Cassimere, do.
- Grey mixed do.
- Light do.
- Light and dark mixtures, do.
- Paris Olive Cloth, do.
- Fashionable Light Cord, do.
- Black Florentines, do.
- Best white Marseilles, do.
- Coloured do.
- Fashionable Toinet, do.
- Olive Cord and Flannel, &c. &c.

And a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

Any of the above goods will be made up so as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Oct. 9. N. B. Country produce will be received in part payment.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATELNS,

Returns his thanks for the liberal patronage afforded him, and informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following:

- Best Saxon and Blue Cloth, do.
- Black do.
- Fancy Brown do.
- London Brown do.
- Fashionable Mixtures, do.
- Best doubled Milled Drab, do.
- Second do.
- Black Cassimere, do.
- Grey mixed do.
- Light do.
- Light and dark mixtures, do.
- Paris Olive Cloth, do.
- Fashionable Light Cord, do.
- Black Florentines, do.
- Best white Marseilles, do.
- Coloured do.
- Fashionable Toinet, do.
- Olive Cord and Flannel, &c. &c.

And a variety of other ARTICLES too tedious to enumerate.

Any of the above goods will be made up so as to suit purchasers, in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call. October 2.

JOHN THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just received from Baltimore, a select assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

- Superfine blue, black, brown, bottle green, grey and olive cloths,
- Second do. same colours,
- Third do. do. do.
- Cassimere, drab, black and grey, superfine,
- Same colours, second quality,
- Stockingnets.

With a handsome assortment of

Waistcoating, Flannels, &c. &c.

With a variety of other ARTICLES, too numerous to mention. All or any of which will be made up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

10

December 4.

Thomas Hendry, Junr.

Ladies and Children's Shoemaker,

Has commenced business in the House formerly occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard, opposite Mr. J. Hughes's Store, Church-street, where all those who patronize him may be assured of having their work done in the most fashionable style and durable manner. He will be thankful for a share of the public patronage.

Dec. 25.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order, Rinaldo Pindell, Clk.

Dec. 11.

43

Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

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

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

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

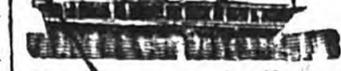
Seats for Annapolis to be taken at the Shakespeare Tavern, corner of East and Lemmon-sts. opposite the New Theatre—and in Annapolis, for Baltimore, at the Post Office, near Brewer's Tavern.

FARE THREE DOLLARS.

The public's humble servant,

William Marks.

Dec. 11.



For Annapolis & Easton, THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE,

Will leave COMMERCE-STREET wharf at 8 o'clock on the mornings of Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, for ANNAPOLIS and EASTON, & will leave Easton and Annapolis, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at the same hour. The risk of being detained in Corsica Creek by ice, has induced the owners to decline running to Centreville again this season. Breakfast and dinner will be prepared on board.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

George Stiles & Son, Balt.

Annapolis Stages.

In addition to his regular Mail Coach on the Annapolis Line, J. Gadsby intends starting on the second day of December next, an EXTRA STAGE, which will leave the Indian Queen at half past eight o'clock on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, at the same time on Sundays, Wednesdays & Fridays, and run through to dinner.

J. G. indulges the belief that gentlemen travelling this route will count on finding his Drivers, Carriages & Horses, superior to any that may oppose him, and they may be assured of finding his drivers properly instructed in every thing connected with the comfort and accommodation of passengers.

Seats to be taken at the houses before mentioned. Fares with usual weight of baggage, TWO DOLLARS.

N. B. It is particularly requested that passengers will be ready at the appointed time of starting.

Nov. 27.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears unto me by an Inquisition taken before John Aisquith, Esquire, one of the Coroners of Baltimore county, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of a certain William Henry M'Cubbin, a citizen of the city of Baltimore, by some unknown person, on or about the twenty second day of October last, which Inquisition hath been returned to me accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable persons, inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of Government: And whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed. 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 Five Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover the author or perpetrator of the aforesaid murder, provided he be brought to justice. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Nov. 15.

82

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, ex parte directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday 8th January next, at 11 o'clock for cash, all those parts of two tracts of land, lying in A. A. County, called Browly Hall, and White Plains; which were conveyed by Jos. P. Plummer to John Plummer, being taken as the property of John Plummer, to satisfy a debt due James M'Colloch, use Solomon Grovea, for the use of James Shaw.

H. Welch, of Ben. shff.

Dec. 18.

Boots & Shoes.

The business of the late John Munroe is continued by the subscriber, who has on hand, and will constantly be supplied with a good assortment of ready made BOOTS, Men's, Women's & Children's SHOES; a stock of the best materials, and a set of neat and faithful workmen. The old customers of the establishment can be supplied as formerly.

A. Munroe.

Nov. 27.

BAKING.

Respectfully returns his most grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Annapolis for the patronage he has received in his line of business, and assures them that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to render every satisfaction that can reasonably be wished. He begs leave to add that he has constantly on hand the best qualities of flour, which will be made up and prepared in a variety of forms to suit the tastes and please the palates of those who may favour him with their custom.

Dec. 18.

JAMES F. BRICE,

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

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

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

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

Annapolis, Oct. 18.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, in the case of David Weems, vs John O'Reilly, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of January next, at James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, a Negro Man named Toney. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale.

R. Walker of Ben. Trustee.

Dec. 18.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order,

Sam. Fountain, Clk.

Dec. 11.

Frederick-town Lottery.

Those persons who purchased Tickets in the above Lottery, of the subscriber, are requested to settle for the same, as the drawing is completed.

J. Green.

Dec. 18.

31

GEO. SHAW

ANNAPOLIS,

Has recently made considerable additions to his stock of Goods. It now embraces a variety of articles under the denominations of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Stationary and Books.

Dry Goods,

- Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths,
- Cassimere of various qualities,
- Toilette Vesting,
- Florentine do.
- Marseilles do.
- Swansdown do.
- Common do.
- Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet,
- Bedford Corals,
- Worsted Drawers and Jackets,
- Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-wool Stockings,
- Irish Linen, Linen Cambric,
- White, Coloured and Striped Cravats,
- Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,
- Russia, Irish and German Sheeting,
- Red and Green Baize,
- Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
- Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves,
- Cambric Muslins,
- Jaconet do.
- Hair Cord do.
- Mul Mul do.
- Book do.
- Nansook do.
- Ribbons assorted,
- Levantine,
- Light & Dark Gingham,
- Callicoes,
- Table Diaper,
- Powell do.
- Pelisse Cloth,
- Bombazetta,
- Patinet, Dimities,
- Flannels assorted,
- Long Cloth,
- Rose and Point Blankets,
- Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

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

Ironmongery & Cutlery

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books.

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

A Valuable Collection of Books

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

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of

China & Crockery Ware,

And many other articles which are not particularly specified in the advertisement. All of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

7 Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

Annapolis, Nov. 20.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned landing on or crossing through any part of my farm, on South river, also from hunting, with either dog or gun, through any part thereof, likewise from gunning or ducking round the shores, or in either of the ponds, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

Henry S. Holland.

Dec. 18.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Michael Burgess, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and show in any manner indebted to the estate to make payment, to

Basil Burgess, } admors.
Thos. Burgess, }
Dec. 18.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to a certain William Williams, for \$200 in the year 1816, as I am determined not to pay said bond having a sufficient plea to exonerate me.

William O'Neala.

Dec. 18.

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VOL. LX

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FROM ENGLAND.
The arrival of the ship, *Caroline*, from Liverpool, on the 12th inst., has put in possession of the merchants of this city, the latest news from the continent. The papers of the 12th Nov. have been delivered to the 10th. The ship sailed from Deal on the 7th, but brings no later news than the 7th—on the day of the death of the Princess Charlotte, who died on the 6th Nov. a few hours after having been delivered of a still born male child—England was in mourning.
As a political event, says one of our papers, the death of Her Royal Highness is of a serious description, considering the ages and circumstances in which several members of the royal family are placed. Including the Duke of Gloucester and his later, there are not less than four English princes and princesses in succession. With respect to other collateral branches of the family, there are one child, 5 grand children, and 4 great grand children of the Duchess of Brunswick; and 2 children and 2 grand children of the Queen of Denmark, his Majesty's sister, to whom the crown will devolve on failure of direct descent from our native princes.
One of the passengers in the *London*, who was ashore at Deal on the 19th Nov. informs that it was not ascertained whether the ports would be closed—but from the state of the market he is of opinion they would continue open.
The execution of the 3 principal persons convicted lately at Derby of high treason, took place 7th Nov. The fate of the other convicts has been mitigated to transportation.
The apprehensions excited lately by the reports of the commencement of a formidable war in India, have subsided, intelligence having been received from Bombay that the king and his adherents had submitted to the terms offered by the governor general.
London, Nov. 10.
The Russian fleet sold to Spain has passed the Belt, and, it is said, will proceed direct to Cadiz, without stopping at any port in England.
A Flanders mail contradicts the report that Spain is to cede some territory in return for the Russian fleet from Revel, delivered over to her. The payment, it is said, is to be made in money, 1400,000 which she is to receive from us for the abolition of the slave trade.

London, Nov. 5.
Intelligence from St. Petersburg, that the Russian Asiatic Company had acquainted the government at its latest arrivals from China with an account of the desire of the Emperor of China to see foreign ambassadors at his court, upon the same footing as at European ones, and anxious to maintain constant diplomatic relations with them. Are to understand from this, if it be true, that the head of the Celestial Empire is willing to spare the heads of foreign ambassadors from the nine chumps of the Ko-Fom.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 6. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of His Majesty the Prince Regent, and second daughter of His Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, delivered of a still born male child at nine o'clock last night; and at half past 12, her Royal Highness was seized with great difficulty breathing, restlessness and exertions, which alarming symptoms increased till half past 2 o'clock this morning, when her Royal Highness expired, to the inexpressible grief of His Majesty the Prince Regent, of her illustrious father, the Prince Leopold, and of the Royal Family.
The Princess Charlotte, was in the 35th year of her age; she was born on the 7th of January, 1796, and married the 2d of May, 1815.

DIED.

At Providence, R. I. on Tuesday evening, after a long illness, Mrs. D. Bell.

WILLIAM GODDARD, was the first editor of the *Providence Gazette*, which paper he established in 1763, there being before that period no printing press in that town. He published newspapers successively in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, closing in the latter city his professional labours. The best years of his long life were passed amid the turmoil of useful activities—the last in the bosom of domestic quiet. He had just completed his 77th year, and the fine threads which bound him to mortality gave way without a struggle. His family sorrowed not without the hope, that through the merits of the Saviour, in which he trusted, he has found pardon and acceptance.

From the Federal Gazette.

In consequence of information received from Annapolis, that an attempt would be made to procure the introduction of a section (into the bill now depending before the legislature for the extension of Pratt street) which would authorize the erection of a Block or Pier in the Basin, south of the proposed south line of Pratt street, we understand that a special meeting of the city council was called by the mayor, and that a memorial was yesterday adopted by a large majority, strongly recommending the passage of a law for the extension of the street without a block or any other obstruction, and expressing as the opinion of the corporation, that such a measure would be of great public benefit. The memorial earnestly protests against a block or any obstruction or wharf south of the south line of the street, and expresses the fixed and deliberate opinion of the corporation, that such a measure would be ruinous to the navigation of the basin.
We also understand, that a resolution was passed by a large majority, pledging the city to pay in cash, one-third of the whole expense of opening the said street, provided a law should be passed at the present session, authorizing the extension without permitting any wharf, block, pier or obstruction, south of the south line of Pratt street as proposed to be extended.
A resolution was also passed, requesting the senators and delegates from this city to state to the legislature, that, for reasons assigned in a preamble to said resolution, the corporation of Baltimore is desirous that the act to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city should not be repealed, and that in their opinion it would be unwise and inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners for its repeal.

Nathaniel Williams, Richard B. Magruder, and James Williams, Esqrs. members of the city council, are a committee from that body, appointed to proceed to Annapolis and present these important papers to the legislature.

From the National Intelligencer.

Despatches received from the Commander of the forces of the United States, on our Southern border, have brought official information of the occupation of Amelia Island, on the 24th ult. by the U. S. troops under the command of Col. Bankhead, co-operating with the naval force on that station, under the command of Captain Henley.

It has been stated in the public prints, in a variety of shapes, in some as a positive fact, in others upon conjectures, that Mr. Bagot, the British Minister here, had protested against the transfer by Spain of East Florida to the United States. We have taken pains to ascertain the truth of this statement, and are warranted in assuring our readers that it is altogether without foundation.

Col. Needham, with his brother officers, lately discharged from imprisonment in this city, took their departure yesterday.

Mr. Jonathan Parks.

Who carried some time in this place, in July last, distributing moral tracts and exhibiting an optical show, is requested to inform us of his place of residence, and so forth, on or before the first of February next, otherwise I shall be under the necessity of disclosing some circumstances of the utmost importance to him, and not altogether unimportant to the public.

W. D. Bell.

Harper's Town, Md. 7
Dec. 6, 1817.

A PROCLAMATION.

The immutability, with which our beloved Country, during the past year, cannot fail to excite the liveliest emotions of thankfulness in every heart. At no period have the inexhaustible riches of Divine Benevolence been more signally displayed. Peace, and in her attendant train, all that can advance the prosperity of our Country, strengthen and inviolably maintain our free institutions, and elevate to the loftiest height the glory of our National Character. Plenty, liberally rewarding the toils of Industry, from the horn of her abundance, Science and the Arts directing genius, to whatever can improve and animate the condition of mankind; Religion extending her mild and peaceful sway throughout the borders of the land, and shedding her benignant influence upon the public morals & manners; these are chief among the blessings which demand a People's gratitude to the Divine and munificent Author of them.

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

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

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

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

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

GREAT BARGAINS.

MRS. ANN MERRIBEN,
Of Baltimore, respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has brought from Baltimore with her, and lodged in the house formerly occupied by Childs & Shaw, next door to Messrs. Evans & Iglehart, where she has on hand, and intends keeping during the legislature, an elegant assortment of Millinery, a large variety of fancy goods of the latest fashions, consisting of white Plushes, Laces of different kinds and qualities. New fashions for Ladies head dresses, Lechorn Bonnets, elegant imported worked Baskets, Gloves of different kinds & qualities, Worked Purses, &c. &c. and also an elegant assortment of Ladies Slippers, trimmed in the latest fashions, all of which she flatters herself she can sell far below any of the prices in Annapolis, as she has laid them in to an advantage. Those that wish any thing in her line will find it to their advantage to give her a call, and especially the Gentlemen of the Legislature.
Annapolis, Jan. 8.

The Subscriber's School

Will be opened on Monday the 12th inst.
Henry L. Davis,
Annapolis, Jan. 8.

40 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Phill, (who calls himself Philip Addison,) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1, or 2 inches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shading of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his clothing not recollected, except a great coat of dark fustian edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is harboured in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife. 25 dollars will be given to any person who will commit him to Annapolis Jail, or the above reward, if brought to me living in Prince George's county, seven miles above Upper Marlboro, near Mr. Dennis Magruder's mill.
William G. Sanders.
Jan. 5, 1818.

LETTERS.

Remains in the Post Office, Sunday, 20th Dec. 1817.
With a license, James Anderson 2, Thos. H. Norris 2, William Bishop 2, Wm. Barry, Wm. Brewer 2, Hon. Harry Bowie, Ralph Bassell, Jos. N. Beeson, Simon Barstow, Al. Jour. Bowie, Nathaniel Chittenden, Henry Coulter, F. Heath Cross, N. Child 2, Jos. Cassin, John Dancy, M. Jno. Duvall, Wm. Duvall, Wm. Davis, John Davidson, Jos. Daily, Wm. Davis, J. Deared man, Jos. Farland, Frederick Gammeter, John Gibson 2, Ashsh Goldsboro, Ral. Gray 2, Wm. Gatchel, Eleanor Geddes, Wm. Goyer, Judges of A. A. County, Richd. Hall 2, Banet Hunt, Jno. Harries, U. S. Heath, Rachel Hall, Godfrey Henderson 2, Eleanor B. Hawkins, Jimima Hall, Kitty D. Hood, Philemon Hobb, Erastus Hoody, Jas. Hild, Rosy Henderson, Sarah S. Hood, Catharine Hockman, Rachel Hood, Jona. Hutton, Isaac H. Hopkins, Thos. Hanson Dr. A. Jones, Solomon Jennings, Jacob Janney, Abraham Jarret, Wm. Kilty, Jno. Knight, Richd. Kelly, Wm. King, William Knight, Henry Leiby, Susan Lane, Wm. M. Little, Jas. Linticum, Thos. J. C. Monroe, Patey Mathews, Elizabeth Macune, Elizabeth Holliday, Ellen Brown, Rebecca Peters, James Metz, Jno. Mathews, Dr. Maddox, Jos. Meads, Jos. Night, Jno. Norris, Wm. O'Harra, Elizabeth Purdy, David Potter, Wm. Prentiss, Jos. Pierre, Romain, Sally Ross, Elizabeth C. Rawlings, David Ramsey, Horatio Ridout, Beal Randall, Josias Sunderland, Jno. N. Steel, Henry Smith, H. M. Smith 2, Wm. Saunders, James Saunders, Rachel Stewart, Jno. Scott, Sophia Smith, Geo. C. Stevens, Zacharia Tucker, Henry Yates, The Hon. German Tribunal, John H. Williams, Richard B. Watts 2, Henry Woodward 2, R. K. Watts, Jno. M. Warfield, Elizabeth O. Woodward, Robt. Young, Charles D. Warfield, Nichs Woodward, R. Welch, of Ben. 3.

The following letters are directed to persons on board the Franklin 74.

Wm. H. Allen, Nathaniel Alexander, James Banks 2, Isa. Bennet, Chas. Blake, John Brown, Isaac W. Burns, Charles Clarke, James Chambers, Wm. Cannon, Jas. M. Clements, Isiah Erme, George Fields, John Ford, Lewis M. Goldsborough, Charles Haigle, Wm. Inman, Wm. Keonon, S. M. Kissain, Alexander Kinder, John A. Kearney, John Kenney, Saml. Logan, Andrew Martin, Jasper Moylen, Geo. Mathews, Geo. Millen, Jno. M'Naughton, Fredk. P. Markham, Edwin B. Newton, Lunist Oelless, Ges. Pearce, B. Richardson, Robt. Ross, Jno. Sears, David Spencer, Chs. Stewart, Saml. Travers, Chs. C. B. Thompson, Henry J. Tudor, Wm. Wood, Philip Wade, Wm. Weaver, Albert G. Wall.
Jan. 8.

This is to give notice,

That by virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 30th inst. one Negro Man by the name of Harry, and one Horse belonging to the heirs of Richard Simmons, deceased, the said negro is about 25 years of age, and has been accustomed to row in a ferry boat for some years. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months. Bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, on said day.
Samuel Trutt, Guardian.
Jan. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

On application by petition of Charles G. Warfield, administrator of Vachel Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Vachel Warfield, 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 first day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this sixth day of January, 1818.
Charles G. Warfield, admr.
Jan. 8.

Frederick-town Lottery.

Those persons who purchased Tickets in the above Lottery, of the subscriber, are requested to settle for the same, on the drawing is completed.
S. Green.
Dec. 16.

JAMES E. BRICE.

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

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

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

The editors of the American & Federal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the space of six weeks.
Annapolis, Oct. 16. 1817.

A FEW EXCELLENT PATENT LEVER WATCHES

(Made in this order of a particular workman in this country) for Sale by WILLIAM M'PARRIE, Watch Maker, near the Farmers Bank. Gentlemen wanting GOOD TIME KEEPERS, Can obtain them on as good terms as the importer can afford—with elegant gold embossed Chains, Seals, &c. complete.

WATCHES

Of every description carefully repaired, and every attention paid to their performance, that satisfaction may be given to all who may favour him with their commands.
January 1, 1818. 2 4w.

D. HARRINGTON, SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM BALTIMORE.

Expects to tarry a few days in Annapolis, and tenders his services, in the line of his profession, to those who may wish operations performed on the teeth or gums. He removes the tartar from teeth on which it is formed, or beginning to collect, and restores them to their native whiteness; and also removes decay, or arrests its progress by plugging with gold or tin foil. He sets the different kinds of artificial teeth, so that they may be worn with much satisfaction, and prove highly useful and ornamental; and extracts teeth, or roots, where it is practicable and advisable.

Apply at his room opposite the Post Office.

Recommended by Mr. Horace H. Hayden, Surgeon Dentist, Baltimore. Reference to Dr. Ridgely, of this city.
Jan 1 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

On application by petition of Benjamin Thomas, administrator with the will annexed, of Ebenezer Thomas, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Administration with the will annexed on the estate of Ebenezer Thomas, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1817.
Benjamin Thomas admr. w. a.
January 1.

JOHN THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received from Baltimore, a select assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

consisting of Superfine blue, black, brown, bottle green, grey and olive cloths, Second do. same colours, Third do. do. do. Cassimere, drab, blue, black and grey, superfine, Same colours, second quality, Stockingets.

With a handsome assortment of

Waistcoating, Flannels, &c. &c.

With a variety of other ARTICLES, too numerous to mention. All or any of which will be made up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

December 4.

Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

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

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

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

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

FARE THREE DOLLARS.

The public humble servant, William Marks.

Dec. 11

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appeareth unto me by an Inquisition taken before John Aisquith, Esquire, one of the Coroners of Baltimore county, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of a certain William Henry McCubbin, a citizen of the city of Baltimore, by some unknown person, on or about the twenty second day of October last, which Inquisition hath been returned to me accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable persons, inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of Government: And whereas, the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed. 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 Five Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover the author or perpetrator of the aforesaid murder, provided he be brought to justice: Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Monitor.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Nov. 13.

Thomas Hendry, Junr.

Ladies and Children's Shoemaker. Has commenced business in the House formerly occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard, opposite Mr. J. Hughes's Store, Church-street, where all those who patronize him may be assured of having their work done in the most fashionable style and durable manner. He will be thankful for a share of the public patronage.

Dec. 25. 3w

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order, Arnaldo Pindell, Clk.

Dec. 11. 3w

Levy Court.

The Levy Court for Anne Arundel county will meet in the City of Annapolis, on the third Monday of January, instant, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the Public Roads, the Inspectors of Tobacco at the different ware-houses, &c.

By order, W. S. GREEN, Clerk. January 1, 1818.

The Constitution of

The Agricultural Society of Maryland.

Art. 1st. The society shall be styled, The Agricultural Society of Maryland.

2d. Every member shall, on the first day of his admission, and also on the first day of every succeeding meeting in December, pay to the treasurer the sum of five dollars.

3d. That the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and standing committee, be annually elected, by ballot, from among the members, at the meeting in December.

4th. That there be a standing committee of five, elected by ballot, from among the members, for the purpose of managing the affairs of the society, and it shall be the duty of this committee, with the president, or in his absence the vice president, to meet once a month in the city of Annapolis, to attend to the concerns of this society.

5th. That it shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to keep books, with fair and regular entries, of all the proceedings and expenditures of this society; and that the books, with the proceedings and expenditures, be laid before the members at each meeting of the society; but as the business will not be great for some time, it is proposed that the duties of treasurer be performed by the secretary.

6th. That the society shall meet twice a year in the city of Annapolis, viz. on the second Wednesday in June, and on the third Wednesday in December, at such hour and place as the standing committee may appoint, three weeks notice of which shall be given by the secretary in such news papers as the standing committee may think proper.

7th. That there be a committee of three elected by ballot, whose duty it shall be to receive communications upon subjects connected with the objects of the society, and correspond with other Agricultural Societies, or with those persons disposed to afford agricultural information.

8th. That so soon as the funds of the society shall be sufficient, premiums shall be offered for encouraging useful inventions, and improvements in agriculture, implements of husbandry, and domestic animals.

9th. That any member may propose amendments or alterations to any of the above rules and regulations of the society, and, if seconded by a member, such amendments or alterations, shall be received and read, and called up before the society at the next meeting thereafter, when, if approved by two thirds of the members present, they shall be adopted as a part of the rules and regulations of this society.

10th. That at all meetings of the society the president shall exercise the usual duties of that office, all motions shall be addressed to him, and on all questions he shall collect and declare the votes.

Ordered, That the constitution be published once a week for three weeks in the two news papers in the city of Annapolis.

The society adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday in January 1818, at Mr. William Brewer's tavern, at 4 o'clock.

HENRY MAYNADIER, Pres. RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Secretary.

Dec. 25, 1817. 3w.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

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

N.B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins or Oysters at the shortest notice.

Dec. 25. 3

CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY

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

Dry Goods,

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

A part of their Stock consists of

Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do do. Superfine Lisse cloths of the most fashionable colours, Blue Mixt and Drab Plains, Blue and White Kerseys, Booking Baze, Coatings & Molestin do, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, 4-4 Irish Linen, Russia Sheetting, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 4-4, 6-4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3-4 Russia and 6-4, 8-4 Table Diapers, Superfine London Callicoes, Ginghams and Second Callicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matchcoat do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, -Tickenburgs, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct. 16. 19

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ANNAPOLIS.

MRS. ROBINSON,

Occupying the large and commodious buildings formerly in the possession of Mr. William Brewer, immediately opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, is prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with boarding, by the day, week, month or year. Her house being but a short distance from the State-House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature will find it a convenient situation for their residence during the session. Mrs. R. having rented her stable to a person who has employed a careful and skilful Ostler, her visitors may rely with entire confidence upon having their horses carefully attended to. Mrs. R. will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.

Nov. 20. 19

Public Sale.

I will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 8th of January next, on the premises, fifty acres of heavy timbered wood land, consisting of the best of yellow pine, together with oak and hickory. This land lies directly square, and the soil equal, if not superior, to any piney land in the county, with the great advantage of being within 1-2 miles of a good sawmill, and a level road to the same. It lies directly on the road to the southward of Rummell's tavern.

The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. P. S. I will sell at private sale, or exchange them for a pair of mules, one pair of stout well broken oxen.

A. Gambrell.

Dec. 18, 1817. 19

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Girard Morris and Dickerson D. Mezick, who had been sentenced by the Court of Somerset county at September term last, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for kidnapping, made their escape from the goal of the said county, on Sunday the sixth day of October eighteen hundred and seventeen. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour 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 Three Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Somerset county either of the said persons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both. Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

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

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Eastern, once a week for eight weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Dec. 18. 19

GEO. S. ANNAPOLIS,

Has recently made considerable additions to his former assortment of Goods. It now embraces a variety of articles comprehending the denominations of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Stationary and Books.

Dry Goods.

Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres of various qualities, Toillette Vesting, Florentine do, Marcellis do, Swanedown do, Common do, Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet, Bedford Corris, Worsted Drawers and Jackets, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-wool Stockings, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric, White, Coloured and Striped Cravats, Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Russia, Irish and German Sheetting, Red and Green Baize, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves, Cambric Muslins, Jaconet do, Hair Cord do, Mul Mul do, Book do, Nansook do, Ribbons assorted, Levantine, Light & Dark Ginghams, Callicoes, Table Diaper, Towell do, Pelisse Cloth, Bombazettes, Pajinet, Dimities, Flannels assorted, Long Cloth, Rose and Point Blankets, Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

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

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

Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books,

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

A Valuable Collection of Books

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

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of

China & Crockery Ware,

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

Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

Annapolis, Nov. 20.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned landing on or crossing through any part of my farm, on South river, also from hunting, with either dog or gun, through any part thereof, likewise from gunning or ducking round the shores, or in either of the ponds, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

Henry S. Holland.

Dec. 18. 19

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order, Saml. Fountain, Clk.

Dec. 11. 19

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, in the case of David Weems vs. John O'Reilly, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of January next, at James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, a Negro Man named Toney. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale.

R. Welch, of Hen. Trustee.

Dec. 18. 19

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendita, returned to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday 9th January next, at 11 o'clock for cash, all the parts of two tracts of land, lying in A County, called Browly Hall, and Whites Plains; which were conveyed by Joa. P. Plummer & John Plummer being taken as the property of J. Plummer, to satisfy a debt due to M. Colloch, use Solomon, against the use of James Shaw.

R. Welch, of Hen. Trustee.

Dec. 19. 19

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge in gaol, or bring to the gaol, Sophia, a bright mulatto, about eighteen years old, well built, she has large grey eyes, and a rather light complexion. She was taken away from Col. Wasing of Pleasant, about the 15th of January, whom I purchased her. She has heard of in the neighbourhood of William Tiller's near Pig Point. It is supposed she has been taken for a passage in the packet boat more. She has acquaintances in more, Washington, Annapolis, and folk. Her clothing not excepting a green stuff frock.

Upper Marlboro' 2

Sept. 26. 19

JOHN THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just received from Baltimore, a select assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Superfine blue, black, brown, bottle green grey and olive cloths,
Second do. same colours,
Third do. do. do.
Cassimeres, drab, blue, black and grey, superfine.
Same colours, second quality.
Stockingnets.

With a handsome assortment of
Waistcoating, Flannels, &c. &c.
With a variety of other ARTICLES, too numerous to mention. All or any of which will be made up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

December 4.

Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

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

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

The Coaches will start from the Shakespeare Tavern, Baltimore, at half past eight o'clock, EVERY MORNING, and ending at Lowson's Tavern, Sen of General Washington, Gay street, & Barney's Tavern in Annapolis, light street, arrive at Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, to dine, returning, leave Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, every morning, at half past eight o'clock, and calling at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-house, arrive in Baltimore to dine.

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

FARE THREE DOLLARS.

The public humble servant,
William Marks.

Dec. 11
By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears to me by an Information taken before John Asquith, Esquire, one of the Coronors of Baltimore county, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of a certain William Henry Robinson, a citizen of the city of Baltimore, by some unknown person, on or about the twenty second day of October last, which inquisition hath been returned to me accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable persons, and citizens of the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of Government: And whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigorous and prompt execution of the laws, a most such enormity to be duly executed: 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 Five Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover the author or perpetrator of the aforesaid murder, provided he be brought to justice: Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

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

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Mount.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council

Nov. 13.

Thomas Hendry, Junr.

Lathe and Children's Shoemaker.
Has commenced business in the House formerly occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard, opposite Mr. J. Fugle's store, Church-street, where all those who patronize him may be assured of having their work done in the most fashionable style and durable manner. He will be thankful for a share of the public patronage.
Dec. 25.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order,
Rinaldo Pindell, Clk.
Dec. 11. ds.

Levy Court.

The Levy Court for Anne Arundel county will meet in the City of Annapolis, on the third Monday of January, instant, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the Public Roads, the Inspectors of Tobacco at the different ware houses, &c.

By order,
W. S. GREEN, Clerk.
January 1, 1818.

The Constitution of The Agricultural Society of Maryland.

Art. 1st. The society shall be styled, The Agricultural society of Maryland.
2d. Every member shall, on the first day of his admission, and also on the first day of every succeeding meeting in December, pay to the treasurer the sum of five dollars.
3d. That the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and standing committee, be annually elected by ballot from among the members, at the meeting in December.
4th. That there be a standing committee of one, elected by ballot, from among the members, for the purpose of managing the affairs of the society, and it shall be the duty of this committee, with the president, or in his absence the vice president, to meet once a month in the city of Annapolis, to attend to the concerns of this society.

5th. That it shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to keep books, with fair and regular entries of all the proceedings and expenditures of this society, and that the books, with the proceedings and expenditures, be laid before the members at each meeting of the society, but as the business will not be great for some time, it is proposed that the duties of the secretary be performed by the secretary.

6th. That the society shall meet twice a year in the city of Annapolis, viz. on the second Wednesday in June, and on the third Wednesday in December, at such hour and place as the standing committee may appoint, three weeks notice of which shall be given by the secretary in such news papers as the standing committee may think proper.

7th. That there be a committee of three, elected by ballot, whose duty it shall be to receive communications upon subjects connected with the objects of the society, and correspond with other Agricultural Societies, or with those persons disposed to afford agricultural information.

8th. That so soon as the funds of the society shall be sufficient, premiums shall be offered for encouraging useful inventions, and improvements in agriculture, implements of husbandry, and domestic animals.

9th. That any member may propose amendments or alterations to any of the above rules and regulations of the society, and, if seconded by a member, such amendments or alterations, shall be received and read, and called up before the society at the next meeting thereafter, when, if approved by two thirds of the members present, they shall be adopted as a part of the rules and regulations of this society.

10th. That if all meetings of the society the president shall exercise the usual duties of that office, all motions shall be addressed to him, and on all questions he shall collect and declare the votes.

Ordered, That the constitution be published once a week for three weeks in the two news papers in the city of Annapolis.

The society adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday in January 1818, at Mr. William Brewer's tavern, at 4 o'clock.

HENRY MAYNARDER, Pres.
RICHARD BARWOOD, of Thos. Secretary.
Dec. 25, 1817.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

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

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins or Oysters at the shortest notice.
Dec. 25.

CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY

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

Dry Goods,

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

A part of their Stock consists of

Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do do. Superfine Pese cloths of the most fashionable colours. Blue Mist and Drab Plains, Blue and White Kerseys, Boeking Baze, Coatings & Mole-skin do, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Cords and Velve's, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, 44 Irish Linen, Russia Sheeting, 44, 64 Cambric Muslins, 44, 64 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 34 Russia and 64, 84 Table Diapers, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and Second Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matelassat do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Ficklenburgs, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct. 16.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ANNAPOLIS.

MRS. ROBINSON,

Occupying the large and commodious buildings formerly in the possession of Mr. William Brewer, immediately opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, is prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with boarding, by the day, week, month or year. Her house being but a short distance from the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the Legislature will find it a convenient situation for their residence during the session. Mrs. R. having rented her stable to a person who has employed a careful and skilful Ostler, her visitors may rely with entire confidence upon having their horses carefully attended to. Mrs. R. will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their patronage.
Nov. 20.

Public Sale.

I will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 8th of January next, on the premises, fifty acres of heavy timbered woodland, consisting of the best of yellow pine, together with oak and tuckery. This land lies directly square, and the soil equal, if not superior, to any pine land in the county, with the great advantage of being within 4 1/2 miles of a good sawmill, and a level road to the same. It lies directly on the road to the southward of Bonnell's tavern.

The terms will be accommodating and made known on the day of sale.

P. S. I will sell at private sale, or exchange them for a pair of mules, one pair of stout well broke oxen.
A. Garbriell, Esq.

Dec. 18, 1817.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Girard Morris and Dickerson D. Meziak, who had been sentenced by the Court of Somerset county at September term last, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for kidnapping, made their escape from the goal of the said county, on Sunday the sixth day of October eighteen hundred and seventeen. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour 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 Three Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Somerset county either of the said persons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both. Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

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

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton, once a week for eight weeks.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

GEO. SHAW,

ANNAPOLIS,

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

Dry Goods,

Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres of various qualities, Toilettte Vesting, Florentine do, Marseilles do, Swansdown do, Common do, Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet, Bedford Cords, Worsted Drawers and Jackets, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-wool Stockings, Irish Linen, Linceu Cambric, White, Coloured and Striped Cravats, Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Russia, Irish and German Sheeting, Red and Green Baize, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves, Cambric Mustins, Jaconet do, Hair Cord do, Mul Mul do, Book do, Nansook do, Ribbons assorted, Levantine, Light & Dark Gingham, Calicoes, Table Diaper, Towell do, Pelisse Cloth, Bombazettes, Patinet, Dimities, Flannels assorted, Long Cloth, Rose and Point Blankets, Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

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

Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books,

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

A Valuable Collection of Books

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

China & Crockery Ware,

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

Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.
Annapolis, Nov. 20.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned landing on or crossing through any part of my farm, on South river, also from hunting, with either dog or gun, through any part thereof, likewise from gunning or ducking round the shores, or in either of the ponds, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.
Dec. 18. 4 Henry S. Holland.

By the Committee of Claims.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.
By order,
Saml Fountain, Clk.
Dec. 11.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland in the case of David Weems vs John O'Reilly, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of January next, at James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, a Negro Man named Toney. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale.
R. Welch, of Ben. Trustee.
Dec. 18.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendio, extra to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, Mr. James Junter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis on Thursday 8th January next, at 11 o'clock for cash, all the parts of two tracts of land, lying in A. County, called Browsly Hall, and Whites Plains, which were conveyed by Jos. P. Plummer & John Plummer being taken as the property of John Plummer, to satisfy a debt due James M. Colloch, use Solomon Groves, for the use of James Shaw.
Dec. 13. R. Welch, of Ben. Trustee.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home to gro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, 1817, (whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting for a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and other parts. Her clothing not recollected excepting a green stuff frock.
Wm. B. Beatts, Jr.
Upper Marlboro? Sept. 20.

ONAS GREEN, GREEN-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, 31st Dec. 1817.

- Wm. Alexander, Juliet Anderson 2, Thos. B. Bowie 3, William Bishop 2, Wm. Barry, Wm. Brewer 2, Ronsberry, Ralph Bezel, Jos. N. Brewer, Simon Barlow, Major Bowie, Nathaniel Chittenden, Henry Coulter, P. Casbath, Nancy Childs 2, Jos. Cassion, John Duvall of M. Joo. Davall, Wm. Davall, Wm. Davis (coloured man), Jos. Farland, Frederick Grammer, John Gibson 2, Ashesh Goldsboro, Rd. Gray 2, Wm. Gatehol, Eleanor Griffith, Wm. Glover, Judges of A. A. County, Richd Hall 2, Bennot Harst, Jno. Harris, U. S. Heath, Rachel Hall, Godfrey Henderson 2, Eleanor B. Hawkins, Jemima Hall, Kitty D. Hood, Philemon Hobbs, Erasmas Hoally, Jas. Hird, Rosy Henderson, Sarah S. Hood, Catharine Hookman, Rachel Hood, Jona. Hutton, Isaac H. Hopkins, Thos. Hanson Dr. A. Jones, Solomon Jennings, Jacob Janney, Abraham Jarret, Wm. Kilty, Jno. Knight, Richd. Kelly, Wm. King, William Knight, Henry Lisbow, Susan Lane, Wm. M. Little, Jas. Lintineum, Thos. J. C. Monroe, Patty Mathews, Elizabeth Macane, Elizabeth Holliday, Eliza Brown, Rebecca Peters, James Metz, Jno. Mathews, Dr. Maddox, Jos. Meads, Jos. Night, Jno. Norris, Wm. O'Harris, Elizabeth Purdy, David Potter, Wm. Prentiss, Jean Pierre Romain, Sally Ross, Elizabeth C. Rawlings, David Ramsey, Horatia Ridout, Beal Randall, Josias Sunderland, Jno. N. Steel, Henry Smith, H. M. Smith 2, Wm. Saunders, James Saunders, Rachael Stewart, Jno. Scott, Sophia Smith, Geo. G. Stevens, Zacharia Tucker, Henry Yates, The Hon. German Tribunal, John H. Williams, Richard B. Watts 2, Henry Woodward 2, Rd. K. Watts, Jno. M. Warfield, Elizabeth O. Woodward, Robt Young, Charles D. Warfield, Nich. Woodward, R. Welch, of Ben. S.

The following letters are directed to persons on board the Franklin 74. Wm. H. Allen, Nathaniel Alexander, James Banks 2, Ins. Bennet, Chas. Blake, John Brown, Isaac W. Burns, Charles Clarke, James Chambers, Wm. Cannon, Jas. M. Clements, Isaiah Erney, George Fields, John Ford, Lewis M. Goldborough, Charles Haigle, Wm. Inman, Wm. Kennon; S. M. Kissard, Alexander Kinder, John A. Kearney, John Kenney, Saml. Logan, Andrew Martin, Jasper Moyle, Geo. Mathews, Geo. Miller, Jno. M. Naughton, Fredk. P. Markham, Edwin B. Newton, Lucist Oellers, Ges. Pearce, B. Richardson, Robt. Ross, Jno. Sears, David Spencer, Chs. Stewart, Saml. Travers, Chs. C. B. Thompson, Henry J. Tudor, Wm. Wood, Philip Wade, Wm. Weaver, Albert G. Wall.

A FEW EXCELLENT PATENT LEVER WATCHES Made to the order of a particular workman in this country) for Sale by WILLIAM M'PARKLIN, Watch-Maker, near the Farmers Bank. Gentlemen wanting GOOD TIME KEEPERS, Can obtain them on as good terms as any importer can afford—with elegant gold embossed Chains, Seals, &c. completable.

WATCHES Memory description carefully repaired, and every attention paid to their performance, that satisfaction may be given to all who may favour him with their commands. January 1, 1818.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for finding in good, or bringing home, negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, with large grey eyes, and her hair black. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been seen of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Hillard near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollecting, excepting a green stuff frock. Feb. 8. Deanes.

CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 5. On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, after a few remarks, explaining that, without some such provision, the widow of the lamented Lawrence would be in a few months utterly destitute of the means of support, it was (yesterday) Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the pension of half pay to the widow of Captain Jas. Lawrence, deceased, during her widowhood; or, in case of its sooner termination, to his infant daughter, until she arrives to the age of 21 years.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. it was Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for extending the provisions of an act entitled, "An act providing for the payment of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States and for other purposes."

Mr. Comstock offered for consideration the following resolution; Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for placing on the pension list the officers of the army who have been wounded in battle during the late war with Great Britain. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 5. Mr. Holmes, of Mass. from the select committee appointed to consider the subject, reported a bill allowing compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. [The bill fixes the compensation at the rate of nine dollars per diem, and nine dollars for every twenty miles travelling to and from Congress.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, from a select committee, reported a bill to extend the privilege of franking to the vaccine agents of states and territories, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson offered for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on the subject of the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for organizing the general staff of the militia of the several states, upon the principle of the general staff of the army of the United States, as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law a system of military discipline for the militia of the several states and territories.

Mr. Johnson said, it was generally known that a very great and radical difference existed between the militia staff and the staff of the army of the United States; and he was anxious to bring the subject before the committee on the subject of the militia, that one might be made to conform to the other as far as practicable. There was another subject of great importance, in his opinion, and that was the want of some uniform system of military disciplining for the militia of the several states. For within a very few years, the army of the United States had been governed in its discipline by Streuben, by Duane's Infantry and Riflemen, by Smith's Infantry, and now by a late compilation by a court martial, which applies chiefly to the infantry discipline. In the mean time, no regular system had been adopted for the militia, and he thought it was time that we should discharge the duty imposed upon Congress, by the constitution of the U. States, by fixing upon a mode of uniform discipline for the militia of the several states.

The motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 6. COMPENSATION TO MEMBERS, &c.

After the presentation of twenty or thirty petitions— On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Mass. the several orders of the day, preceding the bill to fix the compensation of the members of the Senate & House of Representatives,

were postponed, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the said bill.

[The bill, it will be recollected, provides that the daily compensation of the members, during their attendance on Congress, shall be nine dollars, and the allowance for travelling to and from the seat of Congress, at the rate of nine dollars for every twenty miles of the distance.] Mr. Little, of Md. moved to strike out nine and insert in lieu thereof eight dollars as the daily pay.

The question on reducing the daily pay from nine to eight dollars, was then decided—yeas 99, nays 70.

So the daily pay was fixed at eight dollars. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, without a division, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 7. CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, rose and addressed the house in the following words:

"Mr. Speaker: I lay before the house a letter addressed and delivered to me by a person called Colonel John Anderson. That man has mistaken me much. Whatever I am known, at this place, and in the country from whence I came, no attempt of the kind would have been made. I feel it a duty to lay the letter and the statement thereon, made by myself, before the house. My feelings are too much excited, nor would it be my duty, to make any remarks on the subject. It is for the house to determine what shall be done."

The papers handed by Mr. Williams, to the clerk were then read as follows:

Washington, Jan. 6, 1818. The Hon. Lewis Williams,

Honoured Sir: I return you thanks for the attention I received to my claims to pass so soon. Mr. Lee will hand you some claims from the River Raisin, which will pass thro' your honourable committee; and I have a wish that the conduct of the British in that country may be related in full on the floor of Congress; which will give you some trouble in making out the report, and supporting the same. I have now to request that you will accept of the small sum of five hundred dollars as part pay, for extra trouble I give you; I will present it to you so soon as I get some from government. This is confidential, that only you and me may know anything about it; or, in other words, I will give it to you as a man and a mason; and hope you belong to that society. Sir, should it happen that you will not accept of this small sum, I request you will excuse me; if you do not accept, I wish you to drop me a few lines; if you accept I wish no answer. I hope you will see my view on this subject; that it is for the extra trouble.

I will make out a statement, and present the same to the committee, which will be supported by Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Meigs, Post Master General, Governor Cass's report as commissioner, and others. Relying on your honour in keeping this a secret, and your exertions in passing these claims as soon as possible. I need not inform you, that we are as poor unfortunate orphan children, having no representation in Congress—so must look on your honorable body as our guardians. Pardon this liberty from a stranger.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient and humble servant, JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Williams's Statement.

After breakfast this morning, George, a servant, came into the dining room, and told me that a gentleman was in my room, waiting to see me. I stepped into my room, and Col. John Anderson was there. He handed me a letter, observing at the same time, that he had prepared that letter for me, and that perhaps it would require some explanation. I read over the letter with attention, and, having done so, observed to Col. Anderson it was a very surprising communication. I then started to Mr. Wilson's room, immediately adjoining my own. When in the act of opening my own door,

he begged I would not show the letter; I made no reply to this, but stepped into Mr. Wilson's room, and asked him to do me the favour to wait into my room. This Mr. Wilson did, following on immediately behind me. After we had got into my room, in the presence of Col. Anderson, I handed the letter to Mr. Wilson, and, observing that it was a very extraordinary communication, requested him to read it. When Mr. Wilson had read, or was nearly done reading the letter, I told Col. Anderson that I repelled with indignation and contempt the offer he made to me in the letter. Col. Anderson said, he asked my pardon; that it was designed only as a small compensation for the extra trouble he expected to give, the committee of claims in examining the claims from the Michigan territory, and exposing the conduct of the British during the war; that it was foreign from his intention to attempt anything like a bribe; and requested me to burn the letter; or to give it to him. I told him I should do neither; that his offence was unpardonable, such as I could not forgive; & ordered him to leave the room instantly. Col. Anderson then begged pardon, and asked forgiveness with excessive earnestness. I told him I would listen to none of his apologies; that his offence was an attack upon the integrity of Congress generally, and upon mine personally; that no one should ever have my pardon or expect my forgiveness who should suppose me capable of such an influence as he had attempted to practise upon me.

Again I told Col. Anderson to leave my room. He advanced to the door, where he stood for some time, endeavouring to obtain my pardon, as he said. I told him it was in vain to ask it; that as a member of Congress and of the committee of claims it was my duty to examine his claims, and if just support them; that his offer was an attempt at bribery; was an attempt to influence my mind in opposition to my duty, and as such could not be forgiven. He then desired me either to burn the letter or give it to him. I replied that I should do neither, and again ordered him to leave my room. Whereupon he did leave my room. Mr. Wilson after talking on the subject of the letter for some time, suggested to me the propriety of calling in Mr. Wm. P. Maclay; but as Mr. Wm. P. Maclay was not in, I asked Mr. Wm. Maclay, the room-mate of Mr. Wm. P. Maclay, to come to my room. He complied with my request; and shortly after he arrived in my room, Mr. Wm. P. Maclay also stepped in. These gentlemen, Mr. Wilson, Mr. William Maclay, and Mr. Wm. P. Maclay, were in my room at the time the servant called to Mr. Wilson, and said a gentleman was below waiting to see him. Mr. Wilson walked out of the room, and was gone a few minutes. After he returned, he observed that Col. Anderson was the person who had sent for him; that Col. A's. business was to obtain his interposition to put a stop to further proceedings on the subject of his letter to me. The precise conversation between Mr. Wilson & Col. Anderson can be related by the former with minuteness.

LEWIS WILLIAMS. Jan. 7th, 1818. The papers having been read thro' Mr. W. Wilson, of Pa. referred to in the above narrative, handed in a statement of the facts which fell under his observation, entirely corroborating those stated by Mr. Williams, as far as they came under the observation of the former.

Mr. Forsyth, of Geo. moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the sergeant at arms attending the house, commanding him to take into custody, wherever he be found, the body of John Anderson, and the same in his custody to keep, subject to the further order and direction of this house.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, rose in consequence of his name having been referred to in Col. Anderson's letter. He had met with Col. Anderson, he said, in the course of his military services, and had always heard him regarded as a high and respectable man; and, well knowing his services, and the sufferings of his

family, during the war, he had felt a warm interest in his favour. In the course of this morning Col. Anderson had sent for him and his friend Col. Johnson, out of his house, and with all the agitation belonging to terror or to conscious guilt, had informed them of his having done an act which he feared would be regarded, as Mr. H. was sure it would by every member, as calling for the severest animadversion. They had informed him, Mr. H. said, that they would not justify his conduct, nor were it brought before the house, could they say any thing in extenuation of it.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. expressed his sincere regret on account of the occurrence which had just taken place, not on account of the individual implicated—though surely he was to be pitted—but on account of the gentleman from N. C. who on this occasion had taken that course dictated by a just sense of his own honour and the dignity of his official station, and on account of the suffering inhabitants of Detroit and Michigan generally, that they should have misplaced their confidence in one, whom, until this day, Mr. J. said, he had himself held in the highest estimation. It must have been in some measure, or the grossest ignorance of the nature of the Representative character, that could have produced this unwarrantable conduct.

Mr. Terry, of Connecticut, enquired whether, according to our forms of proceedings, and to our constitutional provisions, a general warrant, as proposed, could be issued? Was it not opposed in its nature to the principles of civil liberty?

The Speaker observed, that in the practice of the house, happily, instances were extremely rare, where such a warrant became necessary; no such case had occurred within his observation. But there could be no doubt, when an offence was committed against the privileges or dignity of the house, it was perfectly in its power to issue a warrant to apprehend the party offending.

Mr. Forsyth turned to a case on record—and he was sorry there was such a case on record—where this proceeding had taken place, in the year 1795, in which a bribe in land had been offered to one or more members. Mr. F. then conformed his motion to the terms of that precedent (as above stated) from which it had before a little varied.

Mr. Livermore of N. Hampshire, asked for information, merely whether the facts on which the warrant was to be issued, should not first be substantiated by oath. The statement came, he knew, from a most respectable source; but was not an oath necessary to justify such a warrant.

The Speaker said, certainly not. The question on Mr. Forsyth's motion was then taken, decided in the affirmative and ordered to be entered unanimously.

The warrant was forthwith issued:

State of Maryland, sc.

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

On application by petition of Benjamin Thomas, administrator of the will annexed, of Ebenezer Thomas, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Ebenezer Thomas, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1817. Benjamin Thomas, adm'r. W. A. January 1.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman on the Eastern Shore, to a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, dated January 10, 1818.

"The proposed alteration of the constitutional organization of the Senate, has induced me to extract the judicious and sensible remarks of William Smith on that subject.

"I correspond fully with my own sentiments; and permit me to say, it is astonishing, in a time of profound peace, and after the experience of forty years, that so valuable a feature of the constitution should be now assailed. That a principle of government, once the pride & boast of Federalism, should now be destroyed by federalists! If we do not improve in the science of government, we surely ought not to make retrograde movements. To this opinion of Mr. Smith, so eloquently and favourably expressed, in favour of this feature of our constitution, might be added the unqualified approbation of the illustrious Hamilton, in that book of every man who wishes to understand and appreciate the character and merits of his own government—'The Federalist.'

An extract from 'a comparative view of the constitutions of the several states with each other, &c. by William Smith of South Carolina. Page 15 & 16.

The conduct of the State of Maryland has long borne testimony to the wisdom displayed in its constitutional organization. The appointment of electors, for the express purpose of choosing the senators, the oath they take to select men most distinguished for their wisdom, talents and virtues, their voting by ballot, free from all influence, and the duration of five years, are almost peculiar to the constitution of this state, and are the best means to ensure a well constituted senate. Upon several occasions their integrity and firmness have withstood the dangerous and tumultuous shocks of the more numerous branch; and though they have, at the moment, been the subjects of popular indignation, yet returning reason and moderation have always rewarded them with the public esteem and affection. The features in other institutions, which most resemble this, are the appointment by electors of state senators in Kentucky, and of federal senators by the state legislatures, and of the President and Vice President of the United States by electors. In the other states, the election of senators immediately by the people, is not only liable to cabal, but makes the senators too dependent on leading and intriguing characters in the several districts. As the senate is intended to be a check on the popular branch, it ought to be constituted in some mode different from the other. Mr. Jefferson, in his notes on Virginia, p. 126, condemns the constitution of that state for having overlooked this important circumstance. He makes the following judicious observations: 'The senate is, by its constitution, too homogeneous with the House of Delegates. Being chosen by the same electors, at the same time, and out of the same subjects, the choice falls of course on men of the same description. The purpose of establishing different houses of legislation, is to introduce the influence of different interests on different principles. We do not, therefore, derive, from the separation of our legislature into two houses, those benefits which a proper complication of principles is capable of producing, and those, which alone can compensate the evils which may be produced by their dissensions.'

In Maryland and Kentucky alone, the mode of choosing by electors prevails. In other countries, the upper or checking branch may emanate from some source, other than the people; but with us, all power must flow mediately or immediately from the same source; in order, therefore, to invigorate this branch with an adequate checking power, it is necessary that it should be less dependent on the people than the popular branch; this can only be done either by electors, or by the people, modified and restricted by particular qualifications. The Maryland and Kentucky mode appears the best. The time of greatest danger in republics, is when the violent passions, which agitate the people, have got possession of the

popular branch, which will commonly be the case, while annual elections prevail; if the senate be elected immediately by the people, it is not to be doubted, that generally the same passions will pervade the senate, and render all checks ineffectual. The longer duration of the senate, which exists in many of the states, is certainly a considerable remedy to this evil.

The constitution of Maryland was made during the war, and it is therefore surprising it should have contained such a judicious arrangement, in respect to the senate."

For the Maryland Gazette.

My attention was excited by reading an article in a Baltimore Gazette, on the subject of connecting the Atlantic with the great South Sea, by a cut or canal, from a place near Porto Bello to the bay of Panama, said to be a distance of only about five leagues.

The practicability of this stupendous scheme, requires a minute topographical knowledge of that part of the country, which we do not at present possess, but should the attempt be made, and prove successful, and no rocks or stone be found in the bed of the opening to impede the free passage of the waters, I think I hazard but little in saying, that a few years would produce a change upon a considerable portion of the globe, far exceeding, in magnitude and extent, any thing that could be effected by the combined skill and efforts of the human race in any other part of the world. The theory upon this subject is like others of a similar nature, not susceptible of satisfactory demonstration; but before it shall be pronounced ridiculous or extravagant, the following facts and deductions would seem to merit consideration. It is well known, that what is called the trade wind, blows in the Atlantic ocean, between the tropics, from the eastward the greater part of the year; this combined with other causes, forces into the gulf of Mexico an immense accumulation of water, whose height probably exceeds, by some forty or fifty fathoms, the level of the sea on the other side of the isthmus. This vast body of water, thus raised, must disengage by a vent some way, to make room for the waves continually rolled upon it, and this manifestly cannot be done within the tropics, but is performed by taking an oblique direction, with prodigious force through the gulf of Florida, forming what is called the "gulf stream," depositing in its course, along our coast, an alluvion particularly observable on the low shores of North Carolina, and whose influence is apparent far beyond the banks of Newfoundland. Thus far we rely upon correct data; then let us offer conjecture as to what would in part be the consequent result of making this opening between the two great oceans. One must unquestionably be admitted to be much higher than the other, the higher of course would press for its level at first by a tremendous current, and finally, if unobstructed as before remarked, widen and deepen the passage, and bring the two seas to a level, which would entirely destroy the gulf stream; consequently, might we not look for new islands starting up in the West Indies, a diminution of the waters along our southern coasts, and a material sinking of the beds of all the great rivers that fall into the gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi, for instance, would soon discharge itself by one mouth only, its lower shores gradually acquire a more relative elevation, and finally cease to overflow its banks, even so high up as New Orleans. Without further extending our remarks, might we not also anticipate, that this opening once made, the waters alone, would effect a navigable passage, which would shorten a voyage to India several thousand leagues.

LA PEYROUSE.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, 31st December, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, John Thomas, esq. of West River, Md. & Miss Elizabeth Murray, daughter of Com. Alexander Murray.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, 6th January, by the Rev. Mr. Richards, Edmund B. Duval, esq. of Prince-George's county, Md. to Miss Augusta M. Casland, daughter of Marcus M. Casland, esq.

On Tuesday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Weller, Dr. Thomas Woolford, to Miss Margaret Leconte, all of Cambridge, Dorchester county.

From the Federal Gazette.

How now, mooncuss!

A rail a rat, behind the arras!

—and for a ducal!

HAMLET.

The democratic editor in Annapolis, has published in 'The Maryland Republican' eight columns about the old council, under the copy-right title of "Something Curious." The author of this Grubstreet performance, (for we have no hesitation in acquitting the democratic editor of any share in its composition) facetiously imagines, that some federalist was writing to a friend, and, using the figure so well known to ancient rhetoricians, he cunningly puts in his mouth a variety of scandal against particular leading federalists. The chain on which all this heterogeneous matter is suspended, is the election of the council for the present year.—Whoever wishes to read the paper, must be, like charity, "patient and much-enduring," to get through it—and when he may have finished, we beg him to take the following observations as a scitrip-cup at parting.

The whole piece betrays its democratic begetting, and the circumstances under which it has appeared stamp its origin most decidedly. However carefully guarded—however solemn the preparation to usher in an expected offspring of illegitimacy—alas! when the child is born, the imposition is apparent; nor will the nurses and assistants be able to impose the woolly-headed bantling on the world, as the genuine offspring of honest parents. We will mark the features of bastardy—we will sound and cross-mark the counterfeit coin—we will strip the ass of his lion's skin.

How, indeed, could any one have supposed, that the federalists would have fallen into so wretched a snare. Does not the whole tenor of the pretended letter bear the strongest marks that it was written by one who knew nothing of the motives which led to a change of the council? How does the pretended defence of Mr. Frisby agree with the notorious fact, that a letter from that gentleman to an honourable senator expressing his wish to decline a re-election, was publicly shewn to the members? Does not the spurious production throughout, bear unequivocal marks of being half-informed, ill-digested & irrelevant? Who, that has the opportunities of a federalist, could have betrayed such misbegotten conceptions? Not it was not a federalist. It was some one who pretends to have stolen into their camp, and possessed himself of their secrets. But he went too far; and when he pretended to give the countersign, he has discovered himself to be an enemy.—He has mistaken his road, and his attempt will be utterly baffled and defeated. The federal party are strong in their own good cause, and in the affection of the people of the state.—They came into power at a season of dismay—they have "borne their faculties meekly"—they have pursued the public good with a steady eye, and the people know it. They are too strong to be attacked openly, and therefore, their enemies come in darkness and disguise. Their administration & power, which sprung up amidst the heavings of the political ocean, like the walls of that city which the god of tempests erected, defy the assaults of open warfare. Ajax and Achilles have retired to the shades; but the wiles of Ulysses are now to be spread, and the wooden horse filled with materials of destruction, again to be introduced into Troy.

But the plot has been not unaptly contrived, and the details are, perhaps, worth repeating. It is known, that, upon the meeting of the legislature, some of the former council had declined a re-election; and the wishes of individuals in behalf of their particular friends, were finally compromised by the selection of a council totally new. This is the circumstance which has afforded the occasion of raking up all the old stories of private pique and misunderstanding which were found floating on the surface of the stagnant pool of forgotten scandal. These scavenger gatherings were worked up into a proper and plausible form, and printed in a small pamphlet. It was first cautiously distributed by mail, and after the proper time had elapsed, and it had begun to excite some curiosity, a note in the Maryland Republican advertised the public of the existence of such a work, and affected to beg any of his friends to procure the editor a copy. Accordingly,

the preparations being completed, out comes the whole piece in the very next paper, accompanied with some remarks of the editor, begging his subscribers to re-examine the paper, for it might be injurious to them hereafter, as the federalists should not hear the last of it. Here, then, is a clue to the whole business—here is a master-key to the mystery—here is the shibboleth, or password, which lets you in at once to the most secret recesses. But the moment this is discovered, all power of doing injury ceases: the ass is stripped of the lion's skin—the demon is betrayed by his cloven foot. It is unnecessary to say more. Could we pursue the subject, or examine witnesses in a court of equity, something more might be learned. But the arrow has fallen harmless; and this

—weak invention of the enemy, will recoil on the heads of its original contrivers, inventors, and abettors.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

PETITIONS.

From Mary Henry, of Frederick, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Queen-Anne's, for repeal of a road law, and a petition counter thereto. From Thomas Chenoweth, an old soldier. From Greenbary Goldsborough, to be paid for serving as a juror at the provincial court, held at Annapolis, April term 1772. Severally referred.

The bill from the senate for establishing a bank under the title of The Farmers Bank of Leonard-town, was read, amended & passed—yeas 40, nays 20.

The report of the committee on the memorial of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary was read, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

The clerk of Senate delivers the bill to establish a bank at Centreville; the bill to establish an academy at Elkton—passed with amendments. Ordered to be engrossed. The bill relating to the levy court of Baltimore—passed with amendments. The bill for relief of Wm. Dougherty—To confirm to the vestry of the German United Evangelic Lutheran, &c. Church, the title to lot to No. 156, in town of Jerusalem—For the benefit of the German Lutheran Congregation in Frederick-town—severally will not pass. The resolution in favour of clerk of Washington—assented to. And a report from the commissioners relative to the navigation of the river Susquehanna. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Harrison delivers a bill to amend and reduce into one system the laws of descents.

PETITIONS.

From sundry merchants, & others, of Denton, for the repeal of a certain law. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, for a stock market. From Ely Calderston and others, of Baltimore, counter to that for a repeal of the law in favour of the Independent Fire Company. From sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel, for a levy to rebuild the bridge over Patapoco Falls at Ellicott's lower mills. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for a levy to rebuild the bridge at Allen's mills. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, for a supplement to the act concerning marriages. From Abraham Leider, of Washington, for a special act of insolvency. From the trustees of the school at Church Hill, for an act of incorporation & a donation. From sundry inhabitants of New Market, in Frederick, for a lottery. From Turbot R. Berton, of Queen-Anne's, to bring slaves into the state. From the stockholders of the Westminister Bank, to establish a branch in Frederick town. From the trustees of the poor of Somerset, for amendments to the law respecting the poor of said county. From Robert Carey and wife, of Baltimore, to receive certain monies. From citizens of Baltimore, respecting Lombard-street. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, relative to gilling nets. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for a levy to rebuild the bridge at Ellicott's upper mills. From the inspectors of lumber for Baltimore, for alterations in the law of 1811. From John Newton, an old soldier. From Augustus J. Grems, of Harford, to divide a real estate. From William Hackett, of Queen-Anne's, for a special act of insolvency. From

the proprietors being completed, out comes the whole piece in the very next paper, accompanied with some remarks of the editor, begging his subscribers to re-examine the paper, for it might be injurious to them hereafter, as the federalists should not hear the last of it. Here, then, is a clue to the whole business—here is a master-key to the mystery—here is the shibboleth, or password, which lets you in at once to the most secret recesses. But the moment this is discovered, all power of doing injury ceases: the ass is stripped of the lion's skin—the demon is betrayed by his cloven foot. It is unnecessary to say more. Could we pursue the subject, or examine witnesses in a court of equity, something more might be learned. But the arrow has fallen harmless; and this

—weak invention of the enemy, will recoil on the heads of its original contrivers, inventors, and abettors.

Mr. Woodruff delivers a petition from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore against the repeal of the act enlarging the limits of the city.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the following preamble and resolutions were read:

Whereas the encouragement given to negroes running away from their owners in this state, and the harbouring the same by sundry persons in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and State of Delaware, has long been a serious inconvenience to the owners of slaves, and is a growing evil, injurious to its consequences even to slaves themselves; therefore,

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor be authorized and required, to open a correspondence, immediately, with the executives of Pennsylvania and Delaware, stating at large the grievances under which the citizens of this state labour in consequence of the protection given in those states to runaway negro slaves, and the difficulty which the owners experience in recovering them even after they are discovered; and requesting the said executives to use their influence with their respective legislatures by recommending such laws as shall have a tendency to remedy the grievances complained of; and to report the result of the said correspondence to the next general assembly of Maryland.

Mr. Martin reported unfavorably on the petition of John Turner. Read.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, leave to bring in a supplement to the act for the speedy recovery of small debts.

The bills from the senate, to authorize Danl. C. Hollyday to bring a slave into the state—and for the relief of Eliza P. Custis, were passed.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Buckley delivers a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Frederick-town, counter to the petition for turnpike roads through Montgomery, Frederick and Washington counties.

On motion of Mr. Kell, the bill to incorporate companies for opening the said roads, was recommitted, and the above memorial referred to them.

The clerk of senate delivers the bill to authorize Elizabeth Stevenson to retain in this state a certain negro—passed. Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Jenifer delivers a memorial from the proprietors of fisheries on Potomac, on the subject of gill-nets.

Mr. Long delivers a bill to provide for the removal of leucostomus to the Hospital in Baltimore.

PETITIONS.

From Elizabeth Hutton, of Baltimore, for a divorce. From the German Society of Maryland, for an act of incorporation. From Michael Beard, of Washington, for a divorce. From James Leonard, of Cecil county, a revolutionary soldier. From the proprietors of fisheries on Potomac, relative to the running-steam boats. From Evans Williams, of Somerset, to be paid for a negro. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners. From inhabitants of Baltimore, to erect toll-gate on the Deer Park and Soldier's Delight Road. Severally referred.

The bill allowing members of phans court, levy court, and commissioners of tax, of Allegany county, itinerant charges, was read a second time and will not pass—15 nays 32.

On motion of Mr. Woodruff, leave to bring in a bill relating to German and Swiss emigrants.

Mr. Thomas reported favorably on the petition of John Turner. Read.

Mr. Forrest reported unfavorably on the petition of John Turner. Read.

Mr. Scott reported the petition of John Turner, concurred with. Read.

The clerk of the house reported the bills for the benefit of John Hawkins and

Friday, Jan. 9.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, to incorporate a road. From the city of Baltimore, for building a Dispensary. From the Rev. Ambrose M. Bishop, of Baltimore, for an act of incorporation. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, for the toropike from Baltimore to Washington, counter for keeping open an

sundry inhabitants of a bridge over the From sundry inhabitants of Anne's county, counter opening a road.

The clerk of the bill authorizing a benefit of Charlotte passed by that body. Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 10.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, against the branch of the Baltimore and Annapolis Road. From Wm. Downey, from James Calhoun, more relative to the additional tobacco sundry inhabitants of rebuilding a bridge order falls. From sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, to states jurisdiction, Hall, of Queen-Anne's that of Saml. Ringgold, Dawson and others for an increase of sundry inhabitants of a lottery. Severally referred.

The bill for the relief of Eliza P. Custis, and for the benefit of the Mechanic's Society, also the bill for the benefit of the Hall School, were passed.

Mr. Hawkins reports on the memorial of Frederick, against the branch of the Baltimore and Annapolis Road in acid town—

On motion of Mr. following resolution and unanimously assented to. Resolved, That a high respect and esteem be expressed for the members of the legislature for the charitable contributions of Robert Bowie, of Frederick county, formerly of Maryland, and that they will wear a badge during the remainder of the session. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 11.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, for a Thomas Porter, of a special act of insolvency. From Anne O'Neal, to execute lands; also relation of certain lands to W. Moore, of a special act of insolvency. Trustees of Brook trustees of Brook for legislative aid. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, to that for a John Barnes, to a certain lot of inhabitants of K street a bridge across Neck Narrow. From inhabitants of Frederick New-Market to severally referred.

The clerk of the house reported the bills for the benefit of John Hawkins and

of Frederick and Washington counties, and were of opinion that the objections urged in the memorial, were not of sufficient magnitude to prevent the passage of the bill, and recommending that they leave to withdraw their memorial. Concurred with.

The said bill was then read the second time, amended, and passed—yeas 60, nays 10. Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 9.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, to make public a certain road. From sundry inhabitants of city of Baltimore, for a lottery for building a Dispensary. From the Rev. Ambrose Marschal, archbishop of Baltimore, & others, members of St. Peter's Church, for an act of incorporation. From Thos. M. Barney, of Kentucky, an old soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, for relief relative to the turnpike from Baltimore to Frederick. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, counter to the petition for keeping open an old road. From sundry inhabitants of Middle-town, for a bridge over the Catoctin creek. From sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, counter to that for opening a road.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill authorising a lottery for the benefit of Charlotte Hall School—passed by that body. Read. Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 10.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, against the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Westminster in said town. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for a new road. From Wm. Downey, for a divorce. From James Calhoun, of city of Baltimore relative to the erection of an additional tobacco warehouse. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for rebuilding a bridge over Gunpowder falls. From sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, to extend magistrates jurisdiction. From James Hall, of Queen Anne's, counter to that of Saml. Ringgold. From Wm. R. Dawson and others, of Allegany, for an increase of jail fees. From sundry inhabitants of Church Hill for a lottery. Severally referred.

The bill from the senate, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore; also the bill authorising a lottery for the benefit of Charlotte Hall School, were read and passed.

Mr. Hawkins reported unfavourably on the memorial of inhabitants of Frederick, against the establishment of a branch of the Westminster Bank in said town—concurrent with.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the following resolution was twice read and unanimously assented to. Resolved, That as a token of the high respect and esteem which the members of the legislature entertain for the character and memory of Robert Bowie, of Prince-George's county, formerly Governor of Maryland, and latterly deceased, that they will wear craps on the left arm during the remainder of the session.

Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 12.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, for a road. From Thomas Porter, of Allegany, for a special act of insolvency. From Mary Anne O'Neale and Francis Johnson, to execute deeds for certain lands; also relating to the division of certain lands. From Junius W. Moore, of Montgomery, for a special act of insolvency. From trustees of Brookeville Academy, for legislative aid. From sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's, counter to that for a repeal of the act for amending a certain road. From John Barnes, of Charles, for title to a certain lot. From sundry inhabitants of Kent, for a levy to erect a bridge across the Eastern Neck Narrows. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a road from New-Market to Georgetown. Severally referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill for relief of Ann Jeffries—passed by that body. Twice read and passed.

Mr. Scott reported unfavourably on the petition of Thomas Porter. Concurred with. Mr. Forrest concurred on the petition of Elizabeth Beall. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Harcastle—for the relief

of George C. Simmons—severally passed by that body. Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Leconte reported favourably on the petition of Joseph Enalls. Mr. Clagett favourably on the petition of John Newton. Mr. Garner favourably on the petition of Robert Haskerson. Mr. Carroll unfavourably on the petition of Jane Colburn—severally read. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The report on the petition of the heirs of Gen. John Davidson was dissented from—yeas 32, nays 33.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act authorising a lottery to build a Masonic Hall in Elkton; also a supplement to an act to lay out a road in Cecil county, severally passed—ordered to be engrossed. Also a bill to provide for the opening and extension of Pratt-street in the city of Baltimore—passed by that body. Which was read and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to establish a bank under the name of The Frederick town and County Bank, was read the second time, and referred to the next general assembly.

The bill to establish a bank under the name of The Bank of Dorchester, was read the second time and passed—yeas 30, nays 29.

Mr. Wilson delivers a supplement to the act to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city. Read. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Winchester reported the bill for the opening and extension of Pratt-street, as amended. Also a bill—supplementary to the act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. Cresap, leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act to establish a bank, under the name of The Bank of Caroline.

The consideration of the bill for opening Pratt-street was postponed until Friday.

Friday, Jan. 9.

The senate took up the consideration of the bill for opening Pratt-street, and after some debate, the same was postponed until the morning.

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

Saturday, Jan. 10.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill for opening Pratt-street, and after considerable debate, the question was put on striking out the first section, and determined in the negative.

Monday, Jan. 11.

The senate resumed the consideration of the Pratt-street bill, and after amending the same, the question was put, shall the bill pass. AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. President, Messrs. Cresap, Calvert, Emerson, Hollyday, Hughlett, Jackson, Winchester, Winder—9.

NEGATIVE.

Mess. Carmichael, Gale, Maxcy—3.

The senate then took up the consideration of the bill to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and after amending the same, it was, on motion of Mr. Winder, recommitted. Adjourned.

Boston, Jan. 6.

On the 10th ult. as Mr. Ezra Dunham was returning from Scituate to Abington, through Hanover, about 9 o'clock in the evening, on horseback, about three quarters of a mile from Hanover four cowboys to Avington, having been on official duty as Deputy Collector for a part of the thirteenth collection district, he was accosted by two persons in a friendly manner—being called by name, and requested to know what success—when near enough they forcibly threw him from his horse, and he received a blow on the head,

which for some time deprived him of sensation. In which time they took from him a pocket book containing about \$1000 in bank bills, principally of the Eastern banks. Also several notes of land, & other valuable papers, and a memorandum book, containing the names of the persons who had paid their carriage duty in the aforesaid district, and many other notes and papers not recollected.—Palladium.

From the Boston Palladium of Jan. 9.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND. By the ship Falcon, capt. Lewis, which arrived yesterday in 28 days from Liverpool, we received London papers to the 24th Nov. and were favoured by Mr. Topliff and other friends with them to the 26th, and Liverpool papers to the 28th.

The funeral of the Princess Charlotte of Wales took place in the evening of the 19th Nov. It was attended by a long procession, and concluded with a funeral service. The body of the Princess was placed in a mahogany coffin, that inclosed in one of lead, which was put in an outer coffin of mahogany, covered with crimson velvet, and formed into panels with white plated nails, the lining of white satin. An urn containing the heart of the Princess was placed in a mahogany case. The coffin of the infant were like those of the parent.

The principal Prelates of the Church of England have paid visits of condolence to the Prince Regent and Prince Leopold—and funeral sermons have been delivered in nearly all the places of divine worship; and the day of the funeral was marked in most of the towns with appropriate ceremonies.

Addresses of condolence are presented from many towns, &c. in England, to the Prince-Regent, on account of the irreparable loss he and the nation have sustained.

It is proposed in England to erect, by public subscription, a monument to the memory of the deceased Princess. This idea was noticed in the following lines:

Raise not an Urn of sculptur'd art,
That perisheth with years!
Her Monument's each British Heart!
Her Epitaph—their Tears!

A funeral service was performed in the Jewish Synagogue in London. A funeral service on the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, was performed at the Protestant Church in Brussels—the English present were in deep mourning. A part of the church was hung in black.

At Paris, on the day of the funeral of the Princess Charlotte, all the English there shut themselves up in their apartments.

A funeral service was afterwards performed by the English Catholics in Paris. The French court ordered mourning to be worn 11 days.

It is asserted that only one woman in 50 000 dies in child birth.

The three persons nearest the British throne, being married and having children, are King of Wirttemberg, Prince Paul his brother, and the Princess Frederica Buonaparte, their sister, wife to Jerome Buonaparte.

An English letter says there have been warm debates in the French chamber of deputies. Mr. Bignon proposed to inform the king of the impossibility under which France lay, of paying the imposts of 1818; and to pray him to require that the allied troops should evacuate France. These propositions were rejected.

Mr. Laine said, "the demands of foreign powers were constantly increasing—we must rid ourselves of such insupportable oppressors." These expressions were reproved as indirect.

The French funds are a little depressed. They fluctuate between 64 and 65, owing to the foreign claims.

A new law on the liberty of the press is before the legislature, and expected to pass, but it is not satisfactory to all.

Prussia has lowered the claims which she lately warmly pressed on France owing to her own embarrassments being such as to require a loan.

A mediation in behalf of Spain and Portugal is proceeding favourably at Paris.

Jerome Buonaparte, and a son and daughter of his sister, Madame Murat, visited Vienna, the beginning of Nov. and returned to Madame's seat at Neuchdorf.

The Minister of War in Holland has resigned in consequence of a warm dispute with the Prince of Orange.

The King refused to receive the resignation of the Minister of War, Count Goltz, has defended his conduct; upon which the Prince threw up all his military commissions and appeared afterwards at the theatre in a citizen's dress, and was received with great applause. Some accuse the Prince of being ambitious and irritable. It is said he put aside his mourning for the Princess Charlotte, immediately after the church services were over, and the next evening attended a ball. The Princess refused him for a husband.

London, Nov. 28.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

It is said that a vessel is to be fitted out for the purpose of attempting again the north west passage, the season being considered as peculiarly favourable to such an expedition. Our readers need not be informed, that larger masses of ice than ever were before known, have this year been seen floating in the Atlantic, and that from their magnitude and solidity, they reached even the 40th latitude before they were melted in a fluid state. From an examination of the Greenland captains, it has been found that owing to some convulsions of nature, the sea was more open and free from compact ice than in any former voyage they ever made; that several ships actually reached the 84th degree of latitude, in which no ice whatever was found; that, for the first time for 400 years vessels penetrated to the west coast of Greenland, and that they apprehended no obstacle to their even reaching the Pole, if it had consisted with their duty to their employers to make the attempt.

This curious and important information has, we learn, induced the Royal Society to apply to Ministers to renew the attempt of exploring a north west passage, as well as to give encouragement to fishing vessels to try how far northward they can reach by dividing the bounty to be given, on the actual discovery, into portions as a reward for every degree beyond 84 that they shall penetrate.

Richmond, Dec. 30.

To the Editor.—I observed in the Compiler of this morning, a notice, stating that Mr. Lorenzo Dow would preach in the Methodist Old Town Chapel on Thursday next; you will please inform the public, through the same medium, that Mr. Dow will not be permitted to occupy the Methodist pulpits in Richmond. I therefore recal that appointment. There will be no service at that hour on that day. Mr. Dow's clownish manners, his heterodox and schismatic proceedings, and his reflections against the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a late production of his, on church government, (which are stewed as so many slanders) are impositions on common sense, and furnish the principal reason why he will be discontinued by the Methodists.

HENRY HARDY,

Stationed Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Richmond.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Stuart, Reger Woolford, James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store house of the said Stuart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, to do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice.

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

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

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

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

Jan. 15.

W. R. EAGLESON, SURGEON DENTIST, FROM BALTIMORE.

Devs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town, and its vicinity, that he has invented a new and very important improvement in setting natural and artificial teeth, for which he has obtained a United States Patent. This improvement prevents entirely the decay of the stump into which the tooth is inserted, consequently renders it useful for many years, which, in the original way of inserting, would, from becoming carious, be rendered useless in a very short time—this is done without pain in almost every case. He cleans teeth without injuring the enamel, and files, if necessary—Also, extracts teeth, roots or stumps, with as great ease and ease as any operator. Ladies and Gentlemen wanted on at Mr. Peaco's, opposite the Post office, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days only. However incredible any of these assertions may appear, he is confident he shall be able to satisfy the most incredulous of their correctness, who favour him with their patronage.

Respectfully Dr. Ridgely, of this city. Annapolis, Jan 15.

QUICK TRAVELLING, To and From Baltimore.

FARE TWO DOLLARS.

The proprietor of the daily line of Mail Stages, announces to the public, his determination to run this line thro' to Baltimore, in five and an half hours, commencing on Thursday, January 1st, to start from Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, every morning, at eight o'clock, and positively arrive at Baltimore half past one o'clock in the afternoon; thus enabling his passengers to breakfast and dine at reasonable hours.

John Gadsby.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, Three Likely Male Servants, suitable for Waiters, from 16 to 23 years of age, those from the country would be preferred. Jan. 15. Sw.

Public Sale

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to sale, on Wednesday the fourth day of February next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Michael Burgess, deceased, upper end of Carroll's Manor—All the personal estate of said Burgess, consisting of Negroes, men, women and children, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, rye in the stack, oats, one wheat fan, pork, salted, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles, too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars, bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required—under that sum, cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till the property is disposed of.

Thomas Burgess, } adm'rs.

Jan. 15.

A Stray Heifer.

Came to the subscribers, living in Annapolis Neck, in the beginning of October last; A stray Red Heifer, an under at out of the right ear, the owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Edward Kirkland.

Jan. 15. Sw.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, residing on the farm of Mr Isaac Duckett, in Prince George's county, NEGRO JACOB,

formerly one of the ferry-men at Quynn's ferry, over South river. The above fellow is very black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and 30 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue roundabout and trousers, as he has other clothing he will of course change them. He has a wife at Dr. Joseph Hall's, Anne Arundel county, and it is probable he is somewhere in that neighbourhood. The above reward will be paid immediately on my getting possession of the negro.

John Cantee.

40 Dollars Reward.

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

William G. Sanders.

Jan. 8, 1818.

2

CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY.

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

Dry Goods,

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

A part of their Stock consists of Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres. Second do do do. Superfine Pelisse cloths of the most fashionable colours Blue Mixt and Drab Plains, Blue and White Kerseys, Bocking Baze, Coatings & Moleskin do. White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, & Irish Linen, Russia Sheet, 4.4, 6.4 Cambrie Muslins, 4.4, 6.4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3.4 Russia and 6.4 8-1 Table Diapers, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and Second Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matchcoat do. Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Tickenburgs, Broads, Harlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct 16.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Girard Morris and Dickerson D. Meck, who had been sentenced by the Court of Somerset county at September term last, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for kidnapping, made their escape from the goal of the said county, on Sunday the sixth day of October eighteen hundred and seventeen. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour 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 Three Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Somerset county either of the said persons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both. Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Eastern, once a week for eight weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

TAVERN

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

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

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins or Oysters at the shortest notice.

Dec. 25.

Mr. Jonathan Parks.

Who tarried some time in this place, in July last, distributing moral tracts and exhibiting an optical show, is requested to inform me of his place of residence, and so forth, on or before the first of February next; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of disclosing some circumstances of the utmost importance to him, and not altogether unimportant to the public.

W. D. Bell.

Hagerstown, Md. Dec. 27, 1817.

JOHN THOMPSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received from Baltimore, a select assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

consisting of Superfine blue, black, brown, bottle green, grey and olive cloths, Second do. same colours, Third do. do. do. Casimere, drab, blue, black and grey, superfine, Same colours, second quality, Stockingnets.

With a handsome assortment of Waistcoating, Flannels, &c. &c.

With a variety of other ARTICLES, too numerous to mention. All or any of which will be made up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

December 4.

Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

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

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

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

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

FARE THREE DOLLARS.

The public's humble servant, William Marks.

Dec. 11

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appeareth unto me by an Inquisition taken before John Aisquith, Esquire, one of the Coronors of Baltimore county, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of a certain William Henry M. Cubbin, a citizen of the city of Baltimore, by some unknown person, on or about the twenty second day of October last, which Inquisition hath been returned to me accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable persons, inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of Government. And whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed. 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 Five Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover the author or perpetrator of the aforesaid murder, provided he be brought to justice. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Monitor.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order, Rinaldo Wendell, Clk. JS.

Levy Court.

The Levy Court for Anne Arundel county will meet in the City of Annapolis, on the third Monday of January, instant, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the Public Roads, the Inspector of Tobacco at the different ware houses, &c.

By order, W. S. GREEN, Clerk.

January 1, 1818.

GEO. SHAW,

ANNAPOLIS,

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

Dry Goods,

- Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres of various qualities, Toilette Vesting, Florentine do. Marseilles do. Swansdown do. Common do. Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet, Bedford Cords; Worsted Drawers and Jackets, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-wool Stockings, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric, White, Coloured and Striped Cravats, Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Russia, Irish and German Sheet, Red and Green Baize, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves, Cambric Muslins, Jaconet do. Hair Cord do. Mul Mul do. Book do. Nansook do. Ribbons, assorted, Levantine, Light & Dark Gingham, Calicoes, Table Diaper, Towell do. Pelisse Cloth, Bombazetts, Pafinet, Dimities, Flannels assorted, Long Cloth, Rose and Point Blankets, Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

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

Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books,

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

A Valuable Collection of Books

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

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of

China & Crockery Ware,

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

Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

Annapolis, Nov. 20.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned landing on or crossing through any part of my farm, on South river, also from hunting, with either dog or gun, through any part thereof, likewise from gunning or ducking round the shores, or in either of the ponds, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

Dec. 18. Henry S. Holland.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order, Saml. Fountain, Clk.

Dec. 11.

This is to give notice,

That by virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 30th inst. one Negro Man by the name of Harry, and one Horse belonging to the heirs of Richard Simmons, deceased; the said negro is about 25 years of age, and has been accustomed to row in a ferry boat for some years. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months. Bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, on said day.

Samuel Trott, Guardian.

Jan. 8.

The Subscriber's School

Will be opened on Monday the 12th inst.

Henry L. Davis.

Annapolis, Jan. 8.

Attorney at Law, has just published A Familiar Explanation of the Law of Wills and Codicils, and of the Rules and Administration of the Rules whereby estates real and personal descend, and are distributed, in case no will be made. Instructions to every man to make his own will, the necessary forms for every purpose, and the forms of other documents relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written in as plain and simple a manner as possible without the use of words or terms.

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

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

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

Actuated by these sentiments, and confidently relying on the concurrence of the good People of the State of Maryland, I have thought to issue this Proclamation, recommending Thursday the 12th day of January, next, to be observed and kept as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, and all the blessings vouchsafed unto us by the beneficent Lord and Governor of the Universe.

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

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

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

Jan. 8.

Frederick-town Lottery

Those persons who purchased tickets in the above Lottery, are requested to settle the same, as the drawing is completed.

Dec. 18.

MA... VOL... To whom of the 13th any, are pro... state funds, claims," be... It appears was due on unpaid Will be do... session, b... To meet whi on the 1st \$38,120 There may a unpaid app... by resoluti part the r... subscrib... Bank \$ 10... ducted fro for, or w... add it to... making th... Leaving a b... To provide... receive for t... g plans ar... which, or so... adopted. The statu following bar... ally in all b... Whole right to... Bank of Balt... ion Bank, ... rners Bank o... land, ... rchants Bank... ommercial & ... ank ... rchamb & Fa... ank ... rine Bank ... rnklin Bank ... y Bank... The statu l... ndant in the... d perhaps... nks is not... taken. It will be s... as a right to... ers Bank, ... here is a pr... to the amou... here is also... the Farmer... cluding int... Taking a tot... To which a... ate of Mary... arter year... w subscrib... w the payme... nicipal, at... This stock... ividuals at... s, in the fir... d, estimati... his sum bei... ar of the... and of the... eaves of th... Taking the tw... the above... by the proc... ducted fro... eaves a res... the proc... ll the unsu... h before st... ving in the... eral appro... above in... duce an... which will... interest... state as ab... about to... ving clear... re are dra... nually, lo... ay safely... ay of five... according to... the bill prej... ount to 4... duct salary... 1,500 doll... of a cle... ves net pr... to guard a... o take in... nate the j... est gain... rest publ... nks as ab

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1848.

No. 4.]

THE COMMITTEE

To whom was referred the Order of the House of Delegates on the 11th of December last, to report what measures, if any, are proper to be adopted in relation to the deficiency of state funds, which appears in the report of the committee of relations, beg leave to submit the following report:

It appears from the reports of the treasurer, that there was due on appropriations to the 1st of November, 1847, and unpaid

\$ 55,343 28

Will be due for journal of accounts of this session, say

35,600 00

90,343 28

To meet which there was in the treasury on the 1st of November, 1847, the sum of \$ 38,129 56

There may also be deducted from the above unpaid appropriations the sum ordered by resolution of last session to pay in part the reserved right of the state to subscribe to the Merchants and Farmers Bank \$ 10,000 00 which may also be deducted from the amount to be provided for, or what will have the same effect, add it to the above sum in the treasury making the sum of

48,129 56

Leaving a balance to be provided for, of

42,213 72

To provide for this deficiency, and provide an adequate revenue for the future purpose of the government, the following plans are respectfully submitted; one or the other of which, or some other producing the same effect, should be adopted.

FIRST PLAN.

The state has reserved to itself the right to subscribe to the following banks in this state, and has exercised the right partially in all but one.

Whole right to subscribe, viz.	Amount subscribed.	Am't. unsubscribed.
Bank of Baltimore	\$ 180,000	\$ 73,800
Union Bank.	500,000	437,600
Merchants Bank of Maryland.	400,000	210,000
Merchants Bank.	100,000	22,500
Commercial & Farmers Bank	100,000	75,000
Merchants & Farmers Bank	50,000	35,000
Marine Bank	100,000	90,000
Franklin Bank	100,000	85,000
City Bank	100,000	100,000
	1,630,000	1,148,900

The state has also a right to subscribe to a considerable amount in the Elkton Bank, and in the Cumberland Bank, and perhaps in other country Banks; but as the stock of these banks is not above par, they are useless in the view now to be taken.

It will be seen from the preceding statement, that the state has a right to subscribe to banks in Baltimore, and the Farmers Bank, to the amount of

\$ 1,148,900 00

There is a present deficit in the treasury to the amount of

42,213 72

There is also a loan to be reimbursed to the Farmers Bank to the amount, including interest, of

20,300 00

Making a total of

1,211,413 72

To which amount it is proposed to create a stock of the state of Maryland, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. payable quarterly, and to pledge the bank stock of the state, as subscribed, and to be subscribed, as herein after provided, for the payment of the interest and for the redemption of the principal, at the discretion of the state, after the year 1850. This stock, thus secured, can be taken up by the banks and individuals at an advance of from 3 to 4 per cent. and will, in the first instance, produce again to the state of Maryland, estimating it at the lowest advance, of

\$ 36,330 00

This sum being applied to the payment so far of the deficit herein before stated, and of the loan from Farmers Bank, leaves of these two items the sum of

26,183 00

Making the two items as above stated

62,513 00

of the above amount of 26,183 00 be paid by the proceeds of the stock, and then deducted from the whole amount, viz.

1,211,413 72

Leaves a residue of

1,185,230 72

with the proceeds of sale of stock fill up all the unsubscribed bank rights as herein before stated, amounting to

1,148,900 00

Leaving in the treasury, applicable to general appropriations.

36,330 72

The above investments in the banks will produce an interest of eight per cent. which will amount to

91,912 00

The interest on the stock created by the state as above will, at 6 per cent. amount to

72,084 78

Making clear annual gain to the state, of

19,227 22

are drawn in the city of Baltimore annually, lotteries, the prizes in which may safely be estimated to amount to

800,000

of five per cent. upon these prizes, according to the principles contained in the bill prepared to be reported, will amount to 40,000

net salary to 3 com'rs.

1,500 dollars

and of a clerk, of

1,000 5,500

is not product of this tax to the state to guard against danger of accident or mistake in the amount to be drawn, estimate the product of this tax at clear

25,000 00

the gain being difference between interest paid on stock and received from banks as above stated.

19,227 22

Add revenue for next year from present sources, as estimated by treasurer,

96,564 18

Clear revenue next and succeeding year

140,791 40

The expenses of this present year, including journal of accounts of next session, estimated by treasurer, and which may be put down as the standing expenses of the government, are

115,476 84

Leaving a clear annual balance in favour of the treasury of over and above the expenses of government

25,314 56

Several unascertained appropriations, as referred to in the treasurer's report, will be covered by the \$ 36,330 72 gained, as herein before stated, on sale of stock, and leave still of that sum a considerable surplus. No notice has been taken in the foregoing statements of debt estimated at 40,000 incurred for altering and repairing the penitentiary; but the payment of that is provided for by the city of Baltimore, agreeably to the bill also herewith reported and submitted, without touching any of those funds, or burthening the state with additional debt.

A bill to provide for and authorising the issuing of the stock by the state, and for the disposal thereof, is also herewith reported and submitted.

25,314 56

SECOND PLAN.

The present deficit of the treasury, excluding \$ 10,000 ordered by resolutions of last session to be invested in Farmers and Merchants Bank,

\$ 42,213 72

The debt due the Farmers Bank is

20,300 00

Making a total now to be provided for

\$ 62,513 72

The deficiency may be provided for by selling \$ 400,000 00 worth of our unsubscribed right in the Union Bank, which will at 12 per cent advance produce

\$ 48,000 00

Exceeding the deficiency of

42,213 72

By the balance of

5,786 28

The residue of our unsubscribed bank rights in the Banks of Baltimore, and the Farmers Bank, amounts to

748,900 00

To which add the debt due Farmers Bank

20,300 00

It makes a total of

769,200 00

For this amount issue stock of the state, to be secured as is proposed in the first statement, the interest on the stock will annually amount to

46,152 00

With the proceeds of the stock sold, subscribe the residue of our bank shares \$ 748,900 00, which will give an annual revenue of 8 per cent. amounting to

59,912 00

Which exceeds the interest on the stock as above

13,760 00

And is added to the annual revenue and tax on lotteries as above proposed,

25,000 00

And present annual revenue

96,564 18

Gives an annual revenue of

135,324 18

Deduct annual expenditures

115,476 84

Annual surplus of revenue

19,844 34

To which at the end of the next year, may be added the balance arising from the sale of the right of the state to subscribe in the Union Bank after discharging present deficiency of the treasury as above stated,

5,786 28

To which may be still further added the premium for which the stock, so to be created by the state, will probably sell, say 3 per cent. upon 796,200 00 amounting to

23,076 00

Making at the end of the present year a surplus in the treasury, of

48,706 62

The reason why it may be most advisable to sell to the Union Bank so large a portion of the right of the state to subscribe to its stock, is that experience has fully proven, that the actually subscribed capital of that bank, in its relative situation to other banks, is too unwieldy, and the sale of the right to individuals who would fill it up, or subscribing it by the state, would still further augment the inconvenience under which the bank labours. That bank has been enabled to divide 8 per cent. lately, only from the profits made by the sale of its United States' stock, and this source of profit, which has put a surplus in their vaults, will enable them to make a similar dividend once or twice more. But the persons best acquainted with that bank, and most capable of judging, are of opinion that it will not be able to continue to divide 8 per cent; and they think, that if the state's right is filled up, and thereby a great augmentation of capital made, that it will not in future give more than 6 per cent.

This operation would not only defeat the object which the legislature would have in filling up this stock, but would also materially injure the bank, and thus diminish the future dividends of the state's stock in that bank, and also reduce the stock to par, or nearly so.

It is from these considerations it is thought, that instead of subscribing the whole sum of \$ 457,600 00 in that bank, it would be more expedient only to subscribe \$ 57,600 00, making the interest of the state, then in that bank, \$ 100,000 00, and to sell to the bank the remaining right to subscribe \$ 400,000 00, which it is supposed may produce 12 per cent. advance, thus reducing or keeping down the capital of the bank to the mutual benefit of the state and the bank.

THIRD PLAN.

The deficit of the treasury on the first day of November 1847, excluding \$ 10,000 ordered by resolutions of last session to be invested in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, was

\$ 42,213 72

The expenses of the present year, including journal of accounts of next session, estimated by the treasurer, are

115,776 84

Making the sum of

157,990 56

From which deduct the revenue of the present year derived from existing resources as estimated by the treasurer,

96,564 18

And it will leave a deficit of to be provided for,

61,426 38

This deficiency may be provided for by selling \$ 548,900 worth of our unsubscribed right in the several banks of Baltimore, and the Farmers Bank, which will, at 12 per cent. advance, produce

65,868

exceeding the deficiency of the last and current year.

61,426 38

By the balance of

4,441 62

The permanent authorised demands on the treasury for one year, as estimated by the treasurer, are

115,476 15

To which add the interest on 40,000 00 dollars directed to be borrowed to pay the debt incurred by the inspectors of the penitentiary,

2,400 00

Making the sum of to be annually provided for.

117,876 15

The present revenue of the state, receivable on the state's capital, and the probable amount of receipts on the miscellaneous and incidental branches of revenue for one year, as estimated by the treasurer, is

96,564 18

Leaving an annual deficiency of

21,311 97

To provide an adequate revenue for the future purposes of government, it is proposed to create a stock of the state of Maryland, as is proposed in the first plan, to the amount of the balance of our reserved rights to subscribe in the several banks, &c. to wit, the amount of

600,000 00

With the proceeds of sale of this stock fill up the remaining unsubscribed bank rights, as herein before stated, amounting to

600,000 00

The above investment in the banks will produce an interest of 8 per cent, which will amount to

48,000 00

The interest on the stock created by the state as above, will at 6 per cent. amount to

36,000 00

Leaving a clear annual gain of

12,000 00

To this sum add the proposed revenue from lottery prizes,

25,000 00

It is also proposed to grant to the city of Baltimore the power to tax sales at auction, pleasure carriages and horses, and to double the tax on retailers, &c. in the city of Baltimore, and to give the increased tax to the said city, provided the city of Baltimore will pay into the treasury annually, the sum of 15,000 dollars, and also increase the amount of the salaries of the judges of Baltimore city and county courts, to the sum of 5,000 dollars

15,000 00

Add the annual revenue of the state from the present sources as estimated by treasurer,

96,564 18

And there will be an annual revenue of

148,564 18

The expenses of the present year, including journal of accounts of next session, estimated by the treasurer, and which may be put down as the standing expenses of the government, are

115,776 86

Leaving a clear annual balance in favour of the treasury of

32,787 32

over and above the expenses of government.

In this estimate no notice is taken of the gain that may be produced in the sale of the stock created by the state, which your committee feel themselves authorised to say, will sell at an advance of 3 or 4 per cent.

The several unascertained appropriations, as referred to in the treasurer's report, as also other appropriations that may be made during the present session, will be covered by the gain in the sale of the stock, and the receipts from the tax on lottery prizes during the present year.

The state has a claim against the United States for the sum of \$ 295,912 61, should this sum be recovered, and advantageously invested, it will considerably augment the annual revenue of the state.

These estimates are, it is believed, founded upon calculations entitled to full confidence, and present to the people of Maryland the pleasing and consoling reflection, that notwithstanding the heavy debts incurred during the late war, that the resources of their treasury are such as to furnish, under judicious management, an annual revenue considerably beyond the expenses to be borne by it, without the imposition of a cent upon them.

This surplus of revenue can be appropriated by the legislature to the establishment of county schools, the endowment of a college or university, and to other objects of public utility and importance, connected with the improvement of our state, and the general diffusion of the arts and sciences.

Your committee herewith submit a list of the several and respective chartered banks in the state of Maryland, in which the state is authorised to be a stockholder, and also a statement of the present market price or value per share. Your committee also beg leave to submit to the consideration of the house a bill, entitled, "An act to establish a comptroller of the treasury," All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order,

GILBERT SMITH, CLK.

We regret the limits of our paper preclude the commencement, this week, of a publication on the subject of a "Naval Depot," which is published in pamphlet form. It is ably written, and the arguments in favour of Annapolis conclusive. It will be commenced next week.

In the first page of this day's paper will be found a very able and interesting report "on the deficiency of state funds," made to the House of Delegates by Mr. Lecompte. The report suggests the sources to which recourse may be had to provide a revenue adequate to meet the future demands upon the treasury without the necessity of resorting to taxes, and which will even place at the disposal of the state a surplus, which if deemed proper, may be applied to the establishment of free-schools for the education of the poor, the wilful neglect of which, on the part of those whose duty it was years back to have attended to them, has been a subject of astonishment to other states, and a cause of reproach to our own. This astonishment and reproach, we are happy to perceive, the maturing plans of our legislature promise at no very remote period completely to efface.

The bill for the extension of Pratt-street, in the city of Baltimore, was taken up in the house of delegates on Tuesday; the house formed itself into a committee of the whole; the bill excited a lively debate, which continued all day, and was resumed yesterday and kept up till late in the evening, when the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

The dwelling-house and barn, of William Hughtlett, esq. a member of the senate of this state, from Caroline county, were a few days ago accidentally consumed by fire.

JOHN ANDERSON.

The House of Representatives on the 16th instant, finished the trial of John Anderson, for a contempt of its privileges, and he was solemnly reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged!

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

PETITIONS.

From Catharine Freshour, of Frederick, for a divorce. From Mary Larner and William Lilly, of Annapolis, for a support. Also from the official members of the Methodist Church, to be enabled to finish a house of worship. From Robert Lloyd Tilghman, and others, of Talbot, to suspend the operation of a certain resolution. From Thomas and Nicholas Worthington, counter to that of Wm. J. Turner. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to restrain acts of cruelty upon horses, &c. in city of Baltimore. From Cassandra Wilcoxon, of Montgomery, for a support for her son.

The clerk of senate delivers the additional supplement to the act to regulate elections; the bill relating to Dark Lane, in city of Baltimore; the bill enabling Robert Gorsuch to complete his collections; and the bill for revaluation of property in the counties therein mentioned—severally passed. Ordered to be engrossed. Also the bill for relief of William Damsell, and the bill for straightening a road in Sassafras Neck—severally will not pass.

Mr. Pearce reported favourably on the petition of James Leonard. The additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Susquehanna, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. R. Dorsey reported unfavorably on the petition of William J. Turner. Read. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Queen-Anne's and Kent, relative to the destruction of fish in the Chesapeake. From James Carroll, and others, counter to that for the erection of a bridge over the lower ferry on Patuxent. From the trustees of the poor of Frederick, for an increase of salary to the Overseer. From sundry inhabitants of Westminster, for the regulation of said town. Severally referred.

Mr. Eccleston reported unfavorably on the petition of Samuel Ruggold—concurrent with.

Mr. Kell delivers a bill for the preservation of buoys in the Patuxent river and Chesapeake bay. Also a supplement to act concerning crimes and punishments. Also a bill to preserve and distribute vaccine matter. Also a bill for the extension of Lombard-street.

Mr. Schnebly reported favourably on the petition of Thomas M. Barney. Mr. Pearce favourably to the trustees of the Ekton Academy—severally read.

The supplement to an act to establish a bank to be styled The Bank of Westminster, was read the second time, amended, and passed—yeas 39, nays 32.

Mr. Jenifer delivers a bill further to amend the act for the encouragement of such persons as will undertake to build water mills.

The bill from the senate relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore, was passed.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 16.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a road. From Elizabeth Everitt, of Baltimore, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a bridge across the Monocacy. From Henry Casson, of Talbot, to bring slaves into the state. From Charlotte Philips, of Frederick, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, to abolish the office of trustees of the poor. From Henry Winsur, of Allegany, to reinstate a certain suit. From James Brawner, of Charles, for transcribing certain records. Severally referred.

Mr. Stephen delivers the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, it is in the contemplation of the government of the United States, to establish a Naval Depot at some place best fitted to answer the purposes of providing for the common defence, and promoting the general welfare: And whereas, the harbour of Annapolis is in all respects well adapted to answer those important views, by reason of its central position, and other weighty considerations, if it should be selected for that purpose, provided the navigation into the Severn River should be facilitated by the removal of a small and inconsiderable obstruction near the mouth of said river; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to

the sum of twenty thousand dollars, current money, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to be applied to cutting a channel through an obstruction, or bar, at or near the mouth of Severn river, so as to render the ingress into said harbour, of vessels of the largest class, perfectly free from all difficulties; Provided, however, that before the said sum of twenty thousand dollars, or any part thereof, shall be paid to the said

or either of them, they shall give their bond to the State of Maryland, in the penalty of

dollars, current money, with securities to be approved by the Governor and Council, binding themselves, and their said securities, their heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, that the said sum of twenty thousand dollars, and every part thereof, shall be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purpose aforesaid; which said bond shall be recorded in the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, and upon the same, or a certified copy thereof, a suit or suits may be instituted in the name and for the use of the State, if the said money, or any part thereof, shall be applied to any purpose or use other than that contemplated by this resolution. Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 17.

PETITIONS.

From the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Talbot, to confirm their title to certain lots. From William L. Weems, of Prince-George's, to record a certain deed. From Benjamin Murdoch, of Frederick, a revolutionary officer.

Mr. Lecompte delivered a report on the subject of the deficiency of state funds; (for which see first page.)

Also the following bills as part of said report, viz. A bill to regulate lotteries—A bill to establish a comptroller of the treasury—A bill to authorise a loan to the state, and for other purposes—and a bill to provide for the payment of the loan made by the inspectors of the Penitentiary, & for other purposes. Read

The house resumed the consideration of the supplement to the act to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city, and after amending the same it was passed. Adjourned.

THE HYSTERICAL FOOT-MAN.

BY DR. MOORE.

I had once a footman, who with the legs and shoulders of an Irish chairman, had the cheeks of a German trumpeter. Before his being engaged in service, the man had always been under the necessity of working a great deal and eating very moderately; of course he could have digested more victuals than he ate; but afterwards having little to do, and being allowed to eat as much as he pleased, he generally ate more than he could digest. This at last deprived him of what he had never felt the want of before, and his chief anxiety was derived from a new source; instead of labouring for victuals to his appetite, he applied to the apothecary for an appetite to his victuals. He had little or nothing to do but meditate on his nerves, & his bile, and flatulence, which he had learned were the origin of all his misery. I was a little surprised one morning to see this fellow enter the room without being called. He told me in a doleful voice, "that he was afraid he was infected with the hysterics, for he had a palpitation and a beating in his veins which he dreaded, would reach his arteries if it was not stopped in time; for he felt a dejection of spirits, and was ready to cry." I ordered him to go and cry below stairs, and next day paid him his wages and dismissed him.

When he had spent all his money he came and told me, he was in great distress, and begged that I would recommend him to some other service. I said that no service would suit him so nice as his majesty's, & that if he pleased I would recommend him to my friend col. W. of the foot guards. He accordingly enlisted—the hardships of a military capacity, soon cured the poor footman of his hysterics, and afforded him a greedy appetite. Often would the poor footman while standing on his post, exposed to wind and weather in the dead of winter, reflect on his former happy days and regret with sorrow the day he became a soldier. By accident one day we met together, I enquired of him how he liked his new situation, he answered should liberty once more crown me free, I would not seek military aid as a cure for the hysterics—no damn me if I would. So we parted at his conclusion.

From the Bristol, Eng. Gazette.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

We are always glad when this subject is brought before the public in a dispassionate manner. The following testimony in its behalf, is extracted from the Address of Mr. Baron Garrow, to the Grand Jury of Gloucester:—

"It has been by some urged as an objection to the establishment of these Schools, that they have a tendency to remove men from their proper sphere, and to disorder Society; and that, in giving education to the whole population, you would make the lower order dissatisfied with their condition, and disposed to aspire to others, for which they are not qualified. You will thus, the objectors state, leave none to till the ground, or to carry on the useful, necessary, and indispensable occupations of a humble life. I am persuaded that there is not any real foundation for such apprehensions; but am convinced, that men will be better servants, labourers, and artisans, in proportion as they are instructed in the duties of their respective stations, and that all the various gradations of society will be better supplied, when moral and religious motives lend their powerful aid to the suggestions of interest and obligations of duty. Let us appeal to the experience of the northern part of our Island, and to our own, ask—Has there been, in those districts a deficiency in the number of persons to fill the various subordinate stations of labour; or has their character for honesty, fidelity, sobriety, and industry, suffered by the improvement of their minds? It has been said too, that to instruct the poor to read, to excite a curiosity which it may be dangerous to gratify; and that you prepare them for the reception of infidelity, blasphemy, and sedition! I am convinced that the contrary is the case, and that those who would propagate these dangerous and destructive

doctrines, would derive no better soil in which to sow the seed of immortality, than in the minds of persons, at an early age totally destitute of instruction. I am persuaded that the humble attendant upon these schools, would baffle the attempts of the scoffer at religion; who would present to him his impious and diabolical parody of our Lord's Prayer, the creed and the most sublime parts of the Liturgy of our Church; and, with his Bible in his hand, would be able to detect, resist, and expose the insolent and unavailing endeavour to rob him of his prospects here, and his glorious hopes of an hereafter. But I feel that I am invading the province of others, in whose hands this important subject has found, and will continue to find, the most powerful advocates, and incur the hazard, by treating it imperfectly, of injuring, rather than promoting, its objects.

"It may appear to some, that these topics are not suited to this place, but I would observe, that no persons have more opportunity of judging of their importance than those who are concerned in the administration of justice. There is no security for any thing dear to man in society, property, liberty, honour, life—but in the solemn obligation under which justice is administered; and how can the totally ignorant and uninformed understand or feel the high importance of the solemn sanction?"

"I was present, many years ago, at the trial of a person convicted of a most atrocious murder; a young man was tendered as a witness to a fact of the highest importance, whom the learned judge (since deceased) who then presided, found himself under the necessity of rejecting, as incompetent from his total ignorance of the nature and obligation of an oath. The punishment of an offence of great enormity was thus nearly prevented; and I am sorry to say, that upon the present Circuit a similar instance has occurred before me. In a case of burglary, the servant of a farmer of respectability was produced as a witness; on his examination it appeared that he could not read, and that he never went to church or any place of public worship—He knew indeed that the beasts of the plough rested from their labours on Sunday; and that he was not obliged to rise at so early an hour as on the other days of the week; but, of the duty of prayer—obligation to speak the truth—the existence of a lie after death—the joys of Heaven, or the punishment of wickedness and vice, he had never heard, nor felt any thing of the blessings of the Christian Sabbath! I need not say, he could not be received as a witness in a case in which his testimony, if he could have been examined, would have been very important. In the course of the day, I had an instance of a gratifying contrast to this state of disgraceful and disgusting ignorance. A case occurred, of the prosecution of two men for cruel treatment, and an attempt to rob a female on the highway. From the nature of the subject, the prosecutrix was the only person who could give any information upon it; and from her youthful appearance it was supposed that she would not be found competent. She was the daughter of a man in the most humble state of laborious occupation; and it was the employment of the child to go to a distance of ten miles to carry the heavy and cumbersome load of articles which he made, for which she brought back the small pittance of 2s. 11d. But she had received the benefit of instruction afforded by one of these schools; and her answer to every question proposed, evinced a state of improvement and information which would not have discredited the education of a person of much higher order. She gave her evidence upon the subject of the charge in the most ingenious and satisfactory manner.

"Nor are the benefits derived from these Institutions confined to their immediate objects, or remote in their effects—It has been attested by humane persons, who employ much of their time in visiting the poor at their own habitations, that it is not difficult to discover at the first entrance whether the children of the family are trained in these schools, or destitute of instruction. The contrast of comfort and order to be found in the meanest abode of the one, and the filth and wretchedness, with the squabbled miserable appearance of the objects that inhabit the other, are such evidences to the practised philanthropist. Cases are not want-

ing, in which the parents, who are unworshipful, but who are generally of the Sabbath in their minds, and who have been induced, by the good and cheerful appearance of the children on their return from school, and by a sense of shame, the effect of the silent reproach which the proper manners of their children conveyed, to reform their lives, and become regular attendants at church, and presented themselves at the appointed seasons at the Lord's table, surrounded by a virtuous and happy family.

"But I feel that I am trespassing too much upon your time, and I no longer detain you from the performance of those solemn and important duties, which on so many occasions you have discharged to your own honour, and the advantage of the country."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 7. COMPENSATION TO MEMBERS.

The order of the day being announced for the third reading of a bill on this subject—

Mr. Harrison said, he was persuaded that the members of a house who had voted for a compensation beyond the ancient allowance of six dollars, had voted under great embarrassment, pressed as they were on the one hand by a sense of duty and justice, and on the other by that delicacy which must be felt when they were acting as judges of their own cause. He thought however, that there was a mode by which their feelings would be saved, and which, if adopted, would be highly acceptable to the people, and would be honourable to their representatives. It would evince a disinterestedness & magnanimity which could not fail to produce the most happy effects, and finally fix the compensation at the sum which the disinterested judgments should be right. Being satisfied that it was a question to be determined rather by feeling than argument, he would no more, but submit a resolution to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend it so as to fix the compensation for the present; Congress at eight dollars, and for the ensuing Congress at eight dollars.

On suggestion of Mr. Miller, of South Carolina, the question was divided as to be first taken on the commitment simply, without instructions.

[On this motion Mr. Williams of N. C. spoke in favour of the recommitment for the purpose of reducing, and Mr. Cobb of Geo. for the purpose of increasing the compensation.]

The question was then taken on the motion to recommit the bill, and decided in the negative, yeas 47.

The bill to fix the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, was read a third time; and the question having been stated—Shall the bill pass?

After some further debate, it was decided as follows:

Yeas, 109.

Nays, 60.

So the bill was passed (at the rate of dollars per day and eight miles) and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 8.

CASE OF COL. JOHN ANDERSON.

The Speaker having stated to the House that the sergeant at arms had returned on the warrant issued to him yesterday, that he had executed the same on the body of John Anderson, therein named, and he now held him in his custody, subject to the further order and direction of the house:

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of privilege be appointed, and that the committee be instructed to report the mode of proceeding, in the case of John Anderson, who was taken into custody yesterday by order of the house; and the same committee be leave to sit immediately.

This motion gave rise to a debate of nearly two hours in length, so much on the propriety of the

particular provisions of the resolution, the legality of the case, Mr. B. more, and Mr. B. that the process had been regularly constitutional.

Tucker, Hopkins, and Comstock, on this ground.

The resolution for and Messrs. son, Tucker, Sen. Ky. Pitkin and T. committee accord.

The house then adjourned, though Anderson was seated, as will be seen.

Mr. Forsyth, appointed to-day, commanding that to the following resolution.

Resolved, That he be brought to the bar, and interrogated by written interrogatories, the charge of writing a letter to a member offering him a bribe, answers thereto, the minutes of the every question proper be reduced to the Speaker—and answer shall be entered in the minutes of the house.

interrogatories are house deem it necessary further enquiry on same be conducted to be appointed for Mr. Beecher in regard to the report to the whole house—

Mr. Beecher then testified against the report.

The report was not a division.

Mr. Beecher may be allowed to the Mr. Sergeant would be time, or when the prisoner.

Mr. Beecher's of this individual, vel a situation, to pointed out to him he might not know.

Mr. Tucker read the Speaker be authorized to accuse that he, &c.

Which was supposed from the should consider it fiction was made; cases information.

The Sergeant directed to bring the bar of the House.

On his appearance directed a chair to address him to.

John Anderson doubt aware that before this house in having written an gentleman who is man of a committee letter, of the c you are apprized.

to propound to you ries on this subject you that, if you do make of the house counsel, for reasons; for any of belonging to the persons it. If you do not counsel, or for which will proceed to interrogatories as

To this the privilege distinctly, that, imation he desired continue until tomorrow opportunity of sum to testify to the sustained through.

Whereupon the was directed to t from the bar.

Some conversation the precise mode which resulted in a tion that the speaker inform the accuracy with his r Mr. Herrick motion so as that nished previous he written inter to him.

To this Mr. Ro use it would be the object of this object was to ascertain admitted case imputed to it, it would be substantiate its as for the house decision thereon of the offence.

icular proceedings proposed, as on the legality of proceeding at all in the case. Mr. Beecher, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Ball, took the ground that the proceeding of the house had been radically wrong, if not unconstitutional. Messrs. Forsyth, Tucker, Hopkinson, Pitkin, Sergeant and Comstock took the opposite ground. The resolution was finally agreed to, and Messrs. Forsyth, Hopkinson, Tucker, Sergeant, Johnson of Ky, Pitkin and Taylor, appointed a committee accordingly. The house then proceeded to other business, though the case of Col. Anderson was subsequently resumed, as will be seen. Mr. Forsyth, from the committee appointed to-day, made a report, recommending that the house do come to the following resolution: Resolved, That John Anderson be brought to the bar of the house, and interrogated by the Speaker, on written interrogatories, touching the charge of writing and delivering a letter to a member of the house, offering him a bribe, which with his answers thereto, shall be entered on the minutes of the house. And that every question proposed by a member be reduced to writing, and a motion made that the same be put by the Speaker—and the question and answer shall be entered on the minutes of the house. That after such interrogatories are answered, if the house deem it necessary to make further enquiry on the subject, the same be conducted by a committee to be appointed for that purpose. Mr. Beecher made a motion to refer the report to a committee of the whole house—negatively. Mr. Beecher then earnestly protested against the adoption of the report. The report was agreed to without a division. Mr. Beecher moved that counsel be allowed to the accused. Mr. Sergeant suggested that it would be time enough to do that when the prisoner asked for it. Mr. Beecher said it was the right of this individual, placed in so novel a situation, to have his privilege pointed out to him, which otherwise he might not know. Mr. Tucker read a resolution, that the Speaker be authorised to inform the accused that he might ask counsel, &c. Which was superseded by an intimation from the Speaker, that he should consider it a duty, if no objection was made, to give the accused information on this head. The Sergeant at arms was then directed to bring his prisoner to the bar of the House. On his appearance, the Speaker directed a chair to be given him, & addressed him to this effect: "John Anderson—You are no doubt aware that you are brought before this house in consequence of having written and delivered to a gentleman who is a member & chairman of a committee of this house a letter, of the contents of which you are apprized. Before I proceed to propound to you any interrogatories on this subject, I will apprise you that, if you have any request to make of the house; if you wish for counsel, for reasonable time for witnesses; for any of those privileges belonging to persons in similar situations, the house is disposed to grant it. If you do not wish for time, for counsel, or for witnesses, the speaker will proceed to put to you such interrogatories as may seem proper." To this the prisoner at the bar replied, in substance, although indistinctly, that, in his peculiar situation he desired counsel; he desired time until to-morrow, and the opportunity of summoning witnesses to testify to the character he had sustained through life. Whereupon the sergeant at arms was directed to take the prisoner from the bar. Some conversation took place as to the precise mode of proceeding, which resulted in drawing up a resolution that the speaker be authorised to inform the accused, that the house comply with his requests. Mr. Herrick moved to amend the motion so as that the accused be furnished previously with a copy of the written interrogatories to be put to him. To this Mr. Forsyth objected, because it would be inconsistent with the object of this examination. The object was to ascertain whether the accused admitted or denied the offence imputed to him. If he denied it, it would be for the house to substantiate it; if he admitted it, it would be for the house to proportion its decision thereon to the magnitude of the offence.

Mr. Herrick withdrew his first motion, and moved that the accused be furnished with a copy of the letter which was the ground of this proceeding; to which was added, on the suggestion of Mr. Rich, a copy of the statement of Mr. Williams accompanying the letter. Thus amended, the resolution according these privileges to the accused, was agreed to. The prisoner having been remanded to the bar of the house— The speaker addressed him nearly as follows: "John Anderson: I am directed to inform you that, pursuant to your request, you are at liberty to engage such counsel as you may think fit; that the clerk of the house will furnish you with such subpoenas for witnesses as you may think proper, and that you will also be furnished with a copy of the letter on which the proceedings are founded, and of the statement of an honourable member of this house which accompanied it. I am further directed to inform you that to-morrow at one o'clock is the time assigned for further proceedings in this case." And then the sergeant at arms withdrew from the bar with his prisoner. And the house adjourned. Among the petitions presented to the house of Representatives, on Tuesday, was the petition of Armistead T. Mason, contesting the election of Charles F. Mercer, a member of that house from Virginia. From the Alexandria Gazette. From our Correspondent at Washington. Saturday, Jan. 10. The case of Colonel Anderson has excited so much interest in some, & curiosity in all, that the gallery was crowded yesterday so as to fill a good many with the apprehension that it would not be able to sustain the weight. They who came to enjoy the novel exhibition of hearing him interrogated, and answering to personal interrogatories, were disappointed. They had not even the satisfaction to see him brought to the bar.—This arose from a new turn given to the business, by Mr. Spencer, of New York, who moved that all further proceedings against him should cease—that he should be released—that the attorney-general should be ordered to prosecute him at law, and that a bill should be brought in to punish contempts of congress. Upon this proposition a long debate arose, which, though continued till past 4 o'clock, seemed not to have half exhausted the house, and will be continued this day again—perhaps Monday too, Tuesday and Wednesday, for it is a fruitful topic for those who aspire to launch the bolt of eloquence, and to be thought patriotic; nor will it be thrown away upon the house—they will, no doubt, make a bounteous use of it. As it is possible, however, that the particular point thus put in debate may be argued out in the course of this day, I shall postpone entering into it till I have got the whole, and can present it compressed together into one-point of view—so that the eye may be able to take in the common intent of it at one glance. Mr. Spencer made a very able and argumentative speech in support of his resolution—Mr. Barber a very ingenious one, & Mr. Anderson, Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, and Mr. Irvine of S. Carolina, spoke on the same side.—Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Mercer, on the other. Mr. Storrs was about to speak when the house rose—and I expect that Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Sergeant, and other gentlemen, particularly those of the long robe, will to-morrow open their lower deck guns upon the resolution. I am greatly mistaken however if, throwing out repetitions, the substantial amount of all that is and will be said on both sides, when boiled of the brain, will not lie perfectly at its ease in a close compactly printed column or two of your paper. I imagine that I already see on one side a squinting at popular approbation—a kind of ultra-democratic intendment. As the wind seemed to me to come from that quarter early yesterday, and to breeze up towards evening, I suspect it will freshen this morning, and perhaps swell to a gale—in which case, a very moderate share of sagacity will be able to anticipate the result. But enough for the present!—Besides—ware privilege! Saturday evening, Jan. 10. The discussions in the case of Colonel Anderson, have, as I forboded consumed the whole of this day, &

are adjourned over to Monday, to be then continued.—The question is still on Mr. Spencer's resolutions, which, as my letter of this morning informed you, were offered yesterday morning, and debated all day—and which go entirely to impugne the power of Congress to punish officers against its privileges. This morning Mr. Anderson sent a letter to the speaker including a communication for the house, expressive of his submission to and respect for that body, desiring permission to waive any constitutional objections that might have been raised on his behalf—resigning too the privilege vouchsafed to him of calling in counsel for his defence, and requesting that he might be brought forward at once—that certain questions which he meant to commit to writing for the purpose might be put to witnesses in the house, and that his defence and apology, which he also proposed to give in writing, should be read to the house by the clerk. On the speaker's communicating these papers to the house, a motion was made that Mr. Spencer's resolutions should be laid upon the table, to be disposed of after Mr. Anderson should be heard. This was supported by some of the gentlemen who were opposed to those resolutions, yet was opposed by some of them, particularly by Mr. Hopkinson & Mr. Holmes, on the grounds that as the resolutions had already undergone much discussion, it was desirable that the questions they involved should be decided while the arguments upon them were yet fresh in the minds of the house; and because, too, the arguments having been entirely on one side, it would be unjust to the subject not to hear those on the other. Above all, because the question, being of incalculable importance, and being set afloat in public, ought to be put to rest without delay, and have precedence to every other matter. The motion to lay the resolutions on the table was therefore negatived—and the discussions on the resolutions, or in other words on the power to punish contempts and offences against itself, was resumed, and lasted till 4 o'clock, when the house adjourned to Monday, at which time it will be again resumed, and, I dare say, carried on with unabated zeal. JAMES ALLISON, Plasterer & Stucco Workman. Most respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on his business, in the City of Annapolis, where he still resides; and that if Gentlemen who may be erecting buildings in the country adjacent, will favour him with their patronage in that part appertaining to his profession, he feels no delicacy in assuring them, that their work shall be performed with the greatest promptitude, taste and elegance, and in a durable and workmanlike manner. As he expects to remain in Annapolis, he wishes it known also, that he would accept, in a legal manner, a young Man, between 16 and 18 years of age, as an apprentice, on furnishing respectable recommendations of his sobriety, industry, &c. Jan. 22. 3w.

HENRY S. HOLLAND, Tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the patronage afforded him in the line of his profession, and takes this opportunity to inform them, that he has engaged a First Rate Workman From Philadelphia—which will enable him to do his work in a style, seldom if ever equalled in this place. He respectfully requests Gentlemen to call and examine his work, and also solicit a continuance of their favours. Jan. 22. 3w.

Public Sale. By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed from Montgomery county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 5th day of February next, at the dwelling house of Mr. Horatio Hobbs, living on Carroll's Manor, in Anne-Arundel county, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, the following negroes to wit, one negro boy named Jerry, one ditto girl named Matilda, one ditto man named Jack, one ditto woman named Betsey, and two children Henry and Perry, one negro girl named Milly, one ditto woman named Beck, and one ditto girl named Ann, being seized and taken as the property of the said Horatio Hobbs, to satisfy debts due Henry Bussard, administrator of Daniel Bussard. R. Welch, of Ben. shff. A. A. County. Jan. 22.

NOTICE. Refunding of Internal Duties. Agreeably to the act of Congress of December 23d, 1817, duties paid on Licences for periods extending beyond the 31st of December, 1817, and for Stamps not used, are to be refunded by the respective Collectors, provided the Stamps shall be returned previous to the first day of May, 1818. Richard Duvall, Collector of the Revenue, for the 5th Collection District of Maryland. Jan. 22. 3w.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION. Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Stewart, Roger Woolford, James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty-seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store house of the said Stewart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. C. RIDGELY, of Hampt. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

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

State of Maryland, &c. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 23, 1817. On application by petition of Benjamin Thomas, administrator with the will annexed, of Ebenezer Thomas, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Cassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County. Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Ebenezer Thomas, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1817. Benjamin Thomas, adm'r. W. J. January 1. 4

Public Sale. By authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public auction, on Friday the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the House and Lots in the city of Annapolis, late the property of Robert Denby, deceased. The house is situated immediately upon the public Circle, and for convenience and pleasantness of situation as a dwelling is exceeded by none in the city, attached to the house are a Stable, smoke-house, and other out buildings. This property will be sold upon the following terms—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the remainder to be paid at twelve and fifteen months, in two equal payments, to be secured by bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the subscriber is authorised to give a deed. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and view the premises, which will be shown by Mrs. Denby, residing thereon. Immediate possession will be given. Ramsay Waters, Trustee. Jan. 22. 3w.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Tuesday the 24th February next, at the late residence of John Lane, sen. deceased, near Lyon's creek bridge. The personal estate of said deceased, consisting of negroes, some Stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. John H. D. Lane, adm'r. Jan. 22. 4

W. B. EAGLESON, SURGEON DENTIST, FROM BALTIMORE. Begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town, and its vicinity, that he has invented a new and very important improvement in setting natural and artificial teeth, for which he has obtained an United States Patent. This improvement prevents entirely the decay of the stump into which the tooth is inserted; consequently renders it useful for many years, which is the original way of inserting, would, from becoming carious, be rendered useless in a very short time. This indeed without pain in almost every case. He cleans teeth without injuring the enamel, and files if necessary—Also, extracts teeth, roots & stumps, with as great care and ease as any operator. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at Mr. Peaco's, opposite the Post office, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days only. However incredible any of these assertions may appear, he is confident he shall be able to satisfy the most incredulous of their correctness, who favour him with their patronage. Reference to Dr. Ridgely, of this city. Annapolis, Jan. 15. 2

QUICK TRAVELLING, To and From Baltimore. FARE TWO DOLLARS. The proprietore of the daily Line of Mail Stages, announces to the public, his determination to run this line thro' to Baltimore, in FIVE AND AN HALF HOURS, commencing on Thursday January 1st, to start from Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, every morning, at eight o'clock, and positively arrive at Baltimore by half past one o'clock in the afternoon; thus enabling his passengers to breakfast and dine at reasonable hours. John Gadsby. N. R. Wanted to purchase, Three Likely Male Servants, suitable for Waiters, from 16 to 23 years of age. Those from the country would be preferred. Jan. 15. 2 8w.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to sale, on Wednesday the fourth day of February next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Michael Burgess, deceased, upper end of Carroll's Manor—All the personal estate of said Burgess, consisting of Negroes, men, women and children, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, rye in the stack, oats, one wheat fan, pork, salted, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars, bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required—under that sum, cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till the property is disposed of. Basil Burgess, adm'r. Thomas Burgess, adm'r. Jan. 15. 2

A Stray Heifer. Came to the subscriber's, living in Annapolis Neck, in the beginning of October last: A stray Red Heifer, an under bit out of the right ear, the owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Edward Kirkland. Jan. 15. 2 3w.

100 Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber, residing on the farm of Mr Isaac Duckett, in Prince George's county. NEGRO JACOB, formerly one of the ferry-men at Quynn's ferry, over South river. The above fellow is very black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and 30 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue roundabout and trousers, as he has other clothing he will of course change them. He has a wife at Dr. Joseph Hall's, Anne-Arundel county and it is probable he is somewhere in that neighbourhood. The above reward will be paid immediately on my getting possession of the negro. John Contee. Jan. 15. 2

40 Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber on the 15th ultimo, a black man by the name of Phill, (who calls himself Phillip Addison,) about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, square built, with rather a pleasing countenance when spoken to, has a shaking of the right arm, occasioned by bleeding; his clothing not recollected, except a great coat of dark flannel edged with red, very much worn. It is probable he is harboured in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Sanders, where he has a wife. The above reward will be given for securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought home, living in Prince George's county, 24 miles above Upper Marlboro, near Darnley's mill. William Sanders. Jan. 3, 1818. 3

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

Dry Goods,

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

A part of their stock consists of
 Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do do, Superfine Pelisse cloths of the most fashionable colours, Blue Mixt and Drab Plains, Blue and White Kerseys, Boeking Baze, Coatings & Moleskin do, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Corde and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, 4-4 Irish Linen, Russia Sheeting, 4-4, 6-4 Cambrio Muslins, 4-4, 6-4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3-4 Russia and 6-4, 8-4 Table Diapers, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and Second Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matchcoat do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Tickenburgs, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct 16. tf.

Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

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

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

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

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

FARE THREE DOLLARS.
 The public, suitable servant.
 Dec. 11. William Marks.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

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

N B Private parties can be accommodated with Tea, Wine or Oysters at the shortest notice.
 Dec. 25.

20 Dollars Reward.

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

Upper Marlboro? Wm. B. Deanes.
 Sept. 26. 5 69 tf.

JOHN THOMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received from Baltimore, a select assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consists of
 Superfine blue, black, brown, bottle green, grey and olive cloths,
 Second do. same colours,
 Third do. do. do.
 Cassimere, drab blue, black and grey, superfine,
 Same colours, second quality,
 Stockingnets.

With a handsome assortment of

Waistcoating, Flannels, &c. &c.

With a variety of other ARTICLES, too numerous to mention. All or any of which will be made up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

December 4.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, 31st Dec. 1817.

- Wm. Alexander, Juliet Anderson 2,
- Thos. H. Bowie 3, William Bishop 2,
- Wm. Barry, Wm. Brewer 2, Rouberry Bowie, Ralph Bazzel, Jos. N. Brewer, Simon Barstow, Major Bowyer, Nathaniel Chittenden, Henry Coyle, Elizabeth Cross, Nancy Childs 2, Jos. Cassion, John Duvall of Md, Jno Duvall, Wm Duvall, Wm Davis, John Davidson, Jos. Daily, Wm Davis (coloured man), Jos. Farland, Frederick Grammer, John Gibson 2, Ashab Goldboro, Rd. Gray 2, Wm. Gatchel, Eleanor Griffith, Wm. Glover, Judges of A. A. County, Richd. Hall 2, Benet Hurst, Jno. Harris, U. S. Heath, Rachiel Hall, Godfrey Henderson 2, Eleanor B. Hawkins, Jemima Hall, Kitty D. Hood, Philemon Hobs, Erasmus Hoadly, Jas. Hird, Betsy Henderson, Sarah S. Hood, Catharine Hockman, Rachiel Hood, Jona. Hutton, Isaac H. Hopkins, Thos. Hanson Dr. A. Jones, Solomon Jennings, Jacob Janney, Abraham Jarret, Wm. Kilty, Jno. Knighton, Richd. Kelly, Wm. King, William Knight, Henry Limbey, Susan Lane, Wm. M. Little, Jas. Lanthicum, Thos. J. C. Monroe, Patsy Mathews, Elizabeth Macune, Elizabeth Holliday, Ellen Brown, Rebecca Peters, James Metz, Jno. Mathews, Dr. Maddox, Jos. Meads, Jos. Night, Jno. Norris, Wm. O'Harra, Elizabeth Purdy, David Potter, Wm. Prentiss, Jean Pierre Romain, Sally Ross, Elizabeth C. Rawlings, David Ramsey, Horatio Ridout, Beal Randall, Josias Sunderland, Jno. N. Steel, Henry Smith, H. M. Smith 2, Wm. Saunders, James Saunders, Rachiel Stewart, Jno. Scott, Sophia Smith, Geo. G. Stevens, Zacharia Tucker, Henry Yates, The Hon. German Tribunal, John B. Williams, Richard B. Watts 2, Henry Woodward 2, Rd. K. Watts, Jno. M. Warfield, Elizabeth O. Wood ward, Bobt Young, Charles D. Warfield, Nicholas Woodward, R. Welch, of Ben 3.

The following letters are directed to persons on board the Franklin 74.

- Wm. H. Allen, Nathaniel Alexander, James Banks 2, Ins. Bennet, Chas. Blake, John Brown, Isaac W. Burns, Charles Clarke, James Chambers, Wm. Cannon, Jas. M. Clements, Isiah Ermev, George Fields, John Ford, Lewis M. Goldborough, Charles Haigle, Wm. Inman, Wm. Kennon, S. M. Kissain, Alexander Kinder, John A. Kearney, John Kenney, Saml. Logan, Andrew Martin, Jasper Moyley, Geo. Mathews, Geo. Miller, Jno. M'Naughton, Fredk. P. Marcham, Edwin B. Newton, Lunist Oellers, Ges. Pearce, B. Richardson, Robt. Ross, Jno. Sears, David Spencer, Chs. Stewart, Saml. Travers, Chs. B. Thompson, Henry J. Tudor, Wm. Wood, Philip Wade, Wm. Weaver, Albert G. Wall. 3

A FEW EXCELLENT

PATENT LEVER WATCHES

(Made to the order of a particular workman in this country) for Sale by
 WILLIAM M'PARLIN,
 Watch Maker, near the Farmers Bank.

Gentlemen wanting

GOOD TIME KEEPERS,

Can obtain them on as good terms as the importer can afford—with elegant gold embossed Chains, Seals, &c. complete.

WATCHES

Of every description carefully repaired, and every attention paid to their performance, that satisfaction may be given to all who may favour him with their commands.
 January 1, 1818. 4 4w.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order, Rinaldo Pindell, Clk.
 Dec. 11. ds.

GEO. SHAW,
ANNAPOLIS,

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

Dry Goods,

- Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres of various qualities, Toillotte Vesting, Florentine do, Marseilles do, Swansdown do, Common do, Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet, Bedford Cords, Worsted Drawers and Jackets, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-wool Stockings, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric, White, Coloured and Striped Cravats, Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Russia, Irish and German Sheeting, Red and Green Baize, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
- Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves, Cambric Muslins, Jaconet do, Hair Cord do, Mul Mul do, Book do, Nansook do, Ribbons assorted, Levantine, Light & Dark Gingham, Calicoes, Table Diaper, Towell do, Pelisse Cloth, Bombazetts, Patinet, Dimities, Flannels assorted, Long Cloth, Rose and Point Blankets, Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

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

Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books,

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

A Valuable Collection of Books

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

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of

China & Crockery Ware,

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

Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

Annapolis, Nov. 20.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned landing on or crossing through any part of my farm, on South river, also from hunting, with either dog or gun, through any part thereof, likewise from gunning or ducking round the shores, or in either of the ponds, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

Henry S. Hollan

Dec. 18.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order,

Saml Fountain, Clk.

Dec. 11.

This is to give notice,

That by virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 30th inst. one Negro man by the name of Harry, and one Horse belonging to the heirs of Richard Simmons, deceased; the said negro is about 25 years of age, and has been accustomed to row in a ferry boat for some years. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months. Bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, on said day.

Samuel Day, Guardian
 Jan. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

On application by petition of Charles G. Warfield, administrator of Vachel Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Vachel Warfield, 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 first day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1818.

Charles G. Warfield, admr.
 Jan. 8.

The Subscriber's School

Will be opened on Monday the 12th inst.

Henry L. Davis,
 Annapolis, Jan. 8.

A former... has just published a Familiar Exposition of the Law of Wills and Administrations, and of the Rights and Duties of Executors and Administrators, and the Rules whereby Estates both real and personal descent, and are to be distributed, in case do will be made, instructions to every man to make his own will, the necessary form for that purpose, and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written as clear as possible without the use of legal words or terms.

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

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

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

The innumerable mercies with which it hath pleased Almighty God to crown our beloved Country, during the past year, cannot fail to excite the liveliest emotions of thankfulness in every breast. At no period have the inexhaustible riches of Divine Benevolence been so signally displayed; Peace, and in her attendant train, all that can advance the prosperity of our Country, strengthen and inviolably maintain our free institutions, & elevate to the loftiest height the glory of our National Character. Plenty, liberally rewarding the labors of Industry, from the horn of her abundance; Science and the Arts directing genius, to whatever can improve and ameliorate the condition of mankind; Religion extending her mild and peaceful sway throughout the borders of the land, and shedding her benignant influence upon the public morals & manners; these are chief among the blessings which demand a People's gratitude to the Divine and munificent Author of them.

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

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

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

Charles RIDGELY, of Hampton

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

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

Frederick-town Lottery.

Those persons who purchased Tickets in the above Lottery, of the subscriber, are requested to call for the same, as the drawing is completed.

Frederick-town, Dec. 18.

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Dec. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

ANNAPOLIS

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

By the Corporation of Annapolis, January 8, 1818.

Mr. Hughes from the committee appointed to prepare arguments in support of their memorial to the Legislature of the State of Maryland, relative to a Naval Depot, delivered the following

REPORT:

As we have presumed to request the attention of various authorities, to the claims of Annapolis for consideration, as a suitable site for a great Naval Rendezvous and Depot of Marine Stores, it is but just that we should assign the grounds upon which our persuasions are founded. Disclaiming any design to prejudice in an essential inquiry, which the Government have wisely instituted on the subject, we rather deem it a duty to afford such local information to the Board of Commissioners as may be useful in forming a conclusion so important to the general interests of the country—and certainly it is proper that the community who may be in possession of the greatest advantages for such an object, should be awake to their pretensions.

The Navy of the United States requires no greater incentives to interest the feelings of the country than those they have themselves created. Every thing that regards the navy, commands the attention of the whole community. The youngest of us can remember its commencement—its masculine strides to its present distinguished position in the estimation of the world is but the surety of its future destiny; a destiny as strongly marked and confidently expected as any circumstance within the scope of rational calculation. It is since the termination of the late war with Britain that ships of the line have been added to our navy; three of them now challenge the world for maritime pre-eminence upon the ocean, and in less than three years four others will be added, and as many more will replenish the ways from which the latter will be launched. Our country is rich in facilities for building, but it is yet deficient in the conveniences for expeditiously fitting, repairing and supplying vessels of this class. Establishments for this purpose are indispensable. The general government some time since directed three naval officers of the first character for talents and experience to examine and report the most eligible situation for this object; they unanimously agreed in recommending that the waters of the Chesapeake should at some point or other be the place of a Naval Depot and rendezvous, but as to the particular spot they found so many eligible situations, that each member of the board recommended a different one, as possessing in their separate opinions the highest inducements for selection. From this diversity of opinion the Executive concluded the propriety of more mature investigation, and a new board consisting of three officers of the Engineer Corps and two Naval Officers are now engaged in the survey. The same commissioners have been likewise required to suggest the most effectual means of defending the Chesapeake bay from the intrusion of an enemy. It need not be intimated how deeply interested every inhabitant of its shores must feel in the judicious application of the nation's energies to such great objects.

These two objects although happily connected in the general view, are nevertheless essentially distinct in themselves, a Naval Depot cannot be expected in itself to form a material item in the means of defending the Chesapeake Bay—yet it is indispensable that the bay should be defended independent of the protection that a Naval Arsenal will require. It is confidently presumed, that no American would consent to have the Chesapeake occupied by an enemy, in case of another war,

as it was during the last war, if it could be possible to avoid it. Common sense dictates that whatever be the ultimate means determined upon for defending the Chesapeake, they should be placed as near to its entrance as possible. But leaving this question where it is properly deposited, let us proceed to inquire what are the probable grounds upon which a selection for the situation of the Naval Depot will be predicated, and how far the several places thought of for that purpose appear to possess those requisites?

It is presumed that a situation for a great Depot of marine stores will not be selected with so much regard to its immediate contiguity to the ocean as to its ultimate security, inasmuch as it is not so much designed for a resort for vessels prepared for action, as for those that are disabled, where they may securely & expeditiously refit. Hence an outer harbour, for vessels prepared for sea, distinct from the place of depot itself, is always contemplated. Norfolk never enters into the estimate of suitable situations without regarding Hampton Roads as its outer harbour. If this place can be rendered safe from the intrusions of an enemy, as has been proposed, it will then become a safe resort for vessels from other parts of the bay as for those from Norfolk. The same may be said of the mouth of York River with additional force; Commodore Rodgers pronounces the latter place to be the only natural key to the Chesapeake bay; hence if an enemy cannot be excluded by positions nearer the mouth of the bay, this place will probably become in any case the site of some protecting batteries, that will preserve it as a harbour for us, and exclude an enemy its advantages. The Chesapeake bay off Annapolis, constituting Annapolis Roads, are better moorings for men of war than the Downs afford to the British fleet; and every harbour of the bay below, that is secure from an enemy, is by nature an outer harbour to the place. But we are bound in a case like the present where all is yet to be tested by experiment, to suppose that the defences proposed for the mouth of the Chesapeake, though it may answer to exclude small depredatory expeditions, may possibly fail to prevent a desperate effort of a formidable force, prompted by a most important object. The fertile shores of the Chesapeake, the open bosom of the very centre of our country to which its waters flow—the Capital of the nation—the city of Baltimore, and the stores of maritime means which you propose to concentrate in your Depot, all united, will never fail to offer the most powerful motives to the enterprise of a daring enemy. We know the intrepidity of those against whom in naval concerns we naturally turn our eyes with suspicion. Let us estimate the importance, the decision indeed, which the possession or destruction of these maritime means would give to conflicting fleets—a squadron defeated could soon be repaired at a suitable Arsenal—but destroy your arsenal, & your squadron will soon be useless; calculate how much an enemy would attempt in order to destroy our maritime means in its nest, and we need no other admonition to security. Ships prepared for action, or forces properly operative, may wait an enemy in an outer harbour, or seek him on the open ocean, but the magazine should certainly be placed as remote from danger as it can be, to answer its proper purposes. Presuming then that the artificial defences which may be contemplated for the waters of the Chesapeake will not be deemed of themselves sufficient protection for such an establishment from such strong motives of attack, every other means of security within our reach should be placed between the Depot and the enemy; a situation as remote from sudden assault as is admissible with convenience to the sea—difficult of attack and easily defensible, having powerful numerical forces at hand that can be called at a moment to its protection. Next to a sufficient depth of water, and security from assault of an enemy, convenience to necessary supplies of timber and naval stores, health of situation, security from dangerous ice, and from any thing that could materially interrupt the constant progress of

work upon vessels building or requiring repairs—these are objects of primary consequence in the calculation, nor is the vicinity of a large city and populous neighbourhood, whence may commodiously be drawn supplies of labour, of stores, and of provisions, to be considered of secondary importance. Believing these to be the only primary (and perhaps these are all indispensable) properties to a suitable site for a Naval Depot, it remains that we examine the pretensions of Annapolis to those prerequisites, in comparison with other places.

Annapolis unites more striking peculiarities in its situation perhaps, than can be discovered in any other harbour upon the Chesapeake bay. It is the highest port that continues at all seasons of the year open to navigation, and therefore it becomes the natural seaport of Baltimore for several months of every year. It is the nearest port to the seat of the General Government, of which it has as emphatically been called the natural seaport also; the harbour is convenient to the bay, being immediately within the mouth of the river, spacious, beautiful, entirely secure from every wind, and free from currents or floating ice—the water within the bar is from 30 to 40 and even in some places 50 feet deep, and that within an inconsiderable distance of the shore; the anchorage unexceptionable; several deep and convenient creeks make from the Severn, affording admirable scites for docks, &c.—baths on every beach for wharving with, and within immediate springs of fine water* in every direction, as well as a never failing stream which can be easily conducted to navigable water for supplies to shipping—blessed with salubrity and health† that has become proverbial, and which has preserved its population from even the report of having those awful infections which have repeatedly visited every neighbouring town within the last 25 years—possessing besides many other convenient resources of timber, which both the shores of the bay afford in such abundance, one of the finest forests of pine, suitable for masts and spars within 12 miles of the spot upon the head of Severn, and equally as fine a forest of Oaks suitable for ship building; within the same distance upon West River. If the Chesapeake be open to our vessels, its ample supplies will never fail; if it be closed those resources added to what may be derived from many other places in the vicinity, and from the valleys of the neighbouring Patuxent, will be fully adequate to every such peculiar necessity. The inexhaustible stores of lumber, timber, and hemp from Pennsylvania and the state of New-York, by the Susquehanna River, are convenient enough to reach the harbour in their rafts and arks, and will meet an important market at such a Depot; the projected Canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware will open the resources of the

* On Col. Duvall's place alone, within the limits of the city, there are not less than 100 springs of water.

† A more striking test of the health of any place can hardly be produced than that raw militia drawn from their homes and garrisoned in it, continue to enjoy good health; and it is a singular fact, that of all the troops ordered into Annapolis by Gov. Winder during the war (& it was seldom without some, and frequently several battalions at a time,) but one death occurred amongst them, and that one casualty. Fort Madison, however, on the opposite side of Severn, is not considered so healthy, owing to the immediate vicinity of two large ponds, which might be easily drained. Captain Reed, commander at this post, (one of the most excellent and scientific officers in the service, who has already effected with no other assistance than the voluntary labour of the detachment he commands, such an alteration in the United States property and garrison at Fort Severn, as excites the admiration and confidence of every one who has had an opportunity of seeing the change,) expresses his decided impression that by draining those ponds the place will be as healthy as any situation.

latter if necessary;‡ tar and pitch can be drawn from its usual sources in its usual channel if we preserve the navigation of the Chesapeake—if that fails, the navigation of James River will afford it a passage which will leave but an inconsiderable transportation by land, whilst the ample resources of other kinds—of labour, of provisions, of stock, of the various abstract supplies for which it is always necessary to resort to commercial cities, may be amply supplied by the immediate vicinity of Baltimore. To those prerequisites may be added as a consequence, if this place should be selected, being as near as it could be to the source of the General Authorities who immediately preside over such establishments, it will be more directly under the eye of government, & its many & important interests will necessarily become blended & connected more or less with the seat of government, when intercourse with that place will become so convenient and constant.

But with a steady eye to the ultimate safety of a Depot from the attempts of an enemy, we are still aware that its eligibility for defence, in the present situation of our country, is superior to every other consideration. For this object it is scarcely possible that any other place upon the Chesapeake unites so many advantages.

From attack by water, the bar at the mouth of the river, forms one very important barrier in itself; for though it is presumed for argument that this difficulty has been removed sufficiently for our purposes of ingress and egress (because what can be accomplished with so much certainty and with a sum so diminutive compared to the object in view may be reasonably considered as accomplished) yet the convenience with which a channel so narrow and lined may be interrupted to prevent enemy's ships from passing, is manifest, and presents at once an obstacle absolutely insurmountable to the most formidable of the enemy's forces. The mouth of the river is formed by Greenberry's Point on the north, and Horn Point on the south side of Severn, which are distant only one measured mile from each other; the bar making from Greenberry's Point and stretching to the southward, entirely crosses the mouth of Severn, and obliges vessels of ordinary burthen even, to run first, fore quarter on, then after passing at broad side, to expose a close after quarter at least for one mile to a fair range from a commanding battery that was thrown up on a very advantageous position on Horn Point during the revolution, and which is susceptible of being made a very formidable post. After passing this battery, & while still exposed to its quarter fire, an invading vessel is obliged by a bar running off from Horn Point into the Severn, and completely interlocking the bar from Greenberry's, to stand directly bow on to Fort Madison for at least one mile, and until within 30 yards of its guns, exposed at the same time to the cross fire from Fort Severn, and to such other works as it may be proper to have upon Beauman's Heights, which was likewise occupied during the revolution, and which commands the entire harbour; to such a situation as this, it is incredible that an enemy would ever expose themselves because retreat from it would be impracticable, without the wind changing from the direction which would bring them in. The natural conveniences therefore which are presented for defending Annapolis harbour from attack by water, can scarcely be surpassed by any position, and having considerable public property and works materially forwarded, the defence on this side may be considered as already nearly accomplished to our hands.

On the land side, Annapolis is scarcely less advantageously situated for defence. A navigable creek makes from the harbour on each

‡ The distance from Susquehanna or the head of the bay to Annapolis is the same as to Baltimore, with this advantage, though, that the direction is the same the whole distance, a wind that is favourable to come down the bay will be favourable to Annapolis, and may not be so to go up the Patapsco.

side of the town, and after describing nearly a circle of about one mile in diameter, on which the city stands, approach to within a few hundred yards of each other, where they may with very little labour be connected by a canal that would insulate the place and render it impregnable. The face of the country presents beyond this, on the side of South River, defiles that no enemy would venture to pass if defended at all, and towards the interior an open champaign country, which would expose the rear of an enemy to any forces moved upon them from the interior.

To those very superior natural advantages for defence, Annapolis possesses incidental advantages in a more eminent degree than any other place upon the Chesapeake. The fruitful experience of the last twenty-five years has convinced all military men that whatever advantages there may be in positions, numerical force is still one of the safest and best resorts in any case of defence. Wherever the Depot may be placed, a considerable number of men must always be estimated for its protection, and the probability of its being attacked will always depend more or less upon the enemy's calculation of comparative force.

It does not comport with the spirit of our political institutions, nor the genius of our people, to maintain large regular garrisons, especially in time of peace; nor can we by any expedient rely upon any considerable number of recruits being raised in a moment. We can hardly expect our future wars to advance slowly upon us by regular approaches for seven years, as the last one did, and we know that to seize upon the naval means of her rivals, even in anticipation of a declaration of war, is the repeated policy of at least one maritime power—such was the course in the seizure of the Spanish ships by England in 1798; and the first intimation of danger to the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, was Nelson's squadron within gunshot, demanding its surrender for safe keeping. Place the great Depot of your naval means near the enemy's grasp—so near that one favourable night might bring them from beyond the Capes within bomb shot of your stores, and where no considerable population is immediately at hand to aid, and what regular forces will you depend for its defence? Would the whole military establishment we maintain* answer this single object? To select then a place having the double advantage of being more difficult of access to an enemy, and being within the compass of the united numerical forces of several principal cities and their thickly populated neighbourhoods, that may always be relied upon to move in time to its defence, is consistent with the plainest dictates of common sense and reason. By a few telegraphic posts on suitable points, information of the appearance of a hostile fleet could be communicated in half an hour from the capes to Annapolis, Washington, George-Town, Alexandria and Baltimore; the forces from any or all of these places could reach a central position, or march to the relief of the place threatened, and be prepared for the enemy before he could in the common course of events reach its vicinity, and yet not be obliged to leave their own homes so far as to endanger their safety.

These advantages have been urged as applicable to St. Mary's, but with what propriety may be very questionable. St. Mary's is situated 90 miles from Baltimore, the whole of which must be marched by land in such a case with all the accompanying munitions. Whether they could be summoned from such a distance and marched to the scene of action in time, may be fairly doubted; and it is equally questionable whether it would be judicious or safe to draw them such a distance from a home that may be menaced by the same enemy the first fair wind after such troops may have reached this distance from it. A hostile fleet might reach the Patapsco in one day from St. Mary's—it would probably take these troops a week to retrace their steps.

* About 8000 men. (To be concluded.)

CHEAP GOODS

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

Dry Goods

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

A part of their stock consists of Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do do, Superfine Pease cloths of the most fashionable colours, Blue Mixt and Gray Flannels, Blue and White Kerseys, Bookings, Bases, Castings & Moletoths, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Cordes and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, 4-4 Irish Linen, Russian Sheeting, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric Muslin, 4-4, 6-4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3-4 Russia and 6-4, 8-4 Table Diapers, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and Second Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matched do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Tickenburgs, Brown Butlays, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of Groceries, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct 16. U.

Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

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

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

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

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

FIVE THREE DOLLARS. The public humble servant, William Marks. Dec. 11.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

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

N.B. Private parties can be accommodated with Beds or Beds in the shortest notice. Dec. 25.

20 Dollars Reward.

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

Wm. B. Deanes. Upper Marlboro? Sept. 26. 369

JOHN THOMPSON

Superfine Black, Brown, bottle green, and olive cloth, Second do same colours, Third do do do, Cassimeres, drab, blue, black and grey, superfine.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Superfine Black, Brown, bottle green, and olive cloth, Second do same colours, Third do do do, Cassimeres, drab, blue, black and grey, superfine.

With a handsome assortment of Waistcoating, Cuffs, &c. &c.

With a variety of other ARTICLES, too numerous to mention. All of any of which will be made up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

December 4.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, 31st Dec. 1817.

- Wm. Alexander, Juliet Anderson 2; Thos. H. Bowie 3, William Bishop 2; Wm. Barry, Wm. Brewer 2, Rauberry Bowie, Ralph Bazzel, Jos. N. Brewer, Simon Barstow, Major Bly, Nathaniel Chittenden, Henry Collier, Elizabeth Cross, Nancy Childs 2, Jos. Cassion, John Duvall of M. Jno Duvall, Wm. Duvall, Wm. Davis, John Davidson, Jos. Dally, Wm. Davis (coloured man), Jos. Farland, Frederick Grammer, John Gibson 2, Ashab Goldeboro, Rd. Gray 2, Wm. Gatchel, Eleanor Griffith, Wm. Glover, Judges of A. A. County, Richd. Hall 2, Benet Hurst, Jno. Harris, U. S. Heath, Rachel Hall, Godfrey Henderson 2, Eleanor B. Hawkins, Jemima Hall, Kitty D. Hood, Phileas Hobb, Erasmus Hoadly, Jas. Hird, Eosy Henderson, Sarah S. Hood, Catharine Hoekman, Rachel Hood, John Hutton, Isaac H. Hopkins, Thos. Hansan Dr. A. Jones, Solomon Jennings, Jacob Janney, Abraham Jarret, Wm. Kelly, Jno. Knighton, Richd. Kely, Wm. King, William Knight, Henry Libbey, Susan Lane, Wm. M. Little, Jas. Linticum, Thos. J. C. Monroe, Patsy Mathews, Elizabeth Macune, Elizabeth Holliday, Ellen Brown, Rebecca Peters, James Metz, Jno. Mathews, Dr. Maddox, Jos. Meads, Jos. Night, Jno. Norris, Wm. O'Harra, Elizabeth Purdy, David Potter, Wm. Prentiss, Jean Pierre Romain, Sally Ross, Elizabeth C. Rawlings David Ramsey, Horatio Ridout, Beal Randall, Josias Sunderland, Jno. N. Steel, Henry Smith, H. M. Smith 2, Wm. Saunders, James Saunders, Rachel Stewart, Jno. Scott, Sophia Smith, Geo. G. Stevens, Zacharia Tucker, Henry Yates, The Hon. German Tribunal, John K. Williams, Richard B. Watts 2, Henry Woodward 2, Rd. K. Watts, Jno. M. Warfield, Elizabeth O. Woodward, Robt. Young, Charles D. Warfield, Nicholas Woodward, R. Welch, of Ben. 3.

The following letters are directed to persons on board the Franklin 74.

- Wm. H. Allen, Nathaniel Alexander, James Banks 2, Ins. Bennet, Chas. Blake, John Brown, Isaac W. Burns, Charles Clarke, James Chambers, Wm. Cannon, Jas. M. Clements, Isaiah Ermev, George Fields, John Ford, Lewis M. Goldborough, Charles Hagle, Wm. Inman, Wm. Keelson, S. M. Kiassain, Alexander Kinder, John A. Kearney, John Kenney, Saml. Logan, Andrew Martin, Jasper Moyley, Geo. Mathews, Geo. Miller, Jno. M. Naughton, Fredk. P. Matcham, Edwin B. Newton, Lunaj Oellers, Ges. Pearce, B. Richardson, Robt. Ross, Jno. Sears, David Spencer, Chs. Stewart, Saml. Travers, Chs. C. B. Thompson, Henry J. Tudor, Wm. Wood, Philip Wade, Wm. Weaver, Albert G. Wall. Jan 8.

A FEW EXCELLENT

PATENT LEVER WATCHES

(Made to the order of a particular workman in this country) for Sale by WILLIAM M'PARLIN, Watch-Maker, near the Farmers Bank. Gentlemen wanting

GOOD TIME KEEPERS,

Can obtain them on as good terms as the importer can afford—with elegant gold embossed Chains, Seals, &c. complete.

WATCHES

Of every description carefully repaired, and every attention paid to their performance, that satisfaction may be given to all who may favour him with their commands. January 1, 1818. 4

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order, Richard Kendall, Clk. Dec. 11.

GEO. S. HAS

ANNAPOLIS,

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

Dry Goods.

- Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres of various qualities, Follinotte Vesting, Florentine do, Marseilles do, Swanadown do, Common do, Stockingnet, Corduroy, Velvet, Bedford Gards, Worsted Drawers and Jackets, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb-wool Stockings, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric, White, Coloured and Striped Cravats, Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Russia, Irish and German Sheeting, Red and Green Baize, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves, Cambrie Muslins, Jacobet do, Hair Cord do, Mal Mul do, Book do, Nansook do, Ribbons assorted, Levantine, Light & Dark Gingham, Calicoes, Table Diaper, Towell do, Pelisse Cloth, Bombazets, Pattinet, Dimities, Flannels assorted, Long Cloth, Rose and Point Blankets, Coarse Linens,

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

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

Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books,

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

A Valuable Collection of Books

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

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of

China & Crockery Ware,

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

Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

Annapolis, Nov. 20.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned landing on or crossing through any part of my farm, on South river, also from hunting, with either dog or gun, through any part thereof, likewise from gunning or ducking round the shores, or in either of the ponds, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders. Henry S. Hollan

Dec. 18.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order,

Saml Fountain, Clk. Dec. 11.

This is to give notice,

That by virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 30th inst. one Negro Man by the name of Harry, and one Horse belonging to the heirs of Richard Simmons, deceased, the said negro is about 25 years of age, and has been accustomed to row in a ferry boat for some years. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months. Bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on said day. Samuel Brown, Guardian. Jan. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court,

Jan. 6, 1818.

On application by petition of Charles G. Warfield, administrator of Yachel Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Yachel Warfield, 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 first day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1818. Charles G. Warfield, admr. Jan. 8.

The Subscriber's School

Will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Henry L. Davis, Annapolis, Jan. 8.

Mr. Hughes appointed to support of the legislature and, relative to the for As we have the attention to the claims consideration, as great Naval I should ass which our per disclaiming fair and eas the Governm ed on the t a duty to a tion to the r as may t onclusion s eral interes certainly it nity who he greatest bject, shou ntensions. The Nav requires no erest the f han those c created. E the navy, c of the wh youngest of nement- to its preser but the estir destiny a confidently stance with calculation. tion of the that ships c ed to our challenge t perfectabili in less than will be adde trels replac the latter country is ing, but it renencies repairing a this class. purpose are neral gover directed th first charac nence to more eligib tect; they recommendations the Chesap or other h Depot and particular eligible sit per of the secret one parate opini ments for iversity of concluded ture invest consisting Engineer acers are rey. The been like the most g the intrusion be intima every inh feel in th the nation objects. These ily com are never in them; not be ex materal lending t be indisp be defenc require, ed, that to have an enem

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
GEORGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

ANNAPOLIS

considered as a suitable situation for a great Naval Depot, and Arsenal of Marine Stores, by the Corporation of Annapolis, January 8, 1818.

Mr. Hughes from the committee appointed to prepare arguments in support of their memorial to the Legislature of the State of Maryland, relative to a Naval Depot, delivered the following

REPORT:

As we have presumed to request the attention of various authorities, to the claims of Annapolis for consideration, as a suitable site for a great Naval Rendezvous and Depot of Marine Stores, it is but just that we should assign the grounds upon which our persuasions are founded. Disclaiming any design to prejudice in favour of Annapolis, which the Government have wisely instituted on the subject, we rather deem it a duty to afford such local information to the Board of Commissioners as may be useful in forming a conclusion so important to the general interests of the country—and certainly it is proper that the community who may be in possession of the greatest advantages for such an object, should be awake to their pretensions.

The Navy of the United States requires no greater incentives to interest the feelings of the country than those they have themselves created. Every thing that regards the navy, commands the attention of the whole community. The youngest of us can remember its commencement—its masculine strides to its present distinguished position in the estimation of the world is but the surety of its future destiny; its destiny as strongly marked and confidently expected as any circumstance within the scope of rational calculation. It is since the termination of the late war with Britain that ships of the line have been added to our navy; three of them now challenge the world for maritime perfectibility upon the ocean, and in less than three years four others will be added, and as many more will replenish the ways from which the latter will be launched. Our country is rich in facilities for building, but it is yet deficient in the conveniences for expeditiously fitting, repairing and supplying vessels of this class. Establishments for this purpose are indispensable. The general government some time since directed three naval officers of the first character for talents and experience to examine and report the most eligible situation for this object; they unanimously agreed in recommending that the waters of the Chesapeake should at some point or other be the place of a Naval Depot and rendezvous, but as to the particular spot they found so many eligible situations, that each member of the board recommended a different one, as possessing in their separate opinions the highest inducements for selection. From this diversity of opinion the Executive concluded the propriety of more mature investigation, and a new board consisting of three officers of the Engineer Corps and two Naval Officers are now engaged in the survey. The same commissioners have been likewise required to suggest the most effectual means of defending the Chesapeake bay from the intrusion of an enemy. It need not be intimated how deeply interested every inhabitant of its shores must feel in the judicious application of the nation's energies to such great objects.

These two objects although happily connected in the general view, are nevertheless essentially distinct in themselves; a Naval Depot cannot be expected in itself to form a material item in the means of defending the Chesapeake Bay—yet it is indispensable that the bay should be defended independent of the protection that a Naval Arsenal will require. It is confidently presumed, that no American would consent to have the Chesapeake occupied by an enemy, in case of another war,

as it was during the last war, if it could be possible to avoid it. Common sense dictates that whatever be the ultimate means determined upon for defending the Chesapeake, they should be placed as near to its entrance as possible. But leaving this question where it is properly deposited, let us proceed to inquire what are the probable grounds upon which a selection for the situation of the Naval Depot will be predicated, and how far the several places thought of for that purpose appear to possess those requisites?

It is presumed that a situation for a great Depot of marine stores will not be selected with so much regard to its immediate contiguity to the ocean as to its ultimate security, inasmuch as it is not so much designed for a resort for vessels prepared for action, as for those that are disabled, where they may securely & expeditiously refit. Hence an outer harbour, for vessels prepared for sea, distinct from the place of depot itself, is always contemplated. Norfolk never enters into the estimate of suitable situations without regarding Hampton Roads as its outer harbour. If this place can be rendered safe from the intrusions of an enemy, as has been proposed, it will then become as safe a resort for vessels from other parts of the bay as for those from Norfolk. The same may be said of the mouth of York River with additional force; Commodore Rodgers pronounces the latter place to be the only natural key to the Chesapeake bay; hence if an enemy cannot be excluded by positions nearer the mouth of the bay, this place will probably become in any case the site of some protecting batteries, that will preserve it as a harbour for us, and exclude an enemy its advantages. The Chesapeake bay off Annapolis, constituting Annapolis Roads, are better moorings for men of war than the Downs afford to the British fleet; and every harbour of the bay below, that is secure from an enemy, is by nature an outer harbour to the place. But we are bound in a case like the present where all is yet to be tested by experiment, to suppose that the defences proposed for the mouth of the Chesapeake, though it may answer to exclude small predatory expeditions, may possibly fail to prevent a desperate effort of a formidable force, prompted by a most important object. The fertile shores of the Chesapeake, the open bosom of the very centre of our country to which its waters flow—the Capitol of the nation—the city of Baltimore, and the stores of maritime means which you propose to concentrate in your Depot, all united, will never fail to offer the most powerful motives to the enterprise of a daring enemy. We know the intrepidity of those against whom in naval concerns we naturally turn our eyes with suspicion. Let us estimate the importance, the decision indeed, which the possession or destruction of these maritime means would give to conflicting fleets—a squadron defeated could soon be repaired at a suitable Arsenal—but destroy your arsenal, & your squadron will soon be useless; calculate how much an enemy would attempt in order to destroy our maritime means in its nest, and we need no other admonition to security. Ships prepared for action, or forces properly operative, may wait an enemy in an outer harbour, or seek him on the open ocean, but the magazine should certainly be placed as remote from danger as it can be, to answer its proper purposes. Presuming then that the artificial defences which may be contemplated for the waters of the Chesapeake will not be deemed of themselves sufficient protection for such an establishment from such strong motives of attack, every other means of security within our reach should be placed between the Depot and the enemy; a situation as remote from sudden assault as is admissible with convenience to the sea—difficult of attack and easily defensible, having powerful numerical forces at hand that can be called at a moment to its protection. Next to a sufficient depth of water, and security from assault of an enemy, convenience to necessary supplies of timber and naval stores, health of situation, security from dangerous ice, and from any thing that could materially interrupt the constant progress of

work upon vessels building or requiring repairs—these are objects of primary consequence in the calculation, nor is the vicinity of a large city and populous neighbourhood, whence may commodiously be drawn supplies of labour, of stores, and of provisions, to be considered of secondary importance. Believing these to be the only primary (and perhaps these are all indispensable) properties to a suitable site for a Naval Depot, it remains that we examine the pretensions of Annapolis to those prerequisites, in comparison with other places.

Annapolis unites more striking peculiarities in its situation perhaps, than can be discovered in any other harbour upon the Chesapeake bay. It is the highest port that continues at all seasons of the year open to navigation, and therefore it becomes the natural seaport of Baltimore for several months of every year. It is the nearest port to the seat of the General Government, of which it has as emphatically been called the natural seaport also; the harbour is convenient to the bay, being immediately within the mouth of the river, spacious, beautiful, entirely secure from every wind, and free from currents or floating ice—the water within the bar is from 30 to 40 and even in some places 50 feet deep, and that within an inconsiderable distance of the shore; the anchorage unexceptionable; several deep and convenient creeks make from the Severn, affording admirable scites for docks, &c.—bills on every beach for wharfing with, and within innumerable springs of fine water* in every direction, as well as a never failing stream which can be easily conducted to navigable water for supplies to shipping—blessed with salubrity and health that has become proverbial, and which has preserved its population from even the report of having those awful infections which have repeatedly visited every neighbouring town within the last 25 years—possessing besides many other convenient resources of timber, which both the shores of the bay afford in such abundance, one of the finest forests of pine, suitable for masts and spars within 12 miles of the spot upon the head of Severn, and equally as fine a forest of Oaks suitable for ship building; within the same distance upon West River. If the Chesapeake be open to our vessels, its ample supplies will never fail; if it be closed those resources added to what may be derived from many other places in the vicinity, and from the valleys of the neighbouring Patuxent, will be fully adequate to every such peculiar necessity. The inexhaustible stores of lumber, timber, and hemp from Pennsylvania and the state of New York, by the Susquehanna River, are convenient enough to reach the harbour in their rafts and arks, and will meet an important market at such a Depot; the projected Canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware will open the resources of the

*On Col. Duvall's place alone, within the limits of the city, there are not less than 100 springs of water.

† A more striking test of the health of any place can hardly be produced than that raw militia drawn from their homes and garrisoned in it, continue to enjoy good health; and it is a singular fact, that of all the troops ordered into Annapolis by Gov. Winder during the war (& it was seldom without some, and frequently several battalions at a time,) but one death occurred amongst them, and that one casualty. Fort Madison, however, on the opposite side of Severn, is not considered so healthy, owing to the immediate vicinity of two large ponds, which might be easily drained. Captain Reed, commander at this post, (one of the most excellent and scientific officers in the service, who has already effected with no other assistance than the voluntary labour of the detachment he commands, such an alteration in the United States property and garrison at Fort Severn, as excites the admiration and confidence of every one who has had an opportunity of seeing the change,) expresses his decided impression that by draining those ponds the place will be as healthy as any situation.

latter if necessary; air and pitch can be drawn from its usual sources in its usual channel if we preserve the navigation of the Chesapeake—if that fails, the navigation of James River will afford it a passage which will leave but an inconsiderable transportation by land, whilst the ample resources of other kinds—of labour, of provisions, of stock, of the various abstract supplies for which it is always necessary to resort to commercial cities, may be amply supplied by the immediate vicinity of Baltimore. To those prerequisites may be added as a consequence, if this place should be selected, being as near as it could be to the source of the General Authorities who immediately preside over such establishments, it will be more directly under the eye of government, & its many & important interests will necessarily become blended & connected more or less with the seat of government, when intercourse with that place will become so convenient and constant.

But with a steady eye to the ultimate safety of a Depot from the attempts of an enemy, we are still aware that its eligibility for defence, in the present situation of our country, is superior to every other consideration. For this object it is scarcely possible that any other place upon the Chesapeake unites so many advantages.

From attack by water, the bar at the mouth of the river, forms one very important barrier in itself; for though it is presumed for argument that this difficulty has been removed sufficiently for our purposes of ingress and egress (because what can be accomplished with so much certainty and with a sum so diminutive compared to the object in view may be reasonably considered as accomplished,) yet the convenience with which a channel so narrow and defined may be interrupted to prevent enemy's ships from passing, is manifest, and presents at once an obstacle absolutely insurmountable to the most formidable of the enemy's forces. The mouth of the river is formed by Greenberry's Point on the north, and Horn Point on the south side of Severn, which are distant only one measured mile from each other; the bar making from Greenberry's Point and stretching to the southward, entirely crosses the mouth of Severn, and obliges vessels of ordinary burthen even, to run first, fore quarter on, then after passing at broad side, to expose a close after quarter at least for one mile to a fair range from a commanding battery that was thrown up on a very advantageous position on Horn Point during the revolution, and which is susceptible of being made a very formidable post. After passing this battery, & while still exposed to its quarter fire, an invading vessel is obliged by a bar running off from Horn Point into the Severn, and completely interlocking the bar from Greenberry's, to stand directly bow on to Fort Madison for at least one mile, and until within 30 yards of its guns, exposed at the same time to the quarter fire from Horn Point, to the cross fire from Fort Severn, and to such other works as it may be proper to have upon Beauman's Heights, which was likewise occupied during the revolution, and which commands the entire harbour; to such a situation as this, it is incredible that an enemy would ever expose themselves because retreat from it would be impracticable, without the wind changing from the direction which would bring them in. The natural conveniences therefore which are present for defending Annapolis harbour from attack by water, can scarcely be surpassed by any position, and having considerable public property and works materially forwarded, the defence on this side may be considered as already nearly accomplished to our hands.

On the land side, Annapolis is scarcely less advantageously situated for defence. A navigable creek makes from the harbour on each

† The distance from Susquehanna or the head of the bay to Annapolis is the same as to Baltimore, with this advantage, though, that the direction is the same the whole distance, a wind that is favourable to come down the bay will be favourable to Annapolis, and may not be so to go up the Patapsco.

side of the town, and after describing nearly a circle of about one mile in diameter, on which the city stands, approach to within a few hundred yards of each other, where they may with very little labour be connected by a canal that would insulate the place and render it impregnable. The face of the country presents beyond this, on the side of South River, defiles that no enemy would venture to pass if defended at all, and towards the interior an open champaign country, which would expose the rear of an enemy to any forces moved upon them from the interior.

To those very superior natural advantages for defence, Annapolis possesses incidental advantages in a more eminent degree than any other place upon the Chesapeake. The fruitful experience of the last twenty-five years has convinced all military men that whatever advantages there may be in positions, numerical force is still one of the safest and best resorts in any case of defence. Wherever the Depot may be placed, a considerable number of men must always be estimated for its protection, and the probability of its being attacked will always depend more or less upon the enemy's calculation of comparative force.

It does not comport with the spirit of our political institutions, nor the genius of our people, to maintain large regular garrisons, especially in time of peace; nor can we by any expedient rely upon any considerable number of recruits being raised in a moment. We can hardly expect our future wars to advance slowly upon us by regular approaches for seven years, as the last one did, and we know that to seize upon the naval means of her rivals, even in anticipation of a declaration of war, is the repeated policy of at least one maritime power—such was the course in the seizure of the Spanish ships by England in 1798; and the first intimation of danger to the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, was Nelson's squadron within gunshot, demanding its surrender for safe keeping. Place the great Depot of your naval means near the enemy's grasp—so near that one favourable night might bring them from beyond the Capes within bomb shot of your stores, and where no considerable population is immediately at hand to aid, and what regular forces will you demand for its defence? Would the whole military establishment we maintain* answer this single object? To select then a place having the double advantage of being more difficult of access to an enemy, and being within the compass of the united numerical forces of several principal cities and their thickly populated neighbourhoods, that may always be relied upon to move in time to its defence, is consistent with the plainest dictates of common sense and reason. By a few telegraphic posts on suitable points, information of the appearance of a hostile fleet could be communicated in half an hour from the capes to Annapolis, Washington, George-Town, Alexandria and Baltimore; the forces from any or all of these places could reach a central position, or march to the relief of the place threatened, and be prepared for the enemy before he could in the common course of events reach its vicinity, and yet not be obliged to leave their own homes so far as to endanger their safety.

These advantages have been urged as applicable to St. Mary's, but with what propriety may be very questionable. St. Mary's is situated 90 miles from Baltimore, the whole of which must be marched by land in such a case with all the accompanying munitions. Whether they could be summoned from such a distance and marched to the scene of action in time, may be fairly doubted; and it is equally questionable whether it would be judicious or safe to draw them such a distance from a home that may be menaced by the same enemy the first fair wind after such troops may have reached this distance from it. A hostile fleet might reach the Patapsco in one day from St. Mary's—if would probably take these troops a week to retrace their steps.

* About 8000 men.

(To be concluded.)

The Communication from Westminster, addressed to a member of the House of Delegates, cannot be inserted on any terms.

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, a number of the members of the Legislature, and others then in the city, in the room of the House of Delegates, on the evening of the 24th instant, for the purpose of considering a plan for colonizing the free people of colour in the United States.

The honourable WILLIAM KILTY, was called to the chair, and HENRY H. CHAPMAN, esq. appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was fully explained by the honourable John C. Herbert and Francis S. Key, deputies from the general society; and also by Robert G. Harper, Esq. in doing which those gentlemen, in a display of talents and eloquence peculiar to themselves, most impressively manifested the policy of such a measure as it regarded the community, and its humanity as it concerned the unfortunate race of mankind on whom it was intended to operate.

The following resolutions were then proposed, and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient now to form a society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

2. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to frame a constitution for this purpose, and that the committee consist of five, to be selected by the chair.

The Revd. Mr. Davis, Messrs. A. C. Magruder, James Boyle, Jeremiah Hughes, and Henry Maynader, having been appointed members of the said committee they retired, and after some time reported the following constitution:

Article I.—The society shall be called A Society in the State of Maryland, auxiliary to "The American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States."

Article II.—The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free people of colour (residing in our country) in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient; and to effect this object the society shall act in cooperation with the parent society.

Article III.—Every citizen of the state of Maryland who shall make known his wishes to be a member, to the board of managers, and shall annually pay one dollar to the fund of the society, shall be a member, and on paying a sum not less than twenty dollars at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

Article IV.—The officers of the society shall be a president, nineteen vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, a recorder, a board of managers composed of the above named officers, and twelve other members of the society. They shall be elected by the members of the society, at their annual meeting in Annapolis, on the second Monday in December, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others shall be appointed.

Article V.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the board.

Article VI.—The Vice Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

Article VII.—The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as may be required by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

Article VIII.—The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

Article IX.—The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

Article X.—The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, and seven of the Managers, shall be a quorum to transact business.

The Constitution being adopted, the following persons were appointed officers of the Society:—

- The Hon. J. T. Chase, President
The Hon. Wm. Kilty, 1st. V. P.
Thomas Blackston esq 2d V. P.
William Spencer esq 3d
Richard Graham esq 4th
Nicholas Stonestreet esq 5th
Doct. Thomas Johnson 6th
Daniel Martin esq 7th
James Murray esq 8th
Benjamin W. Lecompte esq 9th
Mathew Pearce esq 10th
William D. Digges esq 11th
Kinsey Harrison esq 12th
Ephraim K. Wilson esq 13th
Robert B. Laney esq 14th
Charles S. Sewall esq 15th
William Hughlett esq 16th
Thomas Kennedy esq 17th
George C. Washington esq 18th and
James Tidball esq 19th
A. C. Magruder, Secretary.
Jona. P. Kneey, Treasurer, and
John Brewer, Recorder.

Twelve other members of the society as part of the Board of Managers—

- The Rev. H. L. Davis, The Rev. Lewis Fechtig, Messrs. Jeremiah Hughes, Henry Maynader, James Boyle, Francis Hollingsworth, Daniel Murray, Virgil Maxey, John Stephen, Nicholas J. Watkins, G. Shaw, and Doct. Dennis Claude.

Attest— William Kilty, Chairman. H. H. Chapman, Secretary.

From the National Intelligencer, of Jan. 16.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour held its first anniversary on Thursday the first day of January, 1818, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives; and it will be worthy of note, if on no other account, from the fame and talents of the individuals, whose influence & exertions have been blended to achieve the objects of the society. Nor can any subject more justly enable the efforts of genius, than the interests of an institution, grasping so wide a field of patriotism and humanity. But to those patrons of it, whose gracious endeavours it was begun and advanced, it must have been eminently gratifying to find, in the report of the proceedings of the past year, such abundant proofs of its prosperity & improvement. The concurrence of every part of the country to strengthen and establish it, leaves no doubt that the warmest wishes of the philanthropist will be satisfied with the success of its issue. The succeeding publications, however, will best illustrate the views and resources of the Society.

The meeting was opened by the Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, with the following perspicuous and elegant Address:

"It is with peculiar satisfaction that I meet the founders and patrons of the American Colonization Society, after the experience of a year has ascertained that their wise and benevolent purpose will be seconded by the voice of our common country.

From every quarter of the United States the aspirations of good men have been breathed to Heaven for the success of our future labours.

The resolution of Virginia, soliciting the aid of the General Government in effecting a similar object, which had passed the popular branch of her legislature by a very large majority, before the organization of this Society, received, shortly after, the almost unanimous sanction of her Senate.

Auxiliary Societies have been formed in many parts of the country, and in the populous cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the purpose of co-operating with the parent society established at the seat of the General

Government; and many similar associations await only the measures which the President of the United States may be expected to take, in pursuance of the request of Virginia, to embody themselves & to combine the resources of the Union for the completion of our comprehensive and benevolent design.

Among a small but opulent society of slave holders in Virginia, a subscription has been raised, by the zealous exertions of a few individuals, of such magnitude, as to illustrate the extent of the funds which we may hope hereafter to command, and to induce a confident hope that our labours will be rewarded by the willing contributions of a generous and enlightened people.

Other public spirited individuals have forborne to make similar efforts, until the success of our preparatory measures shall have been clearly ascertained.

The Society have engaged two agents to explore the western coast of Africa, and to collect such information as may assist the government of the United States in selecting a suitable district on that continent for the proposed settlement. The performance of this preliminary duty has been confided to Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess, gentlemen possessing all the qualifications requisite for the important trust confided to them; and their report may reasonably be expected before the next annual meeting of the Society.

The addition which has recently been made to our stock of knowledge of that continent, to which every eye is directed as the proper theatre of our future labours, is highly encouraging to that enlarged and beneficent plan, which associates the political emancipation and future comfort of an unfortunate class of men, with the civilization and the happiness of an afflicted, oppressed, and degraded quarter of our globe.

Amidst these encouraging prospects, I cannot forbear a momentary tribute of regret to the memory of a man, to whom Africa is indebted for a vindication of her capacity for moral and intellectual improvement, and the world for an illustrious example of disinterested benevolence. This event is the more to be deplored, as the death of Capt. Paul Cuffee occurred after his usefulness had been recently manifested, by the restoration of fifty of his countrymen to the land of their fore-fathers; an act which must afford to every christian society fresh cause of gratitude to that God who inspired this generous African to execute the counsels of universal benevolence.

An effort has been unfortunately made to prejudice the minds of the free people of colour against this institution, which had its origin, it is believed, in an honest desire to promote their happiness. A suggestion has been made to them, which this society disclaims by the terms of its constitution, that they are to be constrained to migrate to the country which may be selected for the seat of our colony.—No suspicion can be more unfounded.—It is sanctioned by no declarations or acts of this society from which alone our intentions can be candidly inferred.

As little can be apprehended by the proprietor, who will not voluntarily avail himself of the opportunity, which this settlement will afford him, of emancipating his slaves without injury to his country. The effect of this institution, if its prosperity shall equal our wishes, will be alike propitious to every interest of our domestic society; and should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them; and in palliation of which, we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have honestly exerted all the means which we possess for its extinction.

In the magnificent plans now carrying on for the improvement and happiness of mankind, in many parts of the world, we cannot but discern the interposition of that Almighty power, who alone could inspire and crown with success these great purposes. But, amongst them all, there is perhaps none upon which we may more confidently implore the blessing of heaven than that in which we are now associated. Whether we consider the grandeur of the object, and the wide sphere of philanthropy which it embraces; or whether we view the present state of its progress under the auspices of this society, and under the obstacles which might have been expected from the cupidity of many,

we may discover in each, a certain pledge, that the same benignant hand which has made these preparatory arrangements, will crown our efforts with success. Having, therefore, these motives of piety to consecrate and strengthen the powerful considerations which a wise policy suggests, we may, I trust, confidently rely upon the liberal exertions of the public for the necessary means of effecting this highly interesting object."

The secretary, E. B. Caldwell, esq. then proceeded to read the annual report of the board of managers, as follows:

The managers of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, in submitting to the society their first report, are encouraged to persevere in their efforts from an increased confidence as well in its practicability as in its importance. In a plan of such magnitude, involving the happiness of many millions; and the success of which, while it cannot fail to create a general interest, might conflict with established prejudice, circumspection and delicacy become essential to its progress. The first step of the board of Managers was to present a memorial to Congress at their last session, which, with the report of the committee to whom it was referred, is now laid before the Society. The nature and novelty of the subject, not less than the mass of business which engaged the deliberations of that body, did not permit them to pursue the report. On the adjournment of Congress the Board adopted suitable measures to promote the views of the society, without waiting the lapse of another session.

(To be continued.)

Description of the person of the Apostle Paul.

St Chrysostom describes him as "a little man, about three cubits (four and a half feet) in height." Lucien says he was rather bald headed, with an aquiline nose, who travelled through the air into the third heaven—Nicephorus Callistus (Lib 2, chap. 34) says St. Paul was small of stature, stooping, and rather inclined to crookedness; pale faced, and of an elderly look, bald on the head, his eyes lively, keen & cheerful, shaded in part by his eye-brows, which hung a little over. His nose rather long, and not ungracefully bent. His beard pretty thick of hair, and of a sufficient length, and, like his locks, interspersed with grey.

The Tennessee Legislature, besides passing a vote disapproving the introduction of a Branch of the Bank of the United States into that State, have passed an act imposing a penalty of fifty thousand dollars, on the establishment of a y such branch there.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Monday, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. Kell, leave to bring in a bill relating to the police of the city of Baltimore.

PETITIONS.

From the members of Washington Lodge in Denton, for a lottery. From Joseph Darden, of Talbot, to collect balances due his brother. From sundry inhabitants of Allegany, for a bank. From Sally Brice, of Worcester, a poor woman, for relief. From Caleb P. Davis, of Caroline, to bring a slave into the state. Severally referred.

Mr. Carroll reported favourably on the petition of Evans Willing. Mr. Hawkins favourably on the petition of Benjamin Murdock—Severally read.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to alter such parts of the constitution as relates to the representation of the city of Baltimore, and to allow two additional delegates from that city to the general assembly.

On motion by Mr. Kell, That the two following sections be inserted at the end of the second section, viz.

"And be it enacted, That such parts of the constitution and form of government as gives to the city of Annapolis two delegates to the general assembly of Maryland, be and are hereby repealed.

"And be it enacted, That the said city of Annapolis shall become a part of Anne-Arundel county, and the citizens thereof shall be entitled to all the privileges that the citizens of said county are entitled to." The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Garrison, Price, Snowden, Johnson, Nabh, Lecompte, Pitt, Keene, Pearce, Tyson, Thomas, Semmes, W. R. Stewart, art, Henry, Sewall, Steel, Kell, Woodyear, Sweitzer, Schnebly, Tidball—21.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Jones, Gausin, Blackiston, Knight, Eccleston, Neale, Hynson, G. Stewart, T. H. Doraey, Gray, Weems, Turner, Grahame, Jenifer, Shannon, Martin, Stevens, Tenant, Carroll, Griffith, Beard, Digges, Claggett, Claude, Stephen, Harrison, Whittier, Handy, Tingle, Hawkins, Downey, Bucky, Bradford, Davis, Holbrook, Whitby, Saulsbury, Whiteley, Washington, Forrest, Linthicum, Cresap, Tomlinson, Scott, Tidball—46.

Determined in the negative.

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

Affirmative—C. Stewart, T. H. Dorsey, Price, Shower, Snowden, Johnson, Martin, Stevens, Nabh, Tenant, Thomas, Semmes, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Downey, Bradford, Sewell, Steel, Davis, Holbrook, Saulsbury, Whiteley, Kell, Woodyear, Sweitzer, Yates, Schnebly—27.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Jones, Gausin, Blackiston, Knight, Eccleston, Neale, Hynson, Gray, Weems, Grahame, Turner, Garner, Jenifer, Carroll, Lecompte, Griffith, Pitt, Keene, Pearce, Tyson, Beard, Digges, Claggett, Claude, Stephen, Wilson, Handy, Henry, Tingle, Hawkins, Bucky, Whitby, Gausin, Washington, Forrest, Linthicum, Cresap, Tomlinson, Scott, Tidball—41.

Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, a message was agreed to, proposing that a joint committee be appointed to examine the public buildings; and report what sum of money would be sufficient to put them in a proper state of repair, and naming Messrs. Jenifer, Claude and Claggett, the committee on the part of the house.

Mr. Lecompte reported favourably on the petition of Gen. John Gassaway—Read.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

PETITIONS.

From Jane Blake, to be enabled to hold real property. From John McDaniel, and others, of Kent, to widen and straighten a certain road. From the congregation of Moravians, relative to certain lands. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to open McElderry-street. Also for a law to incorporate the Irish Benevolent Society. Severally referred.

Mr. Claude reported favourably on the petition of the members of the Methodist Church at Annapolis. Read.

Mr. Tidball reported unfavourably on the petition from Allegany for a bank—concluded with.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill (from the senate) for opening and extending Pratt-street, Mr. Wm. R. Stewart in the chair—alter sometime spent in discussing the same, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which was granted.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Calvert, to prevent shop-keepers dealing or selling after night. From sundry inhabitants of Friendship on the same subject. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for a road. For the dealers in staves in Baltimore, for the appointment of an inspector. From Charles Robinson, and others, of Anne-Arundel, to confirm the sale of certain lands. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, to change the times of holding their county courts. Severally referred.

The bill from the senate to authorize the conveyance of certain lands for the use of the society of Quakers for the support of a school in Montgomery, was passed and returned to that house.

Mr. Gaither reported favourably on the report and petition of the trustees of Brookeville Academy. Read.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. W. R. Stewart in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Granted.

Adjourned.

Mr. Ken... By on the... ton county... act of 177... Read.
From an... lottery to... Also from... etc, count... bridge over... lower ferry... The bill... of lan... several co... Hospit... The ho... committee... R. Stewart... for openin... street, and... considering... see rose, a... the said bu... second re... considerab... was postpo... Adjourn...
On moti... to bring in... to empow... ral county... opening, s... up of pub... Mr. Ga... bly on the... brants of... road from... maten cre...
From F... district of... quashme... to a lot... John Hoy... warrant ar... certain lat... The ho... ration of... extending... ing read... put, shall... years and... peared.
Messrs... Estep, C... R. Dorsey... ets, Snow... Stevens, M... me, Pitt... Bard, D... Harrison... Pigman... ford, Sew... Saulsbury... year, Sw... Kennedy... linson, Sc...
Mr. Sp... rin, Black... Grahame... ner, Jenife... compte, C... Claggett, ... Hawkins, ... Resol... Adjourn...
From J... timore, fo... dry cooper... of Baltim... staves, I... of Freder... establishm... town. Fr... Queen A... insolvency... and Solom... ty, to sell... O'Neale... of Charle... road. Se... The su... rning c... was passe... The bill... establish... co Can... amended, ... that body... The bil... man Socie... ed and se... On mo... the follo... twice rec... Resolv... John L. ... of the sta... with the... necessary... incurred... for the co... ate war... hereby re... general a... the may... nment... ointment

Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr. Kennedy reported unfavourably on the petition from Washington county, for a supplement to the act of 1777, concerning marriage.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants, for a lottery to remove a brick building. Also from James Carroll, and others, counter to that for erecting a bridge over Patapasco river at the lower ferry.

The bill to provide for the removal of lunatic paupers from the several counties to the Baltimore Hospital, was passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. W. R. Stewart in the chair, on the bill for opening and extending Pratt-street, and after sometime spent in considering the same, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the said bill with amendments.

The house then proceeded to the second reading thereof, and after considerable discussion, the same was postponed until the morning.

Friday, Jan. 23.

On motion of Mr. Bradford, leave to bring in a supplement to an act to empower and authorise the several county courts to direct the opening, straightening, or shutting up of public roads.

Mr. Garner reported unfavourably on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Charles, for opening a road from Brook's ferry to Chick-maten creek—Read.

PETITIONS.

From Eleanor Kennedy, of the district of Columbia, for the relinquishment of the right of the state to a lot in Annapolborough. From John Hove, of Allegany, that a warrant may be granted him for certain lands. Referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for opening and extending Pratt-street. After having read the same, the question was put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Knight, Neale, Hynson, Eastep, C. Stewart, T. H. Dorsey, R. Dorsey, Weems, Price, Shawers, Snowden, Johnson, Martin, Stevens, Nabb, Tenant, Long, Hayne, Pitt, Pearce, Tyson, Thomas, Bard, Digges, Somerville, Claude, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Handy, Pigman, Downey, Buckley, Bradford, Sewell, Steel, Davis, Whitby, Sausbury, Whiteley, Kell, Wood-year, Switzer, Yates, Schnebly, Kennedy, Forrest, Linthicum, Tomlinson, Scott, Tidball—50.

NEGATIVE.

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Jones, Caustin, Blackiston, Eccleston, Gray, Grahame, Turner, Brawner, Garner, Jenifer, Carroll, Murray, Lecompte, Griffith, Keene, Summers, Claggett, Wilson, Henry, Tingle, Hawkins, Gaither—23.

Resolved in the affirmative. Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 24.

PETITIONS.

From Jonathan Morrison, of Baltimore, for a divorce. From sundry coopers, and others, of the city of Baltimore, for an inspector of staves. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick town against the establishment of a new bank in said town. From James McGuire, of Queen Anne's, for a special act of insolvency. From Eliza H. O'Neale and Solomon Davis, of Montgomery, to sell the real estate of John O'Neale. From sundry inhabitants of Charles, counter to that for a road. Severally referred.

The supplement to the act concerning crimes and punishments, was passed and sent to senate.

The bill from the senate to establish and incorporate the Patapasco Canal Company, was read, amended, passed, and returned to that body.

The bill to incorporate the German Society of Maryland was passed and sent to senate.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, the following resolutions were twice read and assented to.

Resolved, That the honourable John L. Kerr, the agent on behalf of the state to liquidate and settle with the general government the necessary expenditures which were incurred by this state in providing for the common defence during the late war, be requested, and he is hereby requested, to report to this general assembly the progress that may have made in the accomplishment of the object of his appointment.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forthwith transmitted to the said agent now at the city of Washington.

Mr. Tidball reported favourably on the petition of John Hove—Read.

Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 26.

PETITIONS.

From Wm. Merryman of Baltimore, to reinstate certain suits, From Robert Long, of Baltimore, and John Budd, and Aloysius Edgelen, of Charles, for special acts of insolvency. From Mary Mackubin, widow of Frederick Mackubin, for a right of dower in certain lands. Severally referred.

On motion of Mr. Stephen, leave to bring in a supplement to the act for enlarging the powers of the high court of chancery.

The bill, from the senate, to confirm an act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the attorney general, was read the second time, passed, and sent to senate—yeas 34, nays 28.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the following resolution was twice read, assented to, and sent to senate.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to communicate to the President of the United States, and to our senators and representatives in Congress, the opinion of this general assembly, that a wise and provident policy suggests the expediency, on the part of our national government, of procuring through negotiation, by cession, or purchase, a tract of country on the western coast of Africa, for the colonization of the free people of colour of the United States.

Mr. Thomas reported unfavourably on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Harford county, relative to the trustees of the poor of said county—Read.

The bill to repeal the third section of an act to suppress duelling, was read the second time, amended and passed.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to amend and reduce into one system the laws of descents, and after some progress in reading the same, the further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

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

The bill relating to the city of Baltimore, was read the second time, and recommitted.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Maxcy reported a bill to authorize the conveyance of certain lands for the use of the religious society of Quakers for the support of a school in Montgomery county. Read.

Mr. Carmichael presented the petition of James Cudjoo, Edward Cudjoo and Richard Cudjoo, of Kent county—Referred.

On motion of Mr. Winder, leave to bring in a bill concerning the judgments and judicial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, and to provide for the completion of the records in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Taney, leave to bring in a bill to regulate the proceedings in the chancery and county courts in the cases therein mentioned.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Winder reported a bill concerning the judgments and judicial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, &c.

The bill to establish and incorporate the Patapasco Canal Company, was passed, and sent to house of delegates.

The bill to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as provide for the election of the council, and the manner and time of electing the governor, was read throughout, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 16.

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

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 17.

On motion of Mr. Maxcy, leave to bring in a bill to confirm an act to alter and change such parts of the constitution as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

Mr. Cresap presented the memorial of David Lynn. Referred. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, leave to bring in a bill to alter and change the constitution and form of government as relates to the manner of changing, altering and abolishing, the same.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill relating to vagrants in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Dorsey reported said bill—Read.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That the register of the city of Baltimore be requested and directed to report, as soon as practicable, to the honourable the senate, the annual amount of duties on sales at auction paid into the city treasury for the three years 1815, 16 and 17, and the sums received for licenses to auctioneers during the same years.

The bill to confirm an act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the attorney-general, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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

The Editor candidly acknowledges that his principles are purely Federal, and that his paper will be impressed with the same character. This character ought to belong, and does in fact belong to the state of Maryland; and he is encouraged to believe that the unexpected and unpleasant returns of the elections in some of the districts on this Shore, have not proceeded from any change in the sentiments of the people, but from a degree of apathy and idle confidence in several of their leaders, from which, judicious observations on their danger happily might have roused them. It is, therefore, not improbable that better information upon the state, of their affairs, and more frequent admonitions concerning the arts and designs of their opponents, may have the useful effect of keeping alive the free spirit of federalism, and a due sense of the necessity of continual vigilance.

No measure can promote these desirable objects with so much convenience and satisfaction, as a well conducted paper; and such a paper the Editor will employ all his industry and resources to establish; and to assist his own efforts, he will proudly rely upon the Talents and Counsels of his Patrons and Friends.

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

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

CONDITIONS.

The Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer will be handsomely printed, on a large sized pa-

per, with a new type, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Arrangements will be made to receive the earliest information, by the mails, and the utmost care taken to transmit the paper to subscribers. ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Editor, December 1817.

NOTICE.

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

By order, WM. S. GREEN, CLE.

Jan. 29.

Public Sale.

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

By order, Leonard Gary, adm'r.

Jan. 29.

Notice is hereby given,

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

By order, Leonard Gary, adm'r.

Jan. 29.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

On application by petition of Benjamin Thomas, administrator with the will annexed, of Ebenezer Thomas, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Ebenezer Thomas, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1817.

Benjamin Thomas, adm'r. W. A.

January 1.

40 Dollars Reward.

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

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

William G. Saunders.

Jan. 29.

Mr. Jonathan Parks.

Who tarried some time in this place, in July last, distributing moral tracts and exhibiting an optical show, is requested to inform me of his place of residence, and so forth, on or before the first of February next; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of disclosing some circumstances of the utmost importance to him, and not altogether unimportant to the public.

W. D. Bell.

Hager's Town, Md.

Dec. 9, 1817.

W. R. EAGLESON, SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM BALTIMORE.

Beas leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town, and its vicinity, that he has invented a new and very important improvement in setting natural and artificial teeth, for which he has obtained an United States Patent. This improvement prevents, entirely, the decay of the stump into which the tooth is inserted; consequently renders it useful for many years, which, in the original way of inserting, would, from becoming carious, be rendered useless in a very short time. This is done without pain in almost every case. He cleans teeth without injuring the enamel, and files if necessary—Also, extracts teeth, roots or stumps, with as great ease and ease as any operator.

Ladies and Gentlemen, waited on at Mr. Peaco's, opposite the Post office, or at their houses, if more agreeable, for a few days only. However, incredible any of these assertions may appear, he is confident he shall be able to satisfy the most incredulous of their correctness, who favour him with their patronage.

Reference to Dr. Ridgely, of this city, Annapolis, Jan 15.

QUICK TRAVELLING, To and From Baltimore.

FARE TWO DOLLARS.

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

John Gadsby.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, Three Likely Male Servants, suitable for Waiters, from 16 to 33 years of age. Those from the country would be preferred. Jan. 15. 8w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to sale, on Wednesday the fourth day of February next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Michael Burgess, deceased, upper end of Carroll Manor—All the personal estate of said Burgess, consisting of Negroes, men, women and children, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, rye in the stack, oats, one wheat fan, pork, salted, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles, too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars, bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required—under that sum, cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till the property is disposed of.

Basil Burgess, adm'r.

Thomas Burgess, adm'r.

Jan. 15.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order, Saml. Fountain, Clk.

Dec. 11.

Public Sale.

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

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

Jan. 29.

Public Sale.

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

Jan. 29.

CHEAP GOODS.

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

Dry Goods,

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

A part of their Stock consists of

Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do, Superfine Pe-lisse cloths of the most fashionable colours. Blue Mixt and Drab Plains, Blue and White Kerseys, Boeking Baze, Coatings & Moleskin do, White, Red and Yellow Plannels, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shawls, Shirting Cottons, 4 4 Irish Linaen, Russia Sheeting, 4 4 6 4 Cambric Muslins, 4-4, 6 4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins; 3 4 Russia and 6-4, 8-4 Table Diapers, Superfine London Callicoes, Gingham and Second Callicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matchcoat Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Tickenburgs, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queer Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct 16.

Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

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

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

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

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

FARE THREE DOLLARS.

The public humble servant,
William Marks.

Dec. 11

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

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

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins or Oysters at the shortest notice.
Dec. 25.

20 Dollars Reward.

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

Wm. B. Betnes.

Upper Marlboro' Sept. 25

HENRY S. HOLLAND,

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

First-Rate Workman

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

Public Sale.

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

R. Welch, of Ben. shiff. A. A. County.

Jan. 22.

NOTICE

Refunding of Internal Duties.

Agreeably to the act of Congress of December 25d, 1817, duties paid on Licences for periods extending beyond the 31st of December, 1817, and for Stamps not used, are to be refunded by the respective Collectors, provided the Stamps shall be returned previous to the first day of May, 1818.

Richard Durall.

Collector of the Revenue, for the 5th Collection District of Maryland.
Jan. 22.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears by the deposition of Joseph Steuart, Reger Woolford, James Marshall, & Wm. Jones, of Dorchester county, that about two o'clock on Friday the twenty-seventh of November last, a fire broke out in the store-house of the said Steuart, which entirely consumed it, and that they have strong reason to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be brought to justice.

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

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,
Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Gazette, once a week for the space of ten weeks.
Jan. 15.

A FEW EXCELLENT

PATENT LEVER WATCHES
(Made to the order of a particular workman in this country) for Sale by
WILLIAM M. PARLIN,
Watch-Maker, near the Farmers Bank.

Gentlemen wanting
GOOD TIME KEEPERS,
Can obtain them on as good terms as the importer can afford—with elegant gold embossed Chains, Seals, &c. complete.

WATCHES

Of every description carefully repaired, and every attention paid to their performance, that satisfaction may be given to all who may favour him with their commands.
January 1, 1818.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order,
Rinaldo Pindell, Clk.

Dec. 11.

GEO. SHAW,

ANNAPOLIS,

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

Dry Goods,

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

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

And many other articles not enumerated.

Groceries,

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

Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Comprising an extensive assortment at prices much lower than they formerly were.

Stationary & Books,

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

A Valuable Collection of Books

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

G. S. Has also for sale a variety of

China & Crockery Ware,

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

Book Binding

In all its varieties executed as usual.

JAMES ALLISON,

Plasterer & Stucco Workman.

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

This is to give notice,

That by virtue of an order from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 30th inst. one Negro Man by the name of Harry, and one Horse belonging to the heirs of Richard Simmons, deceased; the said negro is about 25 years of age, and has been accustomed to row in a ferry boat for some years. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months. Bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, on said day.
Samuel Trost, Guardian.
Jan. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

On application by petition of Charles G. Warfield, administrator of Vachel Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Vachel Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this sixth day of January, 1818.
Charles G. Warfield, admr.
Jan. 8.

The Subscriber's School
Will be opened on Monday the 12th inst.
Henry L. Davis.
Annapolis, Jan. 8.

JAMES T. BRICE

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

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

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,
Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

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

A Stray Heifer.

Came to the subscriber's living Annapolis Neck, in the beginning of October last; A Stray Red Heifer, under bit out of the right ear, the eye is requested to come, prove property charges, and take her away.
Edward Kirkland.
Jan. 15.