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POLITICAL.

From the Federal Republican. To the People of the United States.

In the last preceding number of these essays, you were made acquainted with some extraordinary facts, relative to the loss of the public property, by means of its having been unauthoritatively and illegally loaned to individuals by the Executive officers who had it in charge, and who were bound, by every principle of honour and good faith, to take care of and preserve it. These improper and unauthorized proceedings have, as I contend, been virtually sanctioned and approved by the chief magistrate of the country. Knowledge of the fact was, long ago, known to him; and in some instances, it is believed, the act was done with his immediate approbation and concurrence. But, at any rate, he has since given his sanction to the whole, for every officer (with the exception of one poor subaltern, who undertook to do what his superiors had done before) who has been engaged in this unlawful business, still retains the confidence of the President and enjoys the emoluments of his office. Not one of them has been called to account for the illegal deed. Does not this conclusively show, that the President has given his sanction to these unlawful acts? Nay more—may it not be fairly inferred that, as the transactions took place at Washington, he was privy to, and directed them to be done? Although a very considerable pecuniary loss to the country will accrue from these breaches of the public trust, yet that is not of so much consequence to you, as the effects which will inevitably be produced by your sanctioning acts and principles of this kind. If on description of public property can be loaned, or given away by those entrusted with it, a similar disposition may be made of any other description; such, for example, as the public vessels, and even the public money. Indeed, the "advance," as it is called, to Daniel Bussard, of \$10,000, as stated in my last number, was, to all intents and purposes, a loan of the public money, without the shadow of right or of law to justify it. I defy the ingenuity of man to show, that there was either right or law to do this, or that Congress ever made any appropriation for such an object. And yet the thing has been done, and the fact is upon record,—notwithstanding the constitution declares that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury except on appropriations made by law." But it does most unfortunately happen, that in this "era of good feeling," (as Mr. Monroe expresses it) neither the constitution nor the laws appear to be much regarded. The plain, honest, independent spirit of this people seems to have entirely left them.— Instead of adhering steadily & steadfastly to principles, such as brought them into national existence,—they are fawning and clinging to men—because these men are in power, dispense favours, and distribute "the loaves and fishes!" Thus, instead of guarding our rights by keeping a vigilant watch over those whom we have entrusted with the national concerns, and punishing by our displeasure and disapprobation (if nothing more) every wilful aberration from duty or violation of trust,—we suffer ourselves to be lulled to sleep, and repose while "the wolves in sheep's clothing" are secretly laying their plans for our destruction. The thirst for speculation and for office, seems to me to have wrought an almost entire change in the manners, habits and principles of the American people. The disposition increases, it would seem, with the extent and increase of the Executive patronage; and this will always, in my opinion, be the case, so long as we continue the present irresponsible practice of revenue; not by taxes, fairly, openly and honestly laid, but by arch cunning, trick and legerdemain. This business has been so dexterously managed by the

great political jugglers, that in some respects, the federal government has become almost alien to the great body of the people. They never reflect or think about the waste and extravagance (to say nothing worse) of those who disburse the public money, because it is not drawn directly from their pockets. I put to you these plain questions.— Had the vast sums which have been extravagantly, & I will add illegally "advanced" to individuals who will not, because they now cannot, return it, been drawn directly from your pockets in the way of taxes, would you patiently submit to it without marmur, and not even institute an inquiry into the matter? Would you, if the President were publicly and solemnly to proclaim to you and to the world, that so many millions of the public debt had been paid off "without any burthen upon the people," believe him?— Would you, (if you paid your taxes, directly) agree to keep up your present expensive establishments with all the waste, profusion and dishonest practices attached to them, and borrow money, besides, to support and maintain them? To each of these questions, every sensible, honest and discreet man in the nation will, I am sure, unhesitatingly answer,—No! Why, then, would you give a different answer because your taxes are drawn from you indirectly, they being dexterously struck into the price of most of the things you purchase, many of which have become necessities of life? Were you to reflect and think a little on the subject, your answer would be the same in both cases.— To suppose that a large annual revenue can be raised in a state "without any burthens upon the people" is almost to suppose an impossibility; and the man (I care not how high his station, and the higher the worse for him) who endeavours to impose upon you such an absurdity, is, and will be so pronounced by impartial posterity, a deceiver and a hypocrite. These are no times for mincing words. It is high time that men as well as things should be called by their proper names. I have before remarked, that I am no party-man, in the common acceptation of the term. I have nothing to ask, to expect, or to fear, from any party in power, so long as the present constitution stands. I care not to which party a public delinquent or defaulter belongs, whether he be a federalist, republican, democrat, or jacobin; whether he be in high or low station, I will pursue him through the labyrinth of his iniquitous proceedings, and hold him up to public indignation. I will bind his escape or punishment will rest with you.

But I am (imperceptibly almost) led from my main design; which was simply to state facts, and leave to other the task of drawing the inferences from them. When I commenced the present number, it was with a view of noticing a few more illegal acts of the war department, from which the public may have a still further opportunity of judging of the "wise system of responsibility, of conscription and economy," which Messrs. Gales & Seaton tell us has been "so happily introduced" into that department; but I find to do this now would extend this communication beyond the limits prescribed for it. The subject of abuses in the war department, is therefore for the present deferred, but will be resumed in my next number.

A Native of Virginia.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the American Farmer. Directions for the preservation of the Slips of the Sweet Potatoes, and for their cultivation.

The Slips are nothing more than the small potatoes or roots last thrown off by the plant. They are preferred to larger ones on the several grounds, of economy, of food and of room—of their being more easily preserved, and less likely to rot in the ground after they are planted. The writer of this, during fifteen years never succeeded in getting more than one large sweet po-

tatoe to vegetate or grow in the open ground. The ignorance of the mode of culture has probably been the cause of their not having been raised here.

The slips should be put up for preservation without bruising them (or as the directions from New Jersey expressed it, they should be handled as carefully as eggs) in a dry state, in perfectly dry sand or earth, and kept in a warm place as free as possible from moisture.

Those who wish to be perfectly assured of their success, will raise a small hot bed, with or without glass, about the 10th of April, on the south side of a fence, wall or building.— On this they will lay the slips or roots so close as to touch each other, so that a bed of six feet square will be sufficient for a bushel of them. They should then be covered with about an inch of earth. If the cultivator has no hot bed frames, the bed at night may be covered with a mat or with straw.

In 10 or 14 days some of the shoots will appear above ground; when about one half or even a third so appear, they are all to be taken up to be planted. The lightest soils are best adapted to them. As their roots almost universally strike directly downwards, like those of the carrot, they are always planted on hills raised about nine inches, or about the height of a potatoe hill, after its last faithful hoeing. These hills should be four feet and a half apart in every direction.— The slips, two in each hill, one foot apart, are then put in either with the fingers or a stick, or any instrument capable of making a sufficient hole, & the crown or top should be within an inch or 3/4 inch of the surface. When thus started or sprouted, it will be easy to distinguish the end which sends out roots, from that which puts forth shoots for the open air. The slips should be put in perpendicularly or nearly so, the root end downwards. They would grow without this precaution, but would be delayed and injured in their growth. A little dung dug, or hoed in, will much aid their progress, unless the land be rich. They cannot bear moist or any rich grounds or places, where the water stands after showers. Their vines grow too luxuriantly in such situations, and their roots are softer and more watery. The late season was too wet to enable us to raise them in their highest perfection, but a majority of them were still very good.

After they are planted they require the same treatment as the squash or pumpkin, that is, simply weeding them. In the Jerseys, they raise the runners from the ground when they weed them, so as to prevent their taking root, which they do more readily than any plant, and which the Jersey farmers think injurious to the main roots. The subscriber permitted nature to take its course, but he should certainly make the trial another year of the New Jersey method.

The product for two successive years has been at the rate of 220 bushels to the acre, with no great care, nor indeed so much as that bestowed on common potatoes. They were planted this year early in June, and were killed on the 10th of October, which is at least 45 days less growth, than they would have in common years, or if the seed had arrived earlier. They will begin to be palatable and fit for table about the 15th September or the 1st of October as the season may have been hot or cold; but the general crop ought not to be dug till the vines are killed. They will endure seven or eight successive hoar frosts after the common potatoe stalks have been killed. So many persons have applied for slips, that it was the advice of some of them, that these hints should be published. It is not pretended that the culture is of any agricultural importance—it is merely an horticultural experiment very pleasant to those who have a taste for such pursuits—and also gratifying to those who love the sweet potatoe. They certainly can be raised here of excellent quality full as often as we can raise good grapes, peaches, or even pears.

JOHN LOWELL.

P. S.—They should not be gathered in by the hoe, or even spade—they must be raised like the carrot by the dong-fork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

Extract from "Two Discourses, containing the History of the Old North and New Brick Churches, united as the Second Church, in Boston, delivered May 20, 1821, at the completion of a century from the dedication of the present meeting house in Middle-st. By Henry Ware, Minister of the Second Church."

The occasion reminds us what a changing world we live in. This house has stood for a hundred years; and who is there among you that saw it in its glory? Every one of the crowd that thronged it then has long since departed to his eternal home. Five successive ministers have laboured here, and gone to their account. Even in the memory of many present, every seat has changed its occupant. You seek the friends whom you once met here, and they are gone. Time has more than once swept clean these seats; and how soon will it be done again? The celebration of a day like this, no man can hope to see twice.— When Nereus looked upon his immense army, and thought that in a hundred years not one of that multitude would be living, he was overcome by the reflection, and wept aloud. I would not have you weep brethren, as the same thought passes your mind in looking around you now; for the christian, in his church, should regard time and death with other views, than the heathen at his army's head; but I would to God you would pause and consider. The time is short. A century! What is a century? Ask the man of eighty, who has almost seen that term, and he will tell you it is as yesterday, when it is past; it is but as a day and a night; and he that has survived it, does not feel that he has lived longer than when he had lived but twenty years. Yet in that space what changes occur. The strong men and women, and the very children of this assembly, shall in that time be no more numbered among the living; the youngest child here, yea, the very infant that we have this day offered in baptism, shall have witnessed all the fortunes of life, and perhaps worn a grey head for years; and perchance grown weary of a help less and burdensome old age, and then slumbered for years in the mighty congregation of the dead, before a century shall close. In a century, cities flourish and decay; the boundaries of nations are broken up, and the earth changes all its inhabitants again and again. Observe what has taken place just around you, during that which has now past. Instead of eleven churches in this town, you find twenty eight, and all have been built or rebuilt within that time excepting two. You find a flourishing city instead of a small town, a sovereign state for a dependent colony; a mighty nation for a few scattered provinces. And who can number the changes in the old eastern world; the improvements, that have carried the sciences and arts to an unequalled perfection, and the revolutions, that have removed again and again the landmarks of an empire, and elevated the low, and depressed the high amongst the nations, like the heaving of the earth in the throes of an earthquake! All this has been; and yet what is a century? He that should have lived thro' all, and then looked on the world in its present state, would almost feel as if the whole had been effected in a moment, by the wand of enchantment. The time has fled like a dream. What then will time be to those, who know, as we do, that we have probably a small part of such period to live? Oh, that we might learn so to number our days, that we should apply our hearts unto wisdom!

Finally, brethren, permit me to congratulate you on the prosperous condition in which this day binds you. These walls have stood an hundred years; and they still stand firm. What you have seen most of your sister churches compelled to destroy the ancient temples, in which they and their fathers had worshipped, lest they should fall upon them in rains, and burdened with the costly labour of rearing other places of worship, you have the privilege of still assembling in

this house of your ancestors, consecrated by age, and by the devout breathings of great and pious men of the times that are gone by; where the word of life has been preached to four successive generations; where every spot is hallowed as your appropriate religious home; and the ground on which you stand is holy. There is something solemnly pleasing in the thought, that the walls which are echoing back the voice of your preacher and the songs of your praise, have resounded with those of venerable men, whose praise is in all the churches, that have long been sleeping in the dust, and are strangers to all themes but those of religion. And there is something delightful in the hope, that our children and children's children shall sit where we have been sitting, and seek the inspiration of Heaven on the same spot where we have found it. This hope, my friends, is yours. God, it is true, may commission his elements, and they shall shake this house to its foundation at once. The earthquake and storm have hitherto assailed it in vain, and it has thrice been rescued from devouring flames. Another visitation may destroy it without remedy. But in the ordinary course of Providence it may see this day return, and listen to the devout thanksgivings of those who shall assemble here, without one of us amongst them, to celebrate the mercy of him, who in the midst of change and death, is for ever the same. And when that day shall come, oh, may it find our children wiser and purer and worthier than we. If God hath any more light to break forth from his word, may it be theirs to see it, and rejoice in it, as we doubt not the spirits of the good men that came up here to dedicate this house are rejoicing in the greater light which God has poured upon us. May that day find all the darkness of error and superstition which clouds our faith removed, and all the sins which defile our lives vanished, and as many surrounding the table of their Lord, as worship at the altar of the true God. Happy they that shall see that day! Thrice happy they that shall walk in that light! Yea happy even these venerable walls, that shall have witnessed the gathering knowledge and growing virtue of many generations, and shall then hear prayers of warmer devotion, and the out pouring of hearts lifted nearer to Heaven, and shall learn something of that purer and more perfect worship, which is to be the employment and glory of the temple above. In that temple there shall be no change of day and night, and no revolution of time; a thousand years shall be but as one uninterupted day; and no returning century shall warn us that life is drawing nearer to its close; for that life shall have no close. In that glorious temple, in that unchanging day, may it be our happiness to meet those venerable souls, who have crowded these courts before us, and the multitude of our posterity, who shall have received the beginning of that life on this spot, where their fathers worshipped. This is our heart's desire and prayer, that the power of the gospel may always be exhibited here in preparing men for salvation.

And in that great decisive day, When God the nations shall survey, May it before the world appear, Thousands were born to glory here.

The surprise and capture of the fortress Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys.

From a Narrative by General Ethan Allen.

This enterprise I cheerfully undertook, and, after first guarding all the several passes that led thither, to cut off all intelligence between the garrison and the country, made a forced march from Bennington, and arrived at the Lake opposite to Ticonderoga, on the evening of the ninth day of May, 1775, with two hundred and thirty valiant green mountain boys; and it was with the most difficulty that I procured boats to cross the lake. However, I landed eighty three men near the garrison, and sent the boats back for the rear guard, commanded by Col. Seth Warner; but the day began to dawn, and I found myself under a necessity to attack the fort before the rear could cross the lake; and

as it was viewed hazardous, I har-
ranged the officers and soldiers in
the manner following: "Friends and
fellow soldiers, You have for a num-
ber of years past, been a scourge
and terror to arbitrary power. Your
valour has been famed abroad, and
acknowledged, as appears by the
advice and orders to me, from the
general assembly of Connecticut,
to surprise and take the garrison
now before us. I now propose to
advance before you, and in person,
conduct you through the wicket-
gate; for we must this morning ei-
ther quit our pretensions to valour,
or possess ourselves of this fortress
in a few minutes; and, inasmuch as
it is a desperate attempt, which
none but the bravest of men dare
undertake, I do not urge it on any
contrary to his will. You that will
undertake voluntarily, poise your
firelocks."

The men being at this time, drawn
up in three ranks, each poised his
firelock. I ordered them to face to
the right; and, at the head of the
centre file, marched them immedi-
ately to the wicket-gate aforesaid,
where I found a sentry posted, who
instantly snapped his fosee at me;
I ran immediately towards him, and
he retreated through the covered
way into the parade within the gar-
rison, gave a halloo, and ran under
a bomb proof. My party, who fol-
lowed me into the fort, I formed on
the parade in such manner as to face
the 2 barracks which faced each
other. The garrison being asleep,
except the centries, we gave three
huzzas which greatly surprised them.
One of the sentries made a pass at
one of my officers with a charged
bayonet, and slightly wounded him;
my first thought was to kill him with
my sword; but, in an instant, I al-
tered the design and fury of the
blow to a slight cut on the side of
the head; upon which he dropped
his gun, and asked quarter, which
I readily granted him, and demand-
ed of him the place where the com-
manding officer slept; he shewed me
a pair of stairs in the front of the
barrack, on the west part of the
garrison, which led up to a second
story in said barrack, to which I
immediately repaired, and ordered
the commander, Capt. Delaplace, to
come forth instantly, or I would sac-
crifice the whole garrison; at which
the capt. came immediately to the
door, with his breeches in his hand;
when I ordered him to deliver to
me the fort instantly, he asked me
by what authority I demanded it:
I answered him, "in the name of the
great Jehovah, and the Continental
Congress." The authority of the
Congress being very little known at
that time, he began to speak again;
but I interrupted him, and, with my
drawn sword over his head again
demanded an immediate surrender
of the garrison; with which he then
complied, and ordered his men to
be paraded without arms, as he had
given up the garrison: In the mean
time some of my officers had given
orders, and in consequence thereof,
sundry of the barrack doors were
beat down, and about one third of
the garrison imprisoned, which con-
sisted of the said commander, a Lt.
Feltham, a conductor of artillery, a
gunner, two sergeants, and forty
four rank and file; about one hun-
dred pieces of cannon, one thirteen
inch mortar, and a number of swiv-
els. This surprise was carried in-
to execution in the gray of the
morning of the tenth day of May
1775. The sun seemed to rise that
morning with a superior lustre; and
Ticonderoga and its dependencies
smiled on its conquerors, who tossed
about the flowing bowl, and wish-
ed success to Congress, and the li-
berty and freedom of America.

From a North Carolina paper.

Elections.—We, the Grand Jur-
ors of the County of Montgomery,
at the Superior Court, September
Term, 1821, for the County aforesaid,
after having discharged the several
duties required of us in our
judicial character, avail ourselves of
this opportunity to express in our
individual capacity, as citizens of
the community, our decided disap-
probation and abhorrence of the pre-
vailing practice with candidates,
who are canvassing for seats in the
legislature of our state and the United
States, of descending to the drudg-
ery of visiting every collection of
the people, in their respective coun-
ties and districts; of exhibiting pub-
lic treats, and using other extraor-
dinary means to enlist the favours
of the people; thereby not only des-
troying the purity of elections, but
vitiating the morals of the commu-
nity. The constitution of our coun-
try, which is the supreme law of the
land, declares that all elections shall

be free, and in as much as any indi-
vidual, who may offer himself as a
candidate for public suffrage, and
indulges in the above practice, we
do not hesitate to declare it as our
opinion, that he violates one of the
leading features of the constitution
of our country.

We further express it as our opin-
ion, that in countenancing the above
practice, we open a door for the ad-
mission of men into the councils of
our country of dissolute & immoral
habits, who may possess wealth, to
the exclusion of men of more solid
merit and ability, who may not feel
willing to conform to the above im-
moral and dishonorable practice,
to the ruin of the morals of the com-
munity and the impoverishment of
their own families. We therefore
pledge to each other our most sol-
emn promise, to set our faces against
the above practices, in our future
elections, and also against each and
every candidate who may descend
to them; and under a firm conviction,
that adhering to this resolution, by
the people generally, would be pro-
ductive of much public good, we re-
commend it to our fellow citizens
generally to aid in enforcing the a-
bove resolution.

Longevity.—There is now living,
and in tolerable good health and
good memory, on his farm in Balti-
more county, OLIVER MATTHEWS,
aged 100 years on the 29th inst.
who, till very recently, never wore
flannel, and never called a physician
or had any medicine administered
by them for himself. *Balt. Pat.*

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 6.

From Mrs. Wca's "Tale of the Times."

Shortly after the conversation already
spoken of, Henry P.—an old and tried
friend of Geraldine, arrived on a
visit. Lucy immediately disclosed to him
the apprehensions she entertained, and
obtained from him a promise to assist her
designs. "I knew Fitzosborne while I was
in Italy, said he, our acquaintance was but
slight, yet I discovered enough to be con-
vinced, that he must be a dangerous inmate
in any family."

But though Henry possessed sufficient pen-
etration to read the character of a masked
villain, Edward's profound discernment had
for once led him to form an erroneous con-
clusion. The society in which he had met
Henry was composed of persons whom the
latter despised for their folly, or detested for
their impiety, and convinced, that even the
argumentative powers of the unrivalled
Crichton would be in vain exerted against
willful error, he determined to avoid all dis-
pute with them. Edward had concluded,
that the reason of Henry's silence was, that
he had nothing to say, and he exulted in
the arrival of a man, whose easy defect
would add to his already exalted reputation.

In a conversation with Geraldine, and in
answer to some encomiums which she had
bestowed upon Henry, our hero observed,
Mr. P.—has indisputably a very good plain
understanding, and I dare say he is an ex-
cellent classical scholar.—But pardon me if
I say, he has never stepped out of the beaten
track, nor attended to what I should call
the "concatenation of deductions," or con-
secutive effect of given postulates, and if
from this want of arrangement in his men-
tal faculties, it follows, of course, that he
takes things as they are, without examining
from what causes the diseases in the moral
or natural world originate, or how they may
be remedied.

Geraldine understood just as much, or
rather as little of this speech, as the speaker
intended she should, and she could only la-
ment her early inattention to logical studies,
and concluded that what was to her so un-
intelligible, must of course be very good.
The desire of victory alone, would not
have induced Henry to unlock his lips in
such unhallowed air; but the preservation
of Geraldine from the snares of a seducer,
inspired him with a zeal warm even as that
which Lucy possessed. But being temper-
ed by superior judgment, he determined to
appear as if he rather adopted an opinion of
Fitzosborne, from observing his behaviour,
than that he had previously resolved to de-
tect and expose the man whom he was ex-
pected to admire.

Aware that it is much easier to assail the
opinion of others, than to bring forward a
well digested system of our own, Edward
determined to commence the attack. An
opportunity was offered to him of pointing
some of these contemptible, but blasphemous
sarcasms, which pass for wit, against
the old testament. Henry's heart throbbed
with indignation, but he determined to wait,
until this mighty champion had repeated
all the trite and common place matter,
which is so easily collected, and had ex-
hausted his assortment of sentences. Miss
Evans, however, promptly replied: "The
honour of an argument with Miss Evans,
returned Edward, with a bow, is too great a
novelty for me to decline embracing it, and
I cannot but lament, that I had not been
prepared for the contest, by having obtained
previous knowledge of the argument by
which the superior judgment of Mr. Evans
was decided. I am myself a sincere friend
to religion, anxious for its real rights, and
jealous of true honour; and as such, I have
been tempted to wish, that some untenable
points were fairly given up, and the profound
theologians of the present day would select
those passages which bear stronger marks
of inspiration." And I, said Lucy, have
been mortified too, when I have seen reli-
gion degraded by a mock defence. Henry
enjoyed the temporary confusion of Edward.
The latter, however, soon recovered, and
begged Miss Evans to have the goodness to
repeat her father's observations. "Were
they drawn from his perfect acquaintance
with the Greek and Hebrew languages, or
had he studied Syriac literature? From
Chronology, Natural Philosophy or History?
But I believe Miss, you are yourself mis-
tress of those sciences." Miss Evans' col-
our heightened with every interrogatory.

She now blamed her temerity, in having at-
tacked a Proteus, who could hide his deform-
ity in a thousand forms. Henry felt her
embarrassment too strongly, not to relieve
it, and begging her not to take the trouble
to recollect her father's observations, said,
"I had the happiness to be educated under
his auspices, and I know the value of his
opinions too well to withhold it from those
who desire information." "You were at
Oxford, replied Edward, disconcerted by
the determined coolness of Henry's man-
ner. Several of my friends must have been
your contemporaries." He then enquired
of a number, taking care to make out that
he was acquainted with all the conspicuous
men of the age. Henry assured him that
his time had been devoted to study, and he
had formed but few connections; that he
had studied the Greek and Hebrew and Sy-
riac languages, and also natural philosophy,
history and chronology.

Fitzosborne bowed, and expressed an ear-
nest wish to cultivate his acquaintance. "I
thought, Sir, said Henry, that you were so-
licitous to receive information of those argu-
ments which induced Mr. Evans to af-
firm, that the investigation had proved of
inconceivable use in establishing the authen-
ticity of the old testament." I should es-
teem it a particular favour, if you would in-
form me, replied Edward. Can you give
me your company in the library for that
purpose to-morrow morning? The ladies
will thank us for adjourning the debate for
the present.

I should conceive, Sir, said Henry, that
the ladies are interested in the authenticity
of their bibles; and when doubts are start-
ed, explanations should follow of course.
By your calling forth a lady to debate those
points, you must join in my opinion, that
the cause of inspiration is perfectly safe in
the hands of that sex, who are accustomed
to argue from the feelings of an unvisited
heart, rather than from the cold deductions
of the understanding.

No one, resumed the evasive Edward, can
have a greater respect for female excellence
than myself. Remember, that I never at-
tack the fair. Not in a direct way, I believe,
answered Henry in a most animated voice,
and at the same time leading the eye of his
antagonist to Geraldine, who sat near them.
Edward felt struck as by an electrical
shock. Habitual reserve could not prevent
a sudden crimson from flushing his face,
and his quickly withdrawn eye told a truth
which he would have willingly concealed,
namely, that he understood Henry's allu-
sion.

Unable to pursue a theme where discove-
ry menaced every word, and precluded from
the subtlety which availed him in his
conversation with Mr. Evans, (a reference
of the argument to some future time, which
he took care should never arrive,) Edward
must have waited for Henry's attack on his
infidel principles, or have renewed his own
charge against the authenticity of the scrip-
tures. He chose the latter. He began to
lead back the conversation by some flourish-
ing compliments on the peculiar suitability
of religion to the female character. His
zeal to correct his sacred text proceeded
from a wish to expunge from it whatever
might corrupt the delicacy of female read-
ers, and before he concluded, repeated ev-
ery thing verbatim, which he had been ac-
customed to say, in contempt of the bible.
Henry found no difficulty in refuting all that
he advanced, and delivered his sentiments
with a solemn energy, which rendered it
extremely disagreeable to our hero, to con-
tinue the conversation.

He is certainly very eloquent, said Ed-
ward, afterwards to Geraldine—but I need
not explain to your sagacity the exact point
in which I could have pressed him. He gives
no positive proof—no mathematical demon-
stration, and till this is given, infidelity may
always reply, that inattention to those duties
which are merely prescribed by revelation,
admits of some excuses, if we consider the
extreme doubt which attaches to these sub-
jects.

Henry, at every opportunity, pursued in
fidelity in his retreats of falsehood. He
exposed the credulity of disbelief, the
inconsistency of scepticism, and the futility
of every argument which dared to set up
nature in opposition to its author.

It was not, however, with the hope of ef-
fecting any change in Fitzosborne, that
Henry thus continued to assail his prin-
ciples. He knew, that "those who love dark-
ness rather than light, because their deeds
are evil," must resist the elucidating ray of
truth. It was the situation of Geraldine
which urged him to this warfare. He vainly
wished for that "warning voice" that
might arouse her to a consciousness of her
danger. He was not without hope too, that
Edward's pride, mortified by repeated de-
feats, might provoke him to quit a residence
which opposition must render disagreeable
to him.

That man is a villain, said Henry to Lucy
Evans. I never doubted it, said she, Are
there no means to save her? I have tried
what to my judgment appeared to be the
most probable. I have clearly detected his
principles, and sometimes hoped had armed
Geraldine against their seductive poisons.
My continuing here will be of no service
to you, therefore, Lucy, the guardian an-
gel, and watch over your much-endanger-
ed, too confident friend. You will be called
upon for exertions, which will put your for-
titude to the severest trials.

Lucy experienced all the trials which Henry
predicted; but she was determined to en-
dure them. Let the worst come, said she,
that my fears predict. The moment she pulls
off the mask, she will detect him, and as
the delusion vanishes, her susceptible heart
will recall those real friends, who strove to
snatch her from seduction.

In a few months more, the once love-
ly Geraldine had become a sincere penitent.
What can time do for me, said she? Can it
obviate the fatal effects of my errors, or re-
store to myself that peace of mind which I
have forfeited. If time can accomplish
these errors, welcome years of suffering;
welcome the agonies which lead to hopes
so dear. Betrayed by a vain confidence in
my own strength, I shut my eyes against
the clearest discoveries, and rejected the
warning voice of Heaven, which spoke in
the language of a faithful friend.

Remission of sins, replied Mr. Evans, is
ever promised to sincere contrition. Examine
your heart! separate the regret of past
pleasures from the sorrow for past offences;
and while the necessity of forgiveness sinks
deep into your soul, compose your anxieties
by reflecting on the mercy of your God.

With respect to Fitzosborne, the last
hours of his life were not sufficiently splen-
did, to allure inexperience to desert the plain
path of rectitude. Fitzosborne about to
die, could neither commune with his own
heart, nor seek forgiveness at that throne of
mercy which he had often presumptuously
blasphemed. Amongst the effects of the

horrible doctrines which he had embraced,
it is not the least lamentable, that they steel
the heart against contrition. The sorrows
of penitence lead to hope, while the pang
of impiety end in despair.

Fitzosborne applied to the unbeliever's
last resource, and with his own hand ter-
minated his existence. Shuddering at the
idea of that eternal sleep, the reality of
which he yet wished to believe; stung by
remorse and self-accusation, without one
ray of hope, Fitzosborne's terrible unim-
agined exit, appeared to anticipate the hor-
rors of futurity. But here let me drop the
awful veil; and let human nature, conscious
of its own infirmities, humbly solicit the
protection of Omnipotence, against the ma-
gic of novelty, the delusions of sophistry,
and the arrogance of human reason, when-
ever proof of her own supremacy, she pre-
sumes to pass the interdicted bounds pre-
scribed to her finite powers.

REFLECTIONS ON WINTER.

Scarcely are the forests disrobed of their
leafy attire, when the autumnal scene va-
ries from a soft, and mild, and genial at-
mosphere, to one that is bleak, cold, and con-
fortless.

On the arrival of the brumal season,
which so forcibly reminds us of an universal
decay of nature, our spirits, as it were, part-
ake of the sombre tinge that discolours the
brightest prospect—what a sublime theme,
however, is afforded, by this, to most per-
sons, unwelcome visitor.

In the hey-day of life, when our feelings,
like the undulating willow, are agitated by
the fluctuation of circumstances, we rarely
ever entertain a thought beyond the ex-
isting moment, and this is the period during
which it may be said the mind is least per-
turbed by the turmoil of the world—and
which may truly be termed the spring of
life.

The ensuing season our minds become
somewhat more settled, and it is then that
we discover that the fantasies of youth were
nothing more than a glitter of delights, and
we begin to think with Solomon, that "all
is vanity," but, as the autumn approaches,
we become still more satisfied of the truth
of this remark, for in the changing leaf,
which from a bright green, its vernal col-
our, turns to a dusky red, yellow, or a
concentration of blended tints, its distin-
guishing autumnal hues, we are reminded
of the evanescent joys of this our earthly
pilgrimage—but, when dreary winter, which
may be compared to old age, visits us, we
find from dear bought experience, that all
earthly grandeur is a mere vapour, which,
for an instant, obscures the radiance of vital
piety, and then vanishes for ever. "To point
a moral," has occasioned these remarks.

Lie, may, I think, justly be compared to
the seasons of the year. The spring repre-
sents childhood, the summer, puberty, au-
tumn, manhood, and winter, old age.

To the spring nature is indebted for her
rich ornaments. Indeed, the vernal em-
bellishment, by which she is adorned, are
such as to diffuse gladness over the hearts
of all who are sensible to the sublime effects
produced by the contemplation of rural
scenery, which, during the season here
spoken of, appears in its gayest costume.—
Innumerable flowers, buds gradually unfold-
ing themselves to the view, and blossoms of
every hue bedecking their parent trees, to-
gether with the warbling of the feathered
chorists who seem emulous to excel each
other in offering the most friendly recep-
tion to their annual visit—all denote the
importance of such a guest—indeed the
whole creation sees a guest on the approach
of spring to rouse as if from a deep sleep. The
"ethereal mildness" by which spring is
characterized, bespeaks how delightful must
be the emotions produced by its earliest visit.

Were I to indulge myself to the extent I
could wish in delineating the pleasures at-
tendant on the dawn of spring, I should scarce-
ly find limits to my remarks on a subject that
furnishes the amplest resources for reflec-
tion.

The summer tempers the buoyancy of
spring, and checks in a great measure its
redundancies. So it is with puberty which
has been assimilated to that season, since
such as have arrived at puberty, or years of
discretion, begin to be persuaded of the fal-
lacy of infantile pursuits, and though not
willing altogether to renounce their juvenile
pastimes, yet temper them with discretion.
The productions of the spring, would, un-
less they were properly tempered by the
heats of summer, be too exuberant. In the
same way, the disports of childhood
must be subdued by the dictates of pruden-
ce.

How neatly autumn resembles manhood,
I think scarcely needs demonstration. Let
any one take the trouble for a moment to
reflect, and he will find that his feelings,
when young, resembled the green leaf in
the spring, but the scared leaf is emblem-
atical of the entire change in his sentiments,
they varying in the same proportion that
the leaf does.

Often have I noticed, while enjoying an
autumnal ramble, and ruminating on the
vicissitudes of life, the varied colours which
the forest assumes. The leaves are of such
diversified hues, that it is in many instances
impossible to distinguish the prevailing col-
our, the colours being so intermingled
with red, yellow, pink, and so on, that the
dominant tint can with difficulty be ascer-
tained—this is emblematical of the instabi-
lity of human events. How many men in
the space of one revolving year, change
their condition, nay, one season in the mo-
ral as in the natural world will frequently
effect this transition.

That winter and old age bear to each o-
ther a striking resemblance cannot be dis-
puted. In winter the whole vegetable cre-
ation withers, and falls to decay, so far as it
is exposed to its chilling blasts, and old age
paralyzes all the energies of man, and reduc-
es him to that condition denominated second
childhood, or dotage.

Having made these reflections on the si-
militude between the seasons and the state
or condition of man, I cannot but remind
those who are verging to the end of their
earthly career, that the season which has
called forth these observations, may survive
many, who, perhaps, though far advanced,
are yet looking forward, not only to the en-
suing, but to many a happy new year.—Now
"is the time," if ever, "to serve the Lord"
by doing his "will." Though we are scrip-
turally admonished to "remember" our
"Creator in the days of our youth," yet
most assuredly in old age we should have a
lively recollection of Him, who is both
able and willing to save to the uttermost."
"Ask and you shall receive, seek and you
shall find, knock and the door of mercy
shall be opened unto you," are some among
the many promises of the Most High.

OBSERVER.

Mr. Green,
How unlike Sir Maccubbin
the judge unlike in the following
poetical verses:

A poor man once, a judge became
To judge a right his cause,
And with a Pot of Oil saluted
This judge of the laws

My friend, quoth he, thy cause is good
He glad away did trudge,
And his wealthy foe did come
Before this partial judge.

A Hog, well fed, this court presented
And craves a strain of law;
The Hog receive'd, the poor man's right
Was judg'd not worth a straw.

Therewith he cry'd, Of partial judges
Thy doom has its endow,
When Oil I gave, my cause was good,
But now I to rain run.

Poor man, quoth he, I then forgot
And see thy cause of foil;
A Hog came since into my house,
And broke thy Pot of Oil.

MORAL.

Where two persons are competitors for the same thing
and endeavor to obtain it by presents, he that receives
the judge's integrity, by rendering him offers of reward,
ought not, when he loses his cause, to complain that
the judge has acted partially by deciding in favour of
his antagonist. A judge should, however, regard the
which has the best evidence to a bribe, and make his
example of him who offers it, and the every spirit
judge would most correctly do, since a dishonest de-
conscientious judge is a disgrace to the bench.

ABSTRACT

Of the Proceedings of the Legislature

IN SENATE.

The Senate formed a quorum and was
organized on Tuesday.

William R. Stuart, Esq. was appointed
President,
Thomas Rogers, Clerk,
Charles Maccubbin, Assistant Clerk,
Loockerman, Committee Clerk,
Andrew Slicer, Messenger,
Samuel Peaco, Door-Keeper.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Monday, Dec. 8.

This being the day appointed by the con-
stitution and form of government for the
meeting of the general assembly of this state,
the following members appeared and qual-
ified.

For Saint-Mary's county, William R.
Llewellyn and Samuel Maddox, esquires;
for Kent county, Isaac Connell, Jonathan
Harris, Wright Hall & James Brooke, es-
quires; for Anne-Arundel county, William
H. Marriott, Samuel Brown, jun. Charles
Stewart, of David, and Henry Woodward,
esquires; for Calvert county, James A. D.
Dalrymple, Bennet Sollers, Mordcaid Smith
& Sutton I. Weems, esquires; for Charles
county, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, &
John Edlen, esq's; for Baltimore county,
Edward Orrick, Tobias E. Stansbury,
John B. Snowden and Adam Showen, es-
quires; for Talbot county, Theodore Loock-
erman, George W. Nabb, Nicholas Mathis
and Thomas Kemp, esquires; for Somerset
county, Levin R. King, esquire; for Dor-
chester county, Daniel Sullivan, Edward
Griffith and Matthias Travers, esquires;
for Cecil county, Thomas Williams, John B.
Maffitt and William Craig, jun. esquires;
for Prince-George's county, Phil. Ches-
ter and Henry Culver, esquires; for the city of
Annapolis, Thomas H. Carroll & Jeremiah
Hughes, esquires; for Queen Anne's county,
William E. Meconikin, Charles K. Ni-
cholson, Robert Stevens and Richard Mc-
fit, esquires; for Worcester county, An-
Spence, John S. Spence, Littleton R. Fin-
nell and William Kiley, esquires; for Fre-
derick county, Henry Kemp, Beene S. Fi-
gman, Henry Culler and Upton Bruce, es-
quires; for Harford county, William H. Al-
len, John Forwood, Alexander Norris and
William Whiteford, esquires; for Carroll
county, Joseph Douglas, William Whit-
ley, William M. Hardcastle and Thomas
Salsbury, esquires; for Washington county,
John Bowles and Caspar W. Weaver,
esquires; for Allegany county, Michael
C. Sprigg, John A. Hoffman, Thomas
Greenwell and Edward Wyatt, esquires.
Adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The house met. Several members who
were not present yesterday appeared and
qualified.

Tobias E. Stansbury, esq. was appointed
Speaker.

Mr. John Brewer, Clerk,
Mr. ——— Purnell, Assistant Clerk,
Messrs. Hodgkin, Carroll, Hambleton,
Smith, and Ireland, Committee Clerks,
Mr. Cornelius Mills, Sergeant at Arms,
Mr. John Quynn, Door-Keeper.

Adjourned.

CENSUS OF NEW-JERSEY.

A statement of the aggregate amount of
the number of persons in the several coun-
ties of the State of New Jersey, taken from
the certified return of the 4th Census made
by the marshal of the New Jersey district:

Sussex	32,752
Essex	30,793
Morris	21,368
Bergen	18,178
Hunterdon	25,604
Somerset	16,506
Middlesex	21,470
Monmouth	25,033
Burlington	28,223
Gloucester	23,089
Salem	14,022
Cumberland	12,668
Cape May	4,365

Total, 277,515

A true copy, Wm. Pennington, Dir. Clk.

NOVEMBER, NOV. 17.

Arrival of the Hornet's Prize.

We are happy to announce the safe ar-
rival in this port, this morning at half past
9 o'clock, of the piratical schr. Moscow,
prize to the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, capt.
Robert Henley, under the charge of mid-
shipman Wm. H. Kennon, prize master.

The Moscow was captured on the 25th
Oct. between Cuba and St. Domingo. Her
crew consisted of nineteen men—5 of them
have arrived in the prize—the remaining 14
were left on board the Hornet.

The pirate was armed with one small cal-
ibron, musketry, cutlasses, pistols, knives,
&c. &c.

Midshipman Kennon reports, that he cap-
tured company with the Hornet on the 25th
of Oct. at sea—all well.

The Moscow has experienced very heavy
weather, and had a passage of 25 days.
The crew were all foreigners, consisting
of Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, Africans,
&c. &c.

SICKNESS AT ST. DOMINGO.
Captain Keating, of the brig Neptune, of Portland, arrived at New York on the 26th ult. from the city of St. Domingo, reports that it is very sickly both there and on the Main. He had been in a most distressed situation, having lost one man before the mast, the residue of dead, of yellow fever. Balt. Pat.

THE GLASS CUTTERS
(Of Boston, indignant at the superiority ascribed in an article of the Evening Post, to the new establishment of Messrs. Geo. Dummer, & Co. of New York, have challenged their workmen, native & foreigners, to cut glass with them for a stake of \$100. Among the articles to be made are candle sticks, lamp, sugar basins, and cellery stands, all to be finished for exhibition by the 20th February next. 1b.

The following facts are more than merely amusing. They give a tolerable accurate criterion, whereby to judge of the composition of the state of New York, and with some allowances, of the whole people of the United States. The facts are taken from an article in the Albany Argus.

The Convention of the State of New York, which has recently convened, consisted of one hundred and twenty six members, all of whom, without exception, attended the second or third day of its session. Every member of that body, excepting one, was a native American citizen.—Of the whole number, there were born in the state of New York 61, in Connecticut 32, in Massachusetts 9, in New Jersey 8, in Rhode Island 5, in Pennsylvania 2, in Vermont 1, in Maryland 1, in Virginia 1, in Maine 1, in Europe 1, viz: in Wales 1. Of that number, 68 were farmers, 37 lawyers, 9 merchants, 7 mechanics, 5 physicians.

The paternal ancestors of 89 were inhabitants of England, 28 of Holland, 14 of Scotland, 9 of Ireland, 5 of Wales, 4 of Germany, 3 of France, 1 of Italy, & unknown.

Between the age of 21 and 30 years, there was 1—between 30 and 40, 23—between 40 and 50, 45—between 50 and 60, 45—between 60 and 70, 9—between 70 and 80, 3.

There were 43 members of that body who took part in the discussions.—Nat. Int

From the Liverpool Advertiser.
CONJUGAL FELICITY.

Mrs. Margaret Every, a respectable looking elderly woman, was brought before G. K. Minshull, Esq. at the public office, Bow-street, on Saturday last, on a peace warrant, at the suit of her husband, Mr. John Every, a leather seller of extensive business in Compton street, Soho. Mr. Every stated, that it was impossible for him to live with his wife, inasmuch as she harassed him to death. The magistrate told him it would be necessary for him to be more particular in describing his complaint. Mr. Every replied that she hunted him about the house, telling him of things, and that when he was sitting at his desk, she was in the habit of pinching his arms till they were black and blue. Two of Mr. Every's servants deposed that Mrs. Every was rather hasty, and that she frequently held him, or as it were, crucified him against the wall, whilst she scolded him for half an hour at a time. The magistrate expressed his astonishment that he suffered himself to be crucified and scolded in this way. "Oh, Sir," said Mr. Every, with a deep sigh, "it's impossible for me to help it. She's a powerful woman, your worship—a very powerful woman; and when she's in a passion, a regiment of soldiers would hardly be a match for her!" Whilst this story was telling, Mrs. Every wept bitter tears; and with her nose continually, and with such vigor, that the bystanders began to fear she would annihilate it altogether. In her defence, she said, that her poor, dear, first husband, who was a tailor, had left her about £120 a year, and her present husband, Mr. Every, had married her solely to get this property into his hands. He was disappointed, for her late husband did not leave sufficient to pay his debts, and of course she got nothing. The magistrate recommended Mr. Every to allow her a separate maintenance, and he immediately agreed to give her £60 a year; but this would not satisfy the lady; she contented that as a wife, she was entitled to half his property, whatever it might be. He had indeed engaged, at the altar, to endow her with all his worldly goods; and a pains taking wife to him, for fourteen years, she should now be fobbed off with only £60 a year.—The magistrate said that as she refused this overture, and that was ordering her to find bail to keep the peace towards her husband; but this Mrs. Every refused to do, and was therefore placed in custody of the turn key.

THE NUMBER OF INDIANS

In the limits of the United States is estimated in round numbers, at about 100,000; of whom there are,	
In New England	2247
In New York	4840
In Ohio	2407
In Michigan & N. W. Territory	2748
In Illinois and Indiana	15,322
In the southern part east of the Mississippi	60,102
West of the Mississippi & south of the Missouri	105,021
West of the Mississippi & north of the Missouri	41,350
Total east of the Rocky Mountains (round number)	260,000
Total west of the Rocky Mountains	140,000

Remarkable Longevity.—There is now living in the county of Culpepper, (Va.) a man by the name of Jos. Morress, who is upwards of one hundred and twelve years of age. Mr. Morress is active, and in good health, visits his neighbours, and is pleasing in conversation; his wife, who is also living, is in the hundred and fifth year of her age. They have been married 79 years, and have had five children.

The Evening Post of New York of the 29th ult. states that between Bridgetown and New Brunswick, the apron of the mail was cut open, and a trunk taken out of the baggage box. Fortunately the mail happened to be in the inside of the carriage and so the villains missed their mark.

VERMONT.
The revenue of Vermont for the last year was \$53,292—expenses \$43,382.

Slaughter among Snakes.—As Mr. Edward Lawrence, of Castine, was ploughing in his field a few days since, he discovered, under a stone, a den of Snakes; a slaughter was soon commenced by him and his workmen, seventy two were killed at the den, and thirteen within a few yards; making in the whole eighty five. They were of middling size, and mostly of the striped and green kind, though some were black, yellow, brown, &c.

FREEZING CIDER.
Further experiments, since the publication of my Book on Fruit Trees, have confirmed my opinion of the efficacy of freezing the best ciders, in forming the best substitute for foreign Wines—far superior to the ordinary liquors procured by boiling with sugar and brandy under the imposing name of home made wine, both from their superior flavor and greater salubrity. I am sir, with great respect, very truly your obedient servant, WM. COXE.

From London Papers.

Old Bailey, September 15.
Josiah Cadman having been arraigned, with four other young men, for uttering forged \$1 notes, pleaded guilty to the capital offence. He then, after persisting in his plea (though warned of his perilous situation by Mr. Baron Graham,) begged leave to occupy the time of the court while he addressed a few words to their lordships, to show why he implored mercy for himself & his wife. He then read from a paper, which he held with a hand trembling with anxiety, with tears streaming from his eyes, and with a faltering voice, the following affecting appeal for mercy:—

"My Lord—Having seriously considered the melancholy situation in which my misfortunes, and the crimes with which I stand charged, have placed me, I have resolved not to consume the time of the court in hearing evidence upon it, while my own conscience has already convicted me.

"I have, therefore, only to implore the mercy of the court upon myself and my wife; and to beseech that we may be suffered to repair, by a life of penitence and industry in another country, the wrongs I have done to society in this.

"I had the honour of seeing his majesty in the Royal Marines for a period of seven years, with the approbation of my superior officers. Subsequently, poverty and distresses, of the most urgent and intolerable nature, overwhelmed me. I had the misery of seeing a beloved and affectionate wife pining in sickness. & without the common necessities of life. In an evil hour, I embraced the only means of alleviating these misfortunes, and committed the odious crime which has reduced me to my present degraded and perilous situation.

"Praying that your lordship will favourably, and with mercy, add such recommendation of my unfortunate case as your benevolence may dictate, I plead Guilty."

When he had finished he was violently agitated; and his fellow prisoners, for like offences, shed tears plentifully; indeed, his appearance and situation made a deep impression on all in Court.

His wife was next arraigned for a similar crime, and, though warned as Cadman had been, persisted in pleading guilty also. She was also deeply affected.

Sept. 27.
Josiah Cadman, aged thirty-four, yesterday received sentence of death. He was formerly clerk to an eminent Solicitor in Clerkenwell, and we understand, that his conduct while in that situation, was in every way praiseworthy and respectable. His wife, aged twenty-seven, who was also condemned to death at the same session for the like crime, appears to be a woman of superior address and education. Great interest was excited in the spectators when they were placed at the bar, yesterday, to receive the awful sentence of the law. When the clerk of the arraigns asked Cadman what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he attempted to address the Court, but he was so overpowered with grief, that he could only articulate, "he hoped they would spare his wife's life." When the same question was put to the female, she said she had nothing more to say, than that "if her husband died, she hoped she should die with him." The scene was truly distressing, and the feel-

ings of most present, particularly the females, were quite overcome.

Female Heroism.—On Sunday the 9th inst. Mlle Cecilia ascended in a balloon at Marseilles; the event very nearly proved fatal to the intrepid heroine. The balloon having struck against a mast became entangled, and having lost its power to ascend, could not clear a neighbouring house without beating hard against the balcony. Mlle Cecilia received a violent contusion on her side and a severe injury to her hand. She was indebted for her safety to her unshaken courage; aware of the full extent of the danger, and that she must be precipitated from roof to roof, she determined to throw out the ballast, but having caught it imperfectly with her wounded hand of a sand bag, the contents of which fell into the boat, her courage enabled her to despise this new accident. The balloon after much exertion was extricated from the mast and the house, and taking a sudden spring mounted majestically to the height of 1,500 toises. The gas escaping in the ascent through an aperture, the lady came down sooner than she expected, at the distance of a league from the town.

A Water Coach.—Last night, about the hour of eight o'clock, Mr. Brady appeared on the river Liffey, in his Marine Chariot, amid the shouts of assembled hundreds of persons, who crowded the Bachelor's walk, Aston's quay, and Carlisle-bridge, attracted by a sight so novel. The chariot appeared to be drawn by two horses, who seemed as if swimming, and the reins were held by Mr. Brady. The intrepid chariot-teefer fired several shots, during his voyage on dry land; a boat, from which a lighted flambeau was kept waving, followed him the entire way.—Dublin Morning Post, Sept. 25.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated Sept 20, 1821.

"Spain owes her security to her mountains and a few brave souls, bred up to the endurance of tyranny but hardened against its cruelties and roused at length to work its destruction. Portugal would be enslaved again to-morrow, if the situation of England allowed her, either to do it or permit other nations, who cannot do it without or against her navy. Besides, Portugal may be laid by, as a morceau for a time of greater leisure. At present the great powers have more important and closely interesting affairs to manage. If Russia spreads out her gigantic arms over the Ottoman, Europe will be in flames. She will be growing too dangerous a next-door neighbour, for Prussia and Austria to remain idle. England as the favourite at present of the Persian court, barely maintains her rebellious Rajahs of India in injury subjection. The Turkish power once subdued by Russia, the court of Persia is also at her mercy and opens the door for her to the British possessions, whenever she commands it; and when she does so, she and the native princes will reduce the British empire in India to the limits of '57. This is the key of the Position in Europe at this moment.—England, to bend France to her will, as she could not any longer make use of the old threat to let Buonaparte loose, lately tent over the man "who beat him" to inspect the fortifications of the cautionary strongholds on the frontier, and to show himself to old Louis and his heir apparent. France has treasured up wrath against the day of wrath," and with all her acquiescence in the dictation of her allied neighbours, would glory in the opportunity of seeing one half of them fighting the other half, that she might help to beat one side first, and neat the other, by herself afterwards, at leisure.—Bost. Pat.

On the formation of Mists.
Sir Humphrey Davy, now President of the Royal Society, has given in one of the late numbers of the transactions of that learned body, an interesting account of the manner in which mists are formed on the surface of the water, such as is so often seen in the summer mornings and evenings. When the sun leaves our hemisphere, the whole surface of the earth becomes cooler. But water cools differently from land; for the surface of water being cooled, becomes heavier than the strata of water under it, and therefore sinks to the bottom, and warmer water rises to the surface; and this process continues in deep water through the night; so that the surface of the water is constantly warmer than the

air in contact with it and also warmer than the surface of the earth.—Hence it happens, that the cool air from the neighbouring land, mixing with the warm vapour exhaled or evaporated from the water, condenses this vapour and produces the appearance of mist.

These are, therefore, most likely to be formed where the water is deepest, provided the weather has been not enough to beat it throughout, for shallow water will more quickly lose its heat than deep water, and of course cease to give out the exhalations which are to be condensed. Sir Humphrey found by various experiments, that mists would not be formed unless the temperature of the water exceeded that of the air, which we apprehend, is precisely the opposite of the common opinion, since, it is generally believed, that these mists are generated by the operations of the water to cool the air above, and condense its moisture. The following will serve as an example of Sir Humphrey's experiments. Below Passau, the Inn and the Ilz flow into the Danube. On examining the temperature of these rivers at 6 o'clock, A. M. June 11, that of the Danube was found to be 62 degrees, F. that of the Inn, fifty six and a half degrees, F. and that of the Ilz, fifty six degrees, F.

The temperature of the atmosphere where the streams mixed was fifty four degrees. The whole surface of the Danube, (the warmest) was covered with a thick fog, on the Inn there was a slight mist; and the Ilz scarcely a haziness. These experiments and observations explain a striking phenomenon, now and then witnessed in Boston. If the weather becomes suddenly and severely cold, before the water of the surrounding bay is frozen, its surface is seen to be covered with thick fog, arising like columns of smoke. This appearance is produced by the condensation of the vapours from the warmer waters, by the great coldness of the atmosphere.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Ball. American of yesterday the 5th. CONGRESS.
In alluding to the proceedings in Congress on Monday, the National Intelligencer of yesterday says—Our readers will discover under the proper head, the state of the contest for the Speaker's Chair which every body had anticipated. After seven ballottings, the House adjourned without coming to a choice, and it is not very probable, that as many more ballottings will take place before a choice is made.

The canvass appears not to have been quite so animated as that of the last session, which is attributable to the absence in a great measure of the excitement produced by the Missouri question. But, whilst we rejoice to see in this election nothing but a fair competition for an honourable station, it is sufficiently evident that the feeling, which grew out of the agitations of the last and preceding sessions, has not entirely disappeared during the late long recess.

If a Speaker be chosen to-day, it is yet quite possible that the President's Message may not be referred. For there is one other election, at least, that will be strongly contested—that of door keeper of the House of Representatives. The death of Mr. Clayton has made a vacancy, and there are a great many candidates for the situation."

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday gives the result of each ballot. From it is taken the statement of the ballottings which follow.

The whole number of votes present at the balloting for a Speaker when the vote was first taken, was 161.
Necessary to a choice 81.
First Ballot.

Of the whole number there were for
J. W. Taylor, of N. York, 60
C. A. Rodney, of Del. 43
Lewis M. Lane, of Del. 23
Samuel Smith, of Md. 20
H. Nelson, of Va. 5
Scattering, No choice. 2

Seventh Ballot.
For J. W. Taylor, 77
C. A. Rodney, 59
S. Smith, 26
No choice.

The House adjourned.
U. S. Ship Hornet, at Sea, Oct 30th, 1821.
Lat 19 42, N. Long. 74 05, W
Sir—I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of your orders, I remained at the appointed rendezvous, off the Cape of Virginia, until the evening of the 15th inst. when no vessels appearing to profit of the convey offered them, I proceeded on my cruise. Having had bad weather and unfavourable winds, almost ever since, we did not get through Turk's Island passage until yesterday, when we fell in with and captured, off St. Domingo, the Piratical Armed Schooner the Moscow, mounting one two pounders. She has no commission, and a mixed crew of black and Spaniards—nineteen in number.
We found on board a number of articles, evidently, of her plunder, viz: such as watches, ladies' shawls, silk stockings, shirts, and other articles marked with initials. She has been out but a short time, as she had on board fresh fruit, &c. She was in pursuit of a merchant vessel the moment we came up with her. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.
R. HENLEY
The Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, Dec'y of S. N.

SICKNESS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.
From St. Augustine, (East Florida), we learn, under date of November 9, that the epidemic unfortunately prevailed in that place with a much malignancy as ever, and the Board of Health therefore most earnestly recommend to their fellow-citizens, who have the opportunity, to retire from the city.
N. JACOBI, Genl.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.
Early yesterday morning a north-east snow storm commenced here; which continued when this paper went to press. The atmosphere was thick and no vessels got in from sea yesterday. The cutter came up from below in the forenoon, and reported one brig in the bay.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.
The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,
of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.
G. I. GRAMMER.
P. S. He exports in a few days a large supply of Peppes' Best Philadelphia Beer. December 6, 1821.

Clock & Watch Making.

BENJAMIN MEAD,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues business at his old stand in Church street, one door below Mr. Neth's store, where he repairs all kinds of watches and jewelry. He offers his services to the Members of the Legislature, and assures them that he will do justice in all cases where work may be intrusted to his care.
Dec 6. 3w.

New Goods.

BASIL SHEPHARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Church Street, Opposite Mr. J. Hughes's.)
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of

Fall Goods,
Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and a superior assortment of Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds. All of which he will make up on the shortest notice and on the most reduced and accommodating terms. He also has on hand already made PLAID CLOAKS, of a superior quality.
Dec 6.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,
And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses.
Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call.
Oct. 11. 1f.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M. N. IRIB—TAILOR,
Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,
One door below the Post Office.
Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, Nov. 8 3w.

GROCERIES.

W M HOHNE, & Co. at their store, the old stand of Geo. & John Barber at the head of the dock, near the Market house, have for sale the following articles, which they will sell at the Baltimore retail prices, for cash.
Cogniac Brandy, W & N E Rums, P each do. Hyson,
Holland Gin, Young Hyson,
Jamaica Spirit, Hyson Skin,
Old Rye Whiskey, and
Common do. Souchong Teas,
Mould and Dipt Candles, White & Brown Soap, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate No 1 and No 3, first quality Havana Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Flour, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Pork, Mackerel, Herrings, Iron Castings, Liverpool, Ground Allum and Allum Salt, Raisins, Almonds, Fresh Jamson Crackers, Mace, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allum, Salt Petre, Pepper Fig Blue, London Mustard, Starb. Pear, Barley, Rice, Gunpowder, Shot, &c with
China, Glass & Que's Hair.
W. M. H. & Co. have for sale on commission Corn Meal, Oats and Bran, also Apples for the B...
Nov. 29. 3w.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LATHROP'S SERMON.

The following passage is extracted from the interesting memoir of the life of the late Doctor Lathrop...

"My steady aim in preaching has been to promote real religion in precept and practice, and to state and apply the doctrines of the gospel in a manner best adapted to this land. Keeping this in view, I have avoided unprofitable controversy...

ON DEATH.

The most sensible motive to avert the passions is death. The tomb is the best course of morality; study avarice in the coffin of a miser; this is the man who accumulated heap upon heap, riches upon riches...

Washington, Dec. 3. At 11 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, by Mr. S. L. Gouverneur, the following MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate: The progress of our affairs since the last session, has been such as may justly be claimed and expected, under a government deriving all its powers from an enlightened people, and legislatures formed by their representatives, on great considerations for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare and happiness of their constituents.

In the execution of those laws, and of the powers vested by the constitution in the Executive, unremitted attention has been paid to the great objects to which they extend. In the concerns which are exclusively internal, there is good cause to be satisfied with the result. The laws have had their due operation and effect. In those relating to foreign powers, I am happy to state that peace and amity are preserved with all, by a strict observance, on both sides, of the rights of each.

In matters touching our commercial intercourse, where a difference of opinion has existed, in any case, as to the conditions on which it should be placed, each party has pursued its own policy, without giving just cause of offence to the other. In this annual communication, especially when it is addressed to a new Congress, the whole scope of our political concerns naturally comes into view; that errors, if such have been committed, may be corrected; that defects, which have become manifest, may be remedied; and on the other hand, that measures which were adopted on due deliberation, and which experience has shown are just in themselves and essential to the public welfare, should be persevered in and supported.

In performing this necessary and very important duty, I shall endeavour to place before you, on its merits, every subject that is thought to be entitled to your particular attention, in as distinct and clear a light, as I may be able.

By an act of the 3d of March, 1815, so much of the several acts as imposed higher duties on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and on the productions and manufactures of foreign nations when imported into the United States in foreign vessels, than when imported in vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as respected the manufactures and productions of the nation to which such vessel belonged, on the condition, that the repeal should take effect only in favour of any foreign nation when the executive should be so satisfied that such discriminating duties, to the disadvantage of the U. States, had likewise been repealed by such nation. By this act a proposition was made to all nations to place our commerce, with each, on a basis, to which it was presumed would be acceptable to all.

not was raised, a treaty was concluded with Great Britain, in strict conformity with its principles, in regard to her European dominions. To her colonies, however, in the West Indies and on this continent, it was not extended. The British government claiming the exclusive supply of those colonies, and from our own ports, and of the productions of the colonies in return in her own vessels. To this claim the United States could not assent, and in consequence, each party suspended the intercourse, in the vessels of the other, by a prohibition, which still exists.

The same conditions were offered to France, but not accepted. Her government has demanded other conditions, more favourable to her navigation, and which should also give extraordinary encouragement to her manufactures and production, in the ports of the U. S. To these it was thought improper to accede, and in consequence, the restrictive regulations which had been adopted on her part, being counteracted on the part of the U. S. the direct commerce between the two countries, in the vessels of each party, has been in a great measure suspended. It is much to be regretted, that although a negotiation has been long pending, such is the diversity of views entertained on the various points, which have been brought into discussion, that there does not appear to be any reasonable prospect of its early conclusion.

It is my duty to state, as a cause of very great regret, that very serious differences have occurred in this negotiation, respecting the construction of the eighth article of the treaty of 1803, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the U. S. and likewise respecting the seizure of the Apollo in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws. The claim of the government of France has excited not less surprise than concern, because there does not appear to be a just foundation for it, in either instance.

By the eighth article of the treaty referred to, it is stipulated that, after the expiration of twelve years, during which it was provided, by the preceding or seventh article that the vessels of France and Spain should be admitted into the ports of the ceded territory, without paying higher duties on merchandise, or tonnage on the vessels, than such as were paid by citizens of the U. S. the ships of France should for ever afterwards be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation. By the obvious construction of this article, it is presumed, that it was intended, that no favour should be granted to any power, in those ports to which France should not be forthwith entitled, nor should any accommodation be allowed to another power, on conditions to which she would not also be entitled upon the same conditions. Under this construction, no favour or accommodation, could be granted to any power, to the prejudice of France. By allowing the equivalent allowed by those powers, she would always stand in those ports, on the footing of the most favoured nation. But if this article should be so construed, as that France should enjoy of right, and without paying the equivalent, all the advantages of such conditions as might be allowed to other powers in return for important concessions made by them, then the whole character of the stipulation would be changed. She would not be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation, but on a footing held by no other nation. She would enjoy all the advantages allowed to them in consideration of like advantages allowed to us, free from every, and any condition, whatever.

As little cause has the government of France to complain of the seizure of the Apollo, and the removal of other vessels from the waters of the St. Mary's. It will not be denied, that every nation has a right to regulate its commercial system as it thinks fit, and to enforce the collection of its revenue provided it be done without an invasion of the rights of other powers. The violation of its revenue laws is an offence which all nations punish—the punishment of which, gives no just cause of complaint to the power to which the offenders belong, provided it be extended to all equally. In this case, every circumstance which occurred, indicated a fixed purpose to violate our revenue laws. Had the party intended to pursue a fair trade, he would have entered our ports and paid the duties; or had he intended to have exercised on a legitimate and innocent commerce with the U. S. he would have entered the port of some other power, and had goods at the custom house according to law, and reexported and sent them in the vessel of such power, or of some other power which might lawfully bring them free from such duties, to a port of the U. S.

But the conduct of the party in the case was altogether different. He entered the river St. Mary's, the boundary between the U. S. and Florida, and took his position on the Spanish side, on which, in the whole extent of the river, there was no town, no port or custom house and scarcely any settlement. His purpose therefore, was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants of Florida, but to citizens of the U. S. in exchange for their productions, which could not be done without a direct and palpable breach of our laws. It is known that a regular and systematic plan had been formed by certain other persons for the violation of our revenue system, which made it the more necessary to check the proceeding in its commencement.

That the unsecluded bank of a river, remote from the Spanish garrisons, and, in particular, could give no protection to any party in such a practice, is held to be in strict accord with the laws of nations. It would not have been comported with a friendly policy in Spain herself, to have established a custom house there, since it could have subserved no other purpose than to elude our revenue laws. But the government of Spain did not adopt that measure. On the contrary, it is understood, that the Captain General of Cuba, to whom an application to that effect was made, by these adventurers, had not acceded to it. The condition of those provinces for many years before they were ceded to the United States, need not now be dwelt on. Inhabited by different tribes of Indians, and an inland for every kind of adventurer, the jurisdiction of Spain may be said to have been almost exclusively confined to her garrisons. It certainly could not extend to places, where she had no authority.

The rules therefore, applicable to settled countries, governed by laws, could not be deemed so, to the deserts of Florida, and to

the occurrences there. It merits attention also, that the territory had been ceded to the U. S. by a treaty, the ratification of which had not been refused, and which has since been performed. Under such circumstances, for such acts committed there, and the U. S. more at liberty to exercise authority, to prevent so great a mischief. The conduct of this government, has, in every instance, been consistent and friendly to France. The construction of our revenue law in the application to the cases which have formed the ground of such serious complaints on her part, and the order to the collector of St. Mary's in accord with it, were given 2 years before these cases occurred, and in reference to a breach which was attempted by the subjects of another power. Its application therefore, to the cases in question was inevitable. As soon as the treaty, by which these provinces were ceded to the U. S. was ratified, and all danger of further breach of our revenue laws ceased, an order was given for the release of the vessel, which had been seized, and for the dismissal of the libel, which had been instituted against her.

The principles of this system of reciprocity, founded on the law of the 3d of March 1815, have been since carried into effect with the kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, and with Hamburg, Bremen, Lunbeck, and Oldenburg, with a provision made by subsequent laws, in regard to the Netherlands, Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen, that such produce and manufactures, as could on any, or most usually were first shipped from the ports of those countries, the same being imported in vessels wholly belonging to their subjects, should be considered and admitted as their own manufactures and productions.

The government of Norway has, by an ordinance, opened the ports of that part of the dominions of the king of Sweden, to the vessels of the U. States, upon the payment of no other or higher duties than are paid by the Norwegian vessels, from whatever place arriving, and with whatever articles laden. They have requested the reciprocal allowance for the vessels of Norway in the ports of the United States. As this privilege is not within the scope of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, and can only be granted by congress; and as it may involve the commercial relations of the union with other nations, the subject is submitted to the wisdom of congress.

I have presented this fully to your view our commercial relations with other powers, and knowing the basis on which they rest, congress may in its wisdom decide, whether any change ought to be made, and if any, in what respect. If this basis is unjust or unreasonable, surely it ought to be abandoned; but if it be just and reasonable, and any change in it will make concessions subsversive of the principles of equality, and tending in its consequences to sap the foundations of our prosperity, then the reasons are equally strong for adhering to the ground already taken, and supporting it by such further regulations as may appear to be proper, should any additional support be found necessary.

The question concerning the construction of the 11th article of the treaty of Ghent, has been by a joint act of the representatives of the United States and of Great Britain, at the court of St. Petersburg, submitted to the decision of his imperial majesty the Emperor of Russia. The result of that submission has not yet been received. The commissioners under the 5th article of that treaty, not having been able to agree upon their decision, their reports to the two governments, conformably to the provisions of the treaty, may be expected at an early day.

With Spain, the treaty of Feb. 2d, 1819 has been partly carried into execution. The session of East and West Florida has been given to the U. S. but the officers charged with that service by an order of his Catholic Majesty, delivered by his minister to the Secretary of State, and transmitted by a special agent to the captain general of Cuba, to whom it was directed, and in whom the government of the province was vested, has not only omitted, in contravention of the orders of their sovereign, the performance of the express stipulation, to deliver over the archives and documents relating to the property and sovereignty of those provinces, all of which it was expected would have been delivered, either before or when the troops were withdrawn, but neglected to exert every effort to the U. States to obtain to us, equally those of the greatest importance. This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, the character of which will be fully decided by the documents which will be hereafter communicated.

In every other circumstance the law of the 3d of March last, for carrying into effect that treaty, has been duly attended to. For the execution of that part which preserved in force, for the government of the inhabitants, for the territory specified, all the civil, military and judicial powers, exercised by the existing government of those provinces, an adequate number of officers as was prescribed, were appointed and ordered to take respective stations. Both provinces were formed into two territories, and a government appointed for it, but in consideration of the difficulty of communication between Pensacola, the residence of the governor of West Florida and St. Augustine, that of the governor of West Florida, at which place the inconsiderable population of each province was principally collected, two Secretaries were appointed, one to reside at Pensacola, and the other at St. Augustine. Due attention was likewise paid to the execution of the laws of the U. S. relating to the revenue and the slave trade, which were extended to those provinces. The whole territory was divided into three collection districts, that part lying between the river St. Mary's and Cape Florida, forming one, that from the Cape to the Appalachicola, another, and that from the Appalachicola to the Perdido the third.

To these districts the usual number of revenue officers were appointed, and to secure the due operation of these laws, no judge and district attorney were appointed, to reside at Pensacola; and likewise, one judge and district attorney to reside at St. Augustine, with a specified boundary between them, and one marshal for the whole, with authority to appoint a deputy. In car-

rying this law into effect, and especially that part of it relating to the powers of the existing government of those provinces, it was the most important, in consideration of the short term for which it was to operate, and the radical change which would be made at the approaching session of congress, to avoid expense, to make no appointment which should not be absolutely necessary to give effect to those powers, to withdraw none of our citizens from other pursuits, whereby to subject the government to claims which could not be gratified, and the parties to losses, which it would be painful to witness.

It has been seen, with much concern, that in the performance of these duties, a collision arose between the Governor of the Territory, and the Judge appointed for the Western District. It was presumed, that the law under which this transitory Government was organized, and the commissions which were granted to the officers, who were appointed to execute each a branch of the system, and to which the commissions were adapted, would have been understood by the Executive. Much allowance is due to officers, employed in each branch of this system, and the more so, as there is good cause to believe that each acted under a conviction, that he possessed the power which he undertook to exercise. Of the officer holding the principal station, I think it proper to observe that he accepted it with reluctance, in compliance with the invitation given him, and from a high sense of duty to his country, being willing to contribute to the consummation of an event, which would ensure complete protection to an important part of our Union, which had suffered much, from incursion and invasion, and to the defence of which, his very gallant and patriotic services, had been so signally, and usefully devoted.

From the intrinsic difficulty of executing laws deriving their origin from different sources, and so essentially different in many important circumstances, the advantage, and indeed, the necessity, of establishing, as soon as may be practicable, a well organized government over the territory, on the principles of our system, is apparent. His subject, therefore, is recommended to the early consideration of congress.

In compliance with an injunction of the law of the 3d of March last, three Commissioners have also been appointed, and a board organized, for carrying into effect the eleventh article of the treaty above recited, making provision for the payment of such of our citizens, as have well founded claims on Spain, of the character specified by that treaty. This board has entered on its duties, and made some progress therein. The Commissioners and Surveyor of his Catholic Majesty, provided for by the fourth article of the Treaty, have not yet arrived in the United States, but are soon expected. As soon as they do arrive, corresponding appointments will be made, and every facility be afforded, for the due execution of this service.

The Government of his Most Faithful Majesty, since the termination of the last session of Congress, has been removed from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, where a revolution, similar to that which had occurred in the neighbouring kingdom of Spain, had, in like manner, been sanctioned, by the acceptance and pledged faith of the reigning monarch. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and the Portuguese dominions, interrupted by that important event, has not yet been resumed, but the change of internal administration, having already materially affected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Portuguese dominions, the renewal of the public missions between the two countries, appears to be advisable at an early day.

It is understood that the colonies in South America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their independence. The new government of Colombia has extended its territories, and considerably augmented its strength, and at Buenos Ayres, where civil dissension had for some time before prevailed greater harmony and better order appear to have been established. Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest, that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force, and equally so, that no conditions short of their independence would be satisfactory to them. It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal counsels, will find it to comport with its interests and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result, by friendly counsel, with the government of Spain, will be the object of the government of the United States.

In conducting the fiscal operations of the year it has been found necessary to carry into full effect the act of the last session of congress, authorising a loan of five millions of dollars. This sum has been raised at an average premium of five dollars fifty nine hundredths per cent, upon stock bearing an interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, redeemable at the option of the government after the first day of Jan. 1835.

There has been issued, under the provisions of this act, four millions seven hundred and thirty five thousand two hundred and ninety six dollars thirty cents, of five per cent stock, and there has been, or will be, redeemed during the year, three millions one hundred and ninety seven thousand thirty dollars seventy one cent, and Mississippi six per cent deferred stock, and Louisiana six per cent. There has, therefore, been an actual increase of the public debt, contrary to the intention of the law, of one million five hundred and thirty eight thousand two hundred and sixty six dollars sixty nine cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and one dollar seventy seven cents, on the balance of one million one hundred and ninety eight thousand four hundred and sixty one dollars twenty one cents in the Treasury on the former day, make the aggregate sum of seventeen millions four hundred and seven thousand six hundred and fifty eight dollars ninety one cent.

The payments from the Treasury during the same period have amounted to fifteen millions six hundred and fifty five thousand two hundred and eighty eight dollars forty one cent. (See last page.)

From first page.)
seven cents, leaving in the Treasury, on the last mentioned day, the sum of one million seven hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and seventy dollars four cents. It is estimated that the receipts of the fourth quarter of the year, will exceed the demands, which will be made on the Treasury, during the same period, and that the amount in the Treasury, on the 30th of September last, will be increased on the first day of January next.

At the close of the last session, it was anticipated that the progressive diminution of the public revenue in 1859 and 1860, which had been the result of the languid state of our foreign commerce in those years, had, in the latter year, reached its extreme point of depression. It has, however, been ascertained that that point was reached only at the termination of the first quarter of the present year. From that time until the 30th of September last, the duties secured have exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of the last year, one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars; whilst the amount of debentures, issued during the three first quarters of this year, is nine hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars less than that of the same quarters of the last year.

There are just grounds to believe that the improvement which has occurred in the revenue, during the last mentioned period, will not only be maintained, but that it will progressively increase through the next and several succeeding years, so as to realize the results which were reported upon that subject, by the official reports of the Treasury, at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Under the influence of the most unfavorable circumstances, the revenue, for the next and subsequent years, in the year 1863, will exceed the demands at present authorized by law.

It may fairly be presumed, that, under the protection given to domestic manufactures, by the existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country, on an extensive scale. Possessing, as we do, the raw materials, in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them, to an indefinite extent, raising within the country all the materials, and to an amount far exceeding the demand for home consumption, even in the most unfavorable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price, skilled also, as our people are, in the mechanic arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the price of labour, it is manifest, that their success, in every branch of domestic industry, may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand, which, under a fair competition, may be made on it.

A considerable increase of domestic manufactures, by diminishing the importation of foreign, will probably tend to lessen the amount of the public revenue. As, however, a large proportion of the revenue, which is derived from duties, is raised from other articles than manufactures, the demand for which will increase with our population—it is believed, that a fund will still be raised from that source, adequate to the greater part of the national expenditures, especially as those expenditures, should we continue to be blessed with peace, will be diminished by the completion of fortifications, dock yards, and other public works; by the augmentation of the navy to the point, to which, it is proposed, to carry it, and by the payment of the public debt, including pensions for military services.

It cannot be doubted, that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependent we are on foreign powers, for every national, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures, will the demand for the raw materials at home be increased, and thus will the dependence of the several parts of our Union on each other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionably augmented.

In this process, which is very desirable, and inevitable under the existing duties, the resources which obviously present themselves to supply a deficiency in the revenue, should it occur, are the interests which may derive the principal benefit from the change. If domestic manufactures are raised by duties on foreign, the deficiency in the funds necessary for public purposes should be supplied by duties on the former. At the last session it is not doubtful, whether the revenue derived from the present sources would be adequate to all the great purposes of our Union, including the construction of our fortifications, the augmentation of our navy, and the protection of our commerce, against the dangers to which it is exposed. Had the deficiency been such, as to subject us to the necessity, either to abandon those measures of defence, or to resort to other means for adequate funds, the course presented to the adoption of a virtuous and enlightened people, appeared to be plain one. It must be gratifying to all to know, that this necessity does not exist.

No thing, however, in contemplation of such important objects, which can be easily provided for, should be left to hazard. It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from the existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures, without hastening prematurely the result, which has been suggested. It is believed that a moderate additional duty on certain articles would have that effect, without being liable to any serious objection.

The examination of the whole coast, for the construction of permanent fortifications, from St. Croix to the Sabine, with the exception of a part of the territory lately acquired, will be completed in the present year, as will be the survey of the Mississippi, under the resolution of the House of Representatives, from the mouth of the Ohio, to the ocean, and likewise of the Ohio, from Louisville to the Mississippi. A progress, corresponding with the sums appropriated has also been made in the construction of the fortifications at the points designated. As they will form a system of defence for the whole maritime frontier, and in consequence, for the interior, and are to last for ages, the utmost care has been taken to fix the position of each work, and to form it on such a scale as will be adequate to the purpose intended by it. All the intellect and available parts of our Union have been minutely examined and positions taken, with a view to the best effect, observing in every instance, a just regard to economy. Doubts, however, being entertained, as to the propriety of the position, and extent of the work at Dauphin Island, further progress in it was suspended soon after the last session of Congress, and an order was given to the Board of Engineers and naval commissioners, to make a further and more minute examination of it, in both respects, and to report the result, without delay.

Due progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual augmentation of the navy, and for the extent of existing appropriations. The vessels authorized by the act of 1826, have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been, or will be launched for the present, the object being to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings erected over them. A squadron has been maintained as heretofore in the Mediterranean, by means whereof peace has been preserved with the Barbary powers. This squadron has been reduced the present year to so small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object intended by it. From past experience, and the best information respecting the views of these powers, it is distinctly understood that should our squadron be withdrawn, they would soon recommence their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce. Their fortifications have lately been rebuilt, and their maritime force increased.—It has also been found necessary to maintain a naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruising along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighbouring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventures, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the worst consequences would ensue. Fortunately a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of their vessels.

Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance to continue these cruises until the practice is entirely suppressed. Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave trade. Under the flag of the United States, and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and, if any of our citizens are engaged in it, under the flag and papers of other powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those powers, that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the laws inflict.

Every other power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same rigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the Great Source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.

JAMES MONROE
Washington, Dec. 3, 1821.

DETROIT.

After recapitulating the principal occurrences in the history of Detroit, Mr. Schooler, in his *Travels*, lately published, gives the following notice of that place:

"These are some of the prominent civil and military events of which Detroit has been the theatre, and which, by eliciting from time to time the attention of the public, have conferred upon it a celebrity which the most populous cities, barren of historic incident, never attain. This notoriety it has partaken of, in connexion with the surrounding country, which continued to be the rallying point of contending armies, and the scene of Indian warfare and Indian barbarity, during two of the most important campaigns of the late war. It has thus acquired an interest from the sword, which neither the pen of the poet nor the pencil of the painter have been employed to excite.

It is gratifying however to behold, that Detroit does not acquire its principal charm from extraneous circumstances, and that the local beauty of the site, fertile district of cultivated land by which it is surrounded, and the advantages it enjoys for the purposes of commerce, are calculated to arrest our admiration, and to originate a high expectation of its future destination and importance. A cursory examination of the map of the United States will indicate its importance as a place of business and a military depot. Situated on the great chain of lakes, connected, as they are, at almost innumerable points, with the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, and the Red River of the North, it communicates with the ocean at four of the most important points in the whole continent. And when these natural channels of communication shall be improved, so as to render them alike passable at all seasons of the year, the increasing products of its commerce and agriculture will be presented with a choice of markets, at New Orleans, N. York, or Montreal, an advantage derived from its singular position on the summit level in which the most considerable rivers, lakes, and streams in America originate. It is thus destined to be to the regions of the northwest what St. Louis is rapidly becoming in the southwest—the seat of its wealth, and the grand focus of its moral, political & physical energies.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

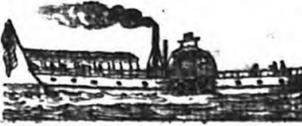
NOTICE.

The Farm near Annapolis belonging to Mrs. Rachel Leeds Keer, of Boston, and now in the occupation of the Messrs. Tyding's is for rent. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Inquire at this Office. Oct. 4.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Resin D Baldwin esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 13th day of December next, at Mr James Hunter's tavern in Annapolis.—A negro woman named Phillis, with her male child one year old. Taken as the property of Benjamin Sewell and sold to satisfy a debt due George G Gambrell. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms, cash
William Caton, Constable.
No. 29. 3w.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.— But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.
Clement Vickers.
March 22 1f.

Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 118, Market St. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to this subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.
H. H. W. 1m.
Sept. 13.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the Amendments ingrafted therein
Oct. 25.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffally election to be held in 1824.
Annapolis, Oct. 25. 8

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,
December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this Office
Price—\$1 50.
April 12.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.
George Barber,
John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and to forward their accounts to this office.
May 17. 6w

50 Dollars Reward.

Abandoned from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

JACOB,

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Hephlah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.
Benjamin South Manager.
Sept. 13.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,
PRICE—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

SHERIFF'S SALES

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 20th of December next, on the premises, Fifty Acres of Land, lying on the west side of Stockett's Run, and two Negro Boys. Seized and taken as the property of George C. Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Clayton and Randall, for the use of James Cox and Richard C. Cox. Exrs of James Cox, Junr. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Late SHER. AAC.
Nov. 29.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 11th December next, on the premises, One Negro Woman named Hephlah. Seized and taken as the property of George Watson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Anderson Warfield, for the use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Late SHER. AAC.
Nov. 29.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Francis Mercer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to
John Mercer,
Margaret Mercer, Exrs.
November 1. 7w.

The Euterpeid.

The first volume of the Euterpeid or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by
John R. Parker,
No. 2, Milk st. Boston.
Nov. 8.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to John Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm. In Mr Barber's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorized to adjust and settle accounts.
Geo. Barber,
John T. Barber,
Adam Miller,
John Miller.
Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

For the accommodation of the members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,
THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,



will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester Town. Fare as heretofore.
Sept 20, 1821.

Considering it will be more agreeable to passengers in the Steam Boat Maryland to arrive at Baltimore and Easton before dark, it is intended from the first of November ensuing, that the

MARYLAND

shall start from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore; leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on her passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on her passage down. Breakfast will be provided on board

The Editors of the Federal Gazette, National Intelligencer, Bond of Union and American Gazette, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.
13

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER,
Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to retail dealers at short dates.
Oct. 11, 1821. 10

50 Dollars Reward

Will be given for securing in the goal of Baltimore county, a coloured man named Tom Johnson formerly the property of Mr Maxey of West River. He ran away from the Alarm and Coppers Works of Cape Sable, on the River Magothy, about the 15th of October last, and is supposed to be lurking about Baltimore, Annapolis, West River, or Upper Marlborough—at the latter place he has a woman who passes for his wife, and when he was about going away, he said he should go there. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, not of a very dark complexion, aged about 40 years, chews a great deal of tobacco, is extremely artful and cunning, and professes to be very religious. Apply to
P G LECHLEINER,
At the Alarm and Coppers Works, Cape Sable.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Agent,
Baltimore.
Nov. 22. 4w.

LEVY COURT.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 14th January 1822, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, and laying the County Levy.
By order, W. S GREEN, Clk.
Nov. 29. 9

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or in any other way trespassing or passing through my lands (except by the public roads passing through them) purchased of H. H. Harwood, esq. and the one on which I reside, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.
Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.
Nov. 22. 4 3w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings

of the last session of the Legislature
Price—\$1 50.
June 14.

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BY

JONAS GREEN,

MURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

POLITICAL.

From the Federal Republican.

to the People of the United States.

I do not believe that a single newspaper in the United States has published the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on Military Affairs, of the 13th February last, "upon the subject of the employment of officers in the army, clerks in the departments, and extra pay allowed to them for such services." How this has happened, I will not pretend to say.—Not only the report above mentioned, has not been published, (at least we have never heard of its having been published) but there are several other most important public documents, of a similar nature, exhibiting the conduct of our executive officers in matters of vital importance to the people at large, which I believe, have never been published in any of the public journals of the country. These reports, it is true, have been printed for the use of the House—but they have never been re-issued, as they ought to have been, for the information of the people generally. Our gazettes have been filled, page after page, with the fulsome addresses to "The Queen"—(as we were wont to call the half-repudiated wife of the British King, in this country) with the disgusting oscenities of a trial; the "The King's coronation" and so forth, to the exclusion of highly important state papers; which ought to be in the hands of every intelligent freeman in the country. Some printers of newspapers are more excusable. I admit, as others, for this apparent neglect in all—because some cannot, without much trouble, and some expense, obtain the original printed documents from the seat of the general government. But what shall we say of the editors of the "National Intelligencer" in this respect?—These Editors are the printers for both Houses of Congress. From them especially we have a right to expect full and prompt information on all subjects connected with the federal administration. Indeed in their published prospectus they declare, among other things, that the "National Intelligencer" publishes, originally, the "proceedings and debates of Congress" and contains also, all the state papers and documents of public interest, laid before Congress, or originating in that body." Now I will ask who has been published in that paper or any other, two reports of a select committee from the House of Representatives relative to the contract with James Johnson, of Kentucky, for transporting troops up the Missouri?—or the report of another committee, last year, on the subject of public abuses by the unauthorized and illegal loan of the public money, and other public property and of the consequent loss thereby?—or of the report of the Military committee above-mentioned, and several others which could be named? Who has ever seen a report of the speech of Mr. Johnson, a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, wherein in a voice of thunder, he bearded the President in his palace, for having made for public account, an unauthorized loan from one of the banks, and for having exceeded the appropriation made by Congress for the President's household. N. B. This said Mr. Johnson was a lawyer in one of the interior counties of Virginia; and a few weeks after he made this direct attack upon Mr. Monroe he was made collector of the customs at the port of Norfolk—although it is highly probable that, before his induction into that office, he had been seen "a Clearance" or "a Manifest."

But we will return to the report of the committee on Military Affairs. It is too lengthy to be inserted, entire, in the present communication. I will give you the substance of it.

The committee ascertained and reported that no less than fifteen officers of the army, of different grades, were employed as clerks in the different departments at Washington; and for that service were detailed by order of the War Department. The aggregate amount of money paid, in a very short time, for these "extra" services, as they are called, amounts to \$2,500 50 cents; their pay and emoluments as officers in the army, were, at the same time, received by them. On this head the committee remarks: "The statements furnished them show, that, in addition to the pay and emoluments, [as army officers] and extra compensation, each of the above named officers have received payment for clothing! The committee are unadvised of any law to justify it, especially when they see neither of them has employed a private servant, and for the clothing of whom only is an officer permitted to receive money in lieu of clothing."—The committee, in conclusion of this part of the subject, further remark: "When an officer is detailed to perform duties in the departments, such as have been described, they cease to render any other; when they perform no duties as officers, but merely act as clerks, it seems unreasonable to pay them as officers, and, at the same time, compensation as clerks. When they cease to perform the functions of officers, but yet receive their pay and emoluments, the committee believe they should be content; that they have no legal or equitable claim to extra compensation, because extra payment is predicated on a supposition that additional duties are performed. In the present case, the supposed additional duty is the only service required of them, and that, in reality they perform no service whatever as officers of the army."

On the subject of compensation allowed to the surgeon general of the army, the committee go on and make the following statement:—"The committee thought it incumbent on them to extend their enquiries to the compensation allowed the surgeon general in addition to his salary fixed by law. They find from the statement furnished by the third auditor, that doctor Joseph Lovell, the surgeon general, has been paid, in addition to his annual salary, from the 1st of October, 1818, to the 30th September, 1820, for quarters, \$864; and for fuel for the same period, \$452 25 cents, making an aggregate of \$1,316 25 cents. The act of Congress establishing the office of surgeon general, provides, that he shall be allowed a salary of \$2,500, making no provision for any other or extra compensation. The committee are surprised that a construction should be given to this law by which the surgeon general shall be enabled to receive compensation beyond the limits of his salary, unless they bring to their aid the practice which appears at all times to have prevailed "in some shape or another," [quoting the words of the secretary of war] to allow the officers, at the seat of government, extra compensation."

"If the word salary, [continue the committee] has an appropriate meaning, it certainly must be a stated or settled hire to the person who performs the duties of the office to which the salary is attached; no authority in this government, except the legislative, is deemed competent either to increase or diminish it, [Sound, old fashioned reasoning this.] The committee are of opinion, that no precedent, contrary to law, ought, or can have a binding influence. The case of the physician and surgeon general adverted to by the secretary of war, was erroneous in the beginning, and not an example worthy of imitation."

The committee proceed, "It is alleged by the secretary of war, in justification of the extra allowance made the surgeon general, that it hardly admits of a doubt, that he, who is liable to be ordered into active service, would be entitled to claim public quarters, if there were such where he might be stationed, and that it is clear he, in common with other officers, has a right to the allowance for them if he should be stationed where quarters cannot be furnished by the public. It appears to the committee this argument is more specious than solid;

[weak and puerile they might have said] the law provides, that other officers shall receive pay and emoluments, and enumerates quarters and fuel as articles included in the provision intended to be made;—but in the case of the surgeon general, the law provides a salary of \$2,500, which the committee think, and which they believe the legislature thought, should be full for all services. If the surgeon general would be entitled to quarters and fuel when ordered into active service, it is not understood by the committee how his liability to be ordered into active service could entitle him to compensation for them before that liability attached. If an officer is entitled to either pay or emoluments upon the contingency of being ordered into active service, it seems an arbitrary construction to grant him either before the happening of that contingency.—In no point of view can the committee perceive the propriety of this allowance, which as yet does not appear to be supported even by the authority of precedent."

Such, fellow-citizens, is the report and such the views of some of your immediate Representatives in Congress, of the proceedings and conduct of an important branch of the government, placed by the law which established it under the immediate and direct control of the President. In direct proof that the law never intended to give to the surgeon general any other compensation for his services than the annual salary of \$2,500, let it be remembered, that the secretary of war himself, in the annual estimates for the expenses of our military establishment, asks for \$2,500, only for compensation to the surgeon general, without requesting a cent for "fuel or quarters," or any thing else. He well knew that, under the existing laws Congress would not appropriate for any thing beyond the salary allowed. See the annual estimates for appropriations, &c. But there are many ways of evading the laws, or in homely phraseology, "whipping the devil round the stump." All of which our rulers seem to understand very well. The large sums appropriated for "contingencies" afford ample scope for the exercise of their ingenuity in disposing of the public treasure committed to their charge, and as may best suit their own views and purposes. But what is here stated is trifling compared to some other things which will, which must appear before the public in due time. The alarm has been given. The people are beginning to open their eyes, and to think. Woe be unto those who have so shamefully abused their generous confidence. The awful day of reckoning is not so far distant as many imagine. It is the bounden duty of every honest man in the nation to aid in the great work of reformation. It shall be my especial care, if life and health permit, not to flag, or relax in my present undertaking, until a complete exposure shall have been effected. A Native of Virginia.

P. S. The office of surgeon general is now, and has for some time been a complete snore. I am credibly informed, that for the disbursement of about \$30,000 in this department, it cost the public about \$10,000. Here, then, is a much heavier and more expensive "Drone" than any that has yet been exhibited to public view. But whenever a proper investigation shall take place, they will be found to exist "as plenty as blackberries" in their season. Did any body ever hear of our present chief magistrate recommending to Congress the abolishing of an office? What he will say next week, in his message on this subject I know not. He would willingly tell us, no doubt, if he could, how much of the public debt has been paid off this year. He will, however, tell us how much money was in the treasury on the 30th September last; but he will not tell us how much of this was "available funds" He will not tell us, (I think he will not) that there is, at this time, one dollar of available cash in the treasury, nor will he tell us how much the government has over drawn upon the United States' Bank, to "keep the wheels of government" in motion. But all things will, nevertheless, and in due season be found out.

December 1, 1821.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mistaken Views of Religion.

One cause which impedes the reception of religion, even among the well-disposed, is that garment of sadness in which people delight to suppose her dressed; and that life of hard, pining abstinence which they pretend she enjoins on her disciples. And it were well if this were the only misrepresentation of her declared enemies; but unhappily, it is the too frequent mis-conception of her injudicious friends. But such an overcharged picture is not more unamiable than it is unlike; for I will venture to affirm that religion, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyment, than the uncontrolled dominion of whatever vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as passion, so exacting as the world, nor so despotick as fashion. Let us try the case by parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life as rigorously as avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease as ambition; or such renunciations of our quiet as pride? Does devotion murder sleep like dissipation? Does she destroy health like intemperance?—Does she annihilate fortune like gambling? Does she embitter life like discord; or abridge it like duelling? Does religion impose more vigilance than suspicion; or half so many mortifications as vanity? Vice has her martyrs, and the most austere and ascetic (who mistakes the genius of christianity almost as her enemy) never tormented herself with such cruel and causeless severity, as that with which envy lacerates her unhappy votaries. Worldly honour obliges us to be at the trouble of resenting injuries, but religion spares us that inconvenience, by commanding us to forgive them; and by this injunction, consults our happiness no less than our virtue; for the torment of constantly hating any, must be at least equal to the sin of it. If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of religion, even in the article of pleasure.

PALESTINE MISSION.

Extract from a letter of the Rev. Pliny Fisk, to the Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, of Boston.

Smyrna, May 4, 1821.

[After relating several incidents on their journey to Ephesus, Mr. Fisk continues:]

At 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning we mounted our horses, and leaving the sarcophagus and the old mosque on our right, rode to Mount Prion, and then sent our horses back, and set out on foot to survey the ruins of Ephesus. The ground was covered with high grass or grain, and a very heavy dew rendered the walking rather unpleasant. On the east side of the hill we found nothing worthy of notice: no appearance of having been occupied for buildings. On the north side was the Circus or stadium. Its length from east to west is 40 rods or one stadium. The north or lower side was supported by arches which still remain. The area where the races used to be performed is now a field of wheat. At the west end was the gate. The walls adjoining it are still standing, and of considerable height and strength. North of the stadium and separated only by a street, is a large square inclosed with fallen wall and filled with the ruins of various edifices. A street running north and south divides this square in the centre. West of the stadium is an elevation of ground, level on the top, with an immense pedestal in the centre of it. What building stood there it is not easy to say. Between this and the stadium was a street passing from the great plain north of Ephesus into the midst of the city.

I found on the plains of Ephesus some Greek peasants, men and women, employed in pulling up taraxacum and weeds from the wheat. It reminded me of Matt. xiii. 28. I addressed them in Romic, but found they understood very little of it, as they usually answered me in Turkish. I ascertained, however, that they all belonged to villages at a

distance, and came there to labour. Not one of them could read, at they said there were priests and a school-master in the village to which they belonged, who could read. I gave them some tracts which they promised to give to their priests & school-master. Tournefort says that when he was at Ephesus there were 30 or 40 Greek families there. Chandler found only ten or 12 individuals. Now no human being lives in Ephesus, but in Aiasalch under another name, though not on precisely the same spot of ground, there are merely a few miserable Turkish huts. "The candlestick is removed out of this place." "How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people."

While wandering among the ruins, it was impossible not to think, with deep interest, of the events which have transpired on this spot. Here has been displayed, from time to time, all the skill of the architect, the musician the tragedian and the orator. Here some of the most splendid works of man have been seen in all their glory, and here the event has shown their transitory nature. How interesting would it be to stand among these walls and have before the mind a full view of the history of Ephesus from its first foundation till now! We might observe the idolatrous and impure rites, and the cruel & bloody sports of pagans succeeding by the preaching, the prayers, the holy and peaceable lives of the first christians—thee christians martyred, but their religion still triumphant—pagan rites and pagan sports abolished, and the simple worship of Christ instituted in their room—We might see the city conquered and re-conquered, destroyed and rebuilt, till finally Christianity, arts, learning and prosperity, all vanish before the pestiferous breath of "the only people whose sole occupation has been to destroy."



From the Hartford, Conn. Farmers' Almanac for 1821.

DECEMBER.

The year is closing. Let us inquire of ourselves whether we have closed the labours and duties of it as we ought. Let no one be disposed to say, how short has been this year, until he has examined whether he has made a wise and suitable improvement of the three hundred and sixty-five days which has been allowed him. Has no part of this time hung heavily upon your hands? Are there no blanks, no wastes to be found in our reckoning since the first of January 1821? It is to be feared that we have greater cause to regret the misimprovement, than the shortness of our time.

The fields which but a few days past were clothed in youth and beauty, present to us now out a dreary prospect. This should make us thoughtful—it is a lesson full of instruction. But even winter and age bring with them their enjoyments and comforts, when the Spring Summer and Autumn have been rightly improved. This is the season for contemplation, for intellectual improvement, and for repose. There is nothing better for a man, said Solomon, than that he should eat and drink, and that he should make his soul enjoy good in his labour.

Cure for the Jaundice in Horses.

This disease is indicated by a yellowness of the eyes and mouth, dulness and lassitude; the appetite is generally diminished; the urine of a reddish or dark colour.

When costiveness is one of the symptoms of jaundice, give the ball No. 1 every morning, until moderate purging is produced, but if the bowels are always open, or in a state of purging give the ball No. 2, every morning. The horse's strength should be supported by infusion of malt or water gruel.

The Ball No. 1.

Calomel, 1 2dr. Barbadoes Aloes, 1 1-2dr. Castile soap 2dr. Rhubarb, 3dr. To be made into a ball with Syrup for one dose.

No. 2.

Calomel and opium, of each, 1dr. Columbo root, powdered, 3dr. Powdered ginger, 1-2dr. Syrup enough to form the ball for one dose.

Soleman Frazier, a revolutionary soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Talbot, that the several donations to colleges and academies may be withdrawn. From Robert Norris, for permission to import a slave. From James C. Wheeler, for a special act of insolvency.

Mr. Sautsbury obtained leave to report a supplement to the act for the relief of the poor of Caroline.

Mr. Barney reports a bill for the relief of Enoch Betts of the city of Baltimore.

Mr. A. Spence reports a bill in favour of John Aydelotte of Worcester.

The bill to alter and change the place of holding the election in the first election district of Harford county, was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Barney obtained leave to report a bill to renew the charters of the banks in the city of Baltimore, provided they shall make and complete a good and sufficient turnpike road from Boothborough to Hager's Town.

Mr. Brown reports a supplement for the relief of the poor of Anne Arundel.

Mr. Kennedy reports a bill for the relief of Michael Laracey of the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Garner reports a bill for the support of Mary Farrell of Charles.

Mr. Nabb reports a supplement to the act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice therein.

Mr. Sprigg obtained leave to report a bill to change, alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution as relate to the election of delegates from the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Lookerman obtained leave, 33 to 28, to report a bill to alter such parts of the constitution as relate to the election of delegates from each county.

The bill in favour of George A. Dunkle, and the additional supplement to the act to erect a new market-house in Hager's Town, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Riggs reports a bill for the relief of Thomas Henry and his wife, of Montgomery.

Mr. Duvall reports a bill to repeal the act for the relief of Edward Godman, of Montgomery.

Friday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Dennis from Somerset, appeared and qualified.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset, for a public landing. From Wm. A. Schoolfield, of Somerset, to correct a mistake in an escheat warrant. From Terence Dorris, of Talbot, for a divorce. From Jane Githier, for the support of John Glover. From James Williams, of Caroline, for support. From the directors of the Penitentiary, for a loan to extinguish the debts due by the institution. From sundry inhabitants of Harford and Cecil, to remove a wing dam said to obstruct the navigation of the Susquehanna. From sundry inhabitants of Dorchester, for a lottery. From the commissioners of the town of Havre de Grace, to hold real property, free from taxation, for the purpose of erecting a school house thereon. From sundry inhabitants of Boonsboro', and vicinity, to confirm an act. From Charles B. Downing, for compensation for losses sustained by his family. From Evan Evans, of P. George's, for a support. From Jno. H. C. Wilson, of Somerset, to remove negroes into the state.

The bill for the relief of Benedict and Alexis Boon, and the bill for the relief of James Williams, were passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Rice reports a further supplement to an act for licensing and regulating, ordi-

Mr. Forwood reports a bill to repeal the 10th section of the act for rectifying the ill-practices of the attorney general, clerk of indictments, attorneys and practitioners of law in the courts of this province, and for levying the same by way of execution.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

A petition from Susannah Ringgold, of Kent, for support. From Henry Lewis, of Washington, for a special act of insolvency. From Wm. Smith, of Frederick, for a special act of insolvency. From George Elliott and others, that commissioners may be appointed to lay off a road down Patuxent falls, from their mills to the iron works at Aralon, and from thence to the Baltimore and Washington turnpike road. From Henry Truett, of Worcester, for support. From Michael House, a revolutionary soldier. From Adam Ott, a revolutionary soldier. From Mary Johnson, of the city of Annapolis, for the support of herself and three children of her deceased sister.

On motion by Mr. Bruce, it was Ordered, That the clerk be, and he is hereby requested to write to the different county clerks and request them without delay, to furnish this house with an annual average estimate of the number of original writs issued, and juries empaneled in each county by them respectively, founding said average upon the proceedings of the four last years.

The clerk of the senate returns the further supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools, and the bill in favour of Elizabeth Hoffman, severally passed; and delivers a bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles from any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Calvert.

Mr. Pigman reports a bill relative to election districts in Frederick.

The bill in favour of John Aydelotte of Worcester, was passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Harris reports a bill for the support of Susannah Ringgold.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill changing the place of holding the election in the first district of Harford, passed, and delivers a further additional supplement to the act incorporating a company to erect a bridge over Chester River, at Chester town.

On motion by Mr. Forwood, the following preamble and resolutions were read:

Whereas the funds of the state are much exhausted, and some means to replenish the treasury must be resorted to; and that it is the duty of this legislature to exercise every power to save the state from a direct tax, is unquestionable. And whereas, a liberal hand, when the state was overflowing with wealth, was extended to schools, academies and colleges, by which a few of the most wealthy citizens of the state have been mostly benefited. And whereas pensions to an enormous amount have been granted to officers and soldiers, and even to the widows of officers and soldiers of the revolution, many of which are now living in affluence, the amount of which donations and pensions take annually from the treasury, about the sum of thirty thousand dollars, all of which money ought, of right, in those difficult times, to remain in the treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of government; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the donations given to the several different schools, academies and colleges, and the pensions granted to the officers and soldiers, and to the widows of deceased officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, shall hereafter remain in the treasury, subject to the future appropriation of the legislature.

Resolved, That all laws and resolutions granting or giving donations to schools, academies and colleges, or to the officers and soldiers, or to the widows of deceased officers and soldiers of the revolution, be, and the same are hereby repealed, rescinded, abrogated, annulled and made void.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the levy courts of the different counties of this state, upon the application of any officer or soldier, that is now on the pension list, and at this time a resident of the county in which the appropriation shall be made, to enquire into the circumstances of such applicant, and in case the said court shall be of opinion that his circumstances are such as not to afford him a comfortable living, that then and in that case the said court are hereby authorized and required to levy such sum of money as they in their judgment shall deem necessary for the support of such applicant, on the assessable property of their county; and in case of an applicant from the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, to levy the same on such city, which money so levied, shall be collected as other county or city charges are, and paid over to such applicant or his order. Order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Forwood reports a supplement to the act incorporating into one the several acts relating to constables fees.

Mr. Hoffman reports a bill for the relief of Wm. Osburn, of Allegany.

The bill in favour of Wm. G. Pemberton, of Charles, was passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Allen offered for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That the different funds and donations now appropriated or given to the different academies in this state, be, and the same are hereby withdrawn into the treasury of Maryland, and that they there constitute a fund to be hereafter applied to the education of poor children, in such manner as may be directed by the wisdom of the Legislature.

Monday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a further additional supplement to the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Mr. Allen reports a bill to withdraw the funds from the different schools, colleges and academies, for the purpose of appropriating them to the education of poor children.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Talbot, for a better regulation of constables fees.

The resolution for the sale of arms and camp equipment, was assented to, and sent to the senate.

The following message was received from the senate:

The senate have to discharge the melancholy duty of announcing to you the decease of our late valued clerk, Thomas Rogers. We propose to evidence our respect for the deceased, by wearing straps on the left arm for twenty days, and we also propose that the members of both branches of the legislature will convene in the senate chamber at four o'clock this afternoon, to join the procession which will accompany the corpse to the grave.

The following bills were passed and sent to the senate: For the support of Susannah Ringgold. For the relief of Mary Clap, and others, of the city of Baltimore. For the relief of the poor of Anne Arundel.

A petition from Edward Marking, for a pension. From David L. Stoker, and others, to confirm their title to certain property. From Wm. C. Sprigg, to bring slaves into the state.

On motion of Mr. Hughes, Ordered, That the committee of claims be instructed to direct suitable mourning for the members of the legislature, agreeably to the suggestion of the senate, respecting the death of their late clerk, and that the expenses of the funeral be placed by said committee upon the journal of accounts.

Petitions from Wm. Bateman and Julia Ann Curran, of A. Arundel, for support.

The following message was sent to the senate: The house of delegates, in common with the senate, deeply deplore the death of Thomas Rogers, late chief clerk of your honourable body, and in conformity with the wishes of the senate, as well in accordance with their own feelings, will wear straps on the left arm for twenty days, as a testimony of their respect for the memory of the deceased and will meet your honourable body at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of this day, to attend the funeral.

The bill for the benefit of James Smith, was passed.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. King reports a bill relative to making a public landing place and road in Somerset.

Mr. Frazier reports a bill to authorize lotteries to cut and open a canal from the head of Blackwater River to Parson's Creek.

A petition to prevent hogs and geese going at large in Friendship, A. A. county.

The bill authorizing Robert Morris to bring a slave into this state, was passed.

Mr. Forwood obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal all such laws as relate to the appointment of lottery commissioners.

A petition from David Imbie, to be released from goal. From Jane White, for compensation for destruction of her house in Charles street.

Mr. J. Forrest obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the poor in Prince-George's.

Mr. Orriek reports a bill to open certain roads in Baltimore and Anne Arundel.

Mr. Sullivan reports favourably on the petition of Capt. Solomon Frazier.

Mr. B. S. Forrest, from Montgomery, appeared and qualified.

A petition from the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, for an alteration in their charter.

Mr. Barney obtained leave to bring in a supplement to an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and Chesapeake Bay.

The bill for the greater security of property in fields, gardens, and other enclosures, was, on motion of Mr. Hughes, referred to the next general assembly.

Mr. Marriott reports on the memorial of William Bateman, referring the same to the levy court to examine.

A petition from Henry Carberry, a revolutionary officer. From Edward Snobrook, of Caroline, for a pension.

UNHAPPY ACCIDENT.

Extract of a letter from captain John L. Harper of Ohio, to his father in this city, dated 26th Nov. last.

"Dear Father—A most distressing occurrence has happened to me—four days ago whilst out hunting deer with my father in-law, Henry Abrams, Esq. of Fairfield County, being in a deep thicket, I had the horrible misfortune to mistake him for a deer, and shot him with a rifle ball in the right shoulder—and this day he expired in my arms, in despite of the best medical aid in the State, as said Dr. Hays of Chillicothe, to attend him—'You may imagine my feelings.'"

Phil. Gaz.

PIRATE CAPTURED.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Lt. Commandant Ramago U. S. Schooner, Porpoise, off Matanzas, Island of Cuba, 24th Nov. 1821.

On the 4th inst. I received information of a piratical boat off Cape Antonio; on the 8th I arrived there and captured her, loaded with goods. The latter I took on board here, the crew of the captured boat made their escape to the woods on the approach of our force."

There is a secret at the bottom of the baron's argument not generally understood. The U. S. States have large demands upon France and the French claim under the Louisiana convention has been got up as a set-off. But the baron will not succeed, notwithstanding his perseverance."

FROM SMYRNA.

Capt. Bradshaw from Smyrna, left there Oct. 11. Affairs were in an unquiet state. Several Greeks had been massacred. Foreign Consuls, however, resided on shore. There had been no general engagement between the Turkish and Greek fleets. The Greeks had many cruisers out, which frequently captured Turkish vessels, and had determined to take provisions and munitions of war from the vessels of any nation, paying therefor. It was expected the Greeks in the Morea would be able to maintain their independence, but that the Greeks elsewhere would be subdued.—Boston Pall.

Norfolk, Dec. 14.

CASUALTY.

The steam schooner Fidelity, capt. Leech from New York bound to St. Augustine, Mobile and Pensacola, put into this port on Tuesday night last in distress, from an accident to one of her boilers on Monday morning, by which one of her firemen was unfortunately killed. The passengers, 15 in number, received not the smallest injury nor any inconvenience from this disaster, except detention.—Herald.

Opposition to the passage of a Bankrupt Law.

A large and respectable meeting was held at Concert Hall, Boston, on Friday evening last, at which it was agreed to present a memorial to Congress against the passage of a general bankrupt law.

From the Federal Gazette.

To the Honourable the Judges of the City Court of Baltimore.

The Grand Jury for the body of the city of Baltimore, respectfully represent to the Court, that in order to secure to society the advantages and benefits intended for wholesome and efficient laws, a duty of serious responsibility and import, devolves upon those to whom is committed the selection and appointment of persons invested with the authority of administering them. The law, the great palladium and safeguard of the life, liberty, rights and property of all, should never be perverted or degraded in its administration, by the ignorance or incapacity, or by the intemperance, corruption, or oppression of those who may be appointed its ministers. The Grand Jury apprehend, that for some years past, and without any reference to political or party distinction, the appointments of acting Justices of the Peace, with some exceptions, have been made with too little regard to the wholesome administration of justice in this city.

That a number of them are, and have been wholly ignorant of the important duties of their office,—that some are, and have been, in temperate, and a disgrace to the office to which they have been appointed, while others have made a trade of their offices, and have been subservient to the dictation, control, and influence of constables, with whom they are leagued, in order to procure the sale of various articles, and other wits, to increase the amount of their fees.

The leading motive of this report to your honours is, that an efficient effort may be made to bring the subject to the knowledge of the Executive of the State, from whom the Justices derive their appointment, in order that a suitable remedy may be promptly applied, for it is in vain—say, it is a waste of the people's money and of time, that Courts are organized and Grand Juries are convened, if the great source of evil originates in the conduct of the officers of justice themselves, which appears to have occurred in many cases submitted to the consideration of this Grand Jury.

The Jury would here respectfully recommend as the most safe and expeditious mode of removing the evil complained of, that an application be made to the Legislature, in which, it is hoped, all good citizens would join, to procure a Law similar to the one proposed at the two last sessions, limiting the number of acting Justices of the Peace, who are now by law too numerous, and obtain the office as a mere object of trade, that those Justices be appointed for each ward of the city; and that other provisions be enacted so as to render the justices of the Peace altogether independent of the constables.

The Jury take pleasure in hearing testimony, that there are a number of highly respectable and valuable citizens in the commission of the peace in this city, whose conduct and example, they hope, will be duly appreciated; and they beg leave to close their report with this single observation, that when wholesome laws are impartially and wisely administered, they afford equal protection to the poor and to the rich; but when badly or corruptly administered, the wealthy are alone enabled to protect themselves, while the poorer class of the community alone become the sufferers, which should never be permitted to occur in a government so happily organized as that which is the boast and blessing of our favoured land.

November Term, 1821.

WM. McDONALD, Foreman.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Saturday last, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, it was

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what measures should be adopted by the government of the U. S. for the purpose of aiding the "Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company," and enabling them to accomplish the purpose for which they were incorporated.

THE UNICORN.

Mr. Campbell, (the Missionary,) has kindly favoured us with the following description of the head of a very singular animal, which he had brought from the interior of Africa: We also have had an opportunity of seeing it, and fully agree with Mr. Campbell, that the animal itself must have answered the description of the Reem or Unicorn, which is frequently mentioned in Scripture:

"The animal," says Mr. Campbell, was killed by my Hottentots, in the Mashow country, near the city of Mashow, about 200 miles N. E. of New Zantakou, to the westward of Delagoa Bay. My Hottentots never having seen or heard of an animal with one horn, of so great a length, cut off its head, and brought it bleeding to me upon the back of an ox. From its great weight, and being about 1200 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, I was obliged to reduce it by cutting off the under jaw.—The Hottentots cut up the rest of the animal for food, which, with the help of the natives, they brought on the backs of oxen to Mashow.

The horn, which is nearly black, is exactly 3 feet long, projecting from the forehead about 9 or 10 inches above the nose; from the nose to the base measured three feet. There is a small honey projection of about eight inches, immediately behind the great horn, designed for keeping fast or steady, whatever is penetrated by the great horn. There is neither hair, nor wool on the skin, which is the colour of brown snuff.

The animal was well known to the natives; it is a species of that Rhinoceros; but if I may judge of its bulk by the size of its head, it must have been much larger than any of the seven Rhinoceroses which my party shot, one of which measured eleven feet from the top of the nose to the root of the tail.

The skull and horn excited great curiosity at the Cape, most were of opinion that it was all we should have for the Unicorn.

An animal the size of a horse, which the fancied Unicorn is supposed to be, would not answer the description of the Unicorn given by Job, chap. xxxix. verse 1, et seq. but in every part of that description, this animal exactly answers to it.

Philosophical Magazine.

Whale Fishery.—Congreve Rockets.

We had the pleasure last Wednesday of witnessing some experiments with Congreve Rockets, made at our garrison by Lieut. Colquhoun, the gentleman who accompanied Mr. Scoresby, in the ship Fame, to the Green and Fishery, last summer. A very respectable company of gentlemen, interested in the oil trade, was present, with many of the masters of the vessels which have returned from the Arctic seas, all of whom, we understand, were highly gratified, and most of them persuaded that the rockets are likely to be of great service in the capture of whales. The rocket, as made for this purpose, is a tremendous weapon, and at the distance of from thirty to forty yards may be aimed with unerring certainty at any part of the body of the fish, into which it enters with irresistible force, and perforates several feet, the fuse all the while burning, and, at the interval of a few moments, a mine contained within it exploding with a violence which cannot avoid causing death. Of the force of this explosion our readers that a small one last Wednesday, at the distance of forty yards, after penetrating a very stiff bank of clay, several feet, shook the whole to the astonishment of every beholder. What the effect must be in the body of a fish may be easily conceived, it is impossible the animal can live. Its whole interior must be shaken to pieces; though, like the bank, the body externally appears untouched. The runner in which the rocket is discharged, by passing it through an iron tube, a considerable length of it at both ends, and furnished with a species of gun lock, fixed so that the detonating powder now used instead of priming, communicates with the fuse of the engine. This tube is fixed on a rest, and is fired like a gun, the first striking as steady an aim on solid ground as any sportsman can do. On being fired, the rocket leisurely passes through the water to the mark, with a continually increasing velocity, and one instant was observed at Greenland where it went entirely through the fish, and exploded on the other side. There is no difficulty whatever in using this instrument, two gentlemen, on Wednesday, fired it with as correct an aim as the rocketeer himself, and what deserves particular mention is, that it passes through the water without impediment or injury to the explosion. Some of the fish at Greenland were struck several feet under water. The only difficulty with us on this subject was the buoyancy of the fish after death; but when it is considered what an explosion of gas must take place in the inside of the animal, added to the fact that the fish struck did not sink, we think the objection will be quite removed in the mind of every thinking man. [Hull Advertiser.]

A miserable and miserly female, aged about 70, lately died in London, leaving property to the value of one hundred thousand pounds. She left no will—and as no relation appeared, it is known, her effects will probably go to the king. Several persons have tried to establish relationship to the deceased, but they have failed. The old woman lived a life of celibacy and wretchedness—her only companion being a cat; and her food of the coarsest kind. She was found dead by the bedside.

An English gentleman, residing in London, 92 years old, boasts of having drank within the last 50 years, 57 pipes, or 55,679 bottles of wine! He must be in a high state of preservation.

RECITATIONS.

For One Night Only.

Master George Frederick Smith

Has postponed his RECITATIONS from Wednesday, in consequence of the Citizens Ball, till

Friday Evening,

When he will have the honour of giving select pieces from the beauties of

DRAMATIC AUTHORS.

They will be delivered by

MASTER SMITH

in their appropriate costumes, at the

ASSEMBLY ROOM.

In the course of the evening, he will give IMITATIONS of the celebrated

MUR. KEAN,

Tickets One Dollar each, to be had at Mr. Williamson's Tavern. Children under 10 years half price

The particulars will be described in the bills of the day.

Dec 20.

Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be—

For Cutting Hair, 12 1-2cts.

Shaving, 6 1-2cts.

Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their

Extracts from the message of the governor of Pennsylvania, to the legislature of that state.

In a government like ours, essentially dependent for its efficacy on public opinion, the diffusion of knowledge, to enlighten public opinion, should be considered an object of primary importance. To regulate, multiply and strengthen the sources of education, is the best means for the dissemination of knowledge, ought therefore to be the duty, as it must be the delight, of every virtuous and enlightened legislature. Under the influence of this sentiment, and in pursuance of the constitutional injunction, the assembly has from time to time bestowed partial endowments on various seminaries of learning. In some parts of the state, the meritorious diligence of private citizens, combining with well directed measures of former legislatures, have placed education within the reach of all who are willing to receive it. In the establishment of schools, in which the terms of tuition are greatly reduced, and in which those who are unable to meet the expense are taught gratuitously, the citizens of Philadelphia stand pre-eminent. Their schools, established under different acts of assembly, are at this time preparing for future usefulness, five thousand three hundred and sixty nine scholars, many of whom would otherwise be permitted to grow up in ignorance, and become a prey to those vices of which it unfortunately is so fruitful a source.

This plan of education in Philadelphia, is a valuable addition to the number of those useful literary and benevolent institutions, which adorn our metropolis, and distinguish it as the seat of science, and nursery of the arts. The philanthropy and zeal manifested by the individuals who preside over and superintend the numerous institutions established in this city, for the promotion of instruction and alleviation of distress, without any remuneration but the public good, and for no other reward than the smiles of an approving conscience, entitle them to the warmest feelings of public gratitude.

In the various acts for the establishment of academies, it appears to have been the intention of the legislature, that they should serve as nurseries, where youth aspiring to tertiary attainments, might be prepared for entering on a course of collegiate education to greater advantage. Some of those endowed by legislative grants are represented as being conducted in a manner correspondent with the design of their institution, but in many cases the money granted for their establishment has been expended in the erection of buildings, and thus the managers being left without funds, are unable to employ teachers superior in qualifications, to those engaged in common schools.

As an auxiliary fund for the support and extension of education, I would respectfully refer to a report and sundry resolutions of the state of Maryland, communicated by message to your predecessors at the last session. These resolutions having for their object the establishment of an equitable claim which it is presumed the original claim have, a just proportion of public lands for the support of schools, are clothed with a character of such serious importance, and so interesting to the state, that they will of course become a subject of your deliberation. Several other states are now engaged in their discussion, and in New Hampshire they have received a final decision, a copy of which, the reasons advanced in favour of its adoption, will be found in the documents accompanying this message.

The pensions allowed to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, is at once an evidence of their merit, and a proof of the liberality of the state in granting them. It cannot be long until this worthy class of citizens will be gathered to their fathers, and the fund appropriated for this honourable purpose, amounting nearly to \$20,000 per annum, will then revert to the state. In case of the death of such as may be entitled to arrears, every facility should be afforded their surviving friends, to receive such part as may have accrued at the time of their decease. With the view of removing every impediment out of the way of their receiving payment, I would suggest to the legislature the propriety of passing a law, making it the duty of the respective registers to grant letters of administration, without any fee or charge whatever to the widow, or heirs of such as may die intestate.

A French paper relates the following anecdote.

A diligence was on the point of passing the French frontiers to enter a neighbouring kingdom, where several articles of French manufacture are not admitted, a beautiful female, who was one of the passengers, expressed her hopes that she should be enabled to smuggle a lace veil, which was concealed very secretly about her person. A taciturn gentleman, who was one of the passengers, and who appeared to be absorbed in reverie, said nothing, but on arriving at the custom house, he, on some pretext, alighted. On the passengers entering the office, the lady received a hint to retire into another room, and divest herself of the lace veil she had about her, with which request she, of course, found it necessary to comply. On resuming their seats in the diligence, the lady who had lost her veil broke out in a torrent of invective against the taciturn gentleman, whom she accused of having been the informer, and the other passengers joined her in heaping abuse upon him. On their reaching a considerable distance from the frontier, "Madame," said the taciturn gentleman, who had hitherto said nothing in return for the invectives poured so profusely upon him, "you are right, I am the guilty individual, but please to tell me what was the value of the loss of which you so much regret?" "It was worth nearly a hundred louis, monster that you are!" said the lady in a great passion and shedding tears. "Well, Madame, dry up your tears, and if you will accept of 1000 crowns I am ready to offer it to you at once, where are you to alight?" "Is it possible?" "Do not imagine, however, that it is the effect of remorse or conscience, I have introduced by means nearly similar to those you employed, contraband goods of the same kind, of the value of nearly 100,000 fr. into this country. My avocation against you turned aside all the suspicions that might have been conceived against me, and you thought that only one of us had been caught, thanks to the trifling persuasion which I overtook." The explanation had an immediate effect; the taciturn gentleman was pronounced one of the honestest men in the world; and the fair traveller, who had been so angry, and in which she was joined by the other passengers, charitably volunteered.

From the Boston Repository.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

In a late paper, we copied from the Intelligence an article stating that letters had been received from Mr. Wynn, U.S. Agent, and Mr. Wiltberger, agent to the colonization society, in which they assert, that "there is no doubt of ultimate success to the plans of the society if persevered in." A letter from Mr. Thomas W. Commeraw, a coloured man, and a man of property, well known for his integrity and religious character, is published in the New York Daily Advertiser, which throws a very different complexion on the prospects of the undertaking. It is dated Sherbro Island, April 3, 1821. He says "he has been looking round for 12 months for improvements for a colony, but can find none that is probable—the natives are all heathens, & their example takes with us. Whatever might have been the primitive acts committed by our forefathers that caused the Almighty to pass his judgment upon them, I dare not pretend to say. But I would take my chance of being carried away and sold, conformable to the judgment, rather than to remain here a heathen. Glory to God in the highest that I was born in a Christian land; and I will follow my Christian profession until my life's end—which will soon be, for I am old. But I mourn the situation of my children should I leave them behind me. Unable to get away from this place, they will have to grow up heathen customs, their children likely to become heathen themselves. I have lost the principal part of my family (my wife and nine). In this country the climate is favourable to slothfulness, and sickness—its soil is poor, generally bad water. Its wild fowl all poor, fish scarce—in fact the country and people poor."

From the Portsmouth (N.H.) Journal. France by her late claims on the U.S. is disposed to avail herself of the provisions of the Louisiana treaty, made with the late existing government of that country. This is acting in a perfectly correct national principle, that every act done by an existing government is, under every change of circumstance, still a national act. On this ground, the government of the U.S. stands, and demands of France compensation for all our property illegally captured, almost without pretence of right, and condemned.

Great Britain has acted on this principle with France, and has demanded and received in an ample manner, compensation for all their illegal confiscations, as the following extracts will show.

PARIS, 3d May, 1818.

(Confirmed 27th Nov. 1815.)

Art. 2.—The British and French governments shall name without delay commissioners to liquidate, &c.

The commissioners mentioned in art. 24, shall undertake the examination of the claims of His Britannic Majesty's subjects upon the French government, for the value of the property, moveable or immovable, illegally confiscated by the French authorities.

France engages to ratify the report of the commissioners, and to discharge the sums due.

Art. 6.—The vessels, ships, cargoes, and other moveable property, which shall have been seized and confiscated, either to the profit of France or to the profit of his most Christian Majesty, in conformity to the laws of war, shall not be admitted to the liquidation.

Done at Paris, 20th Nov. 1815.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH, W. LINGTON, RICHELIEU.

(Extracts from Hertlet's Collection of Treaties and Conventions, v. 1, pp. 263, 27—printed 1820.)

Brooklyn, (Conn.) Dec. 3.

There is now living in Killybeg, a man by the name of Moffet, who has had three wives, who are all alive, and whose present wife has three husbands, who are all living, and what is still more remarkable, the second wife of the husband is married to the second husband of the wife, making a mutual exchange, and to crown all, Moffet's daughter is married to his present wife's son. A difficult question of genealogy for our learned judges to settle, if a large estate should descend to the heirs hereafter, as well as a practical comment upon our directions, which adopt, with such facility, the whimsical caprice of man to the standard of legality. We believe, however, that there was a Scriptural reason for granting each of the bills of divorce, but of this we are not positive.—Observer.

A friend has politely handed us the following extract of a letter received here per schooner Henry, dated

"Harlem, Nov. 27, 1821.

"An unpleasant circumstance occurred on board the American schooner Ajax, Captain Shane, of Philadelphia, laying at the quay on the evening of Sunday last at this port. To learn the particulars is impossible, even on the spot. I believe, however, some soldiers went on board to rob the vessel, and succeeded so far as to get the Captain's watch and some of his clothes, when he, (Capt. Shane) in defending his property as well as his life, being approached by two soldiers with drawn daggers, fired two pistols, and I believe, killed one and wounded the other, when immediately a body of armed soldiers rushed upon the deck and cut the Captain down with their swords. He lies badly wounded, one cut extending across his right eye to the left corner of his mouth, and one cut across his head; but I believe the skull is not fractured; a stab in the belly which the doctors think is mortal yet I have hopes he is getting better. The mate is also so badly wounded that his life is despaired of. The soldiers are all put in jail, together with the ringleaders of the Spaniards in the affair. The vessel is given up to the consignees, and I am told by reputable authority that the Governor approves the conduct of Capt. Shane. This affair has produced much excitement here among the rabble, and Americans are much in danger." Amr.

ANDERSON, of whose accounts of "Mahomet's Coffin suspended in the air," the public have heard so much, is stated in the Philadelphia papers, to have been successful in his application for a person to edit his "Travels in Asia," because confidence cannot be placed in his representations."

ELKE.—On the evening of the 19th inst. St. Philip's Church, (African) in Collect, between Anthony and Lawrence streets, New York, took fire and was totally consumed.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Rhea reported a bill, entitled, "An Act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War."

Mr. Cooke thought the provision contained in the bill relative to the security to be required of the Agents to whom is committed the disbursement of the public money, was inadequate to the object. Further observations were made on the subject by Messrs. Wadsworth and Rhea, when

Mr. Hardin remarked that he was glad the attention of the house had been called to the subject by his friend from Tennessee, (Mr. Cooke.) It had become matter of serious concern, and a proper subject for the interposition of that house. A case had fallen under his special observation in which an adistrict paymaster was a defaulter, and had failed for the sum of \$374,000, when the only bonds that he had given for the faithful discharge of his duty, amounted only to \$60,000 in the aggregate. He believed that in 19 cases out of 29 the penal bonds that had been taken, in cases of defaulter, had been inadequate to the public security. He was altogether opposed to taking penal bonds in any case. He preferred a bond that should be limited by no precise sum, but should extend to a full indemnity for every extent of delinquency. He would, therefore, propose to amend the bill, so as to require bonds without penalty, for the due discharge of the duties imposed, instead of bonds for a specific sum, so as that the government might recover of surety the whole amount which it might lose by the neglect or misconduct of the principal.

Mr. Cooke would cheerfully acquiesce in any measure that should be more effective in attaining the object in view, than that he had suggested—he therefore assented to Mr. Rhea's proposition.

Mr. Rhea opposed the amendment, but his remarks could not be heard by the reporter.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. was in favour of the general object which the mover had in view, but doubted the expediency of introducing it in the present bill. He thought that it would not be a proper time, especially as it would operate unfavourably on the objects of the public bounty. It was now the practice, in those states where there were such banks as the government thought proper to establish, to lodge with them the sums necessary to meet the payment of these pensions. In other states he believed the semi-annual claims of invalid pensioners were not of an amount too great for the security of \$3000 bonds. If the amendment should be adopted, he feared it would occasion a very serious inconvenience to the pensioners, as they might be under the necessity of obtaining their payments in the city of Washington instead of receiving them in the states to which they belonged, for the banks would never give bond for so small an object as this temporary deposit.

Mr. Hardin could foresee no such difficulty as the gentleman from Virginia seemed to apprehend. The security required by his proposition would never be more extensive than the possible defalcation. He was willing, however, to meet the wishes of gentlemen, provided the public interest was sufficiently secured. He had drawn the amendment in haste, and should have no objection that the bill lie on the table, so he and that a plan be matured to remedy the evil that the public suffer.

Mr. Tucker made a few remarks in reply, when

Mr. H. Nelson observed, that it was common for offenders to escape justice, and so difficult for Congress to enact laws which ingenuity could not evade that it would certainly be inexpedient to devise a new system, without being well assured that it was reducible to practice, and efficacious to produce the result that the mover intended. It had been many years since he had been conversant with investigations of this sort, but to him it would seem that the performance of duties, as expressed in the amendment, would not be held to involve pecuniary responsibility in the disbursement of the public moneys. At any rate, it was a subject on which the acuteness and astuteness of lawyers would be able to raise questions that rarely result favourably to the public. He would therefore move, that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole, to the end that its friends may have opportunity to extricate it from all those difficulties in which it seems to be at present involved.

Mr. Cook was apprehensive that the course proposed would involve the Secretary of War in difficulties not easy to surmount; for it could hardly be supposed that he could be able to ascertain the amounts that should be deposited from time to time with the agents to meet the payment of the pensions, nor the sufficiency of the security that might be offered for the indemnity of the public.

The recommitment was opposed by Messrs. Rhea and Little, and supported by Mr. Warfield, who adverted to the frauds that had been practised upon the United States to an extent that called loudly for a remedy. He thought the present period as proper as any that would probably be presented during the session for taking the subject into consideration, and he hoped it would receive all that attention which its importance demanded. The question was then taken on the motion to recommit, and carried.

Mr. Trimble submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road, and for the establishment of toll gates thereon.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what further provision ought to be made by law, to enable the President of the United States to complete the survey and location of the proposed continuation of the Cumberland road, from Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the Mississippi river, and whether any, and if any, what provision ought to be made to enable the President to cause the said road to be constructed.

Resolved, That the President of the U.S. be requested to cause this house to be informed, whether the commissioners appointed to lay out the continuation of the Cumberland road from Wheeling, in the

state of Virginia, through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the Mississippi river, have completed the same, and if not completed, the reasons why their duties have been suspended.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

After the presentation and references of petitions—

Mr. Baldwin submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be directed to adjourn their respective Houses from Saturday the 22d inst. until Wednesday the 2d day of January next.

On motion Mr. H. Nelson, the rule of the House requiring the resolution to lie on the table one day previous to its being acted upon, was dispensed with, and the resolution was twice read; and, on the question of engrossing the same for a third reading—a debate ensued which terminated in the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. Colten submitted for consideration the following resolve, which, according to the Rules of the House, lies on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Navy Fund be requested to report to this House whether all the sick and disabled seamen of the United States who have contributed to the sums received under the acts for the relief of sick and disabled seamen have, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, been relieved when they applied for relief; and, if not, why relief in such cases has been refused.

Resolved, That said commissioners be requested also to report what are the existing rules and orders to the agents of government which regulate the admission of sick and disabled seamen into the Hospitals of the United States.

The engrossed bill providing for paying to the State of Missouri three per cent of the net proceeds arising from the sale of Public Lands within the State, was read a third time.

The bill directs that three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Missouri, since the first day of January, 1821, have been, or hereafter may be, sold by the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, shall be paid, from time to time, to such person, or persons, as may or shall be authorized by the Legislature of the said state of Missouri to receive the same, which sum or sums, thus paid, shall be applied to the making public roads and canals, within the said state of Missouri, under the direction of the Legislature thereof, &c. &c.

Mr. Eustis suggested a doubt, derived from the language of the report, whether the Congress had a right to prescribe to a state, the manner in which any part of her funds shall be expended.

Mr. S. Smith submitted, that an alteration might be perhaps advantageously made in the phraseology of the bill, by making it read "road or canal," instead of "roads and canals."

Mr. Scott explained to the house, that the bill had been drawn up in conformity to the provisions of the third clause of the sixth section of the act authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution and state government, which provides that five per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of lands within the state shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three fifths shall be applied, to those objects within the state by its Legislature, and the remaining two-fifths shall be applied, under the direction of Congress, to the construction of roads and canals leading to the State. In pursuance of those provisions, accepted by Missouri, and thus become a compact between her and the United States, this bill had been framed, &c. and required no amendment.

Mr. Rankin further suggested, that to make the amendment proposed by Mr. Smith, would be to change the terms of the compact, which it was not in the power of Congress, being one of the parties to it, to do.

Without further observation the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Patterson of N. Y. laid on the table the following

Resolved, That in consequence of the non-attendance of the Rev. Mr. Sparks, the office of Chaplain to this house remains vacant.

Resolved, That this house will to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, proceed to the election of Chaplain.

Mr. Speaker, on these resolutions being read said he felt it the duty of the chair to state, that, on Mr. Sparks' being elected Chaplain, no official notice of his appointment had been given, not having been supposed necessary. On information that it was thought necessary, proper notice had been given; and the chair had been informed this morning that the gentleman referred to had arrived in the city and proposed to commence the discharge of the duties to which he had been called by officiating to-morrow.

Mr. Patterson inquired whether any direct communication to that effect had been made to the Speaker by the Reverend Mr. Sparks.

The Speaker answered in the negative, intimating he had been informed of what he had stated by a gentleman, not a member of the house.

Mr. Montgomery confirmed the fact, of the Chaplain's having arrived, &c. having himself a knowledge of the fact.

A motion was made to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Little said he hoped that they would not be laid on the table, but would be met and negatived.

The motion to lay them on the table was negatived.

Mr. Floyd thought the explanation given by the Speaker was a sufficient reason for rejecting these resolves; and was also of opinion that it would be derogatory to the character of the house to adopt such resolutions.

Mr. Farrelly submitted for consideration the following resolve, which lies on the table—

Resolved, That the secretary of the Treasury be instructed to lay before this house a copy of a report made by the commissioners appointed to view and inspect the Cumberland road.

Time to Land Debtors.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Rankin, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, to take into consideration the following bill, which was yesterday reported by the committee on public lands:

He it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the certificate of the public lands of the United States, who are entitled to, and who have not availed themselves of any of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th March, 1821, entitled, "An act to take relief of the purchasers of public lands from the 1st day of July, 1820," be allowed until the 30th of September, 1822, in their original certificates, and account for other provisions of said act as are applicable to payments made after the 30th day of September, 1821—and all such lands would be otherwise forfeited for a failure to file the register's certificate, and an acceptance of the provisions of said act, be exempted from forfeiture and sale until the 30th of September, 1822, and no longer.

No debate arising on this bill, and no amendment being proposed, the committee rose and reported the same to the house, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Some conversation took place on the subject of the bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Mr. Little having received additional testimony on the subject. Finally, the bill was recommitted to the committee of claims.

Securities for Public Money.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Wright, of Md. in the chair) on the bill to revive and continue in force for a further time the act providing for the relief of persons disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Hardin modified his motion of yesterday so as to propose now to amend the bill by taking away the limit proposed, the security given by pension agents, limiting the amount of the bond discretionarily with the secretary of war—and to add a proviso that nothing in the act should be construed as to prevent a recovery of a penalty from any defaulter to the whole extent of his delinquency.

Upon this motion there arose a debate of some length, when the committee rose and reported progress—but, on motion of Mr. Little, was refused leave to sit again.

In the House.—Mr. Swan moved to commit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, which was opposed by Messrs. Rhea and H. Nelson, and lost.

The amendment as reported by the committee was, on motion of Mr. H. Nelson, concurred in.

Two verbal amendments were proposed by Mr. Rhea, and respectively adopted.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—and

The House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

CUMBERLAND ROAD, &c.

Mr. Trimble called for the consideration of the resolutions submitted by him on Tuesday relative to the progress and completion of the Cumberland road.

The first of these which was taken up was that which requests the President of the United States to inform the house of the progress which had been made in the survey of the continuation of the Cumberland road from Wheeling to the Mississippi. The resolve was agreed to without objection.

The two other resolutions respecting the repair of the Cumberland Road, and the execution of the projected road from Wheeling to the Mississippi, were then read, and being before the house—

Mr. Farrelly wished the resolutions to remain on the table until the information was obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the resolution that he had the honour to introduce, and which had been this morning adopted. It was desirable that the house should act upon the subject with the best lights that the case afforded. It was an important subject. Large sums of money had been expended, and he feared, to very little purpose, for he had understood that the commissioners, had expended the road this season, and had given an unfavourable report of the manner in which the public money had been expended, and that those disbursements were made with an eye to private speculation rather than public utility.

Mr. Trimble said his object was, to have as early an inquiry as possible into this subject. He wished the committee to be raised now, that they might have an opportunity of investigating this subject at a period of the session most convenient for the purpose, the house being less engaged than it would be after the holidays. When the report called for by the resolution already passed were received, he proposed they should be referred to the committee with respect to this inquiry. Mr. T. reminded the gentleman from Pennsylvania that opposition to inquiries into this subject had sometimes been found in the very quarter in which the petition had been presented to the house for the allowance of a drawback on exportation of cordage manufactured from hemp—which petition was going on the committee. While an inquiry was going on into that subject, Mr. T. wished that an inquiry should be made into the expediency of providing some mode of getting a road to transport our own hemp to market in which the foreign hemp would not compete with it—and he proposed that the house would allow this inquiry to be commenced at an early day. Whether the subject came to be debated at this session he said he knew there would be a disposition to shew more respect to one re-

The public would be interested in the progress of the survey of the Cumberland road. The committee on the subject of the bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Mr. Little having received additional testimony on the subject. Finally, the bill was recommitted to the committee of claims. Securities for Public Money. The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Wright, of Md. in the chair) on the bill to revive and continue in force for a further time the act providing for the relief of persons disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hardin modified his motion of yesterday so as to propose now to amend the bill by taking away the limit proposed, the security given by pension agents, limiting the amount of the bond discretionarily with the secretary of war—and to add a proviso that nothing in the act should be construed as to prevent a recovery of a penalty from any defaulter to the whole extent of his delinquency. Upon this motion there arose a debate of some length, when the committee rose and reported progress—but, on motion of Mr. Little, was refused leave to sit again. In the House.—Mr. Swan moved to commit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, which was opposed by Messrs. Rhea and H. Nelson, and lost. The amendment as reported by the committee was, on motion of Mr. H. Nelson, concurred in. Two verbal amendments were proposed by Mr. Rhea, and respectively adopted. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—and The House adjourned. Thursday, Dec. 20. CUMBERLAND ROAD, &c. Mr. Trimble called for the consideration of the resolutions submitted by him on Tuesday relative to the progress and completion of the Cumberland road. The first of these which was taken up was that which requests the President of the United States to inform the house of the progress which had been made in the survey of the continuation of the Cumberland road from Wheeling to the Mississippi. The resolve was agreed to without objection. The two other resolutions respecting the repair of the Cumberland Road, and the execution of the projected road from Wheeling to the Mississippi, were then read, and being before the house— Mr. Farrelly wished the resolutions to remain on the table until the information was obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the resolution that he had the honour to introduce, and which had been this morning adopted. It was desirable that the house should act upon the subject with the best lights that the case afforded. It was an important subject. Large sums of money had been expended, and he feared, to very little purpose, for he had understood that the commissioners, had expended the road this season, and had given an unfavourable report of the manner in which the public money had been expended, and that those disbursements were made with an eye to private speculation rather than public utility. Mr. Trimble said his object was, to have as early an inquiry as possible into this subject. He wished the committee to be raised now, that they might have an opportunity of investigating this subject at a period of the session most convenient for the purpose, the house being less engaged than it would be after the holidays. When the report called for by the resolution already passed were received, he proposed they should be referred to the committee with respect to this inquiry. Mr. T. reminded the gentleman from Pennsylvania that opposition to inquiries into this subject had sometimes been found in the very quarter in which the petition had been presented to the house for the allowance of a drawback on exportation of cordage manufactured from hemp—which petition was going on the committee. While an inquiry was going on into that subject, Mr. T. wished that an inquiry should be made into the expediency of providing some mode of getting a road to transport our own hemp to market in which the foreign hemp would not compete with it—and he proposed that the house would allow this inquiry to be commenced at an early day. Whether the subject came to be debated at this session he said he knew there would be a disposition to shew more respect to one re-

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 27.

THE NEW YEAR

Annually does the wheel of time in its rotary motion or evolution, draw along with it each new year...

How joyous are the salutations that are interchanged on the arrival of the new year - "A happy new year," and "long life," are the customary greetings on such an occasion...

The nineteenth century is rolling on with wonderful velocity, and ere it terminates, even those who are in the blossom of their days, will be most of them mingled with their kindred dust...

We should, at the commencement of the ensuing year, form such resolutions as may be calculated to conduce to its security through the perilous voyage of life...

Executive Appointment

JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq. was on Thursday last appointed Chief Judge of the first judicial district.

ABSTRACT Of the Proceedings of the Legislature, HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

A petition from Lewis Rodriguez, a native of St. Domingo, for permission to practice medicine in Baltimore. From Wm. S. Green, clerk of Anne Arundel county court, to be authorized to make a general index to the records of his office...

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore be requested to furnish this house with a statement of the revenue received from taxes on lotteries, and also the amount of the sums paid to the commissioners thereof.

The clerk of the senate returns the act for the relief of John Delozier, and the resolutions in favour of Elizabeth L. Cassaway and William Modit severally passed, and the bill to repeal the act authorizing certain alterations in Baltimore county and city court rooms, rejected.

Mr. King obtained leave to report a bill to regulate the pay of the Judges of the Orphan Court of Somerset.

Mr. Nicholson obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act for regulating elections.

The bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Calvert was passed and returned to the senate.

The bill in favour of William Reno was passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to encourage the destruction of Crows in Kent; the bill in favour of John Aydelott; the additional supplement to the act to erect a new market house in Hager's Town and the bill for the relief of James Williams the younger, severally passed.

Mr. Forwood reports a bill to repeal all such laws as relate to the appointment of lottery commissioners.

Messrs. Barney, A. Spencer, Semmes, Hoffman and King were appointed and committees on the part of the house.

Mr. Kemp reports a bill annulling the marriage of Terence Oortz and his wife. Mr. Dowles reports a bill to authorize a lottery for the payment of debts incurred in finishing the church and school house in Boonsborough.

Mr. Sullivan reports a bill for the relief of the infant children of Levin H. Campbell.

Mr. Marriott reports favourably on the petition of William S. Green, which was passed by special order and sent to the senate.

Thursday, Dec. 20. Mr. Nicholson reports favourably on the petition of William Jacobs.

A petition from Adam Myers, of Frederick, for a special act of insolvency. From David Williamson, and others, of Baltimore, that Stevenson Archer may be vested with certain real property in trust.

The bill for the relief of Edward Rider, of Baltimore, was passed and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave be given to bring in a bill prohibiting the courts of law sentencing freed negroes and mulattoes to confinement in the penitentiary of this state.

The bill for the appointment of the printer to the state, was passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of Edward Rider, relative to the road made by the U. S. from C. Mberland to or near Wheeling, and a bill to provide for the inspection of ground black oak bark intended for exportation.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolutions and bill relative to withdrawing the funds from colleges, academies, and pensions from old soldiers, and after some time spent in considering the same, the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was refused.

Friday, Dec. 21. The committee to whom was referred the report of the commissioners appointed to view and examine the United States turnpike, so far as it runs through Allegany county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas it is represented to the General Assembly, by the report of the commissioners appointed by the executive of this state, pursuant to a resolution of the general assembly, passed at Dec. session, 1818, to view and examine the United States turnpike, so far as it runs through Allegany county, that parts of the said turnpike do not appear to have been constructed in the substantial manner originally contemplated by law, and that the said road is now much out of repair...

Resolved, That if congress refuse to make adequate appropriation for the purpose aforesaid, that the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to cause a gate or gates to be erected on said road for the collection of toll, provided, that the toll so to be collected, shall not exceed in amount, a sum sufficient to keep the said road in proper repair.

Resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby requested, to cause a copy of the foregoing resolutions to be transmitted to each of the senators and representatives of this state in congress.

Your committee, to restrain the practices of the evil disposed, who it appears from the storesaid report, are in the habit of throwing down the bridge walls, and otherwise injuring the road, recommend the enactment of the accompanying bill.

A petition from Washington, that the election districts may not be altered. From Benjamin Roberts, for a special act of insolvency. From Catharine Kilty, widow of John Kilty, esquire, a revolutionary officer. From James Zehner, to ship certain slaves from New Orleans. From Geo. Hovell, to bring slaves into the state.

Mr. Pigman reports a supplement to the act to establish a Bank in Westminster, which was passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Pigman reports a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, and to repeal the acts of assembly now in force on that subject.

A question arose, whether the second reading of the bill to withdraw the funds, &c. is in order, inasmuch as the same subject has been decided.

The speaker decided the same to be out of order. An appeal from the decision of the chair was called for by Mr. Allen, and the question put, That the house sustain the chair in said opinion. Resolved in the affirmative.

Saturday, Dec. 22. Messrs. Barzey, A. Spencer, Semmes, Hoffman and King, on the part of the house, and Messrs. Johnson, Quinton, Price and M. Kim, on the part of the senate, were appointed to visit the Penitentiary.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following bills passed by that body - ordered to be engrossed. For the relief of Susanna Ringgold. For the relief of James M. Zacharig. Relinquishing the right of the state to lands therein mentioned, and authorizing a conveyance of the same.

A bill has passed the assembly of Georgia, appropriating 25,000 dollars to the erection of a new College Edifice at Athens, the seat of the University of the state, and a permanent annual endowment of \$5,000 to the support of the institution.

Delaware, (Ohio) Nov. 30. Innumerable quantities of Pigeons have been collecting in this, Franklin county for a few days past. In the neighbourhood of Worthington, in particular, in the fore part of last week, they were much more numerous than ever before known in this part of the country.

Many of the citizens in the neighbourhood of this ground amused themselves by shooting them at night, and as many as from 60 to 800 have been brought in on a morning - as many as 2 have been brought down at one shot.

Resolved, That if congress refuse to make adequate appropriation for the purpose aforesaid, that the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to cause a gate or gates to be erected on said road for the collection of toll, provided, that the toll so to be collected, shall not exceed in amount, a sum sufficient to keep the said road in proper repair.

Resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby requested, to cause a copy of the foregoing resolutions to be transmitted to each of the senators and representatives of this state in congress.

Washington, Dec. 20. A bill was yesterday passed, without a word of debate, in the House of Representatives, for the relief of certain purchasers of Public Lands.

We were early apprised of a most shocking report relating to this interesting and noble ship; but it reached us under such circumstances of inconsistency & improbability that we were determined to pass it over in silence.

United States Ship Franklin, Com. Stewart. We were early apprised of a most shocking report relating to this interesting and noble ship; but it reached us under such circumstances of inconsistency & improbability that we were determined to pass it over in silence.

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State of Maryland, cc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, 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 American Baltimore.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, 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 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

BARUCH FOWLER, Admr. D. B. N. Dec. 31. 6w.

Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be -

For Cutting Hair, 12 1-2 cts. Shaving, 6 1-2 cts.

Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings; in such cases, his former prices will be adhered to. JAMES HOLLAND, Church-st. Annapolis, Dec. 20

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully gives notice to the Citizens of this place, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

A CONFECTIONER

opposite Mrs Robinson's Boarding house, in the upper end of the building occupied by Mr. G. I. Grammer, where every article in that line can be had in the nicest state, and on the most reasonable terms.

Family Parties, Balls, &c. can be furnished in the genteel style, at a short notice. Shopkeepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices.

He likewise carries on the

BREAD

and Biscuit Baking Business, and will gladly furnish such families as may favour him with their custom, with bread and Biscuits.

He has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Wallnuts, Best Spanish Cigars, and an assortment of Sugar Toys, Apples, Cranberries, Limes, an assortment of Wax & Glass Bends, Miniature Pictures, in gilt frames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Doll Faces, and an Elegant Rifle, which he will sell cheap for cash, & some other articles.

He solicits a share of the public's support, of which he will endeavour to prove himself deserving. Annapolis, December 13th, 1821.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,

And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses,

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call. Oct. 11. 12. 11.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR-TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,

One floor below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general supply of

FULL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coats and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Annapolis, Nov. 8. 1821.

the policy of the measure and be bound it would be brought on in time to allow a deliberate consideration of it. Mr. Parry said he had no objection to the object of the resolutions, and had only thrown out his suggestion on the subject for the consideration of the mover, without intending to object to the resolutions. The question was then taken on the passage of the resolves, and decided affirmatively without objection. Mr. Golden submitted the following resolve: Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Bank of the U. S. State be directed to inquire and report to this house, whether the said Bank is not in the practice of taking more than six per cent. per annum for or upon its loans or discounts. Mr. C. stated the object of the resolution to be, to inquire and ascertain whether the Bank of the U. S. State had not violated its charter. It would be recollected, that, by the express terms of the act constituting the Bank, this house was authorized to institute a committee to make such inquiry. He had been informed by good authority that from its first establishment to the present time, the Bank had been in the habit of requiring, and receiving, a greater interest than six per cent, to which it is limited by the charter. The manner in which this was done, was by miscalculation of time, giving to the note only 365 days, instead of 363. This might at first, appear to be an unimportant matter; but it would be found on calculation, that, upon the discounts made at that Bank, the difference in 70 years would amount to a sum equal to the whole capital of the Bank. It was true that the charter limited the duration of the Bank to 30 years; but it was equally true, that it looked forward to a renewal of its charter, and would probably be able to accomplish its object. Mr. Tucker of Va. rose to inquire if the mover if he had other proof with respect to the taking of a greater interest than six per cent except such as grew out of the substitution of 365 days for 363, in their calculations of annual interest. Mr. Golden replied that he had - for he also understood that they took the interest of 63 days on a loan for 63 days. But he supposed all subordinate enquiries would fall under that of the general character which he had submitted and he thought the practice to which the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Smith) had alluded, however extensive it might be, afforded no excuse to the Bank of the U. States, for an obvious breach of the law. Mr. Tucker rejoined that, however correct the principle might be, were it introduced for the purpose of settling an inchoate practice, yet, as an usage had been created by common consent throughout the Union, he did not feel willing to disturb it. It might create great confusion and alarm. He believed there were few, if any, banking institutions that did not violate the literal construction of their charters. Not only was this the case, in the two instances to which the gentleman from New York had referred, but also in requiring that interest in advance. This was a compound interest; but no law had forbidden it - and these usages had been adopted, so far as he was acquainted, by every bank in the country. The people had acquiesced in them and common error fact legem. It was a prescriptive law with which it was not perhaps prudent to interfere. If the Bank of the U. States, in this particular, were usurers, so were the state banks - and if we undertake to unsettle the custom, the whole country will be put into commotion. The excess which these nice calculations created were small in amount, and de minimis non curat lex. The banks lend their money at sixty days. As the year consists of 365 days, the 5 odd days must be lost by the bank or the borrower, and it has been generally admitted that the fraction should be calculated in favour of the bank. In view of these considerations he did not think it was expedient for Congress to interpose on the occasion. Mr. Randolph felt under obligation to the gentleman from New York, for bringing the subject in question under the consideration of Congress. In his opinion it was entitled to serious inquiry, nor did he apprehend that the enquiry would produce the effects which the gentleman who had just sat down (Mr. Tucker) seemed to contemplate. The Congress of the U. States had nothing to do with state banks; but this institution was within their special cognizance. The difference of time on which usurious interest was exacted was regarded as a trifle. In the exchequer of the gentleman over the way (Mr. Tucker) it might be a trifle; but to the people of the United States it was no small amount. - Once in 70 years there was thus exacted from the people an amount equal to the whole extent of its capital, by this body without a soul. And because the system of extortion had extended, it must therefore be continued - and the generality of the offence was to ensure its impunity. In a land that boasted of being governed by laws, he hoped that such a doctrine would not be allowed to prevail. A remedy ought to be applied. An exemption, in his opinion shameful, was last year made in favour of that bank, and he hoped that this Congress would not manifest a similar subservience. Frauds ought not to be sanctioned by this house, whether committed by individuals or by bodies corporate. Mr. R. disavowed any connexion with banking institutions, whether national or territorial, and with respect to most of them he believed it was true that the less said the better. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Speaker presented a communication from the Department of State, on the subject of the fourth Census, which together with the documents, was referred to be printed, and referred to the committee just appointed. Friday, Dec. 21. On motion of Mr. Condict, it was Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of affording aid, by the U. S. to any company incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, for the purpose of connecting, by a canal, the waters of the Delaware and the Raritan. On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Md. it was Resolved, That the commissioner of the public buildings be directed to report to this house a statement of the amount of unimproved property in the city of Washington, belonging to the U. S. with an estimate of the probable cash value at this time. Adjourned until Monday.

A COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1822.

MOON'S PHASES.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sun's Rising and Setting for every Saturday in the year.
January—31 Days								
Full ☉ 7 11 2 M	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 16 44
Last ☾ 15 2 13 M	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 11 49
New ☉ 22 10 53 A	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 5 55
First ☽ 30 1 30 M	27	28	29	30	31			
February—28 Days								
Full ☉ 6 0 37 M	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 50 5 10
Last ☾ 18 9 40 A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 41 5 19
New ☉ 23 10 53 A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 32 5 28
First ☽ 28 6 18 A	24	25	26	27	28			
March—31 Days								
Full ☉ 7 3 30 A	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 24 5 36
Last ☾ 15 3 47 A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 5 54
New ☉ 23 2 11 M	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 56 6 4
First ☽ 29 9 29 A	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 48 6 12
April—30 Days								
Full ☉ 7 7 31 M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5 30 6 30
Last ☾ 14 7 32 M	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	5 21 6 39
New ☉ 21 10 45 M	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 13 6 47
First ☽ 29 7 25 M	28	29	30					
May—31 Days								
Full ☉ 5 11 49 A	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 59 7 17
Last ☾ 13 8 18 A	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 52 7 8
New ☉ 20 6 46 A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 47 7 13
First ☽ 27 6 16 A	26	27	28	29	30	31		
June—30 Days								
Full ☉ 4 3 25 A	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4 40 7 20
Last ☾ 12 6 19 M	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4 38 7 22
New ☉ 19 2 52 M	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4 38 7 22
First ☽ 26 6 21 M	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4 39 7 21
July—31 Days								
Full ☉ 4 6 11 M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4 45 7 15
Last ☾ 11 2 30 A	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	4 49 7 11
New ☉ 18 9 20 M	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4 55 7 5
First ☽ 25 8 16 A	28	29	30	31				
August—31 Days								
Full ☉ 2 7 19 A	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 9 6 51
Last ☾ 9 9 46 A	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 16 6 44
New ☉ 16 6 16 A	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5 24 6 36
First ☽ 24 11 29 M	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	5 32 6 28
September—30 Days								
Full ☉ 1 7 16 M	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5 48 6 12
Last ☾ 8 5 18 M	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 56 6 2
New ☉ 14 5 44 M	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6 7 5 53
First ☽ 23 4 13 M	29	30						
October—31 Days								
Full ☉ 7 2 51 A	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6 25 5 35
Last ☾ 14 8 7 A	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 33 5 27
New ☉ 22 8 47 A	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 41 5 19
First ☽ 30 4 24 M	27	28	29	30	31			
November—30 Days								
Full ☉ 6 0 13 M	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 58 5 2
Last ☾ 13 0 22 A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 54 5 5
New ☉ 21 0 15 A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 11 4 49
First ☽ 28 2 46 A	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	7 16 4 44
December—31 Days								
Full ☉ 5 0 55 A	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7 24 4 38
Last ☾ 13 8 40 M	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	7 34 4 37
New ☉ 21 3 34 M	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	7 23 4 37
First ☽ 28 1 22 M	29	30	31					

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffalty of said county at the election of October 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vendito exponere from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, at James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis—All that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of "Beard's Habitation," lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on which John Nicholson now resides, containing 228 acres, more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Duval of Marsh. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER,
late Shff. AAC.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honorable justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.

Thomas W. Worthington, of Nicks.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on my Farms, lying in the Swamp, lower end of Anne Arundel county. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.

Robert Franklin.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorized to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorized to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber,
Jno. T. Barber,
Adam Miller,
John Miller, jr.



For the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.

Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester-Town. Pass as heretofore.

Sept 20, 1821.

Considering it will be more agreeable to passengers in the Steam Boat Maryland to arrive at Baltimore and Easton before dark, it is intended from the first of November ensuing, that the

MARYLAND

shall start from Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore; leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on her passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on her passage down. Breakfast will be provided on board.

The Editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Bond of Union, and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for seven weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.

Oct. 11, 1821.

50 Dollars Reward

Will be given for securing in the goal of Baltimore county, a coloured man named Tom Johnson, formerly the property of Mr. Maxcy of West River. He ran away from the Alum and Copperas Works of Cape Sable, on the River Magothy, about the 15th of October last, and is supposed to be lurking about Baltimore, Annapolis, West River, or Upper Marlborough—at the latter place he has a woman who passes for his wife, and when he was about going away, he said he should go there. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, not of a very dark complexion, aged about 40 years, chews a great deal of tobacco, is extremely artful and cunning, and professes to be very religious. Apply to

P. G. LECHLEITNER,

At the Alum and Copperas Works, Cape Sable, or to ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Agent, Baltimore.

Nov. 22.

LEVY COURT.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 14th January 1822, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, and laying the County Levy.

By order, W. S. GREEN, Clk.

Nov. 29.

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or in any other way trespassing or passing through my lands (except by the public roads passing through them) purchased of H. H. Harwood, esq. and the one on which I reside, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.

Nov. 22.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffalty election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Tobacco Note Lost.

The subscriber having lost or mislaid about the middle of October last, a Note, containing four hogheads of Crop Tobacco, marks, numbers and weights, as follows:

Mark.	No.	Gross.	Tare.	Net.
1	193	981	93	888
2	195	980	96	884
3	196	967	100	867
4	197	1,057	98	959

Cautions all persons against purchasing the same, as he intends applying to have it renewed.

James Nicholson.

Dec 20

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.— But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to inconvenience the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Vickers.

March 22

Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market at Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay particular attention to their business.

H. H. W. Im.

Sept. 13.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted therein

Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber,
John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

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

May 17.

Ducks, Oysters, &c.

The Subscriber informs the public, that he has made arrangements to supply the following:

DINNERS & SUPPERS.

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the most moderate notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And his Waiters himself, from his long experience in the above line, every satisfaction will be afforded to the public, may be disposed to favour him with a call.

G. I. GRAMER.

P. S. He expects a few days a large supply of Pepper's Bay Philadelphia.

December 6, 1821.

New Goods.

BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Church-Street, Opposite Mr. J. Hughes.) Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of

Fall Goods,

Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and superior assortment of Cassimere, Cassinets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds. All of which he will make up on the shortest notice, and on the most reduced and accommodating terms. He also has on hand already made PLAIN CLOAKS, of a superior quality.

Dec. 6.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821.

50 Dollars Reward.

Abandoned from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named

JACOB,

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Deliah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edels, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.

Benjamin S. S., Manager.

Sept 13.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

PRICE—\$6 50.