

From the Federal Gazette.
The editor has been visited by a gentleman, who was present at the trial of John Lamarde with the following interesting statement of the evidence.

STATE } Baltimore City
vs. } Court.
JOHN LAMARDE.

The indictment charged the prisoner with the murder of Andre Clement. The deceased and the prisoner were both Frenchmen and had lived several years in this country together in habits of the greatest friendship and intimacy. It appeared in evidence that Clement was a gardener, and was in the habit of attending the Fell's Point Market with vegetables from his garden; that Lamarde was hired by Clement as a labourer in his garden, and lived with him. When Clement attended the Saturday evening markets, Lamarde was in the habit of going to the market to be company for him & attend him home. On the evening the fatal deed was done, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Clement loaded his cart with vegetables, among which was a quantity of celery, rolled up in a blanket; there were also three or four baskets in the cart containing vegetables. After supper, in the dusk of the evening, Lamarde left Clement's house, which is about a mile from the market, and went to Clement at the market; that sometime in the evening Clement told a butcher in the market to lay aside for him a couple of beef-steaks, and a rump of beef, which was done; that between 9 and 10 o'clock, and near ten, Clement called for the beef and then invited the butcher to drink a mug of beer with him, that when they returned from drinking the beer, Lamarde was in the cart with the beef and all the things ready to go home; that Clement spoke to the butcher of the faithfulness and diligence of the prisoner, and commended him much; that Clement then got into the cart, and they started for home, that about 11 o'clock Lamarde arrived at Clement's house, alone in the cart, and by a different road from the one usually travelled by Clement; that on being interrogated by the housekeeper, (for Clement had no family but domestics) where Mr. Clement was, Lamarde said, he got out of the cart at the corner of Wilk's street, and said he was going to town, and should not be home that night. Lamarde put the cart in its usual place, put up the horse, hung up the beef, said he was very dry, and called for a bowl of coffee. He then told the housekeeper that Clement would be home to breakfast, and that she must cook a beef-steak and some eggs for him. He also said it was Clement's order that he should sleep in his (Clement's) bed. He accordingly went to bed in Clement's bedroom. It was in proof that he arose earlier than usual on Sunday morning, and according to custom took the horses from the stable into the garden near the Harford Run, and tied them that they might feed on grass. Some of the witnesses stated, that the horses were tied near to where the body was afterwards found, to a stake driven in the ground by Lamarde, for that purpose, and on a sand heap, where there was no grass for them to eat. Lamarde eat his breakfast at Clement's on Sunday, and indeed remained on the place during the day; he went away at dark in the evening, returned about 11 o'clock, and again slept in Clement's room. No person slept in Clement's house these two nights except Lamarde and the housekeeper. One of the witnesses proved that Lamarde was seen in Clement's room on Sunday, in company with a man by the name of Marsal. On Monday, a great deal of uneasiness was expressed for the absence of Clement, and the people who worked in the garden together with Lamarde, (three in all) went in search of him. On Monday night Lamarde did not sleep at Clement's house, but his room was occupied by a young man (at the request of the housekeeper) who for some time past Clement had hired to work in the garden. On Tuesday the uneasiness and alarm became greater and more general; and then, for the first time the cart and baskets were examined. On examination they were found to be very full. The blood had got into the slits of the baskets so as not to be easily erased; it had also run through the planks of the cart on to the axle-tree and shafts, in considerable quantities. The cart and baskets had the appearance of being rubbed for the purpose of getting off the blood. On Tuesday also, a pair of pantaloons were found in the cart, but whether under

ground or above ground did not appear, as they were found by a black woman who could not be a witness—they were wet, and on them were some slight traces of blood. These pantaloons were proved to be Lamarde's. A bag of money, containing between two and three hundred dollars, was also found on Monday or Tuesday, concealed in the garden. In this bag was a key which fitted the closet in Clement's room, in which he kept his money. These circumstances created a strong suspicion that Lamarde had murdered Clement, and he was accordingly arrested on Tuesday. On being searched, a few dollars were found in his pocket-book. He was immediately carried to Clement's house and stripped for further search. In pulling off his drawers he was observed to put his hand quickly upon his thigh and close it. On its being opened there was discovered a spot of blood on his shirt, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, which he had clasped in his hand. Nothing else suspicious was discovered about his person. He was then taken to his room and further search made—he broke one of his trunks open himself, in which was found between thirty and forty dollars which he said were his own and there was no proof to the contrary. Another trunk which did not belong to him, but which he had used, and in which were some of his clothes, was broken open by another person—in it were found, a watch, two razors and an inkstand—the razor and inkstand were proved to be Clement's—the watch belonged to another man, but had been pledged to Clement a few weeks before for the payment of a small debt. His bed was also searched, and under the pillow was found a small sum of money, and between the mattress and floor, two tin snaks containing six or eight hundred dollars. The tin snaks were proved with tolerable certainty, to have belonged to Clement, and to have been kept by him in a closet in his bedroom, where Lamarde slept Saturday and Sunday nights.

Lamarde uniformly denied having committed the murder. When questioned about the blood in the cart, he said it proceeded from the meat he brought in it. When the pantaloons were mentioned and denied them to be his. As to the money and things found in his room, he denied any knowledge of them & said he did not put them there.

On Wednesday the body was found buried in Clement's garden about a hundred or a hundred and twenty-five yards from his house, in a heap of sand thrown up by the Harford run, at the late freshet, and a few rods from the road where Lamarde had passed on Saturday night with the cart. It was buried about ten or twelve inches deep. It bore but one mark of violence. On the right side of the head a little above the temple, there was a gash about two inches long, cut by a sharp instrument, through the skull to the brain, the skull itself cracked some distance each way from the ends of the gash, and a small part of it pressed down upon the brain. A few yards from the body was found Clement's hat, great coat and a blanket, which, from the proof, appeared to be the blanket that the celery had been wrapped in, when Clement took to market. Lamarde was taken to the body, but did not appear to be agitated at the sight of it. He was again questioned—(1) being asked if he knew that man (pointing to the body) he answered yes—it is Mr. Clement, my master, my benefactor. On examining the ground from the road where Lamarde passed the Harford run to the spot where the body was found, some traces of blood were seen upon the stones. Some of the witnesses stated that it rained on Saturday night.

The examination closed about half past five o'clock, P. M. The arguments of counsel occupied the jury until near eleven o'clock, when they retired to their room, and in about an hour, returned with the verdict, "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

Attorney General and Kell of Counsel for the State—Mitchell & Finley, of Counsel for the Prisoner.

From the Federal Gazette, Nov. 29.

The conclusion which we suggested yesterday, as the naturally resulting from the conduct of Judge Bland, in continuing to hold his office as judge of Baltimore county court, after being notified of his appointment to the office of a commissioner by the executive of the U. States, supposed the only excuse

which can be offered for his continuing to resign, as it was very properly declared by his political friends, he would do, when his appointment was announced.

There is no man, who respects the character of Judge Bland, will venture to assert, that it is his intention to hold two offices contrary to the express provisions of the bill of rights and constitution of this State, or that he would, even if he had the power of doing so, receive a salary as a judge of this State after he had ceased to perform the duties of that office, and was actually employed in rendering service to the U. States, for which he receives an ample compensation. This would be to suppose him to be influenced by motives wholly incompatible with that high character, so lately bestowed on him by his friends.

We can scarcely suppose any thing more anti-republican than for the same person to hold at the same time two offices, the duties of which are wholly incompatible with each other. If Mr. Bland is certain that he will actually go to South America as a commissioner, in the service of the United States, he must be equally certain that he cannot perform the duties of judge of Baltimore County Court. And would he in that case omit to resign? respect for his own character would compel it. The conclusion must be, that there is no certainty of the actual departure of the mission from the United States.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of Monday.

Greene over and terminer. On Thursday last, at the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, held by his honour Mr. Justice Van Ness, in Catskill, Jonathan Sicker, charged by Thomas B. Lent as accomplice, with the murder of Sally Hamilton, at Athens, on the 25th of August, 1813, received a trial and was acquitted. Since the confession of Lent, last spring, much interest has been manifested by the public in relation to the approaching trial. Many were induced to believe from the statements of Lent, and from the exactness with which many circumstances related by him corresponded with those that actually occurred at the time of the supposed murder, that Sicker could not be convicted. On the trial, however, the examination of Lent was so replete with contradictions, absurdities and impossibilities, and so feebly supported by corroborating testimony, as to place the innocence of the prisoner, as to the crime for which he had been indicted, almost beyond a doubt. Partaking in a good degree of the general interest in regard to this trial, the Editor attended the Circuit for the purpose of furnishing the public with a full report of it. The mass of testimony which was adduced, will prevent our saying it in full. The examination of Lent alone, lasted a few minutes over five hours, and the trial continued from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 12 at night. Counsel for the Prosecution, Messrs I. Cantine, District Attorney, assisted by the Attorney General, Williams and Sudam.

On Friday Sicker was discharged from prison, and Lent ordered to stand committed for perjury. **VALUABLE PRIZE.** A large Spanish ship, from Havana, bound to Cuba, with a full cargo of sugar and coffee, which arrived at Amelia-Island some time since, was condemned on Friday last. She was a prize to the De la Plata, Buenos Ayrean privateer, and had a cargo of 600 boxes of sugar, and 5000 weight of coffee. A Spanish schr. from the coast of Africa for Havana, with 11 slaves on board, has also been lately carried into Amelia. She was captured by a small Mexican privateer, fitted out at Amelia-Island after a cruise of 16 days. The prize was taken possession of by the United States brig Saranac, but was supposed she would be released. **Extract of a letter received in this city, dated St. Mary's 15th Nov. 1817.** "The affairs at Fernandina are very alarming. The court martial is sitting to try all supposed offenders. They have arrested several on trifling pretences; tried and banished an Englishman by the name of McDugal, by putting him on board the Morgiana, at sea. Aury does not seem disposed to form a constitution, nor establish civil authority. The liberating army (as they style

themselves) have completely enslaved, for the present, those that were free. They now looked to the U. States, as the only source of happiness, and I hope she will extend her protection arm over the Floridas. A few days ago, a prize came in with the Saranac's boat to board her, but returned her fire, and got in safe; she has since been demanded by Capt. Elton, and given up. It is a fortunate circumstance for the people of Florida, that the Saranac is stationed here."

SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning, about day break, a Frenchman named Francis Hale, hung himself in the privy, in the rear of Mr. Langley's, Queen-street. He arrived here a few days since in the brig General Ripley, from Gibraltar, accompanied by his wife and three children, who are thus thrown destitute upon the world in a foreign land. The deceased was a taylor by occupation, and in very indigent circumstances, which probably drove him to this act of desperation. Coroners inquest—death by hanging; in a fit of insanity. *Gaz.*

Upper Marlborough,

November 3d, 1817.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.

B. J. Semmes, Secretary.

Dec. 4, 1817. J. D. Barrette, M.D.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ANNAPOLIS.

MRS. ROBINSON,

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

Nov. 20

Tally Ho! Tally Ho! Tally Ho!
"Hark! the hollow woods resounding!"
See the Fox, the Dogs, the Men!"

An extraordinary BAG FOX will be let loose at Upper Marlboro', on the 4th December next, if fair, if not the next fair day. Then all true hearted Sportsmen are invited to join the chase. Every comfort will be provided, and a nice premium will be given for the catch, by

Basil Bowling, Owner.

Nov. 20

Public Sale.

The subscribers will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 4th of December, at their residence, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, being the farm whereon Henry Johnson lately resided, one hundred barrels Indian Corn, three hundred bushels oats, three hundred bushels Irish potatoes, four thousand cabbages, one hundred bushels turnips, fodder house and husks, of one hundred and fifty barrels corn; also blade fodder, straw and clover hay; ten head prime sheep, four cows and pigs, and a valuable pair work oxen. The terms of sale are, for all sums above twenty dollars a credit of four months will be given, on note with approved security; under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Wm. Nicholls, and

Andrew Nicholls,

Nov. 20

Cheap Carriage.

Jona. Hutton

STILL CONTINUING.

Coach & Harness Making.

Business at his Old Stand, in Cornhill street, where he will thankfully receive and punctually execute all orders for work which he may be favored. He pledges himself that all work which may be put to his hands, shall not only be made up of the best materials and with promptness, but shall likewise be as elegantly and cheaply as any done in this city. He is now ready to affirm, that he can make every description of cheap carriage sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality. Since his prices are far below the market, he is enabled to do more work than he can call, make themselves more particularly acquainted with his terms, and then whether it will not be to their advantage to have their work done by him. Annapolis, November 6, 1817.

JOHN THOMSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just received from Baltimore, a select assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

Superfine blue, black, brown, and

green grey and olive cloth.

Second do. same colors.

Third do. do. do.

Cassimere, drab, blue, black and grey.

superfine.

Same colours, second quality.

Stockings.

With a handsome assortment of

Waiscoat, Flannels, &c. &c.

With a variety of other ARTICLES

too numerous to mention. All of

any of which will be made up

in the most fashionable

style, at the shortest

notice, and on

the most moderate

terms.

Dec. 10, 1817.

Boots & Shoes.

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

A. Munroe,

Nov. 27.

Annapolis Stages.

In addition to his regular Mail Coach on the Annapolis Line, J. Gadeby intends starting on the second day of December next, an EXTRA STAGE, which will leave the Indian Queens at half past eight o'clock on the morning of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and arrive at Annapolis at the same time on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and run through to dinner.

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

Seats to be taken at the house before mentioned. Fare with usual weight baggage, TWO DOLLARS.

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

Nov. 27.

REMOVAL.

Boot & Shoemaker, having removed, his future carriage on business in the shop kept by Mr. Basil Shepherd, nearly opposite the store of Mr. J. Hughes, Cornhill street. To those of his patrons, who have favoured him with their patronage, he offers his unfeigned thanks, and hopes for the continuance of their encouragement, and with confidence can say, the work of his employ are superior to any in the city, and that he can and will make Boots, Shoes or Gentlemen's Pumps, far superior to any made in this City.

Annapolis, Oct. 1817.

Boot and Shoemaking.

WALTER CROSS.

Boot & Shoemaker, having removed, his future carriage on business in the shop kept by Mr. Basil Shepherd, nearly opposite the store of Mr. J. Hughes, Cornhill street. To those of his patrons, who have favoured him with their patronage, he offers his unfeigned thanks, and hopes for the continuance of their encouragement, and with confidence can say, the work of his employ are superior to any in the city, and that he can and will make Boots, Shoes or Gentlemen's Pumps, far superior to any made in this City.

Annapolis, Oct. 1817.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Capt. Partridge, of the engineers, who was accused of being concerned in promoting the disturbances which took place at the Military Academy at West-Point, in the course of the last summer, has been tried by court-martial and acquitted.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 1st, 1817.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution and Form of Government for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, the following members appeared, viz.

For St. Mary's county—Mordecai C. Jones, and Thomas Blackstone, esqrs. For Kent county—William Knight, John B. Eccleston, George Neale, and Thomas B. Hynson, esqrs. For Anne Arundel county—Charles Stewart, Thomas H. Dorsey, & Roderick Dorsey, esqrs. For Calvert county—Benjamin Gray, Gustavus Weems, and Samuel Turner, esqrs. For Charles county—Nicholas Stonestreet, Henry Drawler, jun., Robert Garner, and Daniel Jenifer, esqrs. For Baltimore county—Adam Showers, and John A. Snowden, esqrs. For Somerset county—Thomas K. Carroll, James Murray, & Hampden Haynie, esqrs. For Dorchester county—Benjamin W. Leecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, and Henry Keene, esqrs. For Prince George's county—William D. Digges, and James Somerville, esqrs. For the city of Annapolis—Dennis Claude and John Stephen, esqrs. For Queen Anne's county—Kensy Harrison, William C. Stewart, Joshua Massey, & James Roberts, esqrs. For Worcester county—Ephraim K. Wilson, Robert J. H. Handy, John P. M. Henry, and William Tingle, jun., esqrs. For Frederick county—Thomas Hawkins, William Downey, & Geo. Luckey, esqrs. For Harford county—Samuel Bradford, Charles S. Jewell, and James G. Davis, esqrs. For Caroline county—Nathan Whitely, esqr. For the city of Baltimore—Edward G. Woodyear, esqr. For Washington county—Henry Sweetser, Jacob Schneckly, Thomas Kennedy, esqrs. For Montgomery county—Ephraim Gaither, and Ezekiah Mathison, esqrs. For Allegany county—John Scott, esqr.

The members present adjourn until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1817.

The members who attended yesterday, assembled according to adjournment. The following members also attended, viz.

For Anne Arundel county—Resin Stephens, esqr. For Baltimore county—Abraham H. Price, and Thomas Johnson, esqrs. For Talbot county—Daniel Martin, Samuel Stevens, and James Nabb, esqrs. For Cecil county—Matthew Pearce, Levi Tyson, and James Beard, esqrs. For Prince-George's county—Geo. James, esqr. For Harford county—James Steel, esqr. For Caroline county—Frederick Holbrook, Thomas Saulsbury, and William Whiteley, esqrs. For Washington county—William Yates, Esqr. For Montgomery county—Benjamin S. Street, esqr. For Allegany county—Joseph Tomlinson, esqr.

A sufficient number of delegates convened, they severally qualified by taking the oaths required by the constitution and form of government.

Nicholas Stonestreet, esq. was elected, by ballot, Speaker, and took the chair.

Mr. Louis Gassaway was appointed clerk, and Mr. John Stevens, jun., assistant clerk, and qualified.

Mr. Cornelius Mills was appointed Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. C. Stewart, keeper, and qualified.

Messrs. Wm. Pindell, John Beall and John Yates, of the Western Shore, and Samuel Fountain and John W. Bordley, of the Eastern Shore, were appointed, by lot, committee clerks.

The Rev. Mr. Fechtig was appointed Chaplain.

Messrs. Leecompte and R. Stewart were appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the house are ready to proceed to business, and to receive any communication he may think proper to make.

Mr. K. Long, esq. a delegate from the Western Shore, appeared, qualified and took the chair.

A sufficient number of members appeared in the House of Delegates on Monday to form a quorum, but in consequence of the act to suppress Duelling, (passed at last session,) prescribing an additional oath to the old oath of qualification, which additional oath was deemed unconstitutional, the members present did not qualify, but adjourned until the next day, that farther time might be had to consider the subject. On Tuesday the opinion of Luther Martin, Esquire, was communicated by letter to one of the delegates, and after the members convened, they determined to dispense with the additional oath, and qualify in the manner heretofore practised.

We have been politely favoured with a copy of Mr. Martin's letter, which we here insert. It was written at the time of its date, but was not received by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, until the day before mentioned.

Baltimore, Nov. 24th, 1817.

Dear Sir,

I certainly would not wish to throw any obstacles in the way of any legislative provisions for the suppression or prevention of duelling; but so far as the law of last session requires, that the member chosen as a representative shall be obliged to take the oath prescribed by that act, I think there can be no doubt but that the same is unconstitutional. The constitution has declared what are the qualifications which shall render a person eligible, and when duly elected, what oaths are to be taken by the member chosen, before he takes his seat. The additional oath required by the aforesaid law, has not the apology of having any relation to the peculiar duties which he owes to his country in his legislative character; nor to regulate his conduct while he sustains that character. If such a law can constitutionally be past, the legislature may, with as much propriety, enumerate every breach of the decalogue through all the subdivisions of each of the commandments and compel each member, before he can serve his constituents, who have made him their choice, to bind himself by the solemn sanction of an oath, to live thereafter a life of sinless purity. Nor can I think it, even in a moral or religious point of view, correct, that such oaths should be taken; for although it is certainly a sacred duty to arm the strongest resolutions against the violation of any duty, which we owe to our God, or our fellow-creature, and to solicit divine assistance to give us strength to keep such resolutions, yet I can scarcely believe, the most pious divine would recommend, to those under his charge, to lay such a snare for their souls, as to bind themselves, with an oath, to keep them: And I can easily conceive that a man, who would conscientiously desire to perform every duty, might shrink, almost with horror, from placing himself in such a predicament, that if through the weakness of human nature he should violate his duty, he must thereby incur not only the guilt peculiar to the specific offence, but also stain his soul, in addition, with the guilt of perjury. And the more conscientious the person, the greater in all probability would be the reluctance.

Whether the legislature by merely passing a law, could constitutionally disable a man from being chosen a delegate for having been guilty of sending a challenge, I think very doubtful—but in this case they have gone much further, they have declared a man to be ineligible, not for committing a crime, but because he may decline to bind himself under the sanction of an oath, that he never will commit it; or what amounts to the same as to declare him ineligible; for it prohibits him from serving, if elected.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER MARTIN.

Benjamin W. Leecompte, esq.

Cambridge, Md.

IMPORTANT!

Milledgeville, Geo. Nov. 18.

The executive of this state received on Saturday, by express, the following important information: Extract of a letter from Gen. Gaines, dated

Head Quarters,

Fort Gaines, 9th Nov. 1817.

SIR—I had the honour to receive at Fort Montgomery on the eve of my movements hither, your Excellency's communication of the 17th September. My disposable force, consisting of the 4th and 7th In-

fantry, marched on the 20th ultimo by the Concha on our new route, & arrived at this place last night.

I had entertained a hope that the Seminole Indians, apprized of this movement, would yield to my demand, and thereby obviate the necessity of marching to the Frontier, the auxiliary force which you were pleased to put in readiness for the purpose. This hope has not been realized. On the contrary, it appears from the best information I can obtain, that the Seminoles have made arrangements to collect their force, amounting to upwards of two thousand warriors, and attack us as soon as we cross Flint river. Although I put little faith in their threats, and believe their numbers to be overrated—yet, under all the circumstances of the case, I feel it to be my duty to request of your Excellency, the regiment of Infantry and Squadron of Cavalry, designated for this service; and that they may be ordered to assemble at Fort Hawkins on the 25th instant, or as soon after that day as may be practicable—where the infantry will be armed and equipped, & the whole mustered and inspected, by Major Nix of the army of the U. States. I apprehend it will not be practicable to arm the Cavalry, but in part: It is therefore very desirable that this part of the force should bring with them their own arms and equipments—otherwise I shall be under the necessity of putting muskets into the hands of such as I may be unable otherwise to arm.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Twigg to Gen. Gaines, dated Fort Scott, 1st Nov.

SIR—Since my last communication, nothing of any importance has occurred in this quarter. I have a character in confinement it, who was present at the meeting at the Mikasuka town the last of September. The determination of the Indians is, to give up no murderers or others to the whites, & as soon as we cross Flint river to attack us. The chiefs counted the number present at the meeting—there were 2500 warriors. In compliance with the above requisition, orders have been issued by the Governor for the drafted militia to rendezvous at the place appointed by the first of next month.

Extract from a merchant at Natchez dated Oct. 20, 1817; to his friend in Newark, N. J.

"The fever continues alarming in this place; and the inhabitants at present do not exceed three hundred; the principal part of the houses are shut, the inhabitants fled to the country. The bank has discontinued business and shut; there are various opinions respecting the origin of the fever: some presume that it was brought from New-Orleans by the steam boat; others that it was not. It will be a great detriment to business in this place, and a considerable length of time before it will resume its former channel."

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 19.

Sometime in June last, a Patriot privateer, captured a Spanish merchant ship, and ordered her to port in the United States. It appeared that the prize crew consisted of four Spaniards and four Americans. On the 4th of July she arrived off Bermuda, where the 4 Americans were assassinated by the Spaniards while asleep in the cabin, and thrown overboard. They then took the ship into Guadalupe, where the French took possession of her, the Spaniards reported themselves Royalists, and said that they were concealed below when the ship was captured, and took that opportunity to rally out and recapture the ship—the ship's roll being found and examined, only one could answer to it.

The French government had no doubt but the four Spaniards were a part of the privateer's crew, & that they had murdered the four Americans, expecting to share the prize among themselves—They were sent to France for trial. The names of the persons in the books and charts found on board, were all English, also some letters, one in particular, from a young woman in Alexandria, to one of the persons on board. The informer used every exertion to get the papers, but they being in the Judges office, could not be obtained.

The following is extracted from an Epitomy: The property of Jacob Barney, resident in Ann-street, F. Point, Baltimore, and bought of S. C. Leakin, Fells-street, F. Point, Baltimore.

Accounts from Saint-Augustine, state that the Spaniards have assembled 12 or 1500 regular troops and a considerable body of militia for the defence of that place.

From the Gleaner.

EXECUTION.

On Saturday last, the 15th inst. was executed at Bethany, Wayne County, Penn. pursuant to his sentence Cornelius Joffe, aged about 22 years, for the murder of his step-father, which he effected by giving arsenic, which crime, together with several others of less magnitude he confessed previous to execution. After he received his sentence and saw that death was inevitable, he betook himself to prayer and reading the Scriptures, a practice which he had hitherto wholly neglected, having never read a chapter in the Bible in his life; at first he felt great discouragement under a sense of the enormity of his crime, and wickedness of his past life, and sometimes feared that God would not shew mercy to so great a sinner, but being greatly encouraged and strengthened by those who visited him on this occasion, he continued seeking, until at length, while the Sheriff was reading to him his death warrant, about two weeks previous to his execution, he professed to obtain pardon for all his offences, and felt reconciled to his approaching dissolution. From this time to his latest moments, there was a visible change in his deportment.—The first that was heard in the morning was Cornelius praying and singing praises to God—he was indeed an example of patience and resignation: He was not even heard to express a wish that he might live; the morning of his execution he appeared to enjoy much of the Divine presence. By one he was asked if he was afraid to die, now the day had arrived; he replied, "no, I love death." By another, "is your confidence still strong in the Lord?" He answered "yes, I love him and want to be with him."—He was frequently heard to say while in the dungeon & on his way to the gallows: "This is the best and happiest day I ever saw." Nothing appeared to disturb him in the least—bringing in his coffin—putting the halter round his neck—coming in sight of the gallows—all appeared to him as matters of minor importance, and caused not the least apparent perturbation. On the scaffold he maintained the same calmness and recollection, that he had hitherto manifested; here in company with others he sung a hymn of his own choice, with a full steady voice: In fact he literally smiled and appeared pleased in death, and met the fatal moment with the firmness of a martyr.

CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY,

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

Dry Goods,

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

A part of their Stock consists of

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

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct 16

THE PERSON

Who borrowed, or took out of the Office of the Maryland Gazette,

A Pocket Spy Glass,

is requested to return The Glass is enclosed in a paper case.

Nov. 13.

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has recently received an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Consisting of Superfine and Second Cloths, Double Milled and Plain Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths variety of colours, Coatings, Flannings, Bockings, Plains, & Forest Cloth assorted; Rose and Point Blankets; 4 4 Carpeting; Hearth Rugs, a variety of Patterns; Irish and German Linens; Long Cloth and Steam Loom Shirtings; India Cottons; 3 4, 6 4, 7 4, 8 4 and 9 4 Irish Diapers; 5 4 and 6 4 Irish Sheetings; White and Brown Russia ditto; Cotton Counterpanes; men's, Women's, Girls & Boys, Cotton & Worsted Hosiery; Men's and Women's White and Black Silk ditto; Black, Brown, Scarlet, Crimson, Lemon, Plain, & Figured Bombazettes; White, Scarlet, Red and Yellow Flannel assorted; Scarlet and Lemon Figured Flannel; Cords and Velvets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Canton Grapes, a variety of colours; Cambric, Book, Jaconet and Leno Muslins; Figured do. do. Linen Cambric & Cambric Handkerchiefs; Gravats assorted; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; Long Lawns, Dimities and Bombazeen; Vest-coating assorted; White, Black & Coloured Laventine; White, Black & Coloured Double Florence; White and Black Patinet; Lace Handkerchiefs; White and Black Italian Grape, Hat Crape and Mode; Elegant Merino Shawls; Silk and Imitation Shawls; Gloves assorted, Calicoes and Gingham.

Together with a variety of other articles in the DRY GOOD LINE, too numerous to particularize.

He has fresh Teas, Choice Old Madeira, Sicily, Port, Teneriffe, Lisbon and Sherry Wines, Cogniac, and Peach Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin and Whiskey; Coffee and Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, Piece, Havanna and Brown Sugar, and many other articles in the GROCERY LINE.

ALSO

A General assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery.

The above goods were purchased for cash, and on short credit. On examination they will no doubt be found to be at least as cheap as any in the market. They will be disposed of unusually cheap for cash; or to persons who pay punctually.

He again requests those whose accounts have been standing for more than twelve months to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, 13th Nov. 1817.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

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

C RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

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

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Proposals Required,

For deepening the navigation at the mouth of Severn River.

A bar that appears to be entirely of sand and mud, extending from Greenbury's point, interrupts the passage of large ships to the harbour of Annapolis—the channel required to be deepened will be about 1000 yards in length, and to be deepened from 19 feet water which it now averages at low tide, to 26 feet which is understood to be sufficient; no current obstructs the proposed work or threatens to injure it when done.

Written proposals from persons willing to undertake the work, specifying in what manner it is expected to be effected—on what terms, and in what time—also specifying the probable cost of the machinery to be employed, and if the same is to be provided for the purpose by the employers, will be thankfully received by

Jer man Hughes, } Committee of the Corporation.

Nov. 27.

3v

POETS' CORNER.

From the Newport Mercury.
TRIBUTE

To the memory of the late Edward G. Malbone, of Newport.—Written after seeing a Painting of his, called "The Hours," in which are three female figures, representing the Past, Present and Future.

OH! where has Genius dress'd her verdant bowers?

To what lone covert has the fairy fled?

She hail'd with ecstasy these blooming Hours,
And wove a chaplet for her Malbone's head.

In that fair wreath did every wild-flower bloom,
And it was twin'd with shadowy cypress round.

Which droop'd, sad omen of his early doom,
And every leaf fell withering to the ground.

Methought I linger'd near the dreamy bower,
Where fancy dwells fast by the dimpling wave.

The earth was spread with ocean's sparkling flowers,
There Genius bent o'er Malbone's early grave.

Her wreath with ozier sprig—was made,
Among the leaves pale glow-worms stray'd.

Her brow was thoughtful and distressed,
And blood-stain'd was her snowy breast.

For Envy, like a withering blight,
Stole o'er her blossoming shades at night.

Sear'd every rose with baneful art,
And aim'd a dagger at her heart.

She spoke, "Oh Malbone! when distressed,
"I bath'd thy brow, and sooth'd thy breast;

"And when I heard thy latest sighs,
"I smother'd thy couch, and clos'd thine eyes."

"Ye moon-light fairies hasten round,
"And deck with me this hallow'd ground.

"The silent echo-phantom raise,
"And bring the harp that Zephyr plays.

"Go, gather from the bending flower
"The cold bright dew of midnight hour."

"I was done; the dew gleam'd o'er his grave,
Like fearful comet on the wave.

Such lights reared aloft high, to show
The never ending void of woe.

Next she unwound a chain of flowers,
That hid her favourite's work, "The Hours."

She held the picture near her sight,
Which cast a glimmering ray of light.

For e'en the lowest dungeon dark
Is lumin'd by that living spark.

And o'er the mist of fen or spray
She throws the clearest smile of day.

Yea, things that in the tomb have lain
Rise, in that smile, to life again.

"How softly steals the moon light ray
Across the dimpling water.

How softly steals the bloom of May
O'er beauty's blushing daughter.

So inspiration softly steals
O'er brows by thinking riven;

And he who owns her empire, feels,
One moment—feels in heaven.

When thoughts conflicting rule the brain,
Health's rosy semblance flies;

When warriors combat o'er the plain,
The trodden wild flower dies.

So lofty, and the mental strife,
Stalks felt disease unknown!

So Malbone gave his picture life
By taking from his own.

The present hour to me is sad,
It does not seem so here;

The future wears an angel smile,
The past hour hides a tear.

Her mind, intent on things gone by,
Seems lost in fields of gloom;

As though her fix'd and pitying eye
Descried this lonely tomb.

Smile on enchanting future hour,
For future hours shall live;

To me a talisman of power,
To bid him rise and live.

Then sovereign fame shall hover near,
To lit this mouldering stone;

And prism spirits deck his bier
In colours like his own—

While life shall light the dwelling dire,
On death's mysterious shore,

And use the same Promethean fire
That Malbone us'd before."

From the Catskill Recorder.

"I am the bread of life."

When the thousands who had fed on the few loaves and fishes, followed after Christ, he reproved them, and directed them to labour not for the meat that perisheth, but for that which shall endure unto everlasting life; and moreover told them of only that he was the bread of life.

Labouring for the meat that perisheth signifies that the things of this life engross our first and highest care; that our desires and exertions all terminate in earth. Very absurd is such conduct in beings who were created for eternity. And this

infatuation appears still more gross when we reflect that this vitiated taste utterly disqualifies us for the reception of spiritual food, and of course cuts us off from the life of the righteous; while an appetite for the "bread of life," so far from destroying our worldly enjoyments, adds to them their highest zest. In the latter case we expect no more from the world than it was designed to afford; while in the former we are ransacking a miserable world in search of a heaven. But he who "thought it no robbery to be equal with God," assures us that such pursuit is vain; that we must seek first the kingdom of God, have a new taste and feed on heavenly food. His declaring himself to be that food, can mean nothing less than that salvation is entirely of him, & becomes ours by faith.

"The harvest is past." Our scanty stores, which were like the few loaves and fishes, have like them been increased beyond all expectation. Thus we stand nearly in the situation of the multitude which our Saviour reproved. Let us examine our lives, for haply we are ruled by the same motives, and merit the same reproof.—Does the bounty of Providence lead us to rest here, and look for no higher subsistence? Then that goodness which was designed to lead us to repentance, only tends to harden us in our sins.—We are satisfied with husks. We are labouring for the meat that perisheth.

Let us then, as immortal beings, elevate our views, and attend to the requirements of our heavenly instructor, who is ready to supply us with water springing up into everlasting life, and bread of which if we eat we shall never die.

Brief Scripture Remark.

From a London Paper.
SINGULAR CHARACTER.

Dead, in Glen-st. Kilmacrock, on Friday, 17th of July, 1817, William Stevenson, aged 87 years. He was originally from Dunlop, and bred a mason; but during many of the latter years of his life he wandered about as a common beggar. Thirty years ago, he and his wife separated upon these strange conditions, that the first that proposed an agreement, should forfeit 100 pounds.—This singular pair never met again, and it is not now known, whether the heroine yet lives.—Stevenson was much afflicted, during the last two years of his life, with the stone. He often grievously reflected why Providence should keep him in such a lingering torment. Nothing seemed to give him more concern than his inability to earn his bread; or that the money he had scraped together should be exhausted before he died. As his disease increased, he was full aware of his approaching dissolution; and for this event he made the following extraordinary preparations: he sent for a baker, and ordered twelve dozen of burial cakes, and a great profusion of sugar biscuits, together with a corresponding quantity of wine and spirituous liquors. He then told the baker, that if this quantity was not sufficient, he should provide more, as nothing but whole cakes were to be served out at his funeral. He next sent for the parson, and ordered a coffin decently mounted with particular instructions that the wood should be quite dry, and the joints firm and impervious to water. The grave-digger was next sent for, and asked if he thought he could get a place to put him in after he was dead. He said he dare say he might. The spot fixed upon was in the church-yard of Ruccon, a village about half a mile distant. He enjoined the sexton to be sure & make his grave roomy, and in a dry and comfortable corner; and he might rest assured that he would be well rewarded for his care and trouble.—Having made these arrangements he ordered the old woman that attended him to go to a certain nook, and bring out nine pounds, to be appropriated to defray funeral charges. He told her at the same time not to be grieved, he had not forgotten her in his will. In a few hours afterwards, in the full exercise of his mental powers, but in the most excruciating agonies, he expired. A neighbour and a man of business were immediately sent for to examine and seal up his effects. The first thing they found was a bag, containing large silver pieces such as crowns, half crowns and dollars to a large amount. In a corner was secreted amongst a vast quantity of rusty rags, a great number of guineas, and 7 shilling pieces. In his trunk was found a bond for 300l. & other bonds and securities to a very

considerable amount. In all, we heard the property amounted to 900l. His will was found among some old paper, leaving to his housekeeper 20l. and the rest of his property to be divided among his distant relations.

As it required some time to give his relatives intimation of his death, and to make preparations for his funeral, he lay in state four days, during which period the place where he was resembled more an Irish wake than a deserted room where the Scots lock up their dead. The invitations to his funeral were most singular. Persons were not asked individually, but in whole families; so that, except a few relatives dressed in black, his obsequies were attended by tradesmen in their working clothes, barefooted boys and girls, an immense crowd of tattered beggars; to the aged among whom he left sixpence, & to the young three-pence. After the interment this motley group retired to a large barn fitted up for the purpose, where a scene of profusion, and inebriety was exhibited, almost without a parallel. Scarcely one of them that were there could stagger home without assistance; and some were obliged to remain all night among the corn sacks in a nook of the barn. After all this profusion, a few worthies who were neglected to be invited, threatened to raise the corpse, if they were not allowed to do honour to Stevenson's memory. And in order to prevent such a catastrophe, the place became once more a place of dissipation.—Glasgow Courier.

THE KRAKEN.

Of the Kraken which is positively said to inhabit the Norwegian seas, the following account is given by bishop Pontoppidan, whose moral character, reverend function, and diligent investigation are entitled to universal respect.—Norfolk Beacon.

"Our fishermen," says the learned prelate, "unanimously and invariably affirm, that when they are several miles from land, and by their distance, expect from eighty to a hundred fathoms deep, but only find it twenty or thirty; they judge that a Kraken lies at the bottom, and if they find by their lines that the water in the place still shallows on them, they know the animal is still rising to the surface; and row off with the utmost expedition, till they come into the usual sounding."

"After the fishermen have rested a few minutes on their oars, the monster slowly emerges from the ocean, and shows himself sufficiently, though his whole body does not appear. Its back (which seems to be nearly an English mile and an half in circumference) looks at first, like a number of small islands, surrounded like something that floats like sea weeds, but at length several bright points of horns which grow thicker as they emerge, and sometimes stand up as high as the masts of small vessels. In a short time it gradually sinks, which is thought as dangerous as its rising, for it causes such a prodigious swell and whirlpool as to draw every thing down with it."

The bishop regrets the omission of perhaps the only opportunity that ever was or may be presented of surveying this astonishing animal alive, or seeing it entire when dead. The rev. Mr. Frus, Minister of Norland and vicar at the college for promoting christian knowledge, informed our author, that in the year 1680, a Kraken came into the waters between the rocks and cliffs near Alstabour, where in turning about, its long horns caught hold of some adjoining trees, and being also entangled among the rocks, it could not extricate itself, but putrified on the spot.

To confirm the reality of this animal's existence, our author cites "Debe's Description of Faroe," for the existence of certain islands which suddenly appear, and as suddenly vanish; and he informs us, that many sea faring people give accounts of such, particularly in the northern seas. Dr. Heirne, a learned Swede, quotes from Baron Grippenheilm the following passage:

Among the rocks about Stockholm is sometimes seen a tract of land, which at other times disappears, and is seen again in another place. The peasants who call it Gummars Ore, assert that it is not always seen but that it lies out in the open sea. One Sunday when I was out among the rocks, sounding the coast, I saw something like three points of land in the sea, which surprised me a little, and I thought I had inadvertently passed them over

before. Upon this I called to a peasant to enquire for Gummars Ore, but when we came we could see nothing of it; upon which the peasant said all was well, and that this prognosticated a storm or a great quantity of fish. To which the bishop Pontoppidan subjoins, "who cannot perceive that this Gummars Ore, with its point prognostications of fish, was a Kraken (mistaken by Beureaus for an island) who may keep himself about that spot where he rises?"

The thickness of the Kraken has been estimated at three hundred feet and his breadth at 2600, which immense dimensions, though no conclusive argument against the existence of the animal, are certainly strong against a numerous propagation of it; and indeed from the great scarcity of the Kraken, his confinement to the North Sea, & the small number propagated by the whale who is viviparous, it appears from analogy, that this creature cannot be numerous.

This opinion seems confirmed by a manuscript ascribed to Swen, king of Norway, as cited by Olaus Wormius, in the two hundredth & eightieth page of his museum. "There remains one kind called Hasguse whose magnitude is unknown as it is rarely seen. Those who affirm they have seen its body describe it as resembling an island rather than a beast, and observe that its carcass was never found; whence some imagine there are but two of the kind in nature."

Within the last 17 years, some hundred marines who had been voyage to the N. Sea, made an affidavit before the magistrates, that they had seen a Kraken, which they took at first for an island; and their affidavit was printed in the newspapers. Bishop Pontoppidan also appears to be firmly convinced of this animal's existence, from the information he collected, though at the same time he acknowledges the account to be defective, and supposes that a farther information concerning this wonder of nature, may be reserved for posterity.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter of recent date, from a young Bostonian now in Valencia, (Spain) to the Editors of the Boston Patriot.

"A few days since, I saw advertised in the play-bills, in the streets, in large letters, 'WASHINGTON.' I did not dream that the name of Washington was known here, and I thought it could not possibly relate to the great man, of whom our country is so justly proud. However, to my surprise, I found the comedy truly American. The character of Washington is placed in the most favourable light for virtue, patriotism and honour. The plot is taken from the circumstance of the General's threatening retaliation on his British prisoners, which deterred the British commander from inflicting death on a number of American officers, prisoners of war. The play was well written, and excellently performed. During the performance, an illumination scene took place, and in the most conspicuous part of the stage appeared in large transparent letters, 'VIVE WASHINGTON!' The act ended in a beautiful dance, the dancers building a temple of laurel wreaths over Washington. I have never seen any thing half so complimentary to the General's memory on our stage. An interesting and novel part is introduced in the comedy to relieve the more serious. It is a little extraordinary, that the actor who personated the General was about 50, of a tall, commanding appearance, and if he had personally known Washington, he could not have copied him better. That stern and inflexible manner which was natural to him in the camp, but which gave way to the softest feelings of humanity when his duty did not interfere, were admirably portrayed. The play was repeated three nights."

From the Boston Recorder of Tuesday.

THE CAUSE OF THE JEWS.

A letter received in this town, from Mrs. Hannah Moore, the celebrated English authoress, dated Sept. 3, states, that the "Hebrew New Testament is finished; and so great is the demand for it, that a second edition is printing.—Mr. Way, a gentleman of immense fortune, high character, and who has devoted himself to the Jewish cause, is now gone to Petersburg with two German Jews, his own converts; one of whom was ordained Priest the day before they came to take leave of us. The Sultan of Tartary (a

Christian convert) is sending a party. They preach to the cities they pass through.

From the Connecticut Courant.

DR. COTTON MATHEWS, of venerated memory, in order to escape the calamity of tedious visits, wrote over the door of his study, in large letters BE SHORT. A pithy sentence in truth it is, and well worthy of remembrance in a great many more cases than I can now enumerate.

The interchange of friendly visits is one of the most precious enjoyments of life. But then, it must not be overdone; else it becomes irksome and disgusting. Hence, in the book of the Wise Man we meet with the following wholesome counsel.—"Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbor's house lest he be weary of thee." Now the necessary discipline of the foot, which is here inculcated, is, if I may presume to comment, of the following import: Beware of spinning out your friendly visits beyond due length. Retire, if you perceive in hand any necessary business which your stay might interrupt; retire, ere the family, after an hour's yawning, begin to steal off, one by one, to bed; retire, ere plain symptoms of weariness appear in the countenances of the little circle you are visiting; retire, ere in some indelicate manner or other it be made manifest that your room is more wanted than your company;—when you have made your friends glad by your coming, stay not so long as to make them still more glad by your going away.

In time long past, the lord of a manor in one of the neighboring states, is said to have had a way of his own to clear his house of visitors. When his tenants to whom he was affable and courteous, seemed disposed to prolong the visits which they now and then made him, he dropped the Dutch tongue, and began speaking to them in English; whereupon the honest Dutchmen, knowing what was meant by the token, forthwith made off with themselves.

JAMES F. BRICE,

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

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

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

The editors of the American Federal Gazette are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for the month of October, Annapolis, Oct. 1.

EVANS & IGLEHAR,

Having just received a choice and full supply of

Cheap Seasonable Goods

Laid in at the Baltimore auction they solicit the attention of the public generally, and particularly of the friends and customers, as they are determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for CASH, and to give actual customers on the usual credit.

P. S. They have just received a quantity of Gentlemen's Forged Hats and Ladies Straw Bonnets, which they offer for sale cheap. Oct. 30.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

GEORGE STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the estate of John Warfield, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, and those indebted to him, to make immediate payment.

Nicholas D. Warfield, exr.

Nov. 27.

JAMES F. BRICE,

Attorney at Law, has just published Familiar Explanation of the Laws of Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws of Executors and Administrators, and of the Rules whereby estates both real and personal descend, and are to be divided, in case no will be made, with directions to every man to make his will, with the necessary form for that purpose, and the forms of other instruments relative to the estates of deceased persons. The whole written in much plain and simple language, and is much more useful without the use of law books or terms.

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

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

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

Annopolis, Oct. 16.

tf.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

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

Saxon and Blue Cloth,

Black do.

Blue do.

Blue and White Kerseys, Boeking Baze, Coatings & Mole skin do, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shavels, Shirting Cottons, 4-4 Irish Linen, Russia Sheetings, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 4-4, 6-4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3-4 Russia and 6-4, 8-4 Table Diapers, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and Second Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matched do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Ticklenburgs, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

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

Will also sell an assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct. 10.

tf.

EVANS & IGLEHART

Having just received a choice and full supply of

Cheap Seasonable Goods,

Laid in at the Baltimore auction prices, they solicit the attention of the public generally, and particularly of their friends and customers, as they are determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual credit.

P.S. They have just received a Box of Gentlemen's Furzed Hats, assorted, and Ladies' Straw Bonnets, which they offer for sale cheap.

Oct. 30.

tf.

H. L. Davis.

Annopolis, Oct. 9.

tf.

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Upper Marlborough,

November 3d, 1847.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.

B. J. Semmes, Secretary.

Dec. 4, 1847. D. J. F. M. S. A.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ANNAPOLIS.

MRS. ROBINSON,

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

Nov. 20.

tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY,

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

Dry Goods,

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

A part of their Stock consists of

Superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, Second do do do. Superfine Pelisse cloths of the most fashionable colours, Blue Mixt and Drab Plains, Blue and White Kerseys, Boeking Baze, Coatings & Mole skin do, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Cords and Velvets, Fine and Common Shavels, Shirting Cottons, 4-4 Irish Linen, Russia Sheetings, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 4-4, 6-4 Figured and Plain Leno and Jaconet Muslins, 3-4 Russia and 6-4, 8-4 Table Diapers, Superfine London Calicoes, Gingham and Second Calicoes, Ribbons assorted, Rose Blankets and Matched do, Carpeting & Hearth Rugs, Ticklenburgs, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

Groceries, viz.

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

Will also sell an assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

Oct. 10.

tf.

EVANS & IGLEHART

Having just received a choice and full supply of

Cheap Seasonable Goods,

Laid in at the Baltimore auction prices, they solicit the attention of the public generally, and particularly of their friends and customers, as they are determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual credit.

P.S. They have just received a Box of Gentlemen's Furzed Hats, assorted, and Ladies' Straw Bonnets, which they offer for sale cheap.

Oct. 30.

tf.

H. L. Davis.

Annopolis, Oct. 9.

tf.

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nuets, which

That most Valuable and Highly Improved

Known by the name of the

HAYLANDS.

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separately. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

James Carroll.

May 15.

tf.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,

of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

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

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

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

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Nov. 13.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at his present residence, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 8th day of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, a number of horned cattle, among them are some good milch cows and work oxen, many plantation utensils, a quantity of good clean hay, mixed with timothy, also several stacks of clover hay, and corn fodder, and several good work horses, and an ox cart. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving approved security for all sums over twenty dollars; of twenty dollars, or under, the cash to be paid. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

Anderson Warfield.

Nov. 27.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the honourable county court of Prince George's County, will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 12th of December next, in the town of Upper Marlborough, in the county aforesaid, the following property, viz. The tavern at present occupied by John H. Hall, together with 16 acres of land attached thereto. The house is large and commodious, well located for a tavern, being near the court-house.

Also, two other small frame houses; one of them very near the court-house, in south western direction, the other a little further on the street leading from the court-house to the post-office.

Also, a lot of ground in the said town, lying between the court-house and the Western Branch, called Carroll's Addition, containing 19 acres.

At the same time and place will be sold, some negroes, stock, and household and kitchen furniture.

The above property to be sold to satisfy the creditors of the aforesaid John H. Hall, an insolvent debtor, who has applied to the said court for the benefit of the insolvent laws. The title of the said Hall to the aforesaid real property will be sold subject to his wife's dower right. The terms of sale will be cash, for all sums under 20 dollars, and a credit of one two and three years on all sums above, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, on interest from day of sale.

Henry Ashton, Trustee.

Oct. 23.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at his present residence, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 8th day of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, a number of horned cattle, among them are some good milch cows and work oxen, many plantation utensils, a quantity of good clean hay, mixed with timothy, also several stacks of clover hay, and corn fodder, and several good work horses, and an ox cart. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving approved security for all sums over twenty dollars; of twenty dollars, or under, the cash to be paid. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

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Henry Ashton, Trustee.

GEO. SHAW,

ANNAPOLIS,

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

Dry Goods,

Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths,

Cassimeres of various qualities,

Toilette Vesting,

Florentine do.

Marseilles do.

Swansdown do.

Common do.

Stocking, Corduroy, Velvet,

Bedford Cords,

Worsted Drawers and Jackets,

Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lambs-wool Stockings,

Irish Linen, Linen Cambric,

White, Coloured and Striped Cravats,

Bandana, Madras, Cambric & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Russia, Irish and German Sheetings,

Red and Green Baise,

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,

Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves,

Cambric Muslins,

Jaconet do.

Hair Cord do.

Mul Mul do.

Book do.

Nansook do.

Stocking, Corduroy, Velvet,

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Worsted Drawers and Jackets,

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Stocking, Corduroy, Velvet,

Bedford Cords,

Worsted Drawers and Jackets,</

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 11.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Fechtig, Mr. James Shepherd, to Miss Susan Mace, all of this city.

The following beautiful Production is from the pen of a gentleman eminent for talents and piety, and formerly a resident of this city.

HYMN.

If life's pleasures cheer thee,
Give them not thy heart;
Lest the bliss ensnare thee
From thy God to part.
His praises speak,
His favour seek,
Fix there thy hope's foundation;
Love Him, and He
Shall ever be,
The Rock of thy Salvation.

If distress befall thee,
Painful tho' it be,
Lest not fear appal thee,
'To thy Saviour flee.
He, ever near,
Thy pray'r will hear,
And calm thy perturbation;
The waves of woe
Can ne'er overflow
The Rock of thy Salvation.
Death shall never harm thee,
Shrink not from his blow,
For thy God shall arm thee,
And Victory bestow.
For death shall bring
To thee no sting,
The Grave no desolation;
'Tis gain to die
With Jesus nigh,
The Rock of thy Salvation.

It appears by the proceedings of the senate, this day published, that a measure of the most interesting nature to the future destinies of the state is submitted for consideration in the senate of Maryland—An increase of the literary fund, heretofore too limited, will enable the wisdom of the Legislature to adopt a system of education, at the public expense, adapted to the localities of the state. The plan proposed for this purpose is to lay a tax on auctioneers, and sales at auction. From which it is conjectured that a revenue of thirty or forty thousand dollars may be annually raised. This source of revenue, Baltimore town has heretofore exclusively enjoyed. In every other state of the union the money raised from these sources of taxation is brought into the state treasury, and distributed for the benefit of the whole. We hope that in future such a principle will be recognised here.

Another measure of considerable interest is also, we see, proposed, to abolish the office of attorney-general, and to substitute district attorneys. The power of substitution heretofore exercised *ex officio* in the attorney-general, is abolished, and the power vested in the executive branch of the government, who are immediately responsible to the people. At present no means of correcting any dereliction of duty in that officer, unless by conviction in a court of law, do exist; the impracticability of effectuating which, operates as an entire exemption from all liability from any official misdeemeanor.

Richard Lookerman, Esquire, was yesterday elected Auditor of the State, by the House of Delegates.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

PETITIONS.

From Arthur Graddock, of Baltimore, to be permitted to bring a slave into the state. From Michael McGinn, of Frederick, a revolutionary soldier. From the levy court of Somerset to levy money for building a school for the register of wills and county clerk. Severally referred.

Messrs. Scott, Gray, Griffith, Knight, Brawner, Stevens & Bradford, were elected, by ballot, a committee of claims.

Messrs. Lecompte, Forrest, Carroll, Digges and Woodyear, were elected by ballot, a committee of grievances and courts of justice.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of the court of appeals for the western shore, also reports from the clerks of Anne Arundel, Frederick, Allegany and Caroline, relative to the attendance of the judges. Referred. Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

From Ann Tippet and Ann Tysler, of St. Mary's, for a support. From Thos. F. Ward, of P. George's, for a divorce. From the securities of Thomas Thompson, of Dorchester, for further time to complete his collections. From William Damsell, of Cecil, for relief relative to a judgment obtained against him for the value of a horse impressed by him. From Thomas Pearson of Caroline, for further time to complete his collections. From Charles P. Graze, of Frederick, that his title to certain real property may be confirmed. From sundry inhabitants of the town of Hancock, to prevent swine and geese running at large. From sundry inhabitants of Belle Air, relative to streets and alleys therein. From Mountjoy Bayly, a revolutionary officer. From Robert Bruce, of Charles, a revolutionary soldier. From William Gowan, and Thomas Rowe, of Cecil, to confirm their title to certain real property. From sundry inhabitants of Hancock, counter to the petition for preventing swine and geese running at large. From Geo. P. Stevenson of Baltimore, that a certain negro brought into the state may be permitted to remain. From the members of the Corporation of the German United Evangelic Lutheran & Evangelic Reformed Congregations of Christ Church of Jerusalem, in Washington, for a confirmation of the title of certain real estate to the vestry. From William Kendall, of Washington, a revolutionary soldier. From the trustees of the poor of Queen Anne's, to make a conveyance in fee simple of certain lands. Severally referred.

Mr. Hawkins delivers a report favourable to the petition of Michael McGinn. Read.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter of resignation from Thos. Harrison, Esqr. Read. Also communications from the Trustee and Treasurer of W. S. Read.

On motion of Mr. Griffith, Ordered, that the committee of claims furnish to each member of the legislature, during this session, the two papers published in this city.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, leave given to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the insolvent law of 1774 which requires the imprisonment of debtors for fifty two days.

On motion of Mr. Semmes, leave given to bring in a bill to confirm an act passed last session, entitled, An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.

On motion of Mr. Digges, leave given to bring in a bill to increase the outrage on tobacco inspected in P. George's county, and for other purposes.

The Speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of Harford and Dorchester, relative to the attendance of judges. Referred. Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Bean S. Pigman, esqr. a delegate from Frederick, Samuel Claggett, esqr. from P. George's, Henry Watts esqr. from St. Mary's, and James Tidball esqr. from Allegany, appeared, qualified and took their seats.

PETITIONS.

From James Hood, a revolutionary soldier. From the heirs of the late Gen. John Davidson, that certain monies paid into the treasury by their father may be refunded them. From John Russell, and wife, of Charles, for a divorce. From the trustees of Severn Church, for a lottery. From Samuel Hardcastle, and others, of Caroline, relative to real estate of John Hardcastle. From certain members of the Methodist Church in Caroline, relative to a lot of ground. From Patrick Allen, a revolutionary soldier. From James T. Pollock and Fanny Pollock, of Washington, for a divorce. From Samuel Ringgold, of Kent, to ascertain certain damages. From John Smith of Anne Arundel, a revolutionary soldier. From Henry Ashton, to sell certain negroes. Severally referred.

The Speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of P. George's, Somerset and Queen Anne's, relative to attendance of judges.

Mr. Griffith from committee reported rules proper to be observed during session.

On motion of Mr. Semmes, leave given to bring in a bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Prince-George's county.

On motion of Mr. W. R. Stuart, leave given to bring in a supplement

to the act concerning crimes and punishments.

Mr. R. Dorsey reported favourably on the petition of James Hood. Read.

A message from the senate notifying the house of their having formed a quorum, and of their readiness to proceed to business.

The house resolved on Wednesday next, to proceed to the election of Auditor.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, leave given to bring in a bill declaring what shall be evidence in certain cases.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the following communication from the Executive.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, Dec. 1, 1817.

Gentlemen,

In conformity with the resolutions of your honourable body, at its last session, imposing certain duties upon this department, we have the honour to state, that the honourable John C. Herbert and James Fenwick, esquire, were appointed commissioners, on the part of the state of Maryland, to meet such commissioners as might be appointed on the part of the commonwealth of Virginia, to arrange and devise some efficient mode of protecting the fisheries on the Potomac river, by inhibiting steam boat navigation on said river during the month of April. No official notification of the appointment of commissioners on the part of Virginia has been communicated to this department, arising not from any disinclination to co-operate in the prosecution of the measure, but as we have reason to believe proceeding wholly from an adjournment of its legislature before any communication from this department could be received by it.

We have the honour further to state, that twenty five copies of the new edition of the laws of the United States, printed under the direction of the secretary of state, and the attorney general of the United States, have been purchased, and partially distributed.

It will be recollected by your honourable body, that the sum of eight thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the executive, for the purpose of collecting the public arms, camp equipage, and munitions of war generally, which had been distributed among the several regiments during the late war. This measure was recommended by the executive to the last General assembly, with a view to prevent emigrants to the western states and territories from carrying the public arms out of this state. It is to be lamented that this resolution cannot be carried into effect, as fully and effectually as could be wished, owing to the want of system and discipline in the militia of the state, arising as well from the resignations of militia officers, as from the defects in the system itself.

Your honourable body are well aware, that by the law of the United States, and the rules of the war department, it is required of the adjutant generals of the respective states that they make an annual return of the militia of the state to the inspector and adjutant general of the United States. A new provision by law now exists by which this object can be effected, we feel it our duty to recommend to your honourable body, the enactment of a law upon the subject, making it the duty of the major generals commanding divisions, to make return annually to the adjutant general of the number of militia in their respective divisions, and compelling the brigadiers, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors and captains, to make such like annual return to their respective immediate military superiors, under such penalties and forfeitures as to the wisdom of the legislature may appear expedient and necessary.

We deem it further our duty to state to your honourable body, that the claims and vouchers against the United States for military expenditures have been fully arranged, and are now in a state of complete preparation, and will be submitted to the general government by the states' agent as soon as possible; and we have the strongest reasons to believe and hope, will receive the early attention of the general government, the principal obstacle to an adjustment being the difficulty of fixing on some general principle which may be found applicable to the claims of the states generally.

The law of the last session, appointing an agent to collect the states' debts, has not been carried into effect, as the agent appointed by the law has not accepted of the

appointment. We are of opinion that this law must fail in its effect, so long as the amount of compensation which the agent shall receive for his services is uncertain, and depends upon the amount of the valid debts; we therefore respectfully recommend the appointment of an agent, with a certain annual salary.

Contracts have been made with the Registers of the Land Office for an index of the names of all the lands surveyed and patented, and of the unpatented certificates, since the revolution to the present time, which work is in a state of considerable forwardness.

We herewith transmit a copy of a work entitled "Rules and Regulations for the field exercise and manœuvres of Infantry, compiled and adapted to the organization of the army of the United States, agreeably to a resolve of Congress," together with an accompanying letter from the Author.

We also herewith transmit a proposition of Nathan Starr, of Connecticut, offering to contract with the state of Maryland for any number of swords which they may require.

Which are respectfully submitted to the inspection and consideration of your honourable body.

We have the honour to be, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servants,

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

The Honourable the General Assembly.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

PETITIONS.

From the vestrymen of the German Lutheran Congregation in Frederick town, to hold real estate. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, for a lottery. From Samuel Webb, of P. George's, a revolutionary soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, for a Bank at Centreville. Severally referred.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Examiner General of the W. S. Read.

On motion of Mr. Yates, leave to bring in a bill to allow mileage in certain cases to jurors in Washington county.

On motion of Mr. Semmes, leave to bring in a bill to establish a Bank under the title of 'The Planters' Bank of Prince-George's.

Mr. Semmes delivers a bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Prince-George's; also a bill annulling the marriage of Thomas F. Ward and Anne Ward. Severally read. Adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 8.

Richard Grahame esq. a delegate from Calvert, Thomas Kell, esq. from the city of Baltimore, and Philip Thomas, esq. from Cecil, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

PETITIONS.

From John Hudson of Caroline, a revolutionary soldier. A memorial from the judges of Baltimore county court and City court, and members of the Bar, for certain alterations in the court-house. A petition from Edward Ridgely, of Baltimore, for the return of a certain sum of money. From William Daugherty, of Frederick, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, to increase the allowance to jurors. From sundry inhabitants of said county, for a turnpike from the point where the road from George-town to Frederick-town now intersects the district line. From David Palmore, of Washington, to be placed on the pension list. A memorial from the proprietors of the Susquehanna canal, for an amendment of their charter. A petition from John Long, of Harford, a revolutionary soldier. A memorial from William Stuart, of the city of Baltimore, for the extension of the time of payment for two lots of ground. Severally referred.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, a message was sent to Senate proposing to go into the election of a Governor.

On motion of Mr. Blackstone, leave to bring in an additional supplement to the act to establish pilots.

The clerk of Senate delivers a message agreeing to proceed to the election of Governor.

Mr. Garner delivers a report unfavourable to the petition of John Russell and Eleanor his wife. Read.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, leave to bring in a bill to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, &c. as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

The clerk of Senate delivers a message agreeing to proceed to the election of Governor. The clerk of Senate delivers a message agreeing to proceed to the election of Governor. The clerk of Senate delivers a message agreeing to proceed to the election of Governor.

Mr. Kell delivers a message agreeing to proceed to the election of Governor. The clerk of Senate delivers a message agreeing to proceed to the election of Governor.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, leave to bring in a bill to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, &c. as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

That so much of said communication as relates to the collection of public debts, be referred to.

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the constitution and form of government, as related to the various general, passed at last session.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave to bring in a bill to provide for appointing prosecutors for the several judicial districts within this state, and prescribing the duties of the same.

The president laid before the senate the following letter:

December 1, 1817.

Sir,

In separating myself from a number of gentlemen for whom I have more than ordinary attachment, it is to me extremely unpleasant; but finding my parents in life claim all my attention at home, I have deemed it expedient to resign my seat in the senate of Maryland, and beg of you, sir, to communicate the same to the honorable body over whom you preside. In thus taking my leave, I hope my infirmities may be borne with, in praying that it may please God so to direct your councils, that all your deliberations may only receive the plaudits of a grateful country, but hear the whispers of an approving conscience.

With great individual respect & regard for you, Sir, and each member of the senate, I have the honor, &c.

JOHN LEIGH.

To the Hon. Wm. Spencer,
President of the Senate.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, That the senate now proceed to fill up the vacancies in the senate occasioned by the death of Archibald Van-Horn, esq. and resignation of John Leigh, esq. it was resolved in the affirmative.

The senate, having previously qualified, proceeded to said election. The ballots were deposited in the box, and on examination thereof it appeared, that Edward H. Calvert, and Virgil Maxcy, esqrs. were elected.

Adjourned.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A friend has shown us a letter from Sierra Leone, which mentions the return to that place of the British scientific expedition for exploring the interior of Africa. They were completely unsuccessful, having advanced only about 150 miles into the interior, from Rio Nunez. Their progress was there stopped, by chief of the country; and after vainly endeavouring, for the space of four months, to obtain liberty to proceed, they abandoned the enterprise and returned. Nearly all the animals died. Several officers died, and what is remarkable, but one private, besides one drowned, of about 200.—Captain Campbell died two days after their return to Rio Nunez, and was buried with another officer, in the same spot where Major Pedita, and one of his officers were buried on their advance. The remainder of the party were at Sierra Leone, Sept. 4, and proposed making another attempt, by another track.

The Diet of the German Confederation, during the last winter, passed a resolve by which they declare that they will receive ministers from the several European states, and also from the U. States of America, and that they will appoint ministers to represent them at foreign courts, whenever the interests of the state they represent, shall require it. We have seen no notice in any foreign paper of any diplomatic appointment by this body, but it is mentioned in the Philadelphia Democratic Press that Baron Gager, a Dutchman, arrived at Philadelphia about a month ago, in the capacity of Representative of the Germanic Diet, and has proceeded to Washington. The great number of emigrants Germans in this country renders such a mission obviously important to the welfare of the natives of the German states.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

The Grand Inquest for the body of Washington county, unanimously do present as a grievance, the annual practice of public horse racing, in the vicinity of Hagerstown. Although the Jurors aforesaid are aware that horse racing, in itself, is a direct violation of any laws now existing in the state, yet they show with regret, that it has a leading tendency to corrupt the morals of the youth of the county, and is most invariably accompanied with great variety of direct breaches of laws, such as gambling, procuring swearing, drunkenness, and a host of enormities, which none

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but those who frequent such scenes of dissipation, are able to enumerate. The Jurors aforesaid, therefore, most earnestly hope that the peaceable and orderly citizens of the county, will by all justifiable means, discontinue the pernicious practice above alluded to, and thereby contribute to the peace and good order of society, and the prevention of a large amount of wickedness and crime.

DAVID SCHNEELY, Foreman.
November Term, 1817.

From a London paper.

POWER OF RUSSIA.

It is a fact which ought ever to be kept in mind, that all the discussions which have taken place on the growing and dangerous power of Russia took their rise from a paragraph published in the Courier, under the title of "Extract of a letter from Frankfort." That article was written in London. The Editor of the Courier cannot venture to say that he did not receive it as a part of his daily instructions from Office; and with the knowledge of this fact, the public may judge of the decency with which he talks of fabricated documents. The alarm, therefore, respecting the power and projects of Russia came from headquarters, and it is not to be wondered at, when we look at the proofs which are daily accumulating of its gigantic strides. A plan of the projected expedition of India, as digested by Buonaparte, was found in the portfolio of the Minister of War in Paris. This paper was, no doubt, known to the Author of the Sketch of the power of Russia, though he does not give it; but it serves to prove the accuracy of his statement as to the facility of such a march.

Morning Chronicle.

The following is a literal translation:

Heads of a plan for an expedition against the British power in India.

France, Russia and Austria, to co-operate in the enterprise:

France and Russia in conjunction to march an army of 70,000 men to the banks of the Indus:

Austria to allow the French troops to march through its territories, & to assist their descent down the Danube to the Black sea:

A Russian army of 35,000 men to assemble at Astracan; 25,000 of them regular troops; 10,000 Cossacks:

This army to be conveyed on the Caspian Sea to Astrabad, there to await the arrival of the French army:

Astrabad is to be the rendezvous of the Combined Armies, the seat of the magazines of military stores and provisions, the central point of the lines of communication between Indostan, France and Russia:

The French division of 35,000 men to embark in boats on the banks of the Danube, and sail down that river to the Black sea:

On their arrival in the Euxine sea, to proceed in transports supplied by Russia, across the Black Sea, and the sea of Azoph to Taganrog:

To pass thence up the right bank of the Don to the small Cossack town of Piat-Izbianca:

To cross the Don there, & march by land to the vicinity of the city of Czaritzin, on the right bank of the Volga:

To embark on the Volga and descend to Astracan:

From Astracan to sail along the Caspian to Astrabad:

On the junction of the French and Russians at Astrabad, the combined army to begin its march:

And to proceed by the cities of Herat, Ferah, and Candahar to the right hand of the Indus:

Length of the march of the French army.

| | Days. |
|---|-------|
| Passage down the Danube. | 20 |
| From the mouth of the Danube to Taganrog. | 16 |
| From Taganrog to Piat-Izbianca. | 20 |
| From Piat-Izbianca to Czaritzin. | 4 |
| From Czaritzin to Astracan. | 4 |
| From Astracan to Astrabad. | 10 |
| From Astrabad to the Indus. | 45 |
| Total days. | 119 |

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order,

Rinaldo Pindell, Clk.

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MUSEUM.

Ricker & Hoadley, respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and the adjacent country, that their Museum consisting of

Paintings and Imitations of Life in War.

will be open at the 15th instant at the Ball Room. Persons desirous of viewing their collection, among which is a fine and correct painting of the celebrated Sea Serpent which appeared off Gloucester Harbour, are requested to call on or before that time, as it is probable they will not again have so favourable an opportunity.

Price of admittance 25 cents. Children half price.

Annapolis, Dec. 11.

GREAT BARGAINS.

MRS. ANN MERRICKEN.

Of Baltimore, respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has brought from Baltimore with her, and lodged in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Washington G. Cook, & directly opposite the State-house, where she has on hand, and intends keeping during the legislature, an elegant assortment of Millinery; a large variety of fancy goods of the latest fashions, consisting of white Plushes, Laces, of different kinds and qualities. New fashions for Ladies head dresses, elegant imported worked Baskets, Gloves of different kinds and qualities. Worked Purse, &c. &c. and also an elegant assortment of Ladies Slippers trimmed in the latest fashions, all of which she flatters herself she can sell far below any of the prices in Annapolis, as she has laid them in to an advantage. Those that wish any thing in her line will find it to their advantage to give her a call, and especially the Gentlemen of the Legislature that would wish to give their Wives and Daughters A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Annapolis, Dec. 11, 1817. 3w.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order,

Saml. Fountain, Clk.

Dec. 11.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is dissolved by mutual consent. The Pottery Business is still carried on by Robert Wilson, who will be thankful for the patronage of the public.

Robert Wilson,
John Benson.

Dec. 11.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath taken out short letters on the estate of John Munroe late of Anne Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce the same legally authenticated and according to law, & all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to James Munroe, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

Ann Munroe, ex'rs.

Dec. 11.

Agricultural Society.

The members of the Agricultural Society, are informed, that a meeting will be held at Brewer's Tavern, City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 12th inst at 11 o'clock. Such Gentlemen as may wish to become members, are invited to attend.

Dec. 11.

Daily Line of Stages to ANNAPOLIS.

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

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

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

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

FARE THREE DOLLARS.

The public's humble servant,

William Marks.

Dec. 11.

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE.

Has recently received an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Consisting of Superfine and Second Cloth, Double Milled and Plain Cassimers, Favourite Cloths variety of colours, Castings, Flannels, Bookings, Plaids, & Forest Cloths assorted; Rose and Point Blankets; 4 4 Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, a variety of Patterns; Irish and German Linens; Long Cloth and Steam Loom Shirts; India Costoms; 3 4, 6 4, 7 4, 8 4 and 9 4 Irish Diapers; 5 4 and 6 4 Irish Sheetings; White and Brown Hosiery; Cotton Counterpane; men's, Women's, Girls & Boys, Cotton & Worsted Hosiery; Men's and Women's White and Black Silk ditto; Black, Brown, Scarlet, Crimson, Lemon, Plain, & Figured Bombazettes; White, Scarlet, Red and Yellow Flannel assorted; Scarlet and Lemon Figured Flannel; Cords and Velvets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Canton Crapes, a variety of colours; Cambridge Book, Jaconet and Leno Muslins; Figured do. do. Linen Cambric & Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats assorted; Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; Long Lawns, Dimities and Bombazees; Vest-coatings assorted; White, Black & Coloured Laventines; White, Black & Coloured Double Florence; White and Black Fustian; Lace Handkerchiefs; White and Black Italian Gapes, Hat Crapes and Modes; Elegant Merino Shawls; Silk and Imitation Shawls; Gloves assorted, Calicoes and Ginghams;

Together with a variety of other articles in the DRY GOOD LINE, too numerous to particularize.

He has fresh Teas, Choice Old Madeira, Sicily, Port, Teneiffe, Lisbon and Sherry Wines; Cogniac, and Peach Brandy; Spirit, Holland Gin and Whiskey; Coffee and Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, Piece, Havana and Brown Sugar, and many other articles in the GROCERY LINE.

ALSO

A General assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery.

The above goods were purchased for cash, and on short credit. On examination they will no doubt be found to be at least as cheap as any in the market. They will be disposed of unusually cheap for cash, or to persons who pay punctually.

He again requests those whose accounts have been standing for more than twelve months, to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, 13th, Nov. 1817.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Gerard Morris and Dickerson D. Meziel, who had been sentenced by the Court of Somerset county at September term last, to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary for kidnapping, made their escape from the goal of the said county, on Sunday the sixth day of October eighteen hundred and seventeen. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Somerset county either of the said persons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both. Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

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

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

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Proposals Required,

For deepening the navigation at the mouth of Severn River.

A bar that appears to be entirely of sand and mud, extending from Greenbury's point, interrupts the passage of large ships to the harbour of Annapolis—the channel required to be deepened will be about 1000 yards in length, and to be deepened from 19 feet water which it now averages at low tide, to 20 feet which is understood to be sufficient; no current obstructs the proposed work or threatens to injure it when done.

Written proposals from persons willing to undertake the work, specifying in what manner it is expected to be effected—on what terms, and in what time—also specifying the probable cost of the machinery to be employed, and if the same is to be provided for the purpose by the employers, will be thankfully received by

Jeremiah Hughes, } Committee
Joseph Sands, } of the Corporation
James Boyle, }
Nov. 27. 3w.

Nov. 27.

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Annapolis Stages.

In addition to his regular Mail Coach on the Annapolis Line, J. Gadsby intends starting on the second day of December, next, an EXTRA STAGE, which will leave the Indian Queen at half past eight o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, at the same time on Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, and run through to dinner.

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

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

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

Nov. 27. 3w.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.*

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, October 28, 1817.

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed of the personal estate of Mary Weems, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1817.

Horatio Ridout, adm'r.
W. A.

Oct. 30.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, October 21st, 1817.

On application by petition of Archibald Dorsey, administrator of Allen Dorsey, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of October, 1817.

Archibald Dorsey, adm'r.

Oct. 30.

Was Committed

To the goal of Anne Arundel county, on the 12th inst. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself John, or Thomas Dunwood, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; has a full face; says he belongs to Richard Lamar of Prince Georges county. His clothing consists of an old wool hat, one pair domestic white and blue cotton pantaloons, one pair and trousers, a pair of old broad striped shoes, and one blue roundabout.

Nov. 27. 3w.

which it is designed to protect, together with any information which he may be able to afford respecting the competency of such force to preserve and defend the fortifications among which it is distributed, and to aid in constructing and to defend such other military works, if any, as it may be in the contemplation of government to erect for the security of the United States and of the territories thereof."

Abolition of the Internal Taxes.
The bill abolishing the internal duties was read a third time, and on the Speaker's putting the question that it do pass, Mr. Hopkinson rose, and said, that he knew it was hopeless to oppose a measure so popular in itself and recommended by the President; he, therefore, did not mean to attempt any opposition, but merely to deliver his opinion on the subject with sincerity, and to say, that impressed with those opinions, he must vote against the repeal of that whole system of taxation. At a time when we were struggling pretty keenly in the affairs of the world, to throw out of our hands the only revenue that we could at all times securely rely upon, was, he thought, extremely imprudent. Of this the house had had calamitous experience in the commencement of the last war. Should a similar exigency occur again, though the people might be willing to bear the burden of taxes, it would require much time again to organize a system of taxation, and we should find ourselves in danger and distress, and be driven to the necessity of dishonourable loans. We talked of peace as a reason for retaining our taxes, and yet we were keeping up an army and increasing our navy, because a war may come, and why, on the same ground of reasoning, ought not these taxes to be kept up too—and if their was too much money in the treasury, might not be applied to public improvements, and to reduce the taxes on things that had become to the poor, necessities of life. Mr. Baldwin took the same ground with Mr. Hopkinson, and observed, how odd must appear that 3 years ago our government was soliciting loans at 6 per cent, and were now legislative on the supposition of a surplus in the treasury; but he very much doubted whether there was any real surplus to justify this wilful default.

In a short speech of this kind it is impossible for us to follow Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Baldwin, on the divorce. In their many and vigorous attacks of objection to the repeal, or advocates of repeal, on the other, through the able and acute remarks of neat eloquence of Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Harbourn—nothing short of the whole could be had a satisfactory report of the debate displayed on this occasion. The question was at length taken by yeas and noes, when there were
Yeas 161
Noes 5

Saturday, Dec. 13.
Yesterday ushered into the House Representatives the first stage of a measure than which there has seldom been one more long or arduous, or more indispensably necessary to the prosperity, and maintenance of the credit and character of the United States. Mr. Hopkinson referred from the judiciary committee, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was read and committed for Monday.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives requesting the President to communicate whether any, or any, which of the representatives named in a list annexed to the resolution containing every name of the 15th Congress, had held any office under the United States since the 4th of March, 1817—designating the particular office, the time of appointment to it, and stating whether the same was still held, and if when it was resigned. This resolution was reported from the committee of elections, as the most proper mode of getting at the facts were by Mr. Forsyth's resolution called upon to enquire into and report.

A bill for granting pensions to the amount of half pay to the officers of the revolutionary army, was referred by the committee to whom that part of the President's Message related to those subjects referred, was read twice and committed.

A bill, No pension is to exceed amount colonel's half pay.

Norfolk, Dec. 9.
PLEASING INTELLIGENCE.
The sloop Ocean, Captain Middleton, which arrived here yesterday, from Alexandria, landed at 8 o'clock, in the morning, at Old Point Comfort, Colonel Armistead, Maj. Roberdeau and Kearney of the U. States Engineers, and Lt. Blaney, aid to General Swift. These gentlemen, it will be recollected, are members of the Board recently announced, as having been appointed by the President of the U. States to examine and report to the Executive the defensible points of Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay. Gen. Swift, we learn, will arrive here in the steam boat on Friday next, from Baltimore, and with Captain Elliott, who is now on the spot, will proceed immediately on the execution of their important trust. The able hands to which these duties have been confided, evince a determination on the part of the Executive, to lose no time in giving to this section of country, perfect security from assaults of any foreign enemy, with which the U. States may hereafter be at war.

[Beacon.]

Baltimore, Dec. 10.
This morning, the Gaoler on visiting the cell in which John Lamarde was confined, discovered that the wretched man had put a period to his own existence. He had torn his shirt into pieces, these he twisted together and formed a rope with which he had contrived to drive into the wall, thus executing on himself that sentence of the law, which, but two days before had been pronounced in such an impressive manner. In his cell was found a paper on which he had written a few lines with a pencil of which the following is a translation.

A Chinese condemned to death by a special Court, it is to his honour to be his own executioner.

That which you before you existed—nothing.

What will you be when you cease to exist—nothing.

So ends Jean Lamarde aged 47 years 9 months and 9 days.

Died Victim.
In my basket at the late Clement's is a pair of razors which Mrs. Clement when she lived with Clement.

JEAN LAMARDE.
The following is the opinion of the Baltimore City Court, as expressed by Judge Brice, relative to the motion in arrest of judgment made in behalf of John Lamarde, found guilty of murder in the first degree.

STATE. The reasons in arrest of judgment and judgment and Lamarde for a new trial have been fully waived, except those which apply to the indictment and finding of the jury. It has been urged by the prisoner's counsel, that the indictment is insufficient, because it ought either to have set forth the killing to have been "wilful, deliberate and premeditated," as expressed in the act of 1809 ch. 138, sec. 3; or to have concluded against the form of the said act, that the omission to do so, renders the indictment good only in the second degree; and that the finding of the jury being of murder in the first degree, is at variance with said indictment and issue joined thereon.

The court have heard an argument on this motion, not because they entertained any doubt of the sufficiency of the indictment or finding of the jury—but because they were desirous of giving to the prisoner every means of defending himself, which might suggest itself as proper to his learned counsel.

The court are of opinion, that there is nothing in the act of 1809, ch. 138, sec. 3, which renders a change in the form of indictment necessary—as that act neither alters the definition or descriptions of the offence, nor ousts the offender of any benefit which he before had; nor in any manner interferes with the forms of the law preliminary to the trial before the petit jury. The court are also of opinion, that the verdict of the jury, as recorded, is pursuant to the issue, and not at variance therewith.

The motions in arrest of judgment and for new trial, are overruled, &c.

After delivering the above opinion, Judge Brice pronounced the following address to the prisoner: JOHN LAMARDE.

A jury composed of intelligent impartial and highly respectable

citizens, after a patient examination of the testimony, and after hearing all that could be urged in your defence, by your two eloquent and learned counsel, having found you guilty in the first degree, of the charge laid in the indictment, it now becomes the painful but indispensable duty of the Court to pass the sentence which the laws have denounced against similar offences.

But before I do so—before that sentence shall be pronounced which will consign you to an ignominious punishment and death, I feel it my duty to make at least an effort to rouse you from the state of insensibility in which you appear hitherto to have been, to a serious consideration of your present condition and future prospects.

What may have been the early history of your life; what the commencement; and what your progress in vice, before you came to this country—we know not. But you had scarcely landed on our shores, before you imbed your hands in the blood of a peaceful and worthy citizen; and you now stand here a melancholy instance to what a consummate degree of wickedness and depravity a man is capable of arriving, who, disregarding the laws of God, and those sympathies which unite man to man, seeks only the gratification of his own passions, and looks to their indulgence for the only reward, as they are the only motive, of his conduct.

You stand here, convicted on the most conclusive and irresistible testimony, of having been the murderer of your acknowledged friend and most generous benefactor: of one, from whom, according to your own confessions, you had received nothing but kindness; to crown all, and give your crime a higher finish, so fierce was your onset, so unerring the blow, so deadly the weapon—you gave that friend no interval for prayer, no time to address himself to the Throne of Grace, for that mercy the best stand in need of,—no—not even for a short ejaculation—"God be merciful to me, a sinner!"—and all this that you might possess yourself of that wealth, to which, without a crime, you had so liberally participated.

It were but degrees of atrocity in the crime of murder—a crime, which in its lightest shades, and under the most mitigated circumstances, is so abhorrent to our nature, so hostile to the sovereignty of God, and the well being of society—surely that committed by you, has been, by the Jury, most justly ranked in the first grade—as pre-eminent in its atrocity, and justly exposes you to the highest punishment known to our laws. The punishment must overtake you—a few days more, and you will be numbered with the dead, and could your crimes be entered in the same grave with your body—had buried in oblivion—your troubles would soon terminate.

But I pray you be not deceived—death is not an eternal sleep—"tis, in truth, but waking from a short dream to a reality; 'tis a herald to summon you to another trial before the Great Judge of quick and dead; to whom the secrets of all hearts are known—and from whose pervading eye nothing is hid; if there condemned, you will indeed be lost—because lost forever—that you will be there condemned, if you die in unrepented sins, if before your transit from this world you do not obtain an interest in the atoning merits of the Redeemer, is certain as the gospel is true—for if the righteous scarcely be saved—his fearful even to think of the doom which awaits the MURDERER.

For that great and final decision then, let me exhort,—nay, let me entreat and beseech you, as you value your eternal welfare, as you estimate the difference between the bliss of Paradise and the pains of Hell, to prepare with all diligence, by sincere and hearty repentance towards God, and an humble reliance on his mercies, through Jesus Christ. It may be, that your day of grace is not forever gone—it may be, that the great Arbitrator of life and death may yet hear the sorrowful cry of the prisoner, and according to the greatness of his power, yet pardon him who is appointed to die.

If your crimes, have been many and great fear not; the mercies of God are still greater and more abundant—for Holy Scripture assures us, that he is more willing to give than we are to ask—and although your sins shall be as scarlet, they shall be made whiter than snow. If then, you have never before bent the knee before the throne of Grace, now prostrate your body

—make unceasing prayer and supplication for mercy and for pardon, and it may be that even in your last moments, if not before, you may hear the joyous declaration from Christ, "this night shalt thou rest with me in Paradise."—Then you have still hope, 'tis with yourself to realize it—repent; believe, and you will be saved.

Having thus discharged my duty to you as well as present circumstances will admit, I must now discharge the more unpleasant one of my station—which is to pronounce the sentence of the law:

You, John Lamarde, shall be taken from hence to the gaol of Baltimore County, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till you be DEAD—and may God, of his boundless mercy, grant that your resurrection from the dead, be amongst those who shall be saved through the merits of Jesus Christ, Amen.

From the Connecticut Herald.
Messrs. FLAGG & GRAY,
Please to insert the following note in your paper
TO EPISCOPALIANS.

I find it necessary to publish the following note.


In my Almanack for 1818, I have inserted *Easter Sunday* to be on the 22d day of March, which you may rely on being correct. But, as I find that some have been a ready led into an error, by the first rule given in our Common Prayer-Book, and of course conclude that I was in an error, and that *Easter Sunday* will be on the 29th day of March, 1818—I would here observe, that by reason of the anticipation of the *New and Full Moons*, and also, the precision of the equinoctial points, the first rule given in the Tables of the Common Prayer-Book will not always point out the true day of Easter; but sometimes will lead to an error, as it has for several times the century past. To point out all the particular rules for finding the true day of Easter, would be too lengthy. But for the full satisfaction of all who wish to be inquisitive, I would refer them to the rules given in *Ferguson's Astronomy*, page 382, (3th edition) where he shows you the insufficiency of *Easter Cycle*, (or Dionysian Period,) and also, the correct rules for finding the true Easter for ever, to your full satisfaction.

I would remark, that if you will look into the table of the Common Prayer-Book, entitled "*Another Table to find Easter till the year 1899 inclusive*," you will find Easter to be (as says my Almanack) March 22d, found by the Golden Number 14. To confirm all which, I have now before me, the Nautical Almanack published by the Commissioners of London, for the year 1818; and I am happy to find that they agree with me, and have inserted Easter Sunday to be on the 22d day of March, 1818.

ANDREW BEERS.
Danbury, Nov. 20th, 1817.

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

J. Green.
Dec. 18.



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

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
George Stiles & Son, Balt.
Dec. 18.

P. S. For the accommodation of the members of the Legislature, she will leave Annapolis on Saturday, at two o'clock for Baltimore—and returning, leave Annapolis the next morning at 10 o'clock for the Eastern Shore.

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

Dec. 18. 3w.

NOTICE.
Henry Price, having joined Partnership with Leonard Scott, in his Fruit and Confectionary Establishment, the business will hence be conducted under the firm of Scott & Price. They intend keeping on hand a constant supply of

Fruits & Confectionary,
of the best quality, also an assortment of Groceries, and best Havana Segars, They solicit a share of public encouragement.

Dec. 18. Scott & Price.

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

Dec. 18. Henry S. Holland.

FOR SALE.
A complete Patent Cooking Store, For particulars inquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

Dec. 18. D. Badley 3w.

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

Basil Burgess, } adm'r. s.
Thos. Burgess, }
Dec. 13. 3w.

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

William O'Hara.
Dec. 18.

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

R. Welch, of Ben. shff.
Dec. 18.

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

R. Welch, of Ben. Trustee.
Dec. 18.

EVANS & IGLEHART
Having just received a choice and full supply of

Cheap Seasonable Goods,
Laid in at the Baltimore auction prices, they solicit the attention of the public generally, and particularly of their friends and customers, as they are determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for CASH, and to punctual customers on the usual credit.

P. S. They have just received a box of Gentlemen's Furled Hats assorted, and Ladies Straw Bonnets, which they offer for sale cheap.

Oct. 30. 11.

POETS CORNER.

From the Charleston Times.

TO THE LIGHT HOUSE.

Ye who have sought the distant wave,
can tell
What mingled feelings crowd about
the heart:
Oh! I have seen the Wanderer depart,
And no one bless him—No one said
farewell.

The night gloom'd dark upon the rest
less deep—
No sound was heard—save the lone
sew-mew's wail—
It made the Wanderer start—his
cheek turn'd pale—
His eye glanc'd wildly on the watch-
tower's steep,
He smote his burning brow, and turn'd
away to weep.

Hail trembling beam of fairy light,
Gem of the stormy sea!
The stars still shun a fearful night,
And leave its ills to thee.

So when Misfortune glooms around,
Ev'n Friend-ship's pageant flies,
Her taper smoulders on the ground,
And slowly faultering—dies!

The Exile needs no beacon fair,
Nor gaudy light of day,
For he who wanders with despair,
Shall seldom miss his way.

When the cold wind is high, and the
red lightnings gleam,
And the wave wears a white foaming
crest,

Low wail is the glance of thy flicker-
ing beam,
Lik a gem on the storm spirit's
crown.

There too beacon near the bowers
Where glittering sails express
How eagerly seek the flowers,
And find, alas!—the tears.

There is no beacon for the maid
That smiles so gay and sweet—
Though often when the Sibil said,
Was grounded or deceit.

Go slumber, ye wily daggers bear,
Or lurk the murderer's dart,
Ye are less guilty than the fair,
Who break the trusty heart.

The Exile needs no beacon fair,
Nor gaudy light of day,
For he who wanders with despair,
Shall seldom miss his way.

H. T. P.

COMMUNICATED.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Of Washington, the Father of his
Country, what shall we say? Where
shall we find language to express
his GREATNESS and GOODNESS? Or
with whom shall we compare him?

Nature seems, occasionally, to
have exerted herself in the produc-
tion of great and illustrious men.
Emergency demands them. Empires
are to be founded, reformed, or ex-
terminated. But they stand at im-
mense distances. Centuries or cen-
turies roll between them. They
appear like the primary planets in
the great solar system. Marcus An-
relius was the boast and pride of the
Roman Empire—Alfred laid the
foundation of British greatness—
Peter turned the vast wilderness of
Russia into a fertile country, and
tamed its ferocious inhabitants—
The great Earl of Chatham stood
firm and untouched, in civil days, and
launched his appalling, prophetic,
regenerating thunders, into a pollut-
ed atmosphere. But in all those
distinguished personages, we may
discover some selfish motives of ac-
tion; "some roots of bitterness,"
some taints of barbarism; some as-
pirations for power; some dawning
of a wild ambition. Yes, in all these
great light houses of the world—in
all these splendid luminaries, we may
discover some dusky spots! But
where were the spots on Washing-
ton's? None were ever seen. Through
no telescope could any be
discovered. Among patriots, and
heroes, and statesmen, he stood un-
rivalled and alone. Equally great
in the council and in the field; in
public life and in private. Equally
respected at home and abroad. A
wily, brave warrior, without temer-
ity or rashness. A profound States-
man, without too much indecision or
self-sufficiency. A real Gentleman,
without lowness or arrogance or idle
parade. A devout, tolerant Chris-
tian, without superstition or bigotry,
or enthusiasm. In all the great
lines of life an example worthy of
all imitation.

No man, perhaps, ever contended
with so great a complication of diffi-
cult circumstances. But he arose,
shook off all impediments, "like
dew-drops from the lion's mane and
wings of his eagle flight, with an eye
that never winked, and a wing that
never tired, against the storm of
war!" Born for whatever was great
and arduous, difficulties gave way
at his touch. Courage and valour,
and patriotism, kindled and flamed

at his approach. Complaint, and
mutiny, and insurrection, were dis-
sipated before the lightning of his
eye, and the thunder of his voice.
Like other heroes, he did not fight
because he thirsted for blood—or
because he gloried in military re-
nown—or because he lusted for pow-
er and rule—but because he loathed
oppression, in whatever garb it might
appear—and because he ardently
panted for the liberty of his coun-
try.

With a perfect command of his
passions and feelings, he remained
the same in the darkness of adversity
and in the sunshine of prosperity.
Mild, uniform, firm and deter-
mined, he towered superior to both.
Endowed with a strong and discrim-
inating judgment, he studied as
much to avoid rash, and fatal, and
irretrievable errors, as he did to
strike decisive blows to achieve
splendid victories. Mercy was his
prime attribute in war. He never
derided a beaten enemy, nor tramp-
led on a fallen foe. But always said
to the vanquished, live and "be of
good cheer." Adhering to these
maxims, with undeviating stedfast-
ness, during an eight years strug-
gle, he triumphed over the greatest
warriors of the age, and finally "es-
tablished the temple of American
Liberty" over the tomb of departed
tyranny!

Nor is his civil, less to be admir-
ed than his military career. Elevat-
ed to the Chair of State, he knew
but one distinction among his coun-
trymen, viz. the honest and the dis-
honest—the man of integrity, and
the man who was so unfortunate as
to be destitute of this sublime vir-
tue. Fashionable dissimulation and
double dealing—the wild vagaries
of mushroom politicians—the splen-
did dreams of visionary demagogues
—the flattering but fallacious doc-
trines of modern political philoso-
phy—he flung to the idle winds.
Uncircumscribed by party or local
considerations, his motives of action
were universal good.

The principles of his policy were
pure as virtue—liberal as charity—
extended as the globe. They em-
braced in their scope the greatness
of America and the welfare of the
human race. Experience has won-
derfully tested their wisdom and
rectitude. No nation ever arose
to renown like this.

As the child is captivated with
the gaudy tints of the rainbow, so
are most rising men with the dis-
tant apparent splendors of power.

"His distance lends enchantment to the
view."

But this was not the case with
Washington. Mindful that

"Aspiring to be Gods, angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel!"

Ambition never seized him. His
utmost efforts were but for an hon-
est fame. At the close of the Revo-
lution, had he lifted up his sword,
and said I will be Monarch of this
western world, he would have been
Monarch. But in an eventful mo-
ment like this, what did he do? Ad-
mire O Warriors, and imitate! Un-
solicited he, deliberately, surren-
dered up the "rod of empire!" Yes,
posterity will consider it as a wild
romance—the production of a fer-
tile brain—or the offspring of a vi-
vid imagination. That he who had
just led on his Patriot Army to vic-
tory and to glory—that he who had
just triumphed over the most pow-
erful nation upon the globe—that
he who had just thrown off a fo-
reign yoke, and given freedom and
independence to his despairing coun-
try, unlike all his predecessors, in-
stead of establishing himself upon
a glittering throne, surrounded with
all the ensigns of royalty, should
voluntarily fling down the locks of
his power, and mingle with puny
men—with the common mass!

That after he had twice been rais-
ed to the Presidential Chair, by the
united voice of his country, contra-
ry to their ardent wishes, he should
lay aside the robes of his authority,
descend from his high and appropri-
ate sphere, and retire to private
life, to the cultivation of the soil!
Instances of noble magnanimity and
disinterestedness unparalleled in
the annals of the world! And that,
divested of the highest civic honours
upon the globe, he did not sink into
insignificance or oblivion, but in re-
tirement remained equally dignified
—a towering Cedar of Lebanon—
the admiration of the nations. This
was the life nearest his heart. Here
he demonstrated that neither the
carnage of war, nor the cares of
state, had in the least degree dimi-
nished his sympathetic and social af-
fections: here they blossomed as the
rose; here he participated in the
domestic felicities; here he "took
the stranger in, clothed the naked,

fed the hungry, and visited the sick
and imprisoned;" here he mingled
with his brother yeomen, and excit-
ed in them a noble emulation; here
the warrior, the statesman, the mi-
nister, the prince, and the great men
of the earth, approached him, with
reverential awe, and paid him their
honours; here the scepter'd King,
who shakes the iron rod over king-
doms, at whose "presence liberty
withers," whose power is unlimited,
whose frown is terrible as the black
tempest, and whose nod is death,
might envy him his tranquility,
his happiness, his fast-anchored
fame, and his unforced renown.

"O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint
Agricolae!"

Many men, with too much projec-
tibility, have bounded into eccentric
orbs, attracted wonder and admira-
tion, and astonishment, like the blaz-
ing comet, but by and by, like the
comet, have shook down pestilence,
and war, and death, upon their gap-
ing admirers, and disappeared in
darkness forever. The breaking of
Charles the 12th's day was auspici-
ous. The morning of Benedict
Arnold was bright and shining. The
rising of Napoleon Buonaparte was
rapid, and sparkling, and dazzling.
All Europe gazed at with fear, and
surprise, and horror. But what
were their evening and their night,
how squally, how disastrous, how
gloomy, how dark, how terrible! On
the eve of their lives, no inauspicious
Phosphor sung. Naught was heard
but the clamour of birds of ill-omen
—The croak of the Raven, the hoot
of the owl, and the screech of the
harpy. On the mantle of their night,
no cheering twilight glimmered, no
beauteous star beamed, no moon fill-
ed her silver horns.

"All was darkness, visible, that
Served only to discover sights of horror,
Regions of snow, dale-dale shades, where
peace"

And rest can never dwell, hope never come!"

But the course of Washington,
from his rising to his setting, like
the Sun in the firmament of Heaven
in an unclouded way, was forever
the same, always steady, always uni-
form, always glorious. He found
his country involved in a cruel war,
and he gave it peace; he found his
country groaning under the galling
yoke of oppression, and he gave it
freedom and independence; he found
his country diminutive and feeble,
and he raised it to greatness and
power; he found his country dis-
tracted, and he restored it to reason.
Under his auspices rigid neutrality
was maintained; peace and tranqui-
lity were cultivated with all nations.
Sensible to wanton insult, outrages
were chastised; vice and crime were
abhorred; morality and religion were
held sacred; party spirit, "Mon-
strum horrendum, informe, ingens,
cul lumen ademptum," never dared
to lift its unhalloved head, or open
its wide mouth. Men of integrity
and talents alone were promoted to
posts of honour and trust. The use-
ful arts were encouraged. The
births of manufactures were not
premature. Agriculture flourished.
An infant Navy was fostered, which
has since shed glory and honour on
the American name, and wreathed
her brow with never withering lau-
rels. Commerce unfurled her
milky banners on every sea, and all
that cheers, and embellishes, and
adorns, and exalts, and embellishes, human
nature was courted, and cherished,
and patronized.

His Administration was the Golden
Age of America. It brightens
through time its resplendent orb
remains conspicuous, like the flam-
ing Pillar of Israel, in days of yore,
to guide all succeeding Presidents
from the tyranny and plagues of Eg-
ypt to Canaan's happy land. His
praises should be ever sung. Every
American should venerate his name
for his virtues and his services. Ev-
ery American should have his bio-
graphy in his house, read it often,
teach it to his children, and command
them to "go and do likewise." They
will learn, that while many men, by
their ferocity and cruelty and bar-
barity, by their unparalleled stripes
in the vices, by their "enormous
abuse of power," by their sovereign
contempt of all law, and justice, &
humanity, and religion, by their ter-
rible march in mischief, and havoc,
and blood, have obtained for them-
selves a poor and pitiful and infam-
ous celebrity, a celebrity branded
with the vengeance of Heaven, and
the curses of posterity—Washing-
ton, by a diametrically opposite
course, by cultivating all the great
and God-like virtues, by conferring
joy and gladness on millions by dis-
tilling plenty, and peace, and happi-
ness, over "a mighty Continental
Nation," has acquired a pure and
unallied fame; a fame at which the
shafts of calumny fly harmless, and

the ravings of envy are lost in thin
air; a fame which will last forever;
a fame which

"Will flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush
of worlds."

PHILO.

* The writer would gladly have
avoided propagating this ancient
notion of the influence of comets,
could he at the same time have con-
tinued the figure.

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has recently received an extensive as-
sortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS.

Consisting of Superfine and Second
Cloths, Double Milled and Plain Cas-
simere, Pellise Cloths variety of col-
ours, Coatings, Flushings, Bockings,
Plains, & Forest Cloths assorted; Rose
and Point Blankets; 44 Carpeting,
Hearth Rugs, a variety of Patterns;
Irish and German Linens; Long Cloth
and Steam Loom Shirtings; India Cot-
tons; 3 4, 5 4, 7 4, 8 4 and 9 4 Irish
Diapers; 5 4 and 6 4 Irish Sheetings;
White and Brown Russia ditto; Cotton
Counterpanes; mens, Women's, Girls &
Boys, Cotton & Worsted Hosiery assorted;
Men's and Women's White and Black
Silk ditto; Black, Brown, Scarlet, Crim-
son, Lemon, Plain & Figured Bombaz-
ettes; White, Scarlet, Red and Yellow
Flannel assorted; Scarlet and Lemon
Figured Flannel; Cords and Velvets;
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Canton
Grapes, a variety of colours; Cambric,
Book, Jaconet and Leno Muslins; Fig-
ured do. do. Linen Cambric & Cam-
bric Handkerchiefs; Gravats assorted;
Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs; Long
Lawn, Dimities and Cambric; Vest
coatings assorted; White, Black & Col-
oured Laventine; White, Black, & Col-
oured Double Florentine; White and
Black Fatinet, Lace Handkerchiefs,
White and Black Italian Grape, Hat
Grape and Mode; Elegant Merino
Shawls; Silk and Imitation Shawls;
Gloves assorted, Calicoes and Ging-
hams.

Together with a variety of other arti-
cles in the DRY GOODS LINE, too
numerous to particularize.

He has fresh Teas, Choice Old Ma-
deira, Sherry, Port, Teneffe, Lisbon
and Sherry Wines, Cognac, and Peach
Brandy, Sauter, Holland Gin and Whis-
key; Coffee and Chocolate, Soap, Lump
Pepper, Havana and Brown Sugar, and
many other articles in the GROCERY
LINE.

ALSO

A General assortment of Ironmongery
and Cutlery.

The above goods were purchased for
cash, and on short credit. On exami-
nation they will no doubt be found to
be at least as cheap as any in the mar-
ket. They will be disposed of unusual-
ly cheap for cash, or to persons who
pay punctually.

He again requests those whose ac-
counts have been standing for more
than twelve months to make immediate
payment.

Annapolis, 20th, Nov. 1817.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to
me, that Girard Morris and Dickerson
D. Mezek, who had been sentenced by
the Court of Somerset county at Sep-
tember term last, to seven years con-
finement in the Penitentiary for kid-
napping, made their escape from the
goal of the said county, on Sunday the
sixth day of October eighteen hundred
and seventeen. And whereas it is the
duty of the Executive, in the execution
of the laws, to endeavour to bring all
malefactors to justice. I have there-
fore thought proper to issue this my
Proclamation, and do by and with the
advice and consent of the Council, offer
a reward of Three Hundred Dollars
to any person or persons who shall ap-
prehend and deliver to the Sheriff of
Somerset county either of the said per-
sons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both.
Given under my hand and the Seal of
the State of Maryland, this third day
of November, eight hundred and
seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-
mation be published in the Maryland
Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re-
publican and Telegraph, the Frederick-
town Herald, the Torch Light, the Al-
legany Federalist, and the Monitor at
Easton, once a week for eight weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order,

Saml. Fountain, Clk.

Dec. 11.

2

REMOVAL.



Boot and Shoemaking.

WALTER CROSS,

Root & Shoemaker, having removed, will in
future carry on business in the shop lately oc-
cupied by Mr. Basil Shephard, nearly op-
posite the store of Mr. J. Hughes, Church-
street. To those of his friends who have
favoured him with their patronage, he ten-
ders his unfeigned thanks, and hopes for a
continuance of their encouragement, as he
with confidence can say, the workmen in
his employ are superior to any in this place,
and that he can and will make Boots, Shoes
or Gentlemen's Pumps, far superior to any
made in this City.

Annapolis, Oct. 23, 1817.

REMOVAL.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

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

He dedicates his most unfeigned thanks
to the public, for the liberal pa-
tronage which he has received,
and informs his friends
that he has just re-
ceived a new and com-
plete stock of Fall Goods,
consisting of the following:

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

And a variety of other ARTICLES
too tedious to enumerate.

Any of the above goods will be
up so as to suit purchasers, in the
manner and on the shortest notice.
Those who want bargains will find
to their advantage to give him a call
Oct. 9.
N. B. Country produce will be re-
ceived in part payment.

JOHN THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received from Baltimore, a
select assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

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

With a handsome assortment of

Waistcoating, Flannels, &c. &c.

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

8

December 4.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ANNAPOLIS.

MRS. ROBINSON.

Occupying the large and com-
modious buildings formerly in the pos-
session of Mr. William Brewer, imme-
diately opposite the Farmers Bank of
Maryland, is prepared to accommo-
date Ladies and Gentlemen with board-
ing by the day, week, month or year,
house being but a short distance from
the State-House, Gentlemen attending
as members of the Legislature will
find it a convenient situation for their
residence during the session. Mrs. R.
has rented her stable to a person who
has employed a careful and experi-
enced ostler, her visitors may rely upon
the confidence upon having their horses
use every exertion to give satisfaction
to those who may favour her with
patronage.

Nov. 20.

4

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

In the third column, fourth page, of last week's Gazette, for "Regions of Snow," read "Regions of Sorrow," in the second quotation in said column.

Christmas-day falling on Thursday, (our regular day of publication) we have thought proper to issue the Gazette this day.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

PETITIONS
From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to extend Chesnut-street. From Lewis C. Hunt, to confirm the will of Lewis Cockey. Several referred.

Mr. Semmes delivers a report favourable to the petition of Nathaniel Downing. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following bills passed by that body: authorising certain alterations in Baltimore County and City Court rooms—and the additional supplement to the act making several turnpike roads through Baltimore county—Ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the following order was adopted.

Ordered, That the executive of the state furnish this house with the names of such persons as have been appointed for the purpose of collecting the arms which were distributed among the militia during the late war, and the number which have been collected by each person, and the sum of money paid, or to be paid, to each, under the authority of the resolutions of the legislature of 1815 and 1816.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

PETITIONS
From Samuel Lucas, of Caroline, to sell a lot of ground. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, confirming the bed of an old road. From Levin Craig, of Dorchester, to convey certain land. From the inspectors of the Maryland penitentiary, to be relieved from the responsibility incurred by them in repairing the building after the late fire took place. Severally referred.

Mr. Kell delivers a bill to alter such parts of the constitution as relate to the representation of the city of Baltimore, and to allow two additional delegates from that city. Read.

The bill to establish a bank under the name of The Centreville Bank of Maryland, was read the second time and passed—yeas 38, nays 26.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to authorise Henry Ashton to sell certain slaves. The bill to repeal part of the act for the destruction of crows, as relates to Kent county. The bill confirming the act relating to the division of P. George's into election districts—severally passed by that body. Ordered to be engrossed. The bill authorising a lottery for the purpose therein mentioned; the bill to authorise the trustees of the poor of Queen-Anne's county to convey certain land, and the bill to authorise Robert C. Baynard to convey land—will not pass.

A message was sent to senate, proposing to adjourn from Friday next to 29th instant.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, Leave to bring in a bill to repeal all that part of the constitution as relates to the time of the session of the general assembly.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the following order was adopted:

Ordered, That Messrs. Pearce, Lecompte, Wilson, and Harrison, be a committee to inquire into the right and expediency of enforcing the payment of specie by the several banks chartered by this state, for the notes by them respectively, from time to time issued—and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The bill to incorporate a company under the title of the Planters Bank of Prince-Georges, was read the second time and passed—yeas 34, nays 30.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

PETITIONS
From Matilda Mercer, and Stephen F. Donaldson and wife, to vest in them the title of a certain lot. From sundry inhabitants of

Baltimore, for new hay scales, in Old Town. From G. W. T. Wright, and others, of Queen-Anne's, for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain the division of a certain tract of land. From James Sewell, a revolutionary soldier. From Wm. J. Turner, of Frederick. Severally referred.

The bill for extending Chesnut-street in Baltimore, the bill authorising a lottery to complete Severn Church, were passed.

On motion of Mr. Woodyear, Leave to bring in a bill supplementary to the act reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c.

Mr. Kell delivers a resolution authorising the treasurer to negotiate for and obtain from such banks as may be willing to loan, a sum not exceeding 40,000 dollars, for the purpose of discharging debts incurred by inspectors of penitentiary, for damages sustained by the late fire.

The bill from the senate for the improvement of the Baltimore Museum, was passed.

On motion, Leave to bring in a bill further supplementary to an act respecting bringing slaves from the District of Columbia into this state.

The bill respecting the Susquehanna Canal was passed.

On motion of Mr. Blackstone, the following resolution was read and adopted.

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby requested, to inquire into the probable expense that would be requisite to carry into effect the method proposed by the Rev. Neale H. Snow in his address to the legislature, for ascertaining the regular variation of the magnetic needle, in the erection of the necessary structures, the purchase of instruments, and the annual salary of a person competent to make the observations; and also to select the place which, in their opinion, would be the most proper for the object contemplated, and report thereon to the next general assembly.

On motion of Mr. Griffith, Leave to bring in a bill to confirm an act repealing all that part of the constitution as relates to the division of Dorchester into three separate election districts.

Mr. Snowden reported favourably on the petition of James Sewell. Read.

A deputation from the senate acquaint the speaker that the governor is attending to qualify; and requests the attendance of the house for that purpose. The speaker, attended by the members, repaired to the senate chamber, where his excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, qualified as Governor in the manner directed by the constitution.

The speaker, with the members, returned and adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Stephen delivers a report favourable to the petition of the heirs of Gen. John Davidson.

PETITIONS
From Christopher Hughes, of the city of Baltimore, to compel the filling of Quay-street. From sundry inhabitants of Charles, for a road. From sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, to extend a turnpike road. From John Shotts, a revolutionary soldier. From Robert Halkerton, of Charles, a revolutionary officer. From Christian Orndorff, a revolutionary soldier. Severally referred.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the executive, relative to the collection of arms. Read.

Mr. Downey delivers a report favourable to the petition of John Shotts. Mr. Scott reported favourably on the petition of John Newmire. Severally read.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, Leave to bring in a bill to alter an act, for the relief of the poor of Cecil county, and the several supplements.

Mr. Estep reported favourably on the petition of John Smith.—Read.

[For election of state directors see proceedings of senate, Dec. 19]

Saturday, Dec. 20.

The house met and adjourned till Monday the 29th instant.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Wirger reported a bill for the improvement of the Baltimore Museum. Read.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

Several bills of minor importance were reported and read, and several petitions referred.

The bill for the improvement of the Baltimore Museum, was read the second time and passed.

Friday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Maxcy appeared, qualified, and took his seat. The president laid before the senate a letter from Joseph E. Muse, resigning his seat in the senate.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, leave to bring in a bill to regulate lotteries in the city of Baltimore.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Jackson appeared, qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Dorsey reported a bill to confirm an act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the attorney general.

The senate proceeded to the election of a member in the place of Joseph E. Muse, Esq. resigned. Upon examining the ballots, it appeared that Stephen Purnell was elected.

Monday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Dorsey delivered the following report:

The Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by a resolution of the General Assembly, passed 5th February, 1817, to examine the River Susquehanna, as far as might be deemed necessary, and to consider and report to the next General Assembly upon the means, in their opinion, best calculated to improve the navigation of that River, with authority to confer with such Commissioners as might be appointed on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania,

BEG LEAVE TO STATE.

That having understood commissioners had been appointed on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, to co-operate with us in an examination of the River Susquehanna, we by appointment, met at Havre-de-Grace on the 2d of July, with a view of proceeding on our tour of investigation: At that time all the Commissioners, appointed by said resolution, except Mr. Robert Morgan, who appears to have declined acting, were present, as also the five gentlemen delegated by Pennsylvania. The river, unfortunately however, proved so high as to render an ascent utterly impracticable, and an examination futile. The Commissioners, on behalf of both States, adjourned to meet at the same place on the eleventh of August. The memorable deluge at Baltimore, and which affected the country for many miles around the City, occurred at this period. The Pennsylvania Commissioners however arrived; and the subscribers, tho' deprived of the assistance of their colleagues, owing to the indisposition in the family of one, losses by the flood of another, and most important professional avocations of the third, considered it most advisable to accompany the gentlemen from our sister State; and they here beg leave to report—

Owing to the high water in the River, we proceeded from Port Deposit to near the Pennsylvania line, thro' the Susquehanna Canal, a work which renders both the ascending & descending navigation at all times safe and practicable, and which in our opinion, obviates the necessity of any very expensive improvements on the bed of the River, along its side, though certainly some expenditure and improvement would be advisable. From the head of the Canal we ascended the river, keeping altogether on the Eastern or Lancaster shore, and met with no obstacle of moment until we reached Neal's Point, opposite the lower end of the Bear Islands, a distance of eight or ten miles. Between the head of the Canal, and Neal's Point, there are three or four projecting rocks which ought to be removed, and there are some places, particularly Rodgers' Bottom, which require deepening, but the whole may be called a gentle and steady current, and is pretty good boating both up and down, when the water is at a medium height. At Neal's Point the river assumes a different appearance, and becomes wild in the extreme for the distance of a mile, to the foot of Colley's Falls; for though there is no fall, yet, being much narrower than below, and a great portion of its bed being occupied by those rugged clumps of rocks called the Bear Islands, the water becomes very deep, and whirls about in every direction; added to this, the

shores bounded by rocks nearly perpendicular, and in many places from 50 to 150 feet high, prevented us from either polling or towing with effect, and our ascent was both slow and dangerous.

Colley's Falls may be considered among the greatest obstructions to the ascending navigation, between the Maryland line and Columbia. They are about 400 or 500 yards long, extremely rapid, with great irregularity in the current, and would require lock improvements for ascending. From the head of Colley's Falls, to nearly opposite the Indian Steps, there is little or no fall, tho' from the deepness of the river, and perpendicular rocks along the shores, which prevent either polling or towing, the ascent is difficult, and a towing-path must necessarily be made for the ascending navigation. At the head of Antrim's Island, opposite the Indian Steps, there is an obstruction of large rocks, which will necessarily require the blowing of a channel of 100 or 150 yards in length, and 40 or 50 feet in width.

For a mile and half, or two miles, from this place, the navigation is good, wanting only towing paths. At that distance we come to the House, or Jerry's Rock, a place remarkable as the one where there is more property lost than all the rest of the way between Columbia and tide. The channel above the rock is on the Eastern or Lancaster shore, but a short distance above that rock they have, in descending, to cross the river, so as to run down the Indian Steps through its good channel, the current sets directly on the House Rock, and it requires considerable skill and attention to avoid that Rock, if, however, the pilots should work so far over as to escape the House (or as called by Mr. Latrobe Jerry's) Rock, they are then in danger from the Goose Rock, which lies in a south west direction from the House Rock and is almost as difficult to be avoided. The blowing of these rocks (for they are both large) will require a considerable sum of money, but the property lost in two or three years would perhaps fully compensate for any expense that might be incurred. The shore still continues to be steep and rocky, and in many places the rocks project into the river with perpendicular points of immense height, and are almost inaccessible; but we met with no falls until we came to the Point Falls, above Fulton's Ferry; they are, however, not very bad, but the shore is rough, and very difficult to tow up. From the head of Point Falls to the head of Moore's Eddy, there is little or no fall, and only one ledge of rocks which would require removal, to wit, the Hessians; but both Burkhalter's and Moore's Eddies will require deepening in several places, and lowering dams to throw water in the rafting course. At the head of Moore's Eddy we met with the most difficult place of ascending any where between the head of the Canal and Columbia, called Escheleman's Sluice; the fall here is very great for about 200 yards, perhaps equal to 7 or 8 feet; at this place a Canal will be necessary if ever an ascending navigation is contemplated.

From Escheleman's Sluice to the foot of Turkey Hill Falls, the descent in the river is no where great, though there is a small fall called "Wheeling's Falls," but the shore are as rough and inaccessible generally, as any we had passed, and it is almost impossible to ascend without a good towing path. Turkey Hill Falls require some improvement for descending, and considerable for ascending; but whether a Canal, or towing paths, would be a matter of opinion. From the head of Turkey Hill Falls to Columbia, the boating is good both up and down, as we easily polled at the rate of 2 miles an hour; but in low water there are a few shallow places which would require deepening, and wing dams. From this sketch, it will appear, that for the ascending navigation, the river may be made perfectly good by towing-paths and chains and ring bolts for almost the whole distance, but different falls, occupying altogether a distance not exceeding a mile and an half or two miles, will require improvements of a different kind. The same deepening of channel, by blowing of rocks, and by wing dams, or otherwise, that will be necessary, for the ascending navigation, will be most advantageous for descending the river; nor are we aware of any place where the one may be improved without benefiting the other, except the blowing of the House or Jerry's Rock, and the Goose Rock; both of which, though detrimental to descending, are too far from the

shores to be improved. The probable expense of these improvements must be a matter of considerable uncertainty, though we believe that 250,000 dollars, hardly expended, would enable us to descend navigation not only perfectly safe, but make it practicable for a much longer period of years, and at the same time, render the ascent practicable at such a rate as might be borne by those who wish to transport merchandise up the river in that manner.

In conclusion, we have only to mark, that we deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of this great river, not only in a national point of view, but particularly to Maryland, and more especially to Baltimore, and that portion of the State which is contiguous to the shores.

Whether it would be most advisable to accomplish this object by expenditure of public funds, or authorising public spirited individuals, on such terms as will afford a sufficient stimulus to enterprise, without unduly burdening those who use the navigation of the river, submit to the wisdom of the General Assembly. We are led to believe that the State of Pennsylvania will concur in passing a law, founded on reasonable principles, in concurrence with this State, for the accomplishment of this great object.

LEVIN GALE,
JOSEPH COUDON.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Calvert, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Winchester presented a memorial from the mayor and council of Baltimore. Referred.

Mr. Winchester reported a bill to provide for the opening and extension of Pratt-street.

Mr. Dorsey reported a bill authorising a lottery for the benefit of Charlotte Hall School.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Magruder presented a memorial on behalf of the Society Friends.

Mr. Winchester the memorial the Inspectors of the Maryland Penitentiary.

Mr. Winchester reported a bill entitled, An act relating to the city of Baltimore.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

The clerk of the house of Delegates delivers a message proposing the appointment of a joint committee for the purpose of examining the state of the Public Office, nominating, on their part, Messrs. Clagett, Garner, Holbrook, Down and Hynson.

Charles Ridgely of Hampton, attended in the Senate chamber, qualified, in the presence of the houses, as Governor of the State Maryland for the ensuing year.

Friday, Dec. 19.

On motion of Mr. Winder, Leave to bring in a bill relative to state directors in the several banks in this state.

A bill to establish a bank under the name of The Farmers Bank of Leonard-Town, was passed yeas 7, nays 5.

A message was received from House of Delegates proposing to proceed, this day, to the election of directors on the part of the state in the several banks; to which position the senate acceded.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, Leave to bring in a bill to provide for a better administration of justice in this state.

Mr. George Robertson was unanimously elected a director on the part of the state, in the Bank of Baltimore, for the ensuing year.

The following persons were elected, by joint ballot of both houses, directors in the several banks: Taylor and Richard E. Hunt, the Union Bank of Maryland; J. H. Wood and Jonathan Meredith, the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore; Stephen H. Ford, for the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore; Thomas H. Bowie and Daniel H. Ford, for the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and at Annapolis, Trenchman and James Price, for the Bank at Easton; John Harry George C. Smart, for the Hagerstown Bank; William Alexander, the Elkton Bank of Maryland. Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

The bill for relief of Elizabeth Snyder, of the city of Baltimore, was passed.

Adjourned till 29th inst.

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An Algerine Squadron of 6 sail passed through the straits a few days ago; they have the plague on board, and no doubt are carrying off the rock of Lisbon. They are at war with the Prussians, with Ham-burg and the Hanse Towns. Great apprehensions are entertained that they will spread the plague in Europe, by boarding merchant ves-sels.

Morfolk, (Vir.) Dec. 14.
SHOCKING VORACITY.
On Friday night last a negro man in this town, about 40 years of age, died by overeating, having manifested a raw goose and a hen! Previous to making this dainty meal he drank off a jug of water of the capacity of a gallon at one draught, & washed down the goose and chick-
en with a pint of spirits, and another jug of water!—He was immedi-ately after seized with a spasmodic fit in which he expired. It is believed that he was a little deranged in his mind when he committed this beastly debauch.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Address delivered by Wm. Findlay, esq. to both Houses of the Legis-lature, on his inauguration, Dec. 16, 1817.

Friends and Fellow-citizens,
In entering upon the discharge of those duties to which I have been called by the voice of the people, I avail myself of the opportunity now presented to return to them, thro' you, my acknowledgments for this distinguished mark of their favour and confidence. Sensible as I am, of the arduous duties and high respon-sibilities imposed by the constitution and laws on the executive magis-trate of our state, I shall not expect to discharge them without having occasion to rely on the continuance of that favour and confidence, and to solicit indulgence for such im-perfections as may occur. An ex-emption from error, it were pre-sumption to expect; but whatever can be effected by an ardent attach-ment to our republican institutions, by a zeal in the performance of duty, strengthened by those solemn sanctions which you have just wit-nessed, and from an entire devotion to my best abilities and untiring in-dustry to the public welfare, I may confidently promise. With the ex-ecution of these aided by your wis-dom, patriotism and friendly dispo-sitions, a kind Providence, I hon-estly trust, will continue to dispense to our beloved country, those bless-ings by which it has hitherto been so pre-eminently distinguished.

I cannot but felicitate myself, when I reflect on the auspiciousness of the period, at which the task of administering these duties has been assigned to me. I am cheered by the recollection, that I shall have the advantage of the example of my distinguished predecessor, who has filled the chair of state for the con-stitutional term, with signal fidelity and success. Through a period of uncommon national difficulty & em-barrassment, terminating at length in war, this state has fulfilled her duty to the nation, free from the influence of sectional prejudice & local jealousy; while in her interior, the march of improvement has been both steady and rapid. In the mean-time, the general government has been so wisely constructed, as to have advanced the interests, and permanently secured the confidence of its citizens. It is at peace at home and abroad, and its character re-spected by all nations.

These results furnish new proofs of the efficiency of a republican gov-ernment. Founded on the popular will, and administered by agents of the people's choice, it has ceased to be a matter of experiment, but has proved itself competent to the de-mands of peace, and the exigencies of war—to the preservation of the general weal, and to the diffusion of private happiness.

Thanks to the wisdom, the patri-otism and the valour of our ances-tors, it is not left to us, fellow-ci-tizens, to purchase our liberties at the price of our blood. To them, under the guidance of the Great Father of nations, we are indebted for manifold blessings; yet there re-mains to us a wide field of useful-ness, demanding the employment of our best faculties. Pennsylvania, well from her locality, as from population and resources, forms an important member of the union, her measures thence derive a powerful influence. It becomes us, in a spirit of conciliation and harmony, with the harmony of de-

sign and unity of action, to ende-vour to render ourselves worthy of the high trust to which we are called, and of the continued appro-bation of our country, by persever-ing in a disinterested devotion to her cause, and by cultivating with care those means we possess, of ad-vancing the general interests.

To accelerate the progress of in-ternal improvement, and thereby unite the whole state in one com-mon bond of interest; to uphold, by all our energy, the liberty and in-dependence of our country; to guard the rights of every citizen of the commonwealth; to maintain the legiti-mate sovereignty of the state, on the one hand, whilst, on the other, we perform with fidelity our federal obligations; to provide for the gen-eral dissemination of knowledge; to advance, by salutary regulations, the prosperity of agriculture, manu-factures and commerce, so far as they fall within the pale of state legislation; to render the administra-tion of justice easy, expeditious and satisfactory; to establish an efficient militia system; to encourage those arts that supply & assist life; to cher-ish, by our example, the purity and beauty of the religion of the Redeem-er, the only steadfast basis of that morality on which republics are founded; and to transmit, untarnish-ed and undiminished, to our posterity, those sacred principles of lib-erty and equal rights which we inher-ited from our fathers—these are some of the labors that remain for us to perform, and that our country has a right to expect at our hands.

I renew to you, fellow-citizens, my solemn pledge of a determination to devote myself to the public good, and afford, to the full extent of the executive powers, a ready co-opera-tion in all measures calculated to promote the peace, happiness and liberty of our constituents.

WILLIAM FINDLEY.
Harrisburg, Dec. 16, 1817.

GENERAL GAINES AND THE INDIANS.

Office Milledgeville Reflector.
December 9.
Extract of a letter from an intel-ligent gentleman at Fort Hawkins, to the editor, dated Dec. 2.—“Capt. Starnes arrived here this morning, in seven days from Fort Scott, and brings letters from Gen. Gaines an-nouncing a second skirmish with the Indians. The detachment consisted of 300 men, under the command of Col. Arbuckle. They were attack-ed about twelve miles from Fort Scott by a party of Fowl-Town and Osoothee Indians, supposed to be about 100, and had one man killed, two wounded, one dangerously.—The Indian loss was supposed to be 8 or 10.

They captured some cattle dur-ing the flight, which were retaken in the towns lying about 8 miles from Fort Scott. The detachment then retreated 4 miles, and threw up breast works. The effective force at Fort Scott is about 800 to 1000 men. No doubt is now enter-tained of the hostile intentions of the Indians. Capt. Stallings thinks it is 20 miles at least from here to Fort Scott. All this through a pine bar-ren, and mostly new roads, or par-haps none at all.”

From the Savannah Republican,
December 9.

By a gentleman just arrived from St. Mary's which place he left on Friday evening last, we learn, that, colonel Bankhead with the United States troops have arrived at Point Petre. The object of the concen-tration of troops at that fort, it ap-pears to be aware of; and is only waiting for vessels to arrive, when he and his black heroes will evacuate the Island of Amelia. We also learn, that Woodbine has ar-rived at Pensacola, from New Pro-vidence, with an expedition fitted out from the latter place, and that he had enlisted in his cause a num-ber of Indians and —. It is said that Macgregor is with him—we hope not. The United States brig Saranac took possession of a prize on Thursday last, going into Ame-lia. Florida will be taken posses-sion of by the United States troops as soon as the frigate John Adams, brig Prometheus and Enterprise and schooner Lynx, arrive;—which were expected daily. There was a rumour at Amelia that a British expedition was fitting out in some of the West-India Islands for the purpose of taking possession of the Florida. At Amelia the most shameful outrages have been com-mitted by Aury's troops—several murders were perpetrated by them with impunity—neither life nor

property was safe within the reach of these freebooters and brigands.

New Government of Amelia Island.

On this subject the Aurora of yesterday morning gives the follow-ing information:
We have just seen a printed re-torn of an election which took place at that island on the 19th and 20th of November, for nine repre-sentatives. There were 23 candi-dates, and the following are the names of the persons elected, and the number of votes which each of the candidates had.

Mr. Gual, 131—V. Pazos, 150—Murden, 148—Comte, 148—Irwin, 113—Lavignac, 112—Forbes, 111—Mabry, 107—Chapelle, 101.
Since writing the foregoing we have received a proclamation, de-claring the election, of which the following is a hasty translation.

PROCLAMATION.

Louis Aury, commander in chief of the Floridas, &c.
Whereas, an election was held in this city on the 19th and 20th of November of the present year, 1817, the result of which has been the choice of representatives of the people, for the purpose of consti-tuting the provincial government of this republic, the following persons were elected:—

Pedro Gaul, Murden, J. Irwin, J. Forbes, Chapelle, Vincenti Pazos, Comte, Lavignac, Mabry.

I hereby convoke by these pre-sents, the said representatives to hold their sessions on the 1st day of December next, ensuing, to take the necessary oaths, and to fulfil the duties with fidelity and impar-tiality, which are committed to their charge by the people of the free state of Florida.

Given in the city of Fernandina, in the Island of Amelia, 27th November, 1817—1st year of in-dependence.
(Signed) **LOUIS AURY.**

LIVING MAMMOTHS.

The Emigrant, a newspaper print-ed at St. Louis, Missouri Territory, of the 4th ult. contains the follow-ing paragraph:

“It is said that living Mammoths have lately been seen near the Rocky Mountains.” We hope the editor will be more communicative and inform us upon what authority it is “said”—and whether it is be-lieved.

It is stated in the same paper, that one hundred dwelling houses have been erected in St. Louis this season. The arrival of Earl Sel-kirk of the Hudson's Bay Fur Com-pany, at St. Louis, is also mention-ed. He intends to pass through the Atlantic states on his return to Ca-nada. [Pitt. Gaz.]

CONGRESS.

From the Alexandria Gazette.
From our correspondent at Wash-ington.

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1817.

Yesterday, in the House of Re-presentatives, Mr. Herbert present-ed a bill for incorporating an insur-ance company in Alexandria, which was committed for Friday.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, a re-port on public expenditures made on the — day of March last, was re-ferred to the committee on so much of the President's Message as re-lates to the war expenditure.

A resolution to consider of the expediency of altering the flag of the U. States, passed the House.

Mr. Basset presented a resolution that the compensation of Members of Congress should, until further or-der to the contrary, be the same as it was in 1813. The House refused to take it into consideration.

The House, in a Committee, then resumed the consideration of the Commutation Bill—when a long, desultory and very interesting dis-cussion ensued, in which the topics of the day before were introduced anew. On the part of those who were averse to the measure, it was, as before, contended, that the bill would never answer the purposes for which it was designed; that it was vain to hope that it could be so con-structed as to prevent speculators from being the only gainers by it—that the purchasers would easily evade every provision—that it would throw open the doors of the Treas-ury to a set of sharpers, and enable them at once to drain our finances and take advantage of the poor sol-diers.—That so far from being be-neficial it would be injurious to the soldiers, who, if left to go to market with their patents in their own hands would be now able to get as fast as

much as this bill offered them.—That after all, the House was legis-lating to little good effect, because for improvident men, who would dis-vest themselves of the whole prop-erty without its doing any good.—That if they were improvident with respect to the lands—which, by the by, was the ground of the bill, they would be much more so with the money when they received it—that the enormous bounty they had re-ceived for entering the service, had soon vanished, without doing them any good—that out of their pay, which was higher than that of any soldiers in the world, they had not saved a shilling; and that a was free to conclude that if this bill passed, and the large sum it aimed at appropriating for the soldiers, were poured out of the treas-ury into their possession, it would still do them no substantial good—that it appeared by the report of the executive, that the sum to be ad-vanced on this project would not be defrayed by the sale of the lands in less than twelve years—that it would, after all, place the government in the situation of speculators; & that it was not very consistent with the dignity of the union to be purchas-ing back its own bounty from their own poor soldiers, and then selling it with a view to profit. Nor was this all.—It was doubted whether there was any thing due to the sol-diers, on the score of justice, as had been insisted upon.—That very many of them had received extrava-gant bounty in money, and great pay, and bounty in land also, and had done little for it—that if the house were particularly anxious to do an act of beneficence, the officers who received no bounty, and spent much of their own property in their equipments, were the proper objects on whom to exercise it—and lastly, that gentlemen were formerly ear-nest to have those soldiers planted on the lands on our frontier, as a de-fence against the enemies of the country, who were now equally ear-nest to give them money for those lands.

On the other hand it was insisted that government could not be a loser by the bill, nor the speculators be gainers by it, and that the soldier would be benefited by it, not only without injury, but even with bene-fit to the finances—and, finally, it was recommended to Mr. Holmes to withdraw the motion that had yester-day been made to strike out the first section. Among those who ex-erted themselves in defence of the measure, Mr. Clay stood foremost—not only encountering the arguments employed against it with great ear-nestness, but proposing a new bill, the heads of which he read, to be substituted for the other, in case the motion before the house succeed-ed.—At last, Mr. Sergeant announc-ing his intention to move for the substitution of pensions for life, in-stead of cash in hand by way of commutation, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourn-ed to to-morrow.

Thomas Hendry, Junr.

Ladies and Children's Shoemaker,
Has commenced business in the House formerly occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard, opposite Mr. J. Hughes's Store, Church-street, where all those who patronize him may be assured of having their work done in the most fashionable style and durable manner. He will be thank-ful for a share of the public patronage.
Dec. 25. 3w

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,
Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Capt. James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommo-dations are provided, and the most unre-mitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at li-very.
N. B. Private parties can be ac-commodated with Terrapins or Oys-ters at the shortest notice.
Dec. 25.

The Constitution of The Agricultural Society of Mary-land.

- Art. 1st. The society shall be styled, “The Agricultural Society of Mary-land.”
- 2d. Every member shall, on the first day of his admission, and also on the first day of every succeeding meet-ing in December, pay to the treasur-er the sum of five dollars.
- 3d. That the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and standing committee, be annually elected, by ballot, from among the members, at the meeting in December.
- 4th. That there be a standing commit-tee of nine, elected by ballot, from among the members, for the pur-pose of managing the affairs of the society, and it shall be the duty of this committee, with the president, or in his absence the vice president, to meet once a month in the city of Annapolis, to attend to the concerns of this society.
- 5th. That it shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to keep books, with fair and regular entries, of all the proceedings and expendi-tures of this society; and that the books, with the proceedings and ex-penditures, be laid before the mem-bers at each meeting of the society; but as the business will not be great for some time, it is proposed that the duties of treasurer be performed by the secretary.
- 6th. That the society shall meet twice a year in the city of Annapolis, viz. on the second Wednesday in June, and on the third Wednesday in De-cember, at such hour and place as the standing committee may ap-point, three weeks notice of which shall be given by the secretary in such news papers as the standing committee may think proper.
- 7th. That there be a committee of three elected by ballot, whose duty it shall be to receive communica-tions upon subjects connected with the objects of the society, and cor-respond with other Agricultural So-cieties, or with those persons dispos-ed to afford agricultural information.
- 8th. That so soon as the funds of the society shall be sufficient, premiums shall be offered for encouraging use-ful inventions, and improvements in agriculture, implements of husband-ry, and domestic animals.
- 9th. That any member may propose amendments or alterations to any of the above rules and regulations of the society, and, if seconded by a member, such amendments or alter-ations, shall be received and read, and called up before the society at the next meeting thereafter, when, if approved by two thirds of the members present, they shall be adopted as a part of the rules and regulations of this society.
- 10th. That at all meetings of the society the president shall exercise the usual duties of that office, all motions shall be addressed to him, and on all ques-tions he shall collect and declare the votes.
- Ordered, That the constitution be published once a week for three weeks in the two news papers in the city of Annapolis.
- The society adjourned to meet on the second Monday in January 1818, at Mr. William Brewer's tavern, at 4 o'clock.
- HENRY MAYNADIER, Pres.**
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Secretary.
Dec. 25, 1817. 3w.

Public Sale.

I will sell at public sale, on Thurs-day the 6th of January next, on the premises, 600 acres of heavy timbered woodland, consisting of the best of yellow pine, together with oak and hickory. This land lies directly square, and the soil equal, if not su-perior, to any pine land in the county, with the great advantage of being within 1 1/2 miles of a good sawmill, and a level road to the same. It lies directly on the road to the southward of Rummell's tavern.

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

P. S. I will sell at private sale, or exchange them for a pair of mules, one pair of stout well broke oxen
A. Gumbrell, ts.
Dec. 18, 1817.



For Annapolis & Easton, THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE,

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

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
George Stiles & Son, Balt.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Trenton Federalist. TO CHILDHOOD.

'Tis sweet to dwell on Childhood's hour,
Tho' past—remembrance yet has power.

To soothe the mind and to impart,
A gentle pleasure to the heart—
To cheer the breast and bosom lose,
With scenes of rapture long since gone;
Which on the memory dwell, and seem
Like pageant of departed dream.

Oh yes, in many a lonely hour,
Thy scenes, blest childhood, still have power,
To charm the mind with visions gay
Of thy sweet hour, thy brighter day.

The heart then knew nor care nor pain,
Nor mourned for joys to come again,
Each little bosom then was light—
Each form of fancy then was bright,
And memory to the mind could tell,
How oft we rove'd thro' wood and dell,
And "crop'd" each flower that caught
The eye.

Or grew in gaudy beauty by;
And pass'd in wild and sportive play,
Each leisure hour or holiday.

Blest hours of innocence passed by,
Ye claim the tribute of a sigh,
And I, while memory's self shall live,
That tributary sigh will give.

Who but could feel how dearer far,
Was childhood's hour, then nought
could mar,
The happiness of each young breast,
Or break its vision'd dream of rest—
Or if, perchance, a moment's pain
It felt, it soon was light again,
And each dark feeling pass'd away,
Like mists before a summer day.

Compelled to change those visions
glow;
For vanity, deceit and woe—
Compelled to stem the world's rude
tide,

And buffet ignorance and pride,
And still as journeying on thro' life,
Meet disappointment, care and strife,
Who would not mourn those hours,
when free,

From "chill winds of adversity,"
The breast ne'er knew misfortune's
power.

Or felt the heart a lonely hour;
When hope on every prospect smiled,
And fancy shed her "day dreams wild,"
When every vision on the sight,
Each instant grew more gay—more
bright.

And pleasure breathed a magic spell,
O'er forms and feelings lov'd so well.

Oh yes, while "memory's hand pour-
trays,"

The dawn of Youth, its "brighter
days."

Regret shall ever fill the mind,
For hours that fled like summers wind,
And still the troubled care worn breast
Looks back upon those moments blest,
When it ne'er knew nor care nor pain,
But which it ne'er shall see again.

On no, they're gone—those hours that
charm'd,
And childhood's breast and bosom
warm'd,

Like meteor beam, have fled and past,
Of love and happiness the last;
Yet still of memory shall the gleam,
Of childhood's hour its morning beam,
Its forms of hope and fancy bright,
Linger though set in shades of night.

And oft when care and pain annoy,
Remembrance of departed joy—
Of scenes we loved while yet a child—
Its vision'd forms and dreams so wild,
Small wake within the pensive breast,
Some hopes of future peace and rest—
Some hours from passion void & calm,
With happiness—the bosom's balm—
A home where free from this world's
woes,

In peace the weary may repose

Mount Holly, Dec. 1847.

From the Connecticut Herald.
DEAF, DUMB, & BLIND GIRL.
Extract of a letter from a gentle-
man in Boston, to his friend in
New-Haven.

"On my return from your city,
I carried a short time at Hartford,
and visited the Asylum for the Deaf
and Dumb. I should have trespassed
often on the urbanity of the
reverend instructor, and his amiable
associate, if I had not been deterred
by a fear of retarding the improve-
ment of their pupils, for whose wel-
fare and proficiency I felt a pecu-
liar regard. Their promptitude,
readiness of apprehension, and doc-
ility, notwithstanding the obstacles
to their advancement in knowledge,
excited, in my mind, mingled emo-
tions of pleasure and compassion.
They are certainly interesting ob-
jects; and if I were required to prove
the immateriality of the human soul,
by a single instance, I would point
to one of the inmates of that Asy-
lum, and inquire, whether the intel-
ligence that animates his eye, is
not the effect of an ethereal energy?

If proofs of vigorous intellect
in the deaf and dumb, are admi-
rable, how much more wonderful are

evidences of a similar nature,
in persons who suffer the addition-
al misfortune of being blind!

"I heard a benevolent lady men-
tion the name of Julia Brace, a
girl about eleven years old, living
in the vicinity of Hartford, who is
afflicted with the triple calamity of
blindness, Deafness, and dumbness,
having lost the senses of sight and
hearing, by the violence of a ty-
phus fever, at the age of four years.
On visiting her myself, I learned
that the extreme poverty and the
obscurity of her parents, have pre-
vented her from being known or
particularly noticed, except by the
charitable ladies of the town, and a
few gentlemen, who have been in-
duced, by motives of curiosity, to
examine her conduct. The follow-
ing facts and little anecdotes, I re-
late for your amusement.

"Her form and features are reg-
ular and well proportioned. Her
temper is mild and affectionate. She
is much attached to her infant sis-
ter, often passes her hand over the
mouth and eyes of the child, in
order to ascertain whether it is cry-
ing and soothes its little distresses
with all the assiduity and success
of a talkative or musical nurse.
All objects which she can readily
handle, she applies to her lips; and
rarely fails of determining their
character. If any thing is too
large for examination in this way,
she makes her fingers the interpre-
ters of its nature and properties,
and is seldom mistaken. She will
beat apples or other fruit from the
tree, and select the best with as
much judgment as if she possessed
the faculty of sight. She often
wanders in the fields, and gathers
flowers, to which she is directed by
the pleasantness of their odour.—
Her sense of smelling is remark-
ably exquisite, and appears to be an
assistant guide with her fingers and
lips.

"A gentleman, one day, gave her
a small fan. She inquired of her
lips what it was; and on being in-
formed, returned it into the gentle-
man's pocket. The mother, observ-
ing, that Julia already possessed one
fan, she probably thought that
another would be superfluous.—The
gentleman gave the same fan to a
neighbouring girl, whom Julia was
in the habit of visiting.—She went,
a few days after, to visit her com-
panion, whose toys she passed un-
der the review of her fingers and
lips, and among other things, the
fan, the identity of which she in-
stantly discovered, and again re-
stored to the pocket of the gentle-
man, who happened to be present.

"She feels and admires mantle-
piece ornaments, and never breaks
or injures the most brittle furniture,
even in a strange room.

"She is as obedient as the other
children in general. The jar of her
mother's foot upon the floor effec-
tually prevents the commission of a
fault; but she easily distinguishes
the stamping of one of the children
from that of her mother, and obeys
or not as she pleases.

"Her parents, as you may well
suppose, have not been able to in-
duce her in dress; but when she re-
ceives articles of clothing, or orna-
ments as presents, she is highly grati-
fied to find that they resemble in
form and fashion, those of her play-
mate. She has, a you perceive, a
spice of female vanity! At a tea-
table, she behaves with more genti-
lity, than many a miss, who has
the benefit of eyes, by which to adjust
her motions and attitudes.

In short, this poor girl, in her
calamitous state, exhibits so much
good nature, vivacity and intelli-
gence, that I sincerely wish some
plan could be devised to furnish her
with instructions. The very tho't,
you will say, is visionary. Perhaps
it is; but the fingers are so expert,
that possibly she might be taught
by means of letters raised, or in
some way rendered susceptible to
the touch. Would not charity and
Philosophy be well employed in
making this child an object of at-
tention!

She might certainly be taught to
use a needle skilfully. She has made
a vandyke for her cat, a bonnet for
her doll, and some other little things
of curious workmanship.

A gentleman once made several
experiments with a view to satisfy
himself whether she really had the
discernment, which she was report-
ed to possess. Among other arts
for effecting his object, he pretend-
ed to carry away her infant sister.
She immediately detected the cheat,
by ascertaining that his umbrella

*Probably to discover whether
the mouth be distorted, or there are
any tears in the cheek.

remained upon the table. She then
went out of the door, and picked the
head of a large thistle in full bloom,
brought it in, smelling of it as she
came, and offered it to the gentle-
man, apparently as a nosegay. He
reached out his hand to receive it;
but instead of giving it, she archly
pricked his hand by way of retort
for his freedom in testing her sag-
acity."

INTERESTING TO NAVIGA- TORS.

Observations on the magnetic fluid,
by Captain O'Brien Drury, of the
Royal Navy.

From the transactions of the Royal
Irish Academy.

The magnetic fluid and its phe-
nomena, are no less singular than
obscure, and have too long engaged
the attention of philosophers, for
me to offer any hypothesis on the
subject. I mean only to speak of a
matter of fact, which I am led to
believe may be serviceable to nav-
igation, should the variation of the
compass ever be made use of as a
method of ascertaining the longi-
tude.

It is necessary to enter into a de-
tail of experiments to prove the
existence of the magnetic fluid,
which circulates continually around
and through a magnet, and it is fully
demonstrated by the arrange-
ment of iron filings thrown on glass
placed over a magnet.

Experience shows us that a need-
le of a compass, as well as other
magnets, whether artificial or real,
perpetually loses something of its
magnetic power, which often pro-
duces a difference exceeding a
point; and I am well convinced
that the great errors in ship-reck-
oning proceeds more frequently
from the incorrectness of the com-
pass than from any other cause.

Steel cannot be too highly tem-
pered for the needle of a sea com-
pass; as the more it is hardened the
more permanent is the magnetism
and consequently the polarity of the
needle. I recommend to have the
needle cased with thin polished soft
iron, else to have it armed at the
poles with a bit of soft iron.

I have found, from many experi-
ments, that the cased needle pre-
served its magnetism in a much
more perfect degree than the need-
le not cased; and I have sometimes
thought that the magnetic power of
the cased needle had increased,
and the magnetic power of the uncased
and unarmed needle always loses
its polarity.

Some time ago, I placed a case
needle, an unarmed needle, and one
without either case or armor, in a
room for three months, having at
that time precisely the same direc-
tion, and nearly the same degree of
force. At the expiration of three
months, I found that the cased need-
le, and the unarmed needle, had
not in the least changed their di-
rection, but the other had changed
two degrees, and had lost very con-
siderably of its magnetic power; if
there were any changes in the other
needles, it was too inconsiderable
to be perceived.

These observations appear to me to
be new, and may tend to great
improvement in our sea compass.
They are submitted to the consid-
eration of philosophers.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to
me, that Girard Morris and Dic. eron
D. Meziel, who had been sentenced by
the Court of Somerset county at Sep-
tember term last, to seven years con-
finement in the Penitentiary for kid-
napping, made their escape from the
goal of the said county, on Sunday the
sixth day of October eighteen hundred
and seventeen. And whereas it is the
duty of the Executive, in the execution
of the laws, to endeavour to bring all
malefactors to justice. I have there-
fore thought proper to issue this my
Proclamation, and do by and with the
advice and consent of the Council, offer
a reward of Three Hundred Dollars
to any person or persons who shall ap-
prehend and deliver to the Sheriff of
Somerset county either of the said per-
sons, or Six Hundred Dollars for both.
Given under my hand and the Seal of
the State of Maryland, this third day
of November, eighteen hundred and
seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing procla-
mation be published in the Maryland
Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Re-
publican and Telegraph, the Frederick-
town Herald, the Torch Light, the Al-
legany Federalist, and the Monitor at
Easton, once a week for eight weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

REMOVAL.



Boot and Shoemaking.

WALTER CROSS,

Boot & Shoemaker, having removed, will in
future carry on business in the shop lately oc-
cupied by Mr. Basil Shephard, nearly op-
posite the store of Mr. J. Hughes, Church-
street. To those of his friends who have
favoured him with their patronage, he ten-
ders his unfeigned thanks, and hopes for a
continuance of their encouragement, as he
with confidence can say, the workmen in
his employ are superior to any in this place,
and that he can and will make Boots, Shoes
or Gentlemen's Pumps, far superior to any
made in this City.
Annapolis, Oct. 23, 1847.

REMOVAL.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

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

He dedicates his most unfeigned thanks
to the public, for the liberal pa-
tronage which he has received,
and informs his friends
that he has just re-
ceived a new and com-
plete stock of Fall Goods,
consisting of the following:

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

And a variety of other ARTICLES
too tedious to enumerate.

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

Oct 9.

N B Country produce will be re-
ceived in part payment.

JOHN THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just received from Baltimore, a se-
lect assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

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

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

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

December 4.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ANNAPOLIS.

MRS. ROBINSON,

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

Nov. 26.

5

REMOVAL.

GEORGE SCHWAB,

Respectfully returns his
full acknowledgments to the
of Annapolis, for the payment he has
received in his line of business, and
assures them that no exertion will be
wanting on his part to render every
satisfaction that can reasonably be ex-
pected. He begs leave to add that he is
constantly on hand the best quality
flour, which will be made up and
packed in a variety of forms to suit
tastes and please the palates of those
who may favour him with their pa-
tronage.
Dec. 18.

NOTICE.

Henry Price, having joined Partner-
ship with Leonard Scott, in his Fruit
and Confectionary Establishment, the
business will hence be conducted under
the firm of Scott & Price. They as-
tend keeping on hand a constant supply
of

Fruits & Confectionary.

of the best quality, also an assortment
of Groceries, and best Havana Segars.
They solicit a share of public encou-
agement.

Dec. 18.

2 Scott & Price.

Take Notice.

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

Dec. 18.

2 Henry S. Holland.

FOR SALE.

A complete Patent Cooking Stove,
For particulars inquire at the office of
the Maryland Gazette.
Dec. 18.

This is to give notice.

That the subscribers hath taken on
letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of Michael Burgess, late of
A. County, deceased. All persons hav-
ing claims against the said decedent
are requested to bring them in, legal-
ly authenticated, and those in any man-
ner indebted to the estate to make pay-
ment to

2 Basil Burgess, admr.

2 Thos. Burgess, admr.

Dec. 18.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned from
taking an assignment of a bond given
by me to a certain William Williams
for \$200 in the year 1818, as I am de-
termined not to pay said bond having
sufficient plea to exonerate me.

Dec. 18.

2 William O'Hara.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, ap-
pointed directed from Anne Arundel
County court, will be exposed to public sale,
Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the
of Annapolis, on Thursday 8th Jan-
uary next, at 11 o'clock for cash, all the
parts of two tracts of land, lying in
A County, called Browley Hall, and
Whites Plains; which were conveyed
by Jos. P. Plummer to John Plummer
being taken as the property of J.
Plummer, to satisfy a debt due J.
M. Culloch, use Solomon Grove, the
son of James Shaw.

Dec. 18.

2 R. Welch, of Ben. sh.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chan-
cery Court of Maryland, in the case
David Weems, vs. John O'Reilly, the
subscriber will offer at public sale
Friday, the 9th day of January
at James Hunter's Tavern, in An-
napolis, at 11 o'clock, a Negro Man
Toney. The terms of sale are, that
the purchaser shall give bond, ap-
proved security, for the payment of the
purchase money, with interest, on
the 14 months from the day of sale.

Dec. 18.

2 R. Welch, of Ben. sh.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order,

Dec. 14.

2 Samuel Fountain.

Frederick-town Lottery.

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

Dec. 18.

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