

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

IVOL LXXII

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1814.

No. 23

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mr. J. H. Thomas from the Committee delivers the following report and address:

THE Committee appointed on the part of the Communication of the Executive of this State, "which relates to the defenceless and unprotected situation in which the State has been left by the General Government, the calamities of the war, and the means of defence," beg leave to report: That in obedience to the order of instructions, to them passed by the House, and in the spirit of the said instructions, the Committee have prepared an address to the Congress and President of the United States, from this House, in behalf of the people of Maryland, which is herewith respectfully submitted for consideration together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the honourable the speaker of this House be and he is hereby requested, to cause the same to be printed and distributed.

three escape unnoticed. And yet, the history of the revolution will attest, that in the most trying times of the republic the spirit of Maryland has never been surpassed in valour, fortitude and fidelity.

If the war is to be continued, the miseries we have already endured may be rendered more in comparison with those which are to be apprehended. A character of ferocity, unknown to the civilized usages of modern warfare, seems about to be given to this contest. The government of the United States has distinctly announced its purpose of protecting the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invading the territories of the power under whose dominions they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection to British traitors, is to be accomplished by a system of sanguinary retaliation, which in its consequences may occasion

viewed by this government, was communicated to Mr. Barlow in the letter of the 14th July, 1813, with a view to the requisite explanation. The notice taken of the subject in the letter of the secretary of state, to Mr. Barlow, of the 14th July, 1813, thus cited, is to be found at the close of the letter, which concludes in these words: "On the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, I shall forbear to make many observations, which have already occurred, until all the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The president approves your effort to obtain a copy of that decree, as he does the communication of it afterwards to Mr. Russell."

It is possible that Mr. Barlow might not have understood this paragraph as an instruction, "with a view to the requisite explanation." But as the report of the secretary further stated, that Mr. Barlow's successor had been also instructed to demand of the French government an explanation, "the people of the United States might have been induced to expect that this important matter would be fully developed; and we have therefore seen with serious concern, by the late message from the president to congress, that the views of the

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1814.

No. 13

IVOL LXXII

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 10. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The latest sailing letter of marque brig Mary, Capt. Isaacs, arrived at this port yesterday in 51 days from Bourdeaux, whence she sailed on the 28th of November.

Captain Isaacs has brought despatches from the French government and from our minister, Mr. Crawford, for government.

Markets in France were very dull for colonial and American produce.

Captain Isaacs has politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of Paris papers to the 21st, and Bourdeaux to the 25th November, both inclusive, which do not contain any news of moment; and has also favoured us with the following extract of a letter, dated

Bourdeaux, 23d November.

"Letters received from Paris this day state, that a congress is to be held at Mannheim for a general peace. The Duke of Vicenza (Caulincourt) for France, Lord Aberdeen for England, and Prince Metternick for Austria. The plenipotentiaries for Russia, Prussia, &c. are not known. The public stocks say, 5 per cent. had risen from 3 fr. 50c. to 55 francs. Bank stock from 800 to 815 frs.

"Lord Wellington with a formidable force of English, Spaniards, &c. is within half a league of Bayonne. The northern frontiers of France are menaced with an invasion from the confederated powers of Austria, Russia, Prussia, &c. The French forces there, do not exceed perhaps 80,000 men; some taxes are doubled in France, and 30 per cent. is increased on the rest. Three hundred thousand men are ordered to be raised from a class heretofore free from the conscription."

PARIS, NOV. 14.

This day, Sunday, at noon, His Majesty the Emperor and King, seated upon his throne, surrounded by the grand dignitary princes, ministers and grand officers, grand eagles of the legion of honour, and officers on duty near his majesty, has received the senate, conducted to this audience by a master and aid of the ceremonies, introduced by his excellency the grand master and presented by his serene highness prince Vice grand elector. His excellency count De Lacpede, president, delivered a speech in the following words:

"Sir, The solicitude of the senate has constantly accompanied your majesty

ty amidst the memorable events of this campaign. It shuddered at the dangers your majesty encountered.

It is in vain that the efforts of the enemies of France have been seconded by the defection of her allies, by unexampled treasors, by extraordinary events and fatal accidents, your majesty has surmounted every thing; you fought for peace.

Before the renewal of hostilities, your majesty offered the meeting of a congress to which every power, even the smallest, would have been invited, to conciliate all differences and to lay the foundation of an honourable peace to all nations.

Your enemies, Sir, opposed the meeting of that congress. On them, therefore, is to fall the whole guilt of the war.

Your majesty, who is better acquainted than any body else with the wants and the sentiments of your subjects knows that we pant for peace. Nevertheless all the people of the continent need it far more than we do, and if notwithstanding the wish and interest of upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of souls, our enemies refusing to treat, were intent in imposing conditions upon us, to prescribe us a sort of capitulation, their fallacious hope would be frustrated; the French demonstrate, by their devotedness and sacrifices, that no nation has ever better known than they their duty towards the country, honour, and their sovereign."

His Majesty's Answer.

"SENATORS! I accept the sentiments which you express towards me.

A year ago the whole of Europe marched with us; now all Europe marches against us; it is because the opinion of the world is made either by France or England. We therefore, would have every thing to apprehend were it not for the energy and the power of the nation.

Posterity will tell that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not above France and myself."

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 18.

Our frontiers are threatened. Impassable enemies whose ranks have been swelled by treason, would invade the French territory. The war lighted up in Europe by the intrigues of England cannot be estimated by the common calculations of policy. It is no more a question about partial cessions of territory; it is the north precipitating itself upon the south, as it formerly did in

the first ages of the monarchy. France was then as now, the great obstacle to the success of these invasions of the northern people. Our country has always been the bulwark of civilization and an object of jealousy to the other powers, because it is also the country of the arts, the centre of illumination, and the model for nations in every thing which is noble and glorious.

It is then this ancient hatred against France, this desire of humbling its glory, which directs at this day the plans of our enemies. This truth it would be useless to dissemble; for it is in difficult circumstances that we recognize the greatness of nations, like that of individuals. The nation delivered from the present danger, will feel that its safety depends upon its own energy, and its unlimited confidence in the government. Great sacrifices are necessary—all private considerations ought to be silent before the general welfare. The enemy is at our doors; we must repulse him; Frenchmen must shew themselves again once more worthy of their ancestors, whose glory is like a sacred deposit entrusted to their patriotism. May they at last be found worthy of the name which they bear, and the sovereign who has so often led them to victory by participating in their fatigues and their danger.

Our enemies have forgotten that France is the domain of the brave and the country of honour. They have forgotten that at the call of a threatened country, there is not a Frenchman who does not know his duty, and who is not ready to fulfill it. They imagine, perhaps, that we will await quietly these undisciplined hordes which carry in their train wherever they go, pillage and devastation. Their attempt will be disappointed. Our public monuments, the masterpieces of the arts, the immortal trophies of our victories, every portion of this natal soil, so favoured by nature, every thing that is French is the safeguard of all; it is thus from Mayence to Perpignan, from Brest to Toulon, from the Alps to the Pyrenees, every citizen will be ready to fly to the succour of his fellow-citizens.

We have already seen the Prussians in Champagne, we have seen the Russians on our frontiers, we have read those proclamations, in which menace was mingled with insult, and it only wanted a single movement of the nation to dissipate every danger. Behold then, the noble example which it becomes us this day to imitate.

Let every Frenchman awake then, at the call of the government which

directs our resources and our efforts; let every one of us recollect that he has nothing to fear, provided he responds to the appeal of his sovereign. It is by an effort, unanimous and glorious, that we will scatter, for from our cities, far from our wives and our children, far from the sacred sepulchres of our fathers, the torch of war, insult and devastation. We are Frenchmen, and we will never cease to be so.

Journal of Paris.

The speeches pronounced in the bosom of the senate, make us acquainted with the circumstances in which the empire is placed. These circumstances are critical, they are imperious; the French nation must rise in all its greatness, in all its power, or she must renounce the glorious rank which she has always held. The enemy threatens our frontiers, he devours with a greedy eye our rich cities, our fertile fields; already he whets the sword of vengeance and of destruction. But let us assume the firm attitude which becomes us; and his projects will be once more foiled. Our armies cover the Banks of the Rhine, behind this rampart of iron, rise fifty fortified places, masterpieces of nature and of art; there watch the cohorts of the national guard, collected at the first cry of alarm; there, assembled together the new legions which march from every quarter, and there will come to waste their fury, all these irritated waves which have raised themselves in vain against our borders. But to profit by these military advantages of the frontiers of the empire, we must make great efforts; we want men—we want money. These sacrifices may impose a momentary burthen on industry, on commerce, on all classes of society; but they are indispensable, they are of the most urgent necessity. The days of our brothers, of our sons are dear to us; but if we do not present to the enemy a front of numerous battalions, they will murmur by thousands a multitude without arms; if we do not offer to government a part of our revenues, the stranger will come and carry away the whole of our fortunes. Is there a husband, a father, a proprietor, a merchant, a citizen, who does not tremble with horror at the idea of an ungovernable enemy, master of our lives and our property? Is there a man attached to this beautiful country by sacred ties, by tender affections, by happy recollections, who is not ready to defend, with arms in his hands, all the precious objects which an hostile invasion would expose to the most cruel dangers? Doubtless a part of our numerous youth will suffice to form

characteristic of a strong addition test with England, ruler was disclosed, British orders was, if the government reinstating the had been thus em in so much exagger- tive cause of war, satisfactory arrange- who were selected gociations with the occupy high stations all other causes of two countries, pro- sincere wish for a for an event which se burdens, and los- d, without the profit.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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No. 21

[VOL. LXXII.]

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Resolved, That the honourable the speaker of this house be, and he is hereby requested, to cause three copies of the following address to be printed, and to be presented to the President of the United States.

HYMENEAL.

Married at Shovel Creek, Dorchester county, on Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bain, WILLIAM H. FURNON, Esq. of Virginia, to MISS ANNA MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH, daughter of the Hon. Charles Goldsborough.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Jan. 19.

Mr. Joseph Copp arrived here yesterday, from New-London, which place he left on Sunday morning in the ship Juno. Mr. C. informed us, that four sailors came passengers in the Juno, who stated that they belonged to the Hella privateer, and a brig from New-York for Charleston—that they were captured by the Loire frigate and after being several days on board the Loire, they fell in with the frigate Orpheus, Capt. Pigott, and were put on board the latter frigate and landed at Block Island, where the Orpheus went to get a supply of water.

Mr. Copp further stated that the four sailors informed him the Orpheus was in a very shattered state; her quarters cut to pieces, and had 63 men killed and wounded, in a short engagement with the frigate President, Com. Rodgers, which they in co. with a 740 gave chase to shortly after the President left Newport. The President fired but three broadsides when the consort of the Orpheus (a ship of the line) came up and Com. Rodgers made sail again.

The sailors who gave Mr. Copp the above intelligence, stated, that they were put on board the Orpheus shortly after the rencontre, that Capt. Pigott, had a leg shot off, and that after watering they were bound to Bermuda to repair.

From the Boston Gazette.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

GOTTENBURG, Nov. 16, 1813.

Hon. Thomas Perkins, Esq. Boston.

Dear Sir,

A letter from an old fellow-traveller may not be unacceptable. An opportunity offers for Boston, and I cannot let it go without giving you a brief account of the important events that have just taken place in Europe. They will most probably reach you from England before my letter, but it is possible I may be the first to communicate them.

Buonaparte was completely defeated at Leipzig on the 18th October. On the 19th, he escaped from that city, and took the road for Erfurt, where he arrived, as he expresses it in his letter to the empress regent, with a defeated army. He further adds, that it is no longer in a situation "to maintain a victorious attitude." When such confessions are made, you may well imagine his sufferings. He lost at Leipzig, 60,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Since his retreat from thence, the pursuing armies have taken many thousand prisoners. The King of Saxony, with his whole court, were made prisoners at Leipzig. Regnier,

himself escape unnoticed. And yet, the history of the revolution will attest, that in the most trying times of the republic the spirit of Maryland has never been surpassed in valour, fortitude and fidelity.

If the war is to be continued, the miseries we have already endured may be tender mercies in comparison with those which are to be apprehended. A character of ferocity, unknown to the civilised usages of modern warfare, seems about to be given to this contest. The government of the United States has distinctly announced its purpose of protecting the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invading the territories of the power under whose dominions they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection to British traitors, is to be accomplished by a system of sanguinary retaliation, which in its consequences may occasion the sacrifice of every American officer and soldier.

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markedly characteristic of a house, strong additional contest with England. The British orders were made, if the government of reinstating the re- we had been thus em- been so much exagger- substance cause of war, of satisfactory arrange- bners, who were selected he negotiations with the now occupy high stations and all other causes of the two countries, pro- by a sincere wish for a lous for an event which those burdens, and lost- tered, without the prob- benefit.

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not acceded to by England. "P. S.—17th, Buonaparte crossed the Rhine at Mayence, with 30 or 30,000 men—Stettin has fallen."

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 23rd February next, at the late residence of Denton Hammond, deceased, a part of said deceased's personal estate.

Consisting of a number of Negroes, for a term of years; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and other property. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.—The terms of which will be, a credit of four months; the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale. SALLY H. HAMMOND, Adm'r. Jan. 26, 1814. 3w*

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally proved and authenticated; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. SARAH WOODFIELD, Executrix. January 26, 1814. 3w.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday 11th of March next, at Mr. Gambrill's Tavern, on the head of Severn, PART of a tract of land called SALLY'S allotment, late the property of Richard Marriott, deceased, containing nine hundred fifty eight and three quarters acres, more or less. This tract of land is situate near Gambrill's Tavern, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain. The improvements consist of a dwelling House, and every necessary out-house. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser. William H. Marriott, Trustee, January 22, 1814. 3w.

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Books, Stationery, &c.

GEORGE SHAW,
HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:
Burke's works, 6 Christian Morals.
Swift's do, 24 By H. Moore.
Johnson's do, 12 Practical Piety.
Foster's do, 10 By H. Moore.
Addison's do, 8 Prayer Books, of various editions.
Goldsmith's do, 6 From \$1 to \$4.00.
The Spectator, 10 Bishop Horsley's Sermons.
Flower's His, 2 Dr. Watts's do.
Scott's Poems, 5 Satan's Devices.
Milton's works, 5 Exposed.
elegant hds, 5 Beattie's Evidence of the Christian Religion.
Thomson's, 5 Paley's Natural Theology.
Young's, 5 Paley's Sermons.
Akenhead's, 5 Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols. with an Atlas containing 63 maps.
Hayley's, 5 W. Shakespeare's plays, (plates).
The Vision of Don Quixote, a new poem.
Lord Erskine's Speeches.
Memoirs of the life of David Rittenhouse, late president of the American Philosophical Society.
Knickerbocker's His of N York (a new edition).
Super Royal.
Royal.
Medium.
Demy.
Folio.
Foolscap, and Quarto.
Quills of various qu a hundred.
Wafers, red and blue.
Ink Powder, ready n Durable Marking In Inkstands, Sand Bo. States and Pencils.
Best Lead Pencils.
Copy Books.
Penknives, Scissors, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Raz. A general assortment.
BOOK B.
In all its variety, e est manner, 2 books, record books, ruled and made to an G. S. receives the Port Folio, Anle dinburgh & Quarterly man's Magazine, Ha and Kempton's flist rare and valuable v now publishing, 2 vo published.
Jan 15

Calvert County

On application ber, in the recess of court, as an associate ju judicial district of Mary in writing of RICHAR Calvert county, praying of the act for the relief vent debtors, and the ments thereto; a schedu to, and a list of his e being annexed to his e ing satisfied me that i the state of Maryland to dately preceding his ap ing also stated in his p in confinement for de prayed to be discharged hereby order and adju son of Richard Kent be confinement, and that by of this order to be publi ryland Gazette for thre ceasively before the sec October next, give notice to appear before Calver on the said second Mo for the purpose of recoo tee for their benefit, and if they have, why e Kent should not have t said acts.

Given under my hand of April, 1813.
RICHARD H. True copy, taken from Test. Wm. S.

CALVERT COUNTY

Ordered by the court, publication be extended Monday of May, 1813. Test. Wm. S.

10 Dollars

Described from the in the Harbour of An 21st day of Decembe GOLDENBERRY, a p 2nd Regt. Regiment, aged about 22 years, dark complexion, and above reward will be ivery of the said Gov. authoriser, or any other States service. The no doubt at this time in about Leonard Town county, Maryland.

HUGH W. Capt. 2nd Regt. January 12.

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,
Called "Baltimore Reclamation Sup ported," situated on the head of South river, formerly owned by Mr. Latt Green, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 70 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will no doubt view the premises. It is not sold at private sale before the 1st April next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue. Terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to

NICHES J. WATKINS, Jan. 12, 1813.

ATTENTION

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to call and settle their accounts, if not suits will be commenced prior to the sitting of the next county court. The subscriber is duly authorised to settle the business of the said firm.

JOHN CHILDS, January 18, 1813.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, January 11.
The house met. Present as on yesterday. The Speaker attended and resumed the chair.

The report of the committee to whom was referred so much of the communication of the executive as relates to the loan authorised at the last session and the financial resources of the state, and to whom also was referred the resolution for paying the direct tax out of the treasury, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until the first day of June next? Determined in the negative, yeas 24, nays 44.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, to strike out the second resolution for the purpose of inserting the following, "That it is the duty of this house in a becoming and respectful manner to apply to the congress of the U. S. for a reimbursement of the expenses incurred by the state of Maryland, in the defence of its citizens, during the year 1813," Mr. Bayly asked a division of the question, and the question was put, That the second resolution be stricken out? Determined in the negative, yeas 26, nays 45.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the house adopt the following resolution? Resolved, That it is the duty of this house, in a becoming and respectful manner, to apply to the congress of the United States for a reimbursement of the expenses incurred by the state of Maryland in the defence of its citizens during the year 1813? Determined in the negative, yeas 26, nays 45.

Mr. Mason moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of this house, in a respectful manner, to request of the executive of the United States that proper measures be taken to secure to this state a sufficient and competent protection against the distressing and predatory invasion which is to be apprehended from the British next spring and summer.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put, That the words "in a respectful manner" be stricken out? Resolved, in the affirmative, yeas 45, nays 26.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the following words be added to the said resolution: "agreeable to the tenor of the order already passed this house, instructing a committee to press this subject upon the attention of the constituted authorities in the proposed address to the president and congress of the United States?" Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 45, nays 26.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the resolution was divided, and the

New Novel.

Just received and for sale by GEORGE SHAW.
Price in hand one dollar.

SAINTE-LAURE.

HORTENSE.

Or, the Victim to Novelty and Temptation. A novel, in two volumes, translated from the French of Mad. Genlis—

By A. HARRALSON.

To which is prefixed, a Tale of the celebrated M. FLORIAN—Entitled, *Claudine, or the Snowgarden.*

"Perhaps it would be saying enough, to recommend this work to the American reader, to announce it as the production of the prolific mind of Madam Genlis, whose writings, by the mere buoyancy of genius, maintain a distinguished post at the summit of French literature. It is not, however, by the charms of style, or that correct delineation of character, so manifest in the writings of this lady, that they have thus found their way to public admiration; it is by the fine precepts of morality which they inculcate, the art she has of rendering every incident in the conduct of a novel subservient to use and instructive aim, and of imparting glow of

question put, That the house assent to the first branch thereof as far as the word "summer"? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 71.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the remaining part of the resolution? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 44, nays 26.

The question was then put, That the house concur in the report and assent to the resolutions contained therein?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parham, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Taote, Lecompte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, R. Evans, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Callis, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Deslaine, J. H. Thomas, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Potter, Hilleary, Robinson, McCulloch.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Belt, Sellman, Wm. Hall, Randall, Warner, Stranbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jb. Dallam, Maubly, Sautiuary, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby—26.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Howard delivers a bill for the removal of the public records of the state, and for other purposes. Read.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Mr. F. M. Hall delivers a bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Washington Blanket and Woollen Manufacturing Company of Prince George's County; which was read.

The bill entitled, An act to defray the expenses incurred in the trial of criminal prosecutions removed from one county to another, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Lecompte from the committee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions relative to the pay and rations of the governor, whilst in actual service as commander in chief of the militia of this state, beg leave to report—That the existing laws of the state having provided a mode for the settlement of all claims against the state, arising from the employment of the militia, they are of opinion that it would be unnecessary to adopt the said resolutions.

By order, Wm. K. Lambdin, Clk.

Read.

Friday, January 21.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Mason delivers a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders of the

Trinity Church Lottery.

30,000, 20,000, 20,000, & 10,000 DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.

Now drawing.

SCHEME.

1st 20,000 to 10,000
2d 20,000 to 10,000
3d 20,000 to 10,000
4th 20,000 to 10,000
5th 20,000 to 10,000
6th 20,000 to 10,000
7th 20,000 to 10,000
8th 20,000 to 10,000
9th 20,000 to 10,000
10th 20,000 to 10,000

11,687 Prizes. \$215,000.

Stationary prizes as follows:—

1st 10,000 blanks each 1st and 20th day each 5,000

2d 10,000 blanks each 2d and 21st day each 500

3d 10,000 blanks each 3d and 22nd day each 1,000

4th 10,000 blanks each 4th and 23rd day each 20,000

5th 10,000 blanks each 5th and 24th day each 10,000

6th 10,000 blanks each 6th and 25th day each 20,000

7th 10,000 blanks each 7th and 26th day each 20,000

8th 10,000 blanks each 8th and 27th day each 20,000

9th 10,000 blanks each 9th and 28th day each 20,000

10th 10,000 blanks each 10th and 29th day each 20,000

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15

negative.

Adjoined.

Saturday, January 22.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill to enable the president, directors and company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Annapolis, and of the Branch Bank at Easton, to remove said banks in case of necessity, and for other purposes; was read the second time and passed.

The bill laying a tax on all lotteries which may hereafter be authorized by the laws of this state, was read the second time and passed.

The bill to repeal an act, entitled, An act to open and extend Pratt street, in the city of Baltimore, passed at November session, 1811, and the supplement thereto, was read the second time and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 44, nays 24.

Adjoined.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans court, January 19th, 1814.

On application, by petition, of John Thomas, executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered 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.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, for A. A. county.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of Jan. 1814.

JOHN THOMAS, Executor.

January 20th, 1814.

To Hire by the Year,

Two Healthy, Young NEGRO MEN;

Accustomed to plantation work. Inquire at this office.

January 26, 1814.

D. CURRIAN.

Having fully informed his friends the public generally, that he has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

HAY GOODS.

and is constantly kept a good supply of SPUN COTTON for weaving.

Annapolis, November 21, 1813. M.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on Sunday morning, the 13th of December, 1813, a M.F. slave man, belonging to the subscriber, and residing since about fifteen months with Mr. Charles Venable. His name was given by the name of HENDERSON, but most commonly JACOB—has a pleasant countenance when spoken to, is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and 26 years old. If stopped in the city or ward of 10 dollars will be given, if out of the state the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, and on when he went out, a white hat, blue jacket and brown pants were placed on the line.

GERMAIN DUCATEL, Baltimore.

January 12.

NOTICE.

Forwampd here.

PROPOSALS

BY GEORGE SHAW, ANNAPOLIS.

For Printing by Subscription, A NEW WORK, ENTITLED, THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Illustrated by a variety of useful Precedents.

By J. E. HALL, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Maryland.

The want of a guide in the execution of the highly important duties of a Magistrate has long been felt. At the instance of several intelligent gentlemen in the commission, and members of the bar, the present editor has been induced to undertake the task of supplying such a work. He has adopted the judicious plan, of Dr. Barn's *Justices of the Peace* as a model. In this work it will be collected, the crime is first defined; the decisions of courts of justice are next collected, interspersed with such statutory regulations as have been established by parliament; and the section is concluded with such precedents as the particular subject requires. So in the present work, the editor, after defining the crime, and collecting a few leading cases from the best authorities, has added such provisions as were to be found in the acts of congress and the laws of Maryland.

It is expected that the work will be comprised in an octavo volume of six or seven hundred pages. The price shall not exceed five dollars. It will be put to press when there is a sufficient subscription to pay the expense of publication. Gentlemen who wish to have the book may address the subscriber. Those who purchase, a number of copies for the purpose of selling again, will be allowed a liberal discount.

GEORGE SHAW, Annapolis.

Jan. 26, 1814.

In Council,

Annapolis, Jan. 24, 1814.

Previous to the appointment of contractors for the several counties in this State, the Executive are desirous of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to furnish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to consist of one pound and a fourth of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen ounces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy; one quart of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred of rations. Forage for cavalry, 14 lb. hay; 3 gallons of oats or 2 gallons of corn. It is expected that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms as soon as possible to the clerk of the council—Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their duties.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

To be published once in each week for six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Town Gazette, and People's Monitor.

tf.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mc J. H. Thomas from address.

The Committee app the Executive of this unprotected situation, the fence," beg leave to structions to them p said instructions, the Congress and Preside behalf of the people submitted for consid tion.

Resolved, That the he is hereby requeste dress to be made out, House of Delegates, the speaker transmit of the United States this house, to present ther copy thereof to a United States, from to present the same a copy thereof to the s putation in behalf of sident of the United receive any answer v to the speaker, who e session shall have cause the same to be ple of this state.

To his Excellency the able the Senate, and the United States.

The House of D representing the in are impelled by urg constituted author national affairs, and the state of Mary ment, under the im

The principles o too recent in the ro aid of illustration ness and incapaci of safety and prot racy, produced a efficient form of provide for the cu As an important c pated, with confid just interests of interests and othe be faithfully and expectation, we a made by the navig brethren of New constitution. Th ratification of th the new system; plexed, if they c prove, in its op purposes of comm el it; while on the policy, the destru infliter of intenc the public securi

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1814.

No. 23

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mr. J. H. Thomas from the Committee delivers the following report and address:

THE Committee appointed on that part of the Communication of the Executive of this State, "which relates to the defenceless and unprotected situation in which the State has been left by the General Government, the calamities of the war, and the means of defence," beg leave to report: That in obedience to the order of instructions to them passed by the House, and in the spirit of the said instructions, the committee have prepared an address to the Congress and President of the United States, from this House, in behalf of the people of Maryland, which is herewith respectfully submitted for consideration together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the honourable the speaker of this House be and he is hereby requested, to cause three copies of the following address to be made out, to be signed by the speaker, in behalf of the House of Delegates of Maryland, and attested by the clerk; that the speaker transmit one copy thereof to a member of the Senate of the United States from this State, requesting him, in behalf of this House, to present the same to that body; that he transmit another copy thereof to a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from this State, requesting him, in behalf of this House, to present the same to that body; and that he transmit another copy thereof to the said members jointly, requesting them, as a deputation in behalf of this House, to present the same to the President of the United States; and likewise requesting them to receive any answer which may be returned thereto, to be forwarded to the speaker, who is hereby authorized, at his discretion, in case the session shall have closed before such answer is communicated, to cause the same to be published for the information of the good people of this State.

By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, CLK.

To his Excellency the President of the United States; and to the honourable the Senate, and the honourable the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, immediately representing the interests and feelings of the people of the State, are impelled by urgent impressions of public duty, to address the constituted authorities of the Union, on the awful condition of national affairs, and the exposed and defenceless situation in which the State of Maryland has been hitherto left by the general government, under the impending calamities of war.

The principles on which the national compact was founded, are too recent in the recollection of the American people, to require the aid of illustration at this period. It is well known, that the weakness and incapacity of the old confederation, to afford the means of safety and protection to the several members of the confederacy, produced a prevailing sense of the necessity of some more efficient form of government, invested with adequate powers to provide for the common defence, and promote the general welfare. As an important concern of this general welfare, it was also anticipated, with confidence, that under this form of government, the just interests of commerce, connected as it is with the agricultural interests and other occupations of an industrious community, would be faithfully and effectually preserved. To this reasonable hope and expectation, we are chiefly to ascribe the sacrifices and concessions made by the navigating states, and more especially by our patriotic brethren of New-England, in procuring the adoption of the federal constitution. The State of Maryland, sincerely concurred in the ratification of that instrument; but her wise men, who advocated the new system, it is presumed, would have been anxiously perplexed, if they could have foreseen that this government would prove, in its operation, no less incompetent or unavailing for the purposes of common defence, than the confederation which preceded it; while on the other hand, it might become, in its course of policy, the destroyer, instead of the protector, of commerce; the inflicter of intense suffering, instead of being the benign guardian of the public security and happiness.

More than nineteen months have now elapsed since congress declared war against England: There is reason to believe, that a much longer period has gone by, since this fatal measure was first contemplated. We would ask, whether there is any portion of the Union, with the exception of Long Island, more open and liable to the ravages of a maritime foe than the State of Maryland? And situated as it is, with the seat of the national government on its confines, so accessible to a hostile force, is there any part of the continent which it could have been supposed would more obviously attract the active operations of an enemy, designing to harass the physical strength of the country, and to distract and frustrate the views of its rulers in their avowed plan of foreign conquest? Is there, in short, any section of the common league which, from various considerations of prudence and of duty, the general government was more peculiarly bound to guard by ample and vigilant preparations for defence?

We are next constrained to enquire, what has there then been done or provided by the national government for the security of a State, so precariously circumstanced, against the visitations of a war, which that government had chosen its own time to declare, and which appears to have been familiar to its contemplation for a considerable series of time before it was actually declared?

If we do not say how little has been attempted for our protection, and in what way even that little has been rendered, it is because we wish not to publish our own humiliation to the world, and we would not betray the extent of our weakness to the enemy: It is, because we are desirous of preserving a becoming measure of respect to the national authorities; while in the exercise of a constitutional privilege, we perform a requisite duty to our constituents, the freemen of Maryland, by making a frank representation of their complaints and dissatisfaction. The mere shew of resistance, heretofore exhibited, having in fact rather tended to provoke than to repel attack, the people on the exposed points of our shores, despairing, after what has passed, of obtaining a sufficient defence from the government, are becoming, in some parts of the country, inclined almost to regard with fear the approach of those semblances of military aid which are occasionally sent among them; because they have perceived that this casual parade, instead of giving them assistance in the hour of danger, rather invites destruction from an exasperated and unprovoked foe, whose fury it is possible they might some-

times escape unnoticed. And yet, the history of the revolution will attest, that in the most trying times of the republic the spirit of Maryland has never been surpassed in valour, fortitude and fidelity.

If the war is to be continued, the miseries we have already endured may be tender mercies in comparison with those which are to be apprehended. A character of ferocity, unknown to the civilised usages of modern warfare, seems about to be given to this contest. The government of the United States has distinctly announced its purpose of protecting the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invading the territories of the power under whose dominions they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection to British traitors, is to be accomplished by a system of sanguinary retaliation, which in its consequences may occasion the sacrifice of every American officer and soldier, the ignominious death of all our unfortunate countrymen, who are now held as prisoners and hostages by the enemy. In addition to this cause of apprehension, the example of useless barbarity displayed under the command of the general of the forces that lately abandoned Fort George, in Upper Canada, in committing to the flames the whole town of Newark, of which our army had been in the undisputed possession, may, in the course of a few months, bring upon our coasts the most direful vengeance which a powerful and enraged enemy can inflict, and may subject our towns and villages, and farms, and habitations, bordering on the water, to all the horrors of the most ferocious and extensive desolation.

We therefore earnestly entreat the national authorities to take these circumstances into immediate and serious consideration; to provide the means and munitions of defence; and to furnish a real efficient regular force to be stationed in the State, so as to save its property, and its citizens, from the worst evils and ravages of unrelenting hostility. The efforts of the State itself, for its own protection, have been already exerted in a manner necessarily burdensome and vexatious to its people; and the State has been compelled, in the course of the last year, to seek resources in its own credit, for defraying the expense of defensive measures, which it might well have been hoped would have been seasonably and adequately prepared under the superintending care and providence of the government of the Union. The aggregate amount of expenses thus incurred is not now ascertained, as the accounts are not yet all liquidated, and there are vouchers still to be procured. But we trust, that provision will be made by congress for reimbursing these expenses, and others of a similar nature, which may be unavoidably incurred; and that, as soon as a proper estimate can be exhibited, the heavy advances of money which the State may have been obliged to make, for purposes specially enjoined on the general government by the terms of the federal constitution, will be promptly and fully remunerated.

Having briefly urged these considerations, there remains an indispensable obligation on this House, in compliance with the known wishes and sentiments of their constituents, to submit an earnest petition to the President and Congress of the United States, for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace, and an essential change in that mistaken policy, whose effects are now so unhappily to be seen in the privations and afflictions of the land. It might be deemed intrusive, and it would be altogether irksome, to enter now into a minute examination of the causes of the present war. It is believed to be, at this time, sufficiently ascertained, that the flagrant deception of the French government, practised in relation to the pretended repeal of its predatory edicts, was chiefly instrumental in producing a state of things in this country, which unfortunately led us into the existing hostilities with England. The documents before congress during the last and preceding sessions, it is presumed, have conclusively shown, that the alleged repeal of the French edicts, by the letter of the 5th August, 1810, was only a conditional proposition, as its terms implied; and that there was no authentic form of a repeal of an earlier date than the decree of the 28th April, 1811, which is expressly bottomed on the previous compliance of our government with one of the conditions of the letter referred to, in enforcing the non-intercourse against England, by the act of March, 1811. This act was in conformity with the tenor of the president's proclamation of the 2d November, 1810, declaring "the fall" that on that day the French decrees were repealed, so that they ceased to violate our neutral commerce. It has become abundantly apparent, since the date of that proclamation, that in point of fact, the French violations of our commerce were continued after that date; as in point of form, it has also appeared, that there was no absolute repeal until nearly six months subsequent to the issuing of the proclamation; and that this formal repeal, which, if timely used, might have produced the revocation of the British orders, so as to prevent the present war, was not officially announced to our government, or to its minister at Paris, until more than a twelve-month after the period at which it is dated. In the report of the secretary of state made to congress on this subject at the last session, it is stated, "that the light, in which this transaction was

viewed by this government, was communicated to Mr. Barlow in the letter of the 14th July, 1813, with a view to the requisite explanation." The notice taken of the subject in the letter of the secretary of state, to Mr. Barlow, of the 14th July, 1813, thus cited, is to be found at the close of the letter, which concludes in these words:

"On the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, I shall forbear to make many observations, which have already occurred, until all the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The president approves your effort to obtain a copy of that decree, as he does the communication of it afterwards to Mr. Russell."

It is possible that Mr. Barlow might not have understood this paragraph as an instruction, "with a view to the requisite explanation." But as the report of the secretary further stated, that Mr. Barlow's successor had been also instructed to demand of the French government an explanation, "the people of the United States might have been induced to expect that this important matter would be fully developed; and we have therefore seen with anxious concern, by the late message from the president to congress, "that the views of the French government have received no elucidation since the close of the last session." This concern is heightened by the recollection that for a series of years past, an unhappy mystery has hung over the communications with that same government, whose public outrages have violated all the rights of this nation, and have heaped upon those who administer its affairs every species of contumely and insult.

A review of these circumstances, so remarkably characteristic of French fraud, furnishes, in the opinion of this House, strong additional inducements for terminating this disastrous contest with England. As soon, indeed, as the foul artifice of the French ruler was disclosed, and more especially after the revocation of the British orders was made known, we should have deemed it fortunate, if the government had availed itself of the propitious opportunity of reinstating the relations of peace with the power with whom we had been thus embroiled. The claim of impressment, which has been so much exaggerated, but which was never deemed of itself a substantive cause of war, has been heretofore considered susceptible of satisfactory arrangement in the judgment of both the commissioners, who were selected by the president, then in office, to conduct the negotiations with the English minister in the year 1806, and who now occupy high stations in the administration. Believing that this, and all other causes of difference, might be accommodated between the two countries, provided the agents on both sides are actuated by a sincere wish for a just accommodation, we cannot but feel anxious for an event which would relieve the people from the pressure of those burdens, and losses, and dangers, that are now to be encountered, without the prospect of attaining a single object of national benefit.

From the progress and occurrences of the war, as far as it has been conducted, it must be obvious, that the conquest of the Canadian Provinces is not to be effected without an immense effusion of blood and treasure. The conquest, if effected, we should be inclined to regard as worse than a doubtful boon. We want no extension of territorial limits; and the genius of our Republican Constitutions is not suited to offensive wars of ambition, and aggrandizement. A war of this nature is calculated to introduce doctrines, and habits, and evil passions, which are inimical and dangerous to the liberties and morals of the nation. To carry it on, the nation has been subjected to various impositions, which will be more oppressive, because all the resources of trade are suppressed, and agricultural enterprise is deprived of its reward. The taxes are multiplied, while the means of payment are diminished, and the ordinary comforts and necessities of life are greatly enhanced on the consumer. To carry on the war, it has been thought advisable entirely to cut off commerce; and the bitter tribulation of the Boston Port Bill of 1774 is again to be realized on an infinitely more extended scale. Upon the poor gleanings and remnant of trade, the more precious for being all that was left, the complicated rigors of the embargo act, lately passed, will complete with an unparalled severity the work of destruction, which British cruisers could not accomplish.

The people whom we represent, are suffering severely under the operation of this baleful policy, against which we would solemnly remonstrate. But when we cast our eyes further, and look to its effects in another part of the continent; when we consider the still greater miseries of the people of New-England, accustomed to live on navigation, and now deprived of the ordinary means of subsistence; when we reflect also on the aggravated causes of disgust to that invaluable people, who perceive that, by the formation of new states out of the limits of our ancient territory, they must necessarily lose all share of influence in the National Councils. Where other interests, as they suppose, have already obtained an injurious ascendancy; when we meditate on the possible tendency of these irritations, added to all the difficulties of the immediate and general distress, although we have full confidence in the faithful integrity of our eastern brethren, yet, as they are men, we are free to confess, these reflections render us deeply and doubly solicitous, that peace should be restored, without delay, for the relief of the people and the salvation of the Union.

Convinced as we have been, that the war might have been avoided, and that peace might be restored, without dishonor to the country, the present conjuncture seems to us highly favourable for a reconciliation with England, if it is fairly and honestly desired. The late auspicious events on the continent of Europe, have humbled the power of the proud oppressor of the earth. With the malignity of the spirit of evil, he had stood on his "bad eminence," the scourge of the world, the disseminator of bloody discord and dissension among the nations. Wherever his arms or his arts could reach, he has been the fell disturber of the tranquillity and happiness of every region. If the sceptre of the tyrant is not irreparably broken, we may at least hope, that limits are permanently set to his inordinate sway. We trust that "the wicked shall now cease from troubling," and viewing him as the atrocious author of all the wanton and dreadful strife which pervades the old and the new world, we do hope that, his tremendous capacity for mischief being terminated or restrained, no barrier will remain against a renewal of friendly intercourse between those powers, that have been opposed to each other in battle array by the violence and frauds of the arch-enemy of human liberty. We would, therefore, ardently implore the constituted authorities of this nation, that the negotiations about to be instituted may be carried on with a just and earnest intention of bringing them to an amicable result; that the evils of this unprofitable and pernicious war may not be protracted; and that peace, with all its blessings and advantages, may soon be permitted to dawn again on our shores, to cheer the gloom of disquietude that now exists, and to dispel the darker terrors of a tempest, which threatens, in its continuance, to consign the dearest hopes, the harmony and the liberties of this United Empire, to irretrievable destruction.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1814.

No. 21.

[VOL. LXXII.]

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mr. J. H. Thomas from the Committee delivers the following report and address:

THE Committee appointed on that part of the Communication of the Executive of this State, "which relates to the defenceless and unprotected situation in which the State has been left by the General Government, the calamities of the war, and the means of defence," beg leave to report: That in obedience to the order of instructions, to them passed by the House, and in the spirit of the said instructions, the Committee have prepared an address to the Congress and President of the United States, from this House, in behalf of the people of Maryland; which is herewith respectfully submitted for consideration together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the honourable the speaker of this House be and he is hereby requested, to cause three copies of the following address to be made out, to be signed by the speaker, in behalf of the House of Delegates of Maryland, and attested by the clerk; that the speaker transmit one copy thereof to a member of the Senate of the United States from this State, requesting him, in behalf of this House, to present the same to that body; that he transmit another copy thereof to a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from this State, requesting him, in behalf of this House, to present the same to that body; and that he transmit another copy thereof to the said members jointly, requesting them, as a deputation in behalf of this House, to present the same to the President of the United States; and likewise requesting them to receive any answer which may be returned thereto, to be forwarded to the speaker, who is hereby authorized, at his discretion, in case the answer shall have been closed before such answer is communicated, to cause the same to be published for the information of the good people of this State.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clerk.

To his Excellency the President of the United States; and to the honourable the Senate, and the honourable the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, immediately representing the interests and feelings of the people of the State, are impelled by urgent impressions of public duty, to address the constituted authorities of the Union, on the awful condition of national affairs, and the exposed and defenceless situation in which the State of Maryland has been hitherto left by the general government, under the impending calamities of war.

The principles on which the national compact was founded, are too recent in the recollection of the American people, to require the aid of illustration at this period. It is well known, that the weakness and incapacity of the old confederation, to afford the means of safety and protection to the several members of the confederacy, produced a prevailing sense of the necessity of some more efficient form of government, invested with adequate powers to provide for the common defence, and promote the general welfare. As an important concern of the general welfare, it was also anticipated, with confidence, that under this form of government, the just interests of commerce, connected as it is with the agricultural interests and other occupations of an industrious community, would be faithfully and effectually preserved. To this reasonable hope and expectation, we are chiefly to ascribe the sacrifices and concessions made by the navigating States, and more especially by our patriotic brethren of New-England, in procuring the adoption of the federal constitution. The State of Maryland, sincerely concurred in the ratification of that instrument; but her wise men, who advocated the new system, it is presumed, would have been anxiously perplexed, if they could have foreseen that this government would prove, in its operation, no less incompetent or unavailing for the purposes of common defence, than the confederation which preceded it; while on the other hand, it might become, in its course of policy, the destroyer, instead of the protector, of commerce; the inflictor of intense suffering, instead of being the benign guardian of the public security and happiness.

More than nineteen months have now elapsed since congress declared war against England. There is reason to believe, that a much longer period has gone by, since this fatal measure was first contemplated. We would ask, whether there is any portion of the Union, with the exception of Long Island, more open and liable to the ravages of a maritime foe than the State of Maryland? And situated as it is, with the seat of the national government on its confines, so accessible to a hostile force, is there any part of the continent which it could have been supposed would more obviously attract the active operations of an enemy, designing to harass the physical strength of the country, and to distract and frustrate the views of its rulers in their avowed plan of foreign conquest? Is there, in short, any action of the common league which, from various considerations of prudence and of duty, the general government was more peculiarly bound to guard by ample and vigilant preparations for defence?

We are next constrained to enquire, what has there then been done or provided by the national government for the security of a State, so precariously circumstanced, against the visitations of a war, which that government had chosen its own time to declare, and which appears to have been familiar to its contemplation for a considerable series of time before it was actually declared?

If we do not say how little has been attempted for our protection, and in what way even that little has been rendered, it is because we wish not to publish our own humiliation to the world; and we would not betray the extent of our weakness to the enemy: It is, however, not to be denied, that the exercise of a constitutional privilege, we perform a requisite duty to our constituents, the freemen of Maryland, by making a frank representation of their complaints and dissatisfaction. The more shew of resistance, heretofore exhibited, having in fact rather tended to provoke than repel attack; the people on the exposed points of our shores, despairing, after what has passed, of obtaining a sufficient defence from the government, are becoming, in some parts of the country, inclined almost to regard with fear the approach of those emblems of military aid which are occasionally sent among them; because they have perceived that this casual parade, instead of giving them assistance in the hour of danger, rather invites destruction from an exasperated and unresisted foe, whose fury it is possible they might some-

times escape unnoticed. And yet, the history of the revolution will attest, that in the most trying times of the republic the spirit of Maryland has never been surpassed in valour, fortitude and fidelity.

If the war is to be continued, the miseries we have already endured may be rendered mercuries in comparison with those which are to be apprehended. A character of ferocity, unknown to the civilised usages of modern warfare, seems about to be given to this contest. The government of the United States has distinctly announced its purpose of protecting the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invading the territories of the power under whose dominions they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection to British traitors, is to be accomplished by a system of sanguinary retaliation, which in its consequences may occasion the sacrifice of every American officer and soldier, the ignominious death of all our unfortunate countrymen, who are now held as prisoners and hostages by the enemy. In addition to this cause of apprehension, the example of useless barbarity displayed under the command of the general of the force that lately abandoned Fort George, in Upper Canada, in committing to the flames the whole town of Newark, of which our army had been in the undisputed possession, may, in the course of a few months, bring upon our coasts the most direful vengeance which a powerful and enraged enemy can inflict, and may subject our towns and villages, and farms, and habitations, bordering on the water, to all the horrors of the most ferocious and extensive desolation.

We therefore earnestly entreat the national authorities to take these circumstances into immediate and serious consideration; to provide the means and munitions of defence; and to furnish a real efficient regular force to be stationed in the State, so as to save its property, and its citizens, from the worst evils and ravages of unrelenting hostility. The efforts of the State itself, for its own protection, have been already exerted in a manner necessarily burdensome & vexatious to its people; and the State has been compelled, in the course of the last year, to seek resources in its own credit, for defraying the expenses of defensive measures, which it might well have been hoped would have been seasonably and adequately prepared under the superintending care and providence of the government of the Union. The aggregate amount of expenses thus incurred is not now ascertained, as the accounts are not yet all liquidated, and there are vouchers still to be procured. But we trust, that provision will be made by congress for reimbursing these expenses, and others of a similar nature, which may be unavoidably incurred; and that, as soon as a proper estimate can be exhibited, the heavy advances of money which the State may have been obliged to make, for purposes specially enjoined on the general government by the terms of the federal constitution, will be promptly and fully remunerated.

Having briefly urged these considerations, there remains an indispensable obligation on this House, in compliance with the known wishes and sentiments of their constituents, to submit an earnest petition to the President and Congress of the United States, for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace, and an essential change in that mistaken policy, whose effects are now so unhappily to be seen in the privations and afflictions of the land. It might be deemed intrusive, and it would be altogether irksome, to enter now into a minute examination of the causes of the present war. It is believed to be, at this time, sufficiently ascertained, that the flagrant deception of the French government, practised in relation to the pretended repeal of its predatory edicts, was chiefly instrumental in producing a state of things in this country, which unfortunately led us into the existing hostilities with England. The documents before congress during the last and preceding sessions, it is presumed, have conclusively shown, that the alleged repeal of the French edicts, by the letter of the 5th August, 1810, was only a conditional proposition, as its terms implied; and that there was no authentic form of a repeal of an earlier date than the decree of the 28th April, 1811, which is expressly bottomed on the previous compliance of our government with one of the conditions of the letter referred to, in enforcing the non-intercourse against England, by the act of March, 1811. This act was in conformity with the tenor of the President's proclamation of the 2d November, 1810, declaring "the fact" that on that day the French decrees were repealed, so that they ceased to violate our neutral commerce. It has become abundantly apparent, since the date of that proclamation, that in point of fact, the French violations of our commerce were continued after that date; as in point of form, it has also appeared, that there was no absolute repeal until nearly six months subsequent to the issuing of the proclamation; and that this formal repeal, which, if timely used, might have produced the revocation of the British orders, so as to prevent the present war, was not officially announced to our government, or to its minister at Paris, until more than a twelve-month after the period at which it is dated. In the report of the secretary of state made to congress on this subject at the last session, it is stated, "that the light, in which this transaction was

viewed by this government, was communicated to Mr. Barlow in the letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation." The notice taken of the subject in the letter of the secretary of state, to Mr. Barlow, of the 14th July, 1812, thus cited, is to be found at the close of the letter, which concludes in these words: "On the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, I shall forbear to make many observations, which have already occurred, until all the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The president approves your effort to obtain a copy of that decree, as he does the communication of it afterwards to Mr. Russell."

It is possible that Mr. Barlow might not have understood this paragraph as an instruction, "with a view to the requisite explanation." But as the report of the secretary further stated, that Mr. Barlow's successor had been also "instructed to demand of the French government an explanation," the people of the United States might have been induced to expect that this important matter would be fully developed; and we have therefore seen with serious concern, by the late message from the president to congress, "that the views of the French government have received no elucidation since the close of the last session." This concern is heightened by the recollection that for a series of years past, an unhappy mystery has hung over the communications with that same government, whose public outrages have violated all the rights of this nation, and have heaped upon those who administer its affairs every species of contumely and insult.

A review of these circumstances, so remarkably characteristic of French fraud, furnishes, in the opinion of this House, strong additional inducements for terminating this disastrous contest with England. As soon, indeed, as the foul artifice of the French ruler was disclosed, and more especially after the revocation of the British orders was made known, we should have deemed it fortunate, if the government had availed itself of the propitious opportunity of reinstating the relations of peace with the power with whom we had been thus embroiled. The claim of impressment, which has been so much exaggerated, but which was never deemed of itself a substantive cause of war, has been heretofore considered susceptible of satisfactory arrangement in the judgment of both the commissioners, who were selected by the president, then in office, to conduct the negotiations with the English minister in the year 1806, and who now occupy high stations in the administration. Believing that this, and all other causes of difference, might be accommodated between the two countries, provided the agents on both sides are actuated by a sincere wish for a just accommodation, we cannot but feel anxious for an event which would relieve the people from the pressure of those burdens, and losses, and dangers, that are now to be encountered, without the prospect of attaining a single object of national benefit.

From the progress and occurrences of the war, as far as it has been conducted, it must be obvious, that the conquest of the Canadian Provinces is not to be effected without an immense effusion of blood and treasure. The conquest, if effected, we should be inclined to regard as worse than a doubtful boon. We want no extension of territorial limits; and the genius of our Republican Constitution is not suited to offensive wars of ambition, and aggrandizement. A war of this nature is calculated to introduce doctrines, and habits, and evil passions, which are inimical and dangerous to the liberties and morals of the nation. To carry it on, the nation has been subjected to various impositions, which will be more oppressive, because all the resources of trade are suppressed, and agricultural enterprise is deprived of its reward. The taxes are multiplied, while the means of payment are diminished, and the ordinary comforts and necessities of life are greatly enhanced on the consumer. To carry on the war, it has been thought advisable entirely to cut off commerce; and the bitter tribulation of the Boston Port Bill of 1774 is again to be realized on an infinitely more extended scale. Upon the poor gleanings and remnant of trade, the more precious for being all that was left, the complicated rigors of the embargo act, lately passed, will complete with an unsparring severity the work of destruction, which British cruisers could not accomplish.

The people whom we represent, are suffering severely under the operation of this baleful policy, against which we would solemnly remonstrate. But when we cast our eyes further, and look to its effects in another part of the continent; when we consider the still greater miseries of the people of New-England, accustomed to live on navigation, and now deprived of the ordinary means of subsistence; when we reflect also on the aggravated causes of disgust to that invaluable people, who perceive that, by the formation of new States out of the limits of our ancient territory, they must necessarily lose all share of influence in the National Councils, where other interests, as they suppose, have already obtained an injurious ascendancy; when we meditate on the possible tendency of these irritations, added to all the difficulties of the immediate and general distress, although we have full confidence in the faithful integrity of our eastern brethren, yet, as they are men, we are free to confess, these reflections render us deeply and doubly solicitous, that peace should be restored, without delay, for the relief of the people and the salvation of the Union.

Convinced as we have been, that the war might have been avoided, and that peace might be restored, without dishonor to the country, the present conjuncture seems to us highly favourable for a reconciliation with England, if it is fairly and honestly desired. The late auspicious events on the continent of Europe, have humbled the power of the proud oppressor of the earth. With the malignity of the spirit of evil, he had stood on his "bad eminence," the scourge of the world, the disseminator of bloody discord and dissension among the nations. Wherever his arms or his arts could reach, he has been the fell disturber of the tranquillity and happiness of every region. If the sceptre of the tyrant is not irreparably broken, we may at least hope, that limits are permanently set to his inordinate sway. We trust that "the wicked shall now cease from troubling," and viewing him as the atrocious author of all the wanton and dreadful strife which pervades the old and the new world; we do hope that his tremendous capacity for mischief being terminated or restrained, no barrier will remain against a renewal of friendly intercourse between those powers, that have been opposed to each other in battle array, by the violence and frauds of the arch-enemy of human liberty. We would, therefore, ardently implore the constituted authorities of this nation, that the negotiations about to be instituted may be carried on with a just and earnest intention of bringing them to an amicable result; that the evils of this unprofitable and pernicious war may not be protracted; and that peace, with all its blessings and advantages, may soon be permitted to dawn again on our shores, to cheer the gloom of disquietude that now exists, and to dispel the darker terrors of a tempest, which threatens, in its continuance, to consign the dearest hopes, the harmony and the liberties of this United Empire, to irretrievable destruction.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY JAN. 20, 1814.

To see how frequently the jacobins of this country appeal to the name of Washington, and how fervently some of those, who formerly calumniated him, apostrophise his virtues, is enough to excite distrust in their sincerity, and awake, in those that always were his friends, and governed like him by the purest wish for the welfare of their country, the most indignant feelings. To suppose that he, who resorted to every artifice in order to pull down the popularity of the saviour of his country, could shed tears of sorrow over his grave, would be absurd—and to believe, for a moment, that those who branded him with the name of an assassin, could have any veneration for his virtues, would be worse than ridiculous. Yet we see every day the chronicles of the vilest jacobins adverting to the purity of his patriotism, and the uprightness of his conduct, as if they had never lent their aid, ineffectual as it was, to defame his character. He was elevated so much above their slander, that it never reached him—and finding that it only excited the contempt and disgust of the world, they have lately adopted a mode of calumniating him quite unpardonable, which is attempting to extol his virtues. No men enjoyed the confidence of the jacobin party in this country in a greater degree than did Jefferson and Tom Paine, who were the high-priests, the Castor and Pollux, of democracy; and none ever resorted to artifices more abominable to defame the virtues of the immortal Washington than those men—How then can it be expected, that those who regard the one should have any respect to bestow on the other. To show that these are not assertions without proof, we will cite a few paragraphs from the democratic journals, published at a period when the jacobins began to array themselves on the side of Jefferson, and commenced hostilities on the character of Washington. No one who has attended to the political history of this country, will ever forget the letter of Jefferson to a noted Italian, by the name of Mazzini, where he accuses the executive, judiciary, and all the officers of government in this country, with a wish and determination to “wrest from us (the people of the United States) that liberty which we obtained with so much peril and labour.” In the Aurora, published by one Bache, and under the immediate direction and patronage of Jefferson; the great hero who was “first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen,” was accused of assassination, or rather of having signed a capitulation, in which the killing of a French officer, and his men, (in the year 1754) was acknowledged “as an act of assassination.”

At the period, and on the very day, that Washington was succeeded in the office of president of the United States by Mr. Adams, the following piece appeared in the Aurora, edited by Bache, “Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation,” was the pious ejaculation of a man, who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind. If ever there was a time which would justify the reiteration of that exclamation, the time is now arrived. For the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, (meaning Washington) is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens,

and is no longer possessed of power to multiply woes upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation, that the name of Washington, from this day, ceases to give a currency to political iniquity, and to legalized corruption. A new era is now opening upon us; a new era, which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no more be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington administration for eight years past, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment, that a single individual should have cancelled the principles of republicanism, in an enlightened people, just emerged from the gulf of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence; such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States.”

These were some of the specimens of calumny industriously circulated through the country, as well by designing & ambitious demagogues, as the jacobin editors of that day. This was one of the most powerful engines made use of to foist the present ruling party into power; and now they have distributed among themselves the loaves and fishes of offices and appointments, we see no reason why these calumniators of virtue should turn about and applaud his administration. There regard for his worth, we believe to be altogether affected, and that in their hearts they entertain the same veneration for his precepts and example as did the great apostle of infidelity and jacobinism, Tom Paine, the bosom friend of Jefferson, when, in a letter to the captain of our political and national independence, he said—“And as to you, sir, treacherous in private friendship, and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide, whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any.” Such were the characters who sowed the seeds of discord in the country, and finally, in their diabolical attempts to butcher the character of Washington, and deride his measures, succeeded in raising themselves to power. There need be no farther proof, that the tears shed at his death by this description of citizens, were intended as the mere externals of sorrow, to cloak some deep political manœuvre, while in their hearts they secretly rejoiced at the lamentable event. This may be called an uncharitable sentiment; but circumstances not unfrequently occur which go to establish this belief—As there are exceptions to all general rules, there are no doubt democrats who honestly believe in the correctness of the principles they profess; others have honest intentions, but suffer themselves to be carried away by gross duplicity and cunning; while most are actuated by selfish and interested motives, rather than any patriotic desire of advancing the interest of their country. Such are the men who enjoy the public confidence; and if we were to judge from events which increase and multiply every day, it is from no other reason but because they have been foremost in the school of defamation. As Washington was reviled, persecuted and slandered, by these Frenchified jacobin cut-throat editors, it could hardly be expected, that the “Wash-

ington Democrats,” as any other description of persons, living up to the pure precepts of morality and political justice which he inculcated, should escape their venomous slander and obscene abuse. As a soldier, they pronounced him destitute of courage, and as a statesman without political honesty—why then these panegyrics and eulogiums we occasionally see blazing in the columns of jacobin newspapers? Not from any respect they have to his name, but because a different course might be attended, at this period, with some considerable degree of danger to their hypocritical designs. When we hear, “O spirit of Washington! Father of thy country!” ejaculated from the lips of a demagogue, or see it spread out in capitals, in the column of a democratic paper, we are carried, inadvertently, back in our reflections, to a period when, in a letter to one whom he considered his friend, but who was secretly plotting his destruction, he seemed to complain, that every act of his administration had been tortured and misrepresented, “in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pick-pocket.” With all these instances of abuse issuing from jacobin presses, and standing recorded as damning proofs of the means made use of to undermine his reputation, and subvert the fair fabric, reared under his direction, what other opinion can we form than that these seemingly fervent apostrophes are dictated by hypocrisy.

COMMUNICATION.

What is this you tell us, Mr. Printer, about the democrats furnishing the enemy with provisions, and being now under trial for high treason? Is it possible that our best patriots, who have pledged their lives and fortunes, and most sacred honour, in support of this most glorious, just, and necessary war, should be the first to turn traitors, and to give aid and comfort to the enemy? This may appear surprising at first view, but after all it is not at all to be wondered at. The enemies of a country will always make the loudest and most extravagant promises of attachment to it. Those who wish to make fortunes, by supplying the enemy, will be most ready to abuse the enemy, and all who do not join in support of the war. Traitors will be found denouncing the friends of the country as Tories. It is not, therefore, at all matter of surprise, that men, who are clamorous in support of the war, and who talk about Tories, and British agents, should be detected in giving aid to the enemy.

AMERICAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The acting secretary of the treasury has at length laid the report of that department before congress, and has very modestly told us, that more revenue is wanted than is already produced. The plain meaning of this is, that if congress do their duty, and make in due time provision for their wants, further taxes must immediately be laid. The people, therefore, must be prepared to endure still greater burthens, and to submit to yet harder privations. All this is right, if the people approve of it, and will support the men who are the authors of their sufferings. This report of the acting secretary furnishes additional proof of the wisdom of those state legislatures which have refused to pay out of the state treasuries, (if the money could be found there) their quotas of the land tax. If their taxes had been paid by all the states, the means of raising this additional revenue could easily have been devised. A second land tax, to have been paid by the landholders themselves, in the present year, could have been imposed; and we should have been told, that of this the landholders ought not to complain, because the first had been paid by the state, while every body but the landholders had been obliged to pay their own taxes. But North-Carolina—yes, the democratic legislature of North-Carolina, has refused to

assume the payment of the land tax, and at this some of our wise men are marvelously surprised. The democratic state of North-Carolina has left to the general government the odium of collecting its own taxes. The reason of this is, however, very obvious—No doubt the members of the North-Carolina legislature were willing to oblige their good president, if they could have obliged him with safety. But then the members of the North-Carolina legislature are not elected, like the members of the Virginia legislature, by landholders only; they were, therefore, afraid to vote to exempt landholders from the payment of taxes, while every body else was obliged to pay their taxes.

NOBODY.

For the Maryland Gazette.

If the administration does not now succeed in getting men for the army, it will be wonderful indeed. In the first place, an embargo law has passed, the effect of which was to throw a great many of the labouring poor out of employment, and reduce them to beggary, so that they must enlist in the army, and now an enormous bounty is offered to get them to enlist. But then what is become of the life and fortune gentry, who were so eager to enter into this war, and to blow out the brains of all the British? Surely these people must now know that this is the time to tender their services to the government and its officers. If they have any thoughts of ever redeeming their pledge, let them now come forward and join in the ranks. If they refuse, why then let them say not another word about their patriotism or readiness to support this war.

E. P.

COMMUNICATED.

CELEBRATION AT TANEY-TOWN.

Agreeably to public notice given for the celebration of the victories of the Allied Armies over Buonaparte, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Frederick county, and elsewhere, convened on the 18th inst. at Peter Cookerly's Tavern in Taney-Town. After enjoying an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion, the company unanimously appointed Colonel Joshua Gist, President, Major John M. Kelb Vice-President, and Mr. Nicholas Snider, Secretary; and the following toasts were given.

1. The memory of our illustrious father Washington—may a revival of his political principles soon prevail in the United States.
2. The heroes of '76—men who dared to be honest in the worst of times.
3. The Presidential Chair—may we live to see it again adorned with Virtue and Truth.
4. May Columbia's native sons be the favourites of our councils.
5. The 18th of October, 1813—may the events of that glorious day be the prelude to a general and lasting peace.
6. The Emperor Alexander—may he this day be fixing bounds to the Tyrant of Europe, saying hitherto shalt thou come, but no further.
7. The concurrence of three great national events, viz: The downfall of Buonaparte's power; the wretched result of two campaigns in Canada; and the proffer of peace by Great-Britain to the United States—may the consequent tears of our administration be soon dried up by the rising Sun of Federalism.
8. The minority in Congress—may they probe to the bottom the political ulcers of our administration, not forgetting Tarreau's letter to the Secretary of State!
9. May the Council of the United States be released from the prostitution of French agency, and the people from the pestilence of Democratic warfare.
10. Peace to the United States with Great-Britain as soon as possible—may the present and all future generations deprecate the war against Canada, as unwise, inhuman and corrupt; may its authors feel, in this world, the merited punishment for the same.
11. A full development, in the present congress, of the causes producing the disgraceful defeats, the dishonourable discomfiture, and almost annihilation, of our troops in Canada, and its neighbourhood; may the officers be acquitted, if innocent; or the president from stupidity, or design, is guilty, may he receive the vengeance of his country.
12. The Constitution of the United States—May the storms of party zeal never overleap its sacred limits.
13. The Judiciary—the bulwark of American rights; the rock of our salvation.
14. A speedy restoration, without retaliation, to the American captives.
15. The hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice—the compass of legal and political science—may he yet lead us out of the fog of Democracy.
16. The hon. Timothy Pickens—the true friend of his country; unvalued in virtue and political wisdom.
17. James Madison, President—The mortifying to think what he was! His

influence, in the extreme, to see what I saw of the pool of a bloody tyrant, its author of a wicked and wasteful war, conducted with extreme folly, and ending in extreme disgrace!!

18. The American flag—may they frown on French carcasses, and extend their smiles on the friends of peace.

VOLUNTARY TOASTS.

By the President—may the day be commemorated to be a day of rejoicing throughout the state.

By the Vice-President—may the President of the United States be as a patron of peace as the present company.

By Mr. Taney—the memory of Gen. Langam—may all true patriots ever mourn his loss.

By Dr. Eliah I. Hall—the Emperor of Austria—while the scales of national justice are in his hands, may he not admit in the sacred balance, as a sign of parental love.

By Mr. Brook—Preparing to the American Navy.

By Mr. D. Kephart—Alexander C. Hanson, our representative in congress.

By Mr. Shaw—John H. Thomas—No forgetting the rest of our delegates in the General Assembly.

By Joseph Tacey, jun—the memory of Capt. James Lawrence, the political friend of our great Washington.

By Mr. McKaleb—the natives of Columbia, may they despise the title of foreign citizenship.

By Mr. Knox—Mr. Grosvenor, the enlightened patriot and friend to good government.

By Mr. Thompson—The tyrant of Europe, may his downfall be as quick as his flight before the Conqueror.

By Doctor Smith—The minority in Congress—be truth their guide, our country's good their aim.

By Mr. Crabtree—John Hanson Thomas, the support of Frederick county, who drove Pinkney off the soil.

By Mr. Farquhar—The navy of the United States—may its late brilliant achievements be a convincing proof to the citizens of America, that its augmentation is the best security against foreign invasion.

By Mr. Snider—May the military ranks of Columbian soldiers never submit to foreign commanders.

By Mr. Clabagh—Commodore Perry, may his name be handed down to the latest posterity.

By Captain Gist—Alexander C. Hanson, the hero of Charles-street—the pride of Maryland, and the boast of America; may the strength of his body be equal to that of his mind.

By Mr. Hunter—May the freedom of the press ever prevail in defiance of any mob.

By Mr. Umpstead—The memory of Alexander Hamilton.

A toast by the Company—The President and Vice-President of the day.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, January 24.

The house met. Present as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Mr. Duvall from the committee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of William Enmit, and others, of Frederick county, beg leave to report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the executive of this state be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to employ, in conjunction with the attorney general, eminent council, learned in the law, to prosecute the title and claim of the state of Maryland to the confiscated property of Daniel and Walter Dulany, or either of them, situate in Frederick county, for the recovery of a part of which an action of ejectment is now depending in Frederick county court.

By order,
John Stroens, jun. Clk.

Read.
The bill to incorporate a company to make a straight turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to the District of Columbia, towards the city of Washington, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

3 o'clock P. M.
The house met.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, the following order was read:

Ordered, That the honourable the executive council be and are hereby requested to lay before this house all their proceedings touching the appointment of armours for the year 1813, likewise the accounts and claims of the said armours, together with reports of the present situation of the several armours of this state, to whom arms have been delivered; how many, and of what kind, remain in store.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

According to the order of the day the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill, entitled

ment to the act, entitled, to incorporate a company to make a straight turnpike road leading to and for the extension of the several Banks of Baltimore and for the

The bill having been put and amended, The put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the affirmative.

Adjourned until five o'clock P. M.

The house met.

The clerk of the session, a communication from covering a letter from of Tennessee relating ment, proposed by the of that State to the of the United States, and ing resolution.

Resolved, That the Council procure a set of copies of Hesketh's edition of the constitution of the State, to distribute, of the present session, sons and authorities, to receive the said act.

By order

Several read.

On motion by Mr. following resolution was Resolved, That it

house, from the report of the committee of elections, that the late election, the City of Annapolis, held; that the seats of and Lewis Duvall sitting members.

said city, be therefore that a new warrant be by the Speaker.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions, qualifications and eligibilities; and on motion

Thomas the question the further consideration postponed until to-morrow, in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

Wednesday,

On motion by Mr. given to bring in a bank at Chester-town, to be called Town Bank.

According to the the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the preamble relating to the qualifications of delegates assembly, and on Mason, the question the following be in the word “house” in the report:

“That it is declared of rights, a” ment of right origin people, is founded and instituted solely the whole—That people to participate in the best security the foundation of this state be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to employ, in conjunction with the attorney general, eminent council, learned in the law, to prosecute the title and claim of the state of Maryland to the confiscated property of Daniel and Walter Dulany, or either of them, situate in Frederick county, for the recovery of a part of which an action of ejectment is now depending in Frederick county court.

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Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

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By order,
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Read.
The bill to incorporate a company to make a straight turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to the District of Columbia, towards the city of Washington, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

tion of the bill, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland and for the extension of the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes." The bill having been read through-out and amended. The question was put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned until five o'clock P. M.

W. S. O'Clock.

The house met.

The clerk of the senate delivers a communication from the Governor of Tennessee relating to an amendment proposed by the legislature of that State to the constitution of the United States, and the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council procure a sufficient number of copies of Heskiah Niles' new edition of the constitution of this State, to distribute, with the acts of the present session, to such persons and authorities as are entitled to receive the said acts.

By order T. Rogers, Clk.

Severally read.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That it appears to this house, from the report of the committee of elections and privileges, that the late election for delegates in the City of Annapolis was illegally held; that the seats of Dennis Claude and Lewis Duval, Esquires, the sitting members, were vacated, and that a new warrant of election issue by the Speaker.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report on the preamble and resolutions relating to the qualifications and elections of delegates; and on motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until to-morrow? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

On motion by Mr. Boyer, Leave given to bring in a bill to establish a bank at Chester-Town, in Kent county, to be called the Chester-Town Bank.

According to the order of the day the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the preamble and resolutions relating to the qualifications and elections of delegates to the general assembly, and on motion by Mr. Mason, the question was put, That the following be inserted after the word "house" in the preamble of the report:

"That it is declared by our declaration of rights, 'That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole—That the right of the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all government,' the constitution of Maryland, (that compact spoken of in the declaration of rights) has secured to the people of Maryland that right to participate in the legislature, (so essential to liberty) by authorising them to elect, from among themselves their own agents to represent them in this house, forming the most important branch of the legislature. But it is in vain that this right is secured to them by the constitution, if it is competent, by an ordinary act of legislation, to take it from them directly or indirectly: as, for example, to authorise the Executive who are not elected by the people, or immediately amenable to them, to appoint a levy court, still less responsible to the people, with power to that court to appoint election judges, still further removed from the control of the people; and to give to these irresponsible judges of election the power to make this constitutional right of suffrage depend upon their virtue, honesty, understanding, whim, caprice or opinion.—Judges who may, and often do, want the confidence of the very people whose votes they take, and yet have the power, as we have recently seen to suppress them. The right of suffrage being thus secured to the people by the constitution, it must be admitted, that no ordinary act of legislation can take it from them. It is incompetent by law to deprive for the exercise of this right, but it is not competent by law to make the valid exercise of this right, depend upon the acts or omission of any person other than the voters themselves. Judges may be by law appointed to receive the votes, and with a view to facilitate the exercise

of this right of suffrage, and secure it to every man, the law may prescribe the manner in which the election shall be conducted, so too with a view to guard against corruption or mal-conduct in the judges and clerks, certain oaths of office may be required of them, and if these officers dare to act without giving the pledge demanded, or without conforming to the forms by law prescribed to them, the law may punish them for such misconduct, but it cannot make the introduction or omission of the officers of its own creation deprive the people of a right secured to them by the Constitution.

The law of 1855, and the supplements thereto, were intended to secure this right of suffrage, and not to destroy it, or put it in the power of any set of men to do so. If rightly construed, they are competent to secure these objects. These laws are declaratory, and upon no rule of fair construction can they be considered otherwise. The right to vote is secured by the constitution. The election laws declare how this right shall be enjoyed, this is apparent upon the face of them, if they had attempted to go further they would have been met and controlled by the constitution.—The framers of those laws seem to have viewed the subject, they have in some cases imposed penalties for a non-compliance with the requisites of the law, but they have, in no instance, made the validity of the election, or any part of it, depend upon the act or omission of the judges, or other officers; it is presumed they were aware that they could not do so. If the agents appointed by law to conduct the elections, fail to do any thing required of them by the law under which they act, it is competent for this House, and it is their duty too, to punish such omission or neglect according to its enormity, and its tendency to defeat the objects of the law, to wit—Facility in voting, and purity in elections. But it is not competent to this house to punish the voters who have done no wrong, and had not the power to prevent or correct the error, by taking from them a right which they claim not under the law, but which is secured to them by the constitution.

Therefore, Resolved, That the omission or neglect, on the part of the judges or clerks of an election, to qualify themselves as the election laws require, or to open or close the election at the precise time required by law, may afford good cause for punishing such judge or clerk as offending, but can be no cause for setting aside an election by them held and conducted, provided the said election be in other respects fairly conducted, and a full and fair opportunity to give in their votes be afforded to all the voters entitled to vote at such election.

Resolved, that whenever any election actually held in any county, shall be set aside as to one or more districts in such county, for any just and proper cause—Or, when it shall happen that no poll was opened, or election held, for any one or more districts in a county of the votes in such district or districts, provided they had been taken regularly and properly, would or might have changed or altered the election for the county as returned to this house, it results that no constitutional election has been held in that year for such county. For to admit to seats in this house, persons having the greatest number of legal votes, under such circumstances, would be to admit a representation from a part of a county only."

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, S. Stevens, Claude, Duval, Wright, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kerahner, Gabby.—27.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Griffith, Tootel, Lecompte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robert Evans, Francis M. Hall, Somervill, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplaine, Jno. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinson, McCulloh, Howard.—38.

Resolved, That the citizens of Maryland, who are entitled to vote for delegates to this house, cannot be deprived of that right by any omission, irregularity, or misconduct of any judge or clerk of election, not affecting the fairness of such election, or changing its result.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the words "by any" be stricken out, and the words "although cases may occur where the election itself, at which they vote, may be invalid by the illegal" be inserted before the word omission? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 41, nays 27.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the words "or affecting" were inserted after the words "not affecting."

The question was then put, that the house adopt the amendment as amended? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 42, nays 27.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, that the house adopt the following resolution, as a further amendment to the report:

Resolved, That if two judges of elections, legally qualified and associated, in holding an election with a third judge who has taken the oath of office before a brother judge, instead of a clerk of elections, and it does not appear that the interposition of a third judge has in any wise varied the decisions or proceedings of the other two, or changed the electoral result, and the election is fairly held, and in all other respects legally conducted, that such election, being a full and free expression of the elective will of the people, is valid. Determined in the negative—yeas 28, nays 39.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the house adopt the following resolution, as a further amendment?

Resolved, That if an election of delegates is set aside in one or more districts of a county, and by that means a different result is produced in the election, it follows of necessity that a new election of delegates must be held in such county? Determined in the negative—yeas 27, nays 40.

Mr. Dorsey moved the following resolution, as a further amendment?

Resolved, that a minority of all the votes given in a county by those who, under the constitution, possess the right of voting, cannot entitle a candidate to a seat in the house of delegates.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, That the words "legally taken and received" be inserted after the word "votes." Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 38, nays 26.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, that the following be inserted in the said resolution after the word "resolved," "That a majority of legal votes, legally taken and received at an election of delegates to the general assembly, does entitle the persons having such legal majority to their seats?" Unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, that the original resolution from the word "resolved" be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 39, nays 26.

Adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

Five o'clock P. M.

The house met.

The house resumed the consideration of the report on the preamble and resolutions relating to the qualifications and elections of delegates, and the question was put, That the house concur in the report as amended.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Griffith, Tootel, Lecompte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robert Evans, Francis M. Hall, Somervill, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplaine, Jno. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinson, McCulloh, Howard.—38.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Sellman, Belt, Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Martin, Samuel Stevens, Duval, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Kerahner, Gabby.—19.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

From the Federal Gazette.

By a letter received from Amsterdam, in this city, of which we give an extract below, it would appear that the Allies are already in Holland; and the emancipation of the Dutch from French tyranny, may now be speedily expected.

Extract from a letter dated Amsterdam 12th Nov.

Here is no occurrence of any importance; various reports circulate and already the Douane and Employes, [the Custom house and its officers] have left the Hague, Leyden, and other places. Their departure has created much uneasiness. An army is assembled on this side the Yssel near Ainkern and Deventer—the allies being in force near those places, according to reports generally spread.

Capt. Isaacs, arrived at New-York in 51 days from Bordeaux, states that the day before he sailed he read a Proclamation from Lord Wellington to his army, (dated at Bayonne) promising, before the closing of the campaign to conduct them to Bordeaux.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 20.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Trumbull, Jan. 11, 1814.

"Having little of moment to say, I beg leave to give you the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in South Kingston, (R. I.) dated Jan. 4, 1814, to his brother, an officer in this garrison: and he who on reading the horrid tale does not 'blush and hang his head to think himself a man,' must be dead to every moral and religious sentiment that warms the human breast. 'I have to inform you of one of the most horrid murders which the annals of mankind afford. It appears by the evidence before the jury of inquest and the court of inquiry, that on the morning of the 27th Dec., Wm. C. Brown, son of Peleg Brown, called on a little girl who lived with him, who was between four and five years of age, to read her alphabet—that she read it through the first time pretty correctly, & that Brown

then ordered her to read it over again, which she did as far as the letter 'P,' which she could not or would not speak; upon which he went out and cut two elder sticks, with which he whipped her until they were numb for his horrid purposes—that he then took a stick, designed for a candle rod, with which he also beat her till worn out or nearly so; and that after this a still larger stick was put into his hands by his wife, with which he beat her still longer—that in the intervals of whipping her, and after he had desisted, he held her naked body to the fire, and literally roasted her; so that the skin on her back was found craped by the jury, and (what is more horrid, if possible) he held her ears in his teeth for a whole hour, which he chewed and lacerated to pieces.—The jury found a verdict of murder against Brown, who is committed to jail in this town to await his trial in April next.

"I heard the confession of the monster read. The wretch said he was not angry; he attributed the death of the child to the burning, saying the fire was hotter than he supposed, but offered no excuse or palliation for the whipping.

"It is very surprising that Brown's wife, & one Baker and his wife, (a young couple lately married) were all the time in the room and never made any attempt to rescue the child. Baker has been imprisoned. The child expired about 15 minutes after the last whipping and burning.

"It is possible a more stupid hard hearted set of monsters never met. It is a matter of consolation to the people of this town that although the murder was committed here, the family of Brown are not natives of this place, but belong elsewhere."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.

Capt. M. Griffing of this city, having just arrived from Halifax in the Annapolis cartel makes the following statement:

"That being on parole at Dartmouth, near the above place with seventy-one American prisoners, (being military and naval officers, and masters of merchant vessels) on the 15th of December, the prisoners were notified to meet the English agent, to have twenty taken and sent on board the cartel to return home—that the prisoners met at a ferry-house near the bay, when Mr. Miller, the agent, arrived there with about fifty marines, surrounded the house, and informed them that in consequence of the American government ordering into close confinement forty-six British officers, he had orders from admiral Griffith to send all of those on parole on board of the Malabar prison ship, there to be held as hostages, and to undergo the treatment, and to meet the same fate that those in the United States might meet with, they were immediately embarked on board the boats without having time to go to their lodgings for their clothes; and at the putting off of the boats, these brave fellows gave three cheers, and went on board spirits—they were then put on board the above prison ship, and thrust into the hold, in a place where it was entirely dark in the day time—the place was about eighteen by twenty-four feet, each mess of nine having a space of about nine feet by six to eat & sleep in—but in consequence of 20 of the above number having been notified previously of their going to be exchanged, they were, after five day's detention, called on deck and sent on board the cartel, retaining fifty on board as hostages."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals, western shore, returnable to May term next, and also a writ of fieri facias issued out of the County Court, returnable to April term next, WILL be exposed to Public Sale, (for cash) on Monday the 7th day of February next, (at my office in Annapolis), a life estate in a tract of land, called Moore's New-Market, containing 300 1/3 acres, more or less, and a negro woman named Henny. The above is taken as the property of Amos Gambrell, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due George F. and Lemuel W. and James Mackubin. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. County.

January 29.

To Hire by the Year, Two Healthy, Young NEGRO MEN, Accustomed to plantation work. Inquire at this office. January 28, 1814.

tion of the bill, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland and for the extension of the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes." The bill having been read through-out and amended. The question was put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned until five o'clock P. M.

W. S. O'Clock.

The house met.

The clerk of the senate delivers a communication from the Governor of Tennessee relating to an amendment proposed by the legislature of that State to the constitution of the United States, and the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council procure a sufficient number of copies of Heskiah Niles' new edition of the constitution of this State, to distribute, with the acts of the present session, to such persons and authorities as are entitled to receive the said acts.

By order T. Rogers, Clk.

Severally read.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That it appears to this house, from the report of the committee of elections and privileges, that the late election for delegates in the City of Annapolis was illegally held; that the seats of Dennis Claude and Lewis Duval, Esquires, the sitting members, were vacated, and that a new warrant of election issue by the Speaker.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report on the preamble and resolutions relating to the qualifications and elections of delegates; and on motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until to-morrow? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

On motion by Mr. Boyer, Leave given to bring in a bill to establish a bank at Chester-Town, in Kent county, to be called the Chester-Town Bank.

According to the order of the day the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the preamble and resolutions relating to the qualifications and elections of delegates to the general assembly, and on motion by Mr. Mason, the question was put, That the following be inserted after the word "house" in the preamble of the report:

"That it is declared by our declaration of rights, 'That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole—That the right of the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all government,' the constitution of Maryland, (that compact spoken of in the declaration of rights) has secured to the people of Maryland that right to participate in the legislature, (so essential to liberty) by authorising them to elect, from among themselves their own agents to represent them in this house, forming the most important branch of the legislature. But it is in vain that this right is secured to them by the constitution, if it is competent, by an ordinary act of legislation, to take it from them directly or indirectly: as, for example, to authorise the Executive who are not elected by the people, or immediately amenable to them, to appoint a levy court, still less responsible to the people, with power to that court to appoint election judges, still further removed from the control of the people; and to give to these irresponsible judges of election the power to make this constitutional right of suffrage depend upon their virtue, honesty, understanding, whim, caprice or opinion.—Judges who may, and often do, want the confidence of the very people whose votes they take, and yet have the power, as we have recently seen to suppress them. The right of suffrage being thus secured to the people by the constitution, it must be admitted, that no ordinary act of legislation can take it from them. It is incompetent by law to deprive for the exercise of this right, but it is not competent by law to make the valid exercise of this right, depend upon the acts or omission of any person other than the voters themselves. Judges may be by law appointed to receive the votes, and with a view to facilitate the exercise

of this right of suffrage, and secure it to every man, the law may prescribe the manner in which the election shall be conducted, so too with a view to guard against corruption or mal-conduct in the judges and clerks, certain oaths of office may be required of them, and if these officers dare to act without giving the pledge demanded, or without conforming to the forms by law prescribed to them, the law may punish them for such misconduct, but it cannot make the introduction or omission of the officers of its own creation deprive the people of a right secured to them by the Constitution.

The law of 1855, and the supplements thereto, were intended to secure this right of suffrage, and not to destroy it, or put it in the power of any set of men to do so. If rightly construed, they are competent to secure these objects. These laws are declaratory, and upon no rule of fair construction can they be considered otherwise. The right to vote is secured by the constitution. The election laws declare how this right shall be enjoyed, this is apparent upon the face of them, if they had attempted to go further they would have been met and controlled by the constitution.—The framers of those laws seem to have viewed the subject, they have in some cases imposed penalties for a non-compliance with the requisites of the law, but they have, in no instance, made the validity of the election, or any part of it, depend upon the act or omission of the judges, or other officers; it is presumed they were aware that they could not do so. If the agents appointed by law to conduct the elections, fail to do any thing required of them by the law under which they act, it is competent for this House, and it is their duty too, to punish such omission or neglect according to its enormity, and its tendency to defeat the objects of the law, to wit—Facility in voting, and purity in elections. But it is not competent to this house to punish the voters who have done no wrong, and had not the power to prevent or correct the error, by taking from them a right which they claim not under the law, but which is secured to them by the constitution.

Therefore, Resolved, That the omission or neglect, on the part of the judges or clerks of an election, to qualify themselves as the election laws require, or to open or close the election at the precise time required by law, may afford good cause for punishing such judge or clerk as offending, but can be no cause for setting aside an election by them held and conducted, provided the said election be in other respects fairly conducted, and a full and fair opportunity to give in their votes be afforded to all the voters entitled to vote at such election.

Resolved, that whenever any election actually held in any county, shall be set aside as to one or more districts in such county, for any just and proper cause—Or, when it shall happen that no poll was opened, or election held, for any one or more districts in a county of the votes in such district or districts, provided they had been taken regularly and properly, would or might have changed or altered the election for the county as returned to this house, it results that no constitutional election has been held in that year for such county. For to admit to seats in this house, persons having the greatest number of legal votes, under such circumstances, would be to admit a representation from a part of a county only."

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, S. Stevens, Claude, Duval, Wright, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kerahner, Gabby.—27.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Griffith, Tootel, Lecompte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robert Evans, Francis M. Hall, Somervill, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplaine, Jno. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinson, McCulloh, Howard.—38.

Resolved, That the citizens of Maryland, who are entitled to vote for delegates to this house, cannot be deprived of that right by any omission, irregularity, or misconduct of any judge or clerk of election, not affecting the fairness of such election, or changing its result.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the words "by any" be stricken out, and the words "although cases may occur where the election itself, at which they vote, may be invalid by the illegal" be inserted before the word omission? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 41, nays 27.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the words "or affecting" were inserted after the words "not affecting."

The question was then put, that the house adopt the amendment as amended? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 42, nays 27.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, that the house adopt the following resolution, as a further amendment to the report:

Resolved, That if two judges of elections, legally qualified and associated, in holding an election with a third judge who has taken the oath of office before a brother judge, instead of a clerk of elections, and it does not appear that the interposition of a third judge has in any wise varied the decisions or proceedings of the other two, or changed the electoral result, and the election is fairly held, and in all other respects legally conducted, that such election, being a full and free expression of the elective will of the people, is valid. Determined in the negative—yeas 28, nays 39.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the house adopt the following resolution, as a further amendment?

Resolved, That if an election of delegates is set aside in one or more districts of a county, and by that means a different result is produced in the election, it follows of necessity that a new election of delegates must be held in such county? Determined in the negative—yeas 27, nays 40.

Mr. Dorsey moved the following resolution, as a further amendment?

Resolved, that a minority of all the votes given in a county by those who, under the constitution, possess the right of voting, cannot entitle a candidate to a seat in the house of delegates.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, That the words "legally taken and received" be inserted after the word "votes." Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 38, nays 26.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, that the following be inserted in the said resolution after the word "resolved," "That a majority of legal votes, legally taken and received at an election of delegates to the general assembly, does entitle the persons having such legal majority to their seats?" Unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, that the original resolution from the word "resolved" be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 39, nays 26.

Adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

Five o'clock P. M.

The house met.

The house resumed the consideration of the report on the preamble and resolutions relating to the qualifications and elections of delegates, and the question was put, That the house concur in the report as amended.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Griffith, Tootel, Lecompte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robert Evans, Francis M. Hall, Somervill, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplaine, Jno. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinson, McCulloh, Howard.—38.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Sellman, Belt, Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Martin, Samuel Stevens, Duval, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Kerahner, Gabby.—19.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

From the Federal Gazette.

By a letter received from Amsterdam, in this city, of which we give an extract below, it would appear that the Allies are already in Holland; and the emancipation of the Dutch from French tyranny, may now be speedily expected.

Extract from a letter dated Amsterdam 12th Nov.

Here is no occurrence of any importance; various reports circulate and already the Douane and Employes, [the Custom house and its officers] have left the Hague, Leyden, and other places. Their departure has created much uneasiness. An army is assembled on this side the Yssel near Ainkern and Deventer—the allies being in force near those places, according to reports generally spread.

Capt. Isaacs, arrived at New-York in 51 days from Bordeaux, states that the day before he sailed he read a Proclamation from Lord Wellington to his army, (dated at Bayonne) promising, before the closing of the campaign to conduct them to Bordeaux.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 20.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Trumbull, Jan. 11, 1814.

"Having little of moment to say, I beg leave to give you the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in South Kingston, (R. I.) dated Jan. 4, 1814, to his brother, an officer in this garrison: and he who on reading the horrid tale does not 'blush and hang his head to think himself a man,' must be dead to every moral and religious sentiment that warms the human breast. 'I have to inform you of one of the most horrid murders which the annals of mankind afford. It appears by the evidence before the jury of inquest and the court of inquiry, that on the morning of the 27th Dec., Wm. C. Brown, son of Peleg Brown, called on a little girl who lived with him, who was between four and five years of age, to read her alphabet—that she read it through the first time pretty correctly, & that Brown

then ordered her to read it over again, which she did as far as the letter 'P,' which she could not or would not speak; upon which he went out and cut two elder sticks, with which he whipped her until they were numb for his horrid purposes—that he then took a stick, designed for a candle rod, with which he also beat her till worn out or nearly so; and that after this a still larger stick was put into his hands by his wife, with which he beat her still longer—that in the intervals of whipping her, and after he had desisted, he held her naked body to the fire, and literally roasted her; so that the skin on her back was found craped by the jury, and (what is more horrid, if possible) he held her ears in his teeth for a whole hour, which he chewed and lacerated to pieces.—The jury found a verdict of murder against Brown, who is committed to jail in this town to await his trial in April next.

"I heard the confession of the monster read. The wretch said he was not angry; he attributed the death of the child to the burning, saying the fire was hotter than he supposed, but offered no excuse or palliation for the whipping.

"It is very surprising that Brown's wife, & one Baker and his wife, (a young couple lately married) were all the time in the room and never made any attempt to rescue the child. Baker has been imprisoned. The child expired about 15 minutes after the last whipping and burning.

"It is possible a more stupid hard hearted set of monsters never met. It is a matter of consolation to the people of this town that although the murder was committed here, the family of Brown are not natives of this place, but belong elsewhere."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.

Capt. M. Griffing of this city, having just arrived from Halifax in the Annapolis cartel makes the following statement:

"That being on parole at Dartmouth, near the above place with seventy-one American prisoners, (being military and naval officers, and masters of merchant vessels) on the 15th of December, the prisoners were notified to meet the English agent, to have twenty taken and sent on board the cartel to return home—that the prisoners met at a ferry-house near the bay, when Mr. Miller, the agent, arrived there with about fifty marines, surrounded the house, and informed them that in consequence of the American government ordering into close confinement forty-six British officers, he had orders from admiral Griffith to send all of those on parole on board of the Malabar prison ship, there to be held as hostages, and to undergo the treatment, and to meet the same fate that those in the United States might meet with, they were immediately embarked on board the boats without having time to go to their lodgings for their clothes; and at the putting off of the boats, these brave fellows gave three cheers, and went on board spirits—they were then put on board the above prison ship, and thrust into the hold, in a place where it was entirely dark in the day time—the place was about eighteen by twenty-four feet, each mess of nine having a space of about nine feet by six to eat & sleep in—but in consequence of 20 of the above number having been notified previously of their going to be exchanged, they were, after five day's detention, called on deck and sent on board the cartel, retaining fifty on board as hostages."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals, western shore, returnable to May term next, and also a writ of fieri facias issued out of the County Court, returnable to April term next, WILL be exposed to Public Sale, (for cash) on Monday the 7th day of February next, (at my office in Annapolis), a life estate in a tract of land, called Moore's New-Market, containing 300 1/3 acres, more or less, and a negro woman named Henny. The above is taken as the property of Amos Gambrell, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due George F. and Lemuel W. and James Mackubin. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. County.

January 29.

To Hire by the Year, Two Healthy, Young NEGRO MEN, Accustomed to plantation work. Inquire at this office. January 28, 1814.

In Council,

Annapolis, Jan. 22, 1814.
Previous to the appointment of contractors for the several counties in this State, the Executive are desirous of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to furnish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to consist of one pound and a fourth of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen ounces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy; And two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred of rations. Forage for cavalry, 14 lb. hay, 3 gallons of oats, or 2 gallons of corn. It is expected that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms as soon as possible to the clerk of the council. Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their duties.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

To be published once in each week for six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Town Gazette, and People's Monitor.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans court, January 19th, 1814.

On application, by petition, of John Thomas, executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered 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.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, for A. A. county.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of Jan. 1814.

JOHN THOMAS, Executor.
January 26th, 1814. 6w

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally proved and authenticated; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH WOODFIELD, Executrix.
January 26, 1814. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, January 19, 1814.

On application by petition of Gustavus Warfield and Charles Alexander Warfield, administrators of Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

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

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 5th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of January, 1814.

Gustavus Warfield, Admrs.
Charles A. Warfield, 5
January 22, 1814.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.
November 11.

Books, Stationary, &c.

GEORGE SHAW,

HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS:

Burke's works 24
Swift's do. 12
Johnson's do. 12
Pope's do. 10
Addison's do. 6
Goldsmith's do. 6
The Spectator 10
Beattie's works 10
Plyden's Hist. of Ireland 5
Scott's Poems elegantly bd. 2
Milton's works elegantly bd. 2
Young's Poems 2
Akenside's Poems 2
Hayley's Poems 2
The Vision of Don Quixote, a new poem 2
Lord Erskine's Speeches 2
Memoirs of the life of David Rittenhouse, late president of the American Philosophical Society 2
Knickerbocker's Hist. of N York (a new edition) 2

Also,
Super Royal Royal Medium Deny Folio Foolscap, and Quarto
Writing Paper.

Quills of various qualities, from \$1 to 3 a hundred.
Wafers, red and black Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, ready made Ink, Durable Marking Ink, Inkstands, Sand Boxes, Slates and Pencils, Best Lead Pencils, Copy Books, Penknives, Scissors, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Razors and Soap.

A general assortment of Ironmongery.

BOOK BINDING.
In all its variety, executed in the neatest manner. Merchants account books, record books, bank books, &c. ruled and made to any pattern.

G. S. receives subscriptions for the Port Folio, Analytic Magazine, Edinburgh & Quarterly Reviews, Churchman's Magazine, Hall's Law Journal, and Kempton's History of the Bible, a rare and valuable work in 4 volumes, now publishing 2 volumes are already published.

Jan. 15

Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.
True copy, taken from the original.
Test. Wm. S. Monro, Clk.

CALVERT COUNTY, sc.

October Term, 1813.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.

Test. Wm. S. Monro, Clk.
January 15 8w.

Skippers Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage for the ensuing season, two Skippers, to sail from the river Severn and Patuxent to Baltimore. The vessels are well found, 40 and 50 tons burthen and well found. A steady men who can produce a satisfactory recommendation, the highest wages will be given, and constant employ: none else need apply. Also, wanted to purchase, for a term of years, four active young Negro Men. Letters addressed to the subscriber, by way of the Baltimore Post Office, will be immediately answered.

Charles Waters.
Watersford, 17th January, 1814.
4 miles dist from Annapolis. 5w.

For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND, called "Seaboard's Reclamation," situated on the head of South river, formerly occupied by Mr. Lost Green, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 120 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will not doubt view the premises. If not sold at private sale before the 1st April next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue. Terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Clk. At Ap.

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to call and settle their accounts, if not suits will be commenced prior to the sitting of the next county court. The subscriber is duly authorized to settle the business of the said firm.

JOHN CHILDS, Clk. At Ap.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED, THE

Baltimore Correspondent,

AND

Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.

The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails.

It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The Baltimore Correspondent." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

TERMS.

"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.

January 12, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stutters very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall; a spotted gawdron under jacket much worn, white felled country cloth trousers, a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the lifetime of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring the said fellow at their peril.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN, Clk. At Ap.

Anne Arundel county 2

January 8, 1814. 5

Trinity Church Lottery

30,000, 20,000, 10,000, & 10,000

DOUBLED HIGHEST PRIZES.

NOW DRAWING.

SCHEME.

1. of 30,000 10 30,000

2. 20,000 10,000

3. 10,000 5,000

4. 5,000 10,000

5. 1,000 5,000

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7. 100 500

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New Novel.

Just received and for sale by

GEORGE SHAW,

Price in boards one dollar.

SAINCLAIR

Or, the Victim to the Arts and Sciences,

AND

HORTENSE.

Or, the Victim to Novels and Tragedy.

A novel, in two volumes, translated from the French of Mad. Genlis.

By A. HAZARD.

To which is prefixed, a Tale of the celebrated M. FLORENCE—Bottling

Clairvine, or the Sacrament.

Perhaps it would be saying enough to recommend this work to the American reader, to announce it as the production of the prolific mind of Madam Genlis, whose writings, by the more buoyancy of genius, maintain a distinguished place at the summit of French literature. It is not, however, by the charms of style, or that correct delineation of character, so manifest in the writings of this lady, that they have thus found their way to public attention; it is by the fine dramatic quality which they impart, the art she has of rendering every incident to the conduct of a novel subservient to the useful and instructive aim; and of imparting to the whole that fervid glow of moral enthusiasm, which sets off in such high relief the gross and hideous aspect of vice.

TALES OF REAL LIFE.

A new work by Mrs. Ogle. The Life of John Dawes Worgan, an interesting piece of Juvenile Biography.

The Year, a Poem in 3 cantos, containing the Revolt, The Mob, and The War.

January 10.

B. CURRAN.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

and will constantly keep a good supply of

SUN COTTON

for wearing.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. if

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON

STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock; and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

WM. CRAWFORD, ISAAC PARKER.

Oct. 21, 1813. if

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated; for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Biliousness, Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted free by one application (without Mercury).

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

22. To detect counterfeiters; observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had a pamphlet containing a list of those length prevents their being herewith inserted.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

1814.

1814.

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