#### Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25: Mr. J. H. Phomas from the Committee delivers the following report and

THE Committee appointed on this 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 meshs of defence," beg leave to report.—That in obedience to the order of instructions to them passed by the house, and in the apirit 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

times escape innoticed. And yet, the history of the revolution will agree, that in the most trying times of the republic the spirits of Myryama has never been surpassed in valour, fortifore and fidelity.

It they war is to be continued, the miseries we have a freedy endured may be tender mercies in comparison with those which are to be appropriedled. A character of ferocity inhancer to be appropriedled. The posting the subjects of the case of the state that Mr. Barlow in the communicated to Mr. Barlow in the effect of the 2sth April, 1811 I shall forbear to miss many occasion, which have afreedy occurred, until iff the circumstance connected with it are better indeed on the communication. The posting the subjects of the case my taken in a single in the action in the posting the subjects of the case my naturally due; and this protection as British tratots, is to be accomplished by a system of sangurary retails arrow, which in its consequences, may occasion has a great that the support of the president to congress, that the views of the since the close of a sangurary retails arrow, which in its consequences, may occasion in the secretary to the requisite explanation, and the protection as British tratots, is to be accomplished by a system of sangurary retails arrow, which in its consequences, may occasion in the secretary, which concludes in the terror of the subject to the same as a splanation.

whose public out-ad have beaped upof contumely and

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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T. WEEMS,

ASSINGTON

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AAC PABKER

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ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1914.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing letter of marque brig Mary, Capts 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 Issaes has politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertuer, 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 land, 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. 50s. to 55 francs. Bank stock from 800 to 815 frs.

" Lord Wellington with a formidable force of English, Spaniards, onne. 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

PARIS, NOVEMBER 18. to this audience by a master and aid of the ceremonies, introduced by his excellency the grand master and

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

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, Sire, opposed the

of the war. Your majesty, who is better acthe wants and the sentiments 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 be disappointed. Our public mona- tythe energy and the power of the na-

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

Our frontiers are threatened. Imprince Vice grand elector. His excellency count De Lacepede, president, delivered a speech in the following words:

STRE, "The solicitude of the senate has it is the north precipitating itself Let every Frenchman awake then, dangers? Doubtless a part of our constantly accompanied your majes- upon the south, as it formerly did in at the call of the government which numerous youth will suffice to form

of civilization and an object of jea- and glorious, that we will scatter, lousy to the other powers, because for from our cities, far from our nary events and fatal accidents, your it is also the country of the arts, majesty has surmounted every thing; the centre of illumination, and the model for nations in every thing which is noble and glorious.

Before the renewal of hostilities, your majesty offered the meeting of a congress to which every power, a congress to which every power.

gainst France, this desire of hum-bling its glory, this wish to annihilate, its power, which directs at this bosom of the senate, make us acday the plans of our enemies. This quainted with the vircumstances in truth it would be uscless to dissem- which the empire is placed. These ble; for it is in difficult circumstant circumstances are critical, they are meeting of that congress. On them, ces that we recognize the greatness therefore, is to fall the whole guilt of nations, like that of individuals. The nation delivered from the present danger, will feel that its safety quainted than any body else with depends upon its own energy, and its unlimited confidence in the governyour subjects knows that we pant ment. Great sacrifices are necessar. for peace. Nevertheless all the people of the continent need it far more to be silent before the general welday state, that, a congress is to be than we do, and if notwithstanding fare. The enemy is at our doors; than we do, and if notwithstanding fare. The enemy is at our doors; us assume the firm attitude which the wish and interest of upwards of we must repulse him; Frenchmen becomes us, and his projects will be once more foiled. Our armies cover once hundred and fifty millions of must shew themselves again once once more foiled. Our armies cover once worthy of their ancestors, the Banks of the Rhine, behind this souls, our enemies refusing to treat, whose place is like a second deposit. Letters received from Paris this ple of the continent need it far more to be silent before the general welwere intent in imposing conditions whose glary is like a sacred deposit upon us, to prescribe us a sort of entrusted to their patriotism. May they at last be found worthy of the name which they bear, and the so-vereign 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 to sapprehend were, it not for ments, the masterpieces of the arts, so favoured by nature, every thing that is French is the safeguard of all; it is thus from Mayence to Perthe Alps to the Pyrennees, every citizen will be ready to fly to the succour of his fellow-citizens.

We have already seen the Prusplacable enemies whose ranks have the Russians on our frontiers, we been swelled by treason, would inwhich menace was mingled with insult, and it only wanted a single movement of the nation to dissipate every danger. Behold then, the no-ble example which it becomes na this day to imitate.

to amidst the memorable events of the first ages of the monarchy. directs our resources and our efforts; this campaign. It shuddered at the dangers your majesty encountered. It is in vain that the efforts of the enemies of France have been second country has always been the bulwark reign. It is by an effort, unanimous

The speeches pronounced in the imperious ; the French nation must rise in all its greatness, in all its power, or she must renounce the giorious 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 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 have forgotten that at the call our borders. But to profit by these 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 undirections of the seminary burther on industry on commerce, on all classes of disciplined hordes which carry in try, on commerce, on all classes of their train wherever they go, pillage society; but they are indispensible, and devastation. Their attempt will be disappointed. Our public monuour sons are dear to us; but if we the immortal trophies of our victo. do not pres nt to the enemy, a front of rica, every portion of this natal soil, numerous battalions, they wil laurder by thousands a multitude without arms; if we do not offer to go-vernment a part of our revenues, the atranger 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 ir his hands, all the pre-cious objects which an hostile inva-aion would expose to the most truel dangers? Doubtless a part of our

y characteristic of e, etrong addition-test with England. ruler was disclosed, British orders was , if the government reinstating the rehad been thus emn so much exaggerantive cause of war, atisfactory arrangegociations with the ccupy high atations all other causes of wo countries, profor an event which se burdens, and losd, without the pro-

as far as it has been f the Canadian Proffusion of blood and e inclined to regard ension of territorial ititutions is not suitment. A war of this habits, and evil paslibertics and morals en subjected to varbecause all the real enterprize is dewhile the means of mforts and necessamer. To carry on the to cut off commerce; Bill of 1774 is again to cale. Upon the poor cious for being all that go act. lately passed, work of destruction,

ag severely under the ch we would solemnly orther, and look to its we consider the still d. accustomed to live ary means of subsisthe formation of new cy, they must necessari-Councils, where other ined an injurious ascendency of these irritammediate and general a the faithful integrity we are free to confess, solicitous, that peace lief of the people and

might have been avoidat dishonor to the couny favourable for a reconhonestly desired. The Europe, have humbled th. With the maligni-" bad eminence," the dy discord and dissentior his arts could reach, he and happiness of every irreparably broken, we tly set to his inordinate cease from troubling " the wanton and dreadful fild, we do hope that, his instead or restrained, no dly intercourse between a other in battle array of human liberty. We truted anthorities of this Stituted may be carried aging them to an amicawith all its blessings and in again on our shares, to exists, and to dispel the ens, in its continuance, to nd the liberries of this Uni-

ka Stutionary, ORGE SHAW, EAR FOR SALE THE POLLOWINGSPILLS

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A general assortmen BOOK BI In all its variety, e. est manner. 1 books, record books, ruled and made to an

6 G. S. receiver the Port Folio, Anale dinburgh & Quarterly man's Magazine, Ha and Kempton's Histo rare and valuable w now publishing, 2 voi published. Jan. 15

Calvert Count

ber, in the recess of court, as an associate ju judicial district of Mary) in writing of RICHAL Calvert county, praying, of the act for the relief vent debtors, and the ments thereto; a schedi ty, and a list of his e being annexed to his r ing satisfied me that the state of Maryland to diately preceding his ap ing also stated in his pain confinement for deprayed to be discharged, hereby order and adjudg son of Richard Kent be confinement, and that by of this order to be public ryland Gazette for three co-sively before the seco October next, give notice to appear before Calver on the said second Mon for the purpose of recom if My they have, why to said acts.

Given under my hand of April, 1613. RICHARD H. True copy, taken from the

CALFERT COUNT Octobe

Ordered by the court, publication be extended Monday of y, 1814: Tost Wst. S. J January, 15

10 Dollars 1 Descried from the in the Harmone of Any 21st day of Decembe GOLDSUERRY, AT ger about 40 years. dark complexion, and above reward will be livery of the said Go suliscriber, or any out Bures service. The

and view the premiers. My more private sale before the latest it will on that day be offer commediting For further parties NICHS J. WATKINS. July 3, 1814.

ATTENTION All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Sheet, 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.

Japuary 18: 54.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Balti

the Victimito Novels and Tenot k novel, in two volumes, translated from the Eceneh of Mad, Gentle—

From the French of Mad, Genile—

By a HARLAGON.

To which is prefixed, a Take of the celebrated M. Floralla.—Entitled,

Clanding, or the Savoyards.

Porhaps it would be saying enough, to recommend this work to the American reader, to suppose it as the production of the profile mind of Madam Gralis, whose writings, by the mere biovancy of genius, maintain a distinguished post at the summit of French literature. It is not, however, by the charms of style, or that correct deline at on of character, so maintest 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 inculeate, the art she has of rendering every incident in the has of rendering every incident in the conduct of a novel subservient to use ful and instructive aim, and of impart

1st and 20th day each?

t drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62 20,000 lat drawn a5th day

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a barrier, insurmountable to the audacity of the enemy; but let all, young and old, citizens and soldiers, animate each other with one and the same thought—let us defend our country !- [Journal of the Empire.]

One day later from London. The editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted to their Boston correspondent, for the London Courier of November 14, received there by the Skoenten from Gottenburg. This paper contains nothing on the subject of the battle fought on the 31st of October: but it will be seen below that, according to French official accounts, Buonaparte's army obtained a victory on the 30th.

In the Courier of the 11th, we find a debate in the House of Commons, on motion by Mr. W. Dundas, for navy supplies, &c. in which he stated, 3,235,000l. sterl. would be wanted.

LONDON, NOV. 11. A very curious document has fal len into the hands of the Allies; it is a letter from Berthier to his Master, earnestly beseeching him to make peace on whatever terms, for the present; reminding him that at the rate affairs are now carrying on, he touches on the verge of his resources; that he cannot hope to sur port another campaign on a scale suitable to his own greatness or the wishes of his followers; whereas by a short interval of peace he would be enabled to break the coalition formed against him and to resume hostilities for the gratification of his revenge.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY JAN. 26, 1814 Several communications are unavoidably omitted.

We would ask the writer of the paragraph over the signature of " A "ennsylvanian" in the Mar, land Republican of Saturday last, in what school he studied diplomatic eriquette, and rules of grammar ? These things are not taught in the cells of Newgate 11!

The Colonel's Ram again !! As Colonel Duvall's Merino Ram has of

late made so much noise, and, as is insinuated, he was barbarously devoured by a set of " Gamilad Cossacs," we would recommend to the Executive to offer a reward for the discovery of the authors-Perhaps some of the Jacobin Association might come in for a share by turning State's Evidence

We had, as heresofore expressed, determined not to notice any of the infamous paragraphs which might appear in that comfempel ble chronicle, the Maryland Republican, wherein, "every third word is a lie duer paid than the Turk's tribute"-nor would we now be diverted from our proposed course, were it not that the falsehoods which marked the two last numbers, might acquire a circulation from their very malignity. We know not, nor do we care, whether they be the venomous effusi.

ons of the vulgar scoundrel who professes toedit the paper, or of his associates in the school of defamation, who occasionally exercise them selves in the wanton butchery of character-We have, indeed, seen, & we have noticed too, a certain puffed-up, conceited, swollen fool, who is ever first to laugh at his own folly, chuckling with apparent self gratulation at the appetite excited among the vulgar, for the group aliment weekly furnished by this cannibal editor. From this circumstance, and the brutal sym pathies of his nature, which would necessarily impel him to the association, we strongly suspect him to be a member of the Jacobin club which conducts that Journal. Yet despicable as we conceive him, we will not, upon our own surmise, openly and explicitly charge him with the fact, we have, therefore, exhibited but his hadow, reserving, until further proof, a complete exhibition of his portrait We have been led to these remarks, by the notice taken of the festival of Thursday last in the Md Republican; which, we are happy to learn has met with the decided disapprobation of the more decent and respectable of the Democratic party. Nothing has transpired, more directly proving the existence of that desperate delusion of French influence, than the conduct of Democracy on this occasion The discomfiture and rout of Napoleon, have excited for him rested patriotism of the heroes of the north here more heart-felt sympathics than even in of Europe, a certain Major Alexander Stuart, that unhappy country which has so long grouned commanding a detachment of United States bration of their Master's defeat, has set in the U. S. flag to be lowered to midway the flagmotion all the sullen huntors of Democracy, staff, and minute guns fired, by way of showand has excited them, so far as they dare, to ling his regret at the discomfitures of Buonaads of violence and outrage-Knowing too, parte. What more evidence could be wished that the more reflecting part of the people would see and acknowledge the propriety of exulting in the emancipation of Europe, they have resorted to their accustomed system of misrepresentation, and have, with a full knowledge of the falsehood of the assertion, charged the Fe- a want of information, we neglected pub deralists with huzzaing for the Prince Regent. What must be the cause of Democracy, when its votaries, professing to love republicanism, are convulsed with chagrin and mostification at the downfall of a Tyrant, professing to be the lovers of truth when in the prosecution of system of falschood and misrepresentation.

By their fruits ye shall know there.

We have always been inspressed with the pition, that at required but slight irritating causes to excite the brutality of certain unprin. cip'ed scoundrels in this place into open acts of violence ; and on Thursday last their conduct placed the correctness of this opinion be youd all doubt. At first we were induced to believe, that all the disturbance at the church. ( as they are usually the leaders of mahe) or a want of good breeding which their parents had acglected, or were incapable of giving them. But the diagraceful conduct in the evening, changed our opinion on this subject, and we now believe, that the boys were urged on by some turbulent and riotous spirits who realds in this place. Doring the sacreises at the church, these boys, thus shanefully brought up, were excited to throw stones at the windows, and crease as much disturbance as possible. Tutored, thus early in somes of riot, their

maturity promises much. After dinner, and when nearly half the company had retired, those who remained formed themselves into a procession, headed by a band of music, and marched through several of the principal streets in this city. While they were thus rationally enjoying themselves, and expressing their heartfelt gratitude for the importance of the glorious events which promused to snatch their country from the grasp of an unprincipled usurper, they were met by a mob, and assailed with clubs, brick bats, and such other weapons as are usually made use of by men disposed to brutality and mischief. Though several of the gentlemen were injured by volley of brickbars, yet, we are happy to say, that none were seriously so; and that some of the ringleaders of this disgraceful riot me with a summary punishment their conduct highly merited. To show more immediately the influence which has directed the destinics of this nation, and to what lengths those that have been favoured with the confidence of the government, are willing to exhibit themselves the avowed champions of the French, we will arate for the information of our distant friends, that during the performances at the church? and while every philanthropic bosom glowed with a recollection of the bravery and divinteif any doubt existed, that the finger of Napoleon had directed the course for our adminis tration, and those enjoying its unlimited confi dence, to pursue. These are some of the proceedings of the French partizans, which from fishing in our last. Although we were witnesses of the shameful conduct of certain illbred boys at the church, and some two or three men in the gallery, who pretend to call themselves gentlemen, yet we forbore to notice them, until we were made thoroughly acquainted with the other acts of antemperate folly we have here enumerated ....

> The Office and duty of a Justice of the Peace.

In this day's pager will be found proposals, by Mr. George Shaw of this city, for publishing, by subscription, a work on the office and duty of a justice of the peace, compiled by John E. Hall, Esquire, editor of the Law Journal. A book of this kind is much wanted, (and which in our last we forbore to mention) and we are happy to find that it is about to be arose from the evil disposition of certain boys, implied by a gentleman so well qualified for the task as Mr Hall. The late edition of the Magistrare's Gulde, by Mr. Colvin, is out of print, and we understand that not a single copy can be procured in any of the book-stores. We would, therefore, recommend to such of our seaders as may have occasion for a work of this kind, to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining it. No justice of the peace should be without it, and it will prove a highly useful manual for country gentlemen who may not have an opportunity of obtaining legal information in the minor matters of the law.

TO THE PUBLIC. In presenting to you a detail of a recent af-fair between Maj. Stuart, of the D. S. army, and myself, I feel under an indispensable of ligation to apologise for the introduction of ao abject a vagationd to your attention. Indeed, were a certain that his accommodate. were lecerain that his attack upon me would only be circulated within the sphere of our mutual acquaintance; I should rest not only cantent but highly gratified, at so decided a manifestation of his houtlity. To provide however, for its possible excursion beyond the trach of the influence of the major's character, (which f runately is a sovereign antidote to the poisson of his alander) I have shought proper to state to the public the subsequent facts.—On Friday last I received by Capt Merrick, the following note. ere I certain that his attack upon me would Friday last I received by Capt Merrick, the following note " " In answer to this, I verbally stated to captam Merrick, that it was wholly untrue that I had promised to bring Mr Hamson to the Hotel; and moreover, that major S had not even asked me to do so; that the only request on his part was, that I would inform him, if he called upon me at her dock, where Mr. Hanson could be found, whice I promised to do; and in consequence of my promise remained at my lodgings at the astern hat it it o'clock; and before I left the hotel directed the bar-keeper, in case he called, to is form him that I could be found at the State House; that between twelve and one, I had House; that between twelve and one, I had seen him enter the State House, at the smainstant with Mr. Hanson, but that so far from availing himself of the admirable opportunity, then offered f presenting this challenge, which stan offered if presenting this challenge, wh was burning in his pocket to be delivered, hel-studiously avoided Mr. H. & that at I suco tested the major myself at Packer's hotel wi-instead of recenting the deadly offence, wh his manners were so very conciliatory, that I could form no other conclusion than that he had entirely forgotten his conversation with me the night before, (a conclusion which was strong corroborated by the recollection that strong stroroborated by the recollection that he was very much intoxicated when it occurred.)

Upon these grounds, I should have felt myself justified in treating his note with after contempt. But upon these grounds alone I did not rest my justification—I knew that this major Bobadel had been twice kicked and posted as a coward; and should he have the effortery tolleny it. I am perpared to prove the last, that in addition to his cowardice, has any racter was polluted by the perpetration. racter was polluted by the perpetration of every species of chormity that he could muster obarage to perpetrate, and that to kill him would be to practice a downthat fraud upon the penitettiany, whither, is the natural course of human crents, he must concer or later terminate his career. But because I did not think it incombent upon me to degrate
myself to his level, it did not follow that I
should permit his insolence to remain unchastised. I delayed my departure from town—I
sought him every where, that I might infile
that sort of punishment which his conduct, in that sort of punishment which his conduct, in this instance, and his general character, alone entitled him to. The debates in the house were no longer interesting to him he did not come there. I passed and repassed by the boarding house which he generally stayed at, but all in vain. I sought him where he deser before was abset so long, at the har of the tayers a but for once he was senable of the dangers of indulging himself. With no anxiety as to she decision of the world upon this subject, I shall dismiss the Major, as the government must do whenever he receives a trial for the twenty specific charges made and signed by two thirds of the officers of his regiment.

\*\*Port MERCER\*\*

Annapolis, Ifmurry, 21, 1814-

Annapolis, January, 21, 1814.
John Mercer, Esquire,

SIR,
On last evening you pledged yourself that
you randult produce, at Mr. Parker's Hotel,
at ten a eleck this morning, Alexander C. Hanson, Esquire, to receive a challenge from Major Wm. B. Batney, which Imformed no was
in my possession. In consequence of that assurance I declined waiting on Ms. Hanson on last evening. You now str. must either pro-duce Mr. Hanson, or make your arrangements with my friend Captain Merrick to fight me-

place be left on Sur the sloop, Juno. A us, that four sailors

HOUSE OF DEL

THE Committee and

the Executive of this unprotected altustion

neral Government, the fence," but leave to structions to them p

said instructions, the

Congress and Preside behalf of the people submitted for could

Resolved, That the

he is hereby request

nuch, Beq. of Viegin Maria Gotherough the Hon. Charles Gol

From the N. Y. More

Mr. Joseph Copp

House

in the Juno, who belonged to the Ho a brig from New-Y ton-that they wer Loire frigate and a in with the frigat Pigots, and were platter frigate and Island, where the Mr. Copp furth

four sailors inform us was in a very 63 men killed an short engagement President, Com. they in co. with to shortly after t Newport. The three broadsides of the Orpheus ( came up and Co

sail again. The sailors w the above intellig they were put on shortly after the capt. Pigott, had that after watern to Bermuda to re From the B

IMPORTA

"GOTTENBU "Dear Sir "A letter from veller may nor b opportunity offer cannot let it go a brief account. vents that have Europe. They reach you from letter; but it is the first to come

Buonaparte w

at Leppic on th

On the 19th, he

where he arrive in his letter to with da defeate ther adds, that tuation "to ma stude." When made, you may feringe. He ke men in killed ere. Since his the pursuing a ny thousand pr Saxony, with made prisoners

#### Legislature of Mary and.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, THESDAY, JANUARY 25. Mr. J. H. Phomas from the Committee delivers the fellowing report and

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 relamities of the war, and the means of defence," bug leave to report. That in obedience to the order of instructions to them pained 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 resolu-

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 me House

If the war is to be continued, the miseries we have aiready endured may be tender mercies in comparison with those which are to be apprehended. A character of ferocity, unhanous to the crivillated usages of modern warfares seems about to be given to this contest. The government of the United States has distinctly announced its purpose of protocling the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invasing the territories of the power under whose dominions they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection in British traitors, as to be apprehended by a system of sangunary retaination, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the many observations, which have already occurred, until all the deficient many observations, which have already occurred, until all the deficient many observations, which have decreed with it are better understood this paracter to the communication of it alterwards to Mr. Russell."

It is possible that Mr. Barlow

the revolution will attest, that in the most trying times of the republic the spirit of Maryland has never been surpassed in valour, fortifode 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 approprieded. A character of ferocity, unknown to the crevilized usages of modern warfare, seems about to be given to this contest. The povernment of the

French gevernment have received no Flucidation since the close of the last session." This concern is heightened by the recollection tappy mystery has hung over

ment, whose public outbecies of contumely and

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Capt Merrick, the

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conversation with me

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id not follow that I see to remain unchan-carture from town—I, that I might infid-which his conduct, in neral character, alone as in the house were so the did not come them.

the did not come thereby the boarding house of at, but all in vain-ser before was absent tween I but for once dangers of indulging sty as to the decision object, I shall dismiss ment must do when-

or the twenty specific by two thirds of the

TORN MERCER.

January, 21, 1814-

pledged yourself that Mr. Parker's Hotel. ng. Alexander C. Hab-a challenge from Ma-ich Linformed you was onsequence of that as-

ng on Ma Hanson on str. must either pro-Merrick to fight me.

DEXE STUART.

romised to bring

sail again.

The sailors who gave Mr. Copp. the above intelligence, stated, that further, they were put on board the Orpheus . The

cannot let it go without giving you a brief account of the important events that have just raken place in

Married all shool. Creek, it is heater country on all shools creek and the states of t

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 LEFTER.

"Gottenburg, Nov. 16, 1813.

"Hon. Thomas Perkins, Esq. Boston.

"Dear Sir

"A letter from an old fellow-train veller may not be unacceptable. An opportunity offers for Boston, and I cannot let it go without giving you done exists no longer. The Tyrolese " The prevailing opinion is, that have an old and bloody account to "You will naturally a settle with the French in Italy Swin- something about our

Under this conviction they declared war. The destruction of the Franch army in Russia induced them to send out Mesors. Gallatm and Bayard. been obliged to retreat to the Tag-liamento, and must fall back still The National Intelligencer about

have an old and bloody account to "You will naturally expect to hear vents that have just raken place in Europe. They will meat probably reach you from England hefore my letter; list it is possible I may be the first to communicate them.

Buonaparte was completely defeated teleppic of the 18th October—On the 18th, he escaped from that city, and rook the road for Erfurch, where he arrived, as he expressed 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 violorious at the made, you may well imagine his sufferings. He due at Leipzic, 60:000, men in killed. Wounded and prisoners. The king a National prisoners. The king a Saxony, with his whole court, were nade prisoners at Leipzin. Regnier, "The special may have to make the may thousand prisoners. The king a Saxony, with his whole court, were nade prisoners at Leipzin. Regnier, "The special may have a may have the may thousand prisoners. The king a Saxony, with his whole court, were nade prisoners at Leipzin. Regnier, "The special may have a may be a special may have a may have a may have a may be a special may have a may "You will naturally expect to hear

are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. SABAH WOODFIELD,

Executriz. January 26, 1816.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honoura-ble 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 Sarale's Allotment, late the property of
Richard Marriott, deceased, containing
aine hundred fifty eight and three quarters acres, more or less. This tract of land is situate near Gambrill's Tayern, on the soad leading from Annapolis to Baltimere. 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 unout-house. The subscriber deems it un-necessary to give a more particular de-scription, presuming that persons in-clined to purchase will view the premi-ses previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will shew 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. TERMS OF SALE. veyance to the purchaser.

William H. Marriott, Trustes, January 22, 1814.

arkably characteristic of house, strong additionas contest with England. ench ruler was disclosed, the British orders was nate, if the government ty of reinstating the rewe had been thus embeen so much exaggerubstantive cause of war, of satisfactory arrangemers, who were selected the negociations with the now occupy high stations and all other causes of the two countries, proby a sincere wish for a lous for an event which those burdens, and lostered, without the probenefit.

war, as far as it has been est of the Canadian Prouse effusion of blood and uld be inclined to regard extension of territorial onstitutions is not suitdisement. A war of this and babits, and evil pasthe libertics and morals as been subjected to varrive, because all the retural enterprize is defied, while the means of comforts and necessasumer. To carry on the to cut off commerce; Bill of 1774 is again to scale. Upon the poor ecious for being all that e work of destruction,

> ang severely under the ich we would solemnly urther, and look to its a we consider the still d, accustomed to live ary means of subsisd causes of disgust to the formation of new ry, they must necessari-Councils, where other ined an injurious ascenndency of these irritammediate and general we are free to confess, solicitous, that peace lief of the people and

hight have been avoidt dishonor to the counfavourable for a recononestly desired. The Europe, have humbled th. With the maligni-"bad eminence," the ly discord and dissentir his arts could reach, he and happiness of every irreparably broken, we tly set to his inordinate cease from troubling ;" the wanton and dreadful eld, we do hope that, his insted or restrained, no ally intercourse between h other in battle array y of human liberty. We iruted anthoricies of this estituted may be carried pringing them to an imica-

ice, with all its blessings and to dawn again on our sheres, to tude that now exists, and to dispel the s, the harmony and the liberties of this Uni-

10 by 11. Moore 6 Prayer Books, of 8 various editions.
10 from \$1 to 4.60 Bish'p florseley's Action of the Christian Religion Paley's Natural Theology Paley's Sermons Moree's Universal Geography. works to Bish'p Horseley's of Ireland 5 Secti's Poems, & elegantly bd. 5 elegantly hd.5 Young's Akenside's Hayley's ] A eal Geography, 2 vols. with an Croker, a new ged Erskine's W. Shukspeare's Memoirs of the life of David plays, (plates) Rittenhouse, Inte president Rallin's Ancient of the Americal Hociety Snickerbooker's His of N York (a new edition) Super Royal Medium Deing Foolscap, and Quarto Quille of various qu a hundred. Waters, red and bla lak Powder, ready n Darable Marking In Inkstands, Sand Bo. States and Pencils, Best Lead Pencils, Copy Books, Penknives, Scissors, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Rat A general assortmen BOOK BI In all its variety, e. books, record books. ruled and made to an G. S. receiver the Port Folio, Anale dinburgh & Quarterly man's Magazine, Ha and Kempton's Historare and valuable w. now publishing, 2 voi published. Jan. 15 Calvert Counts On application ber, in the recess of court, as an associate ju ndicial district of Mar in writing of RICHA Calvert county, praying of the act for the relief vent debtors, and the ments thereto; a schedi ty, and a list of his c being annexed to his p ing satisfied methat the state of Maryland to diately preceding his ap-ing also stated in his pa-in confinement for do prayed to be discharged hereby order and adjud son of Richard Kent be confinement, and that by of this order to be public ryland Gazette for three Ce lively before the sood October next, give notice to appear before Calver in the said second Mon for the purpose of recom if My they have, why t said acts. Given under my han of April, 1613. RICHARD H. True copy, taken from t CALFERT COUNT Ordered by the court.

publication by extended

Monday of the y, 1814.

Tost: W.s. S. January 10 Dollars Deserted from the in the Harbour of A 21st day of Decembe GOLDSBERRY, A Cath Regimen

very of the said Gr

States service.

and is well timbered. A further description is decimed underessay. As persons disposed to purchase will no doubt view the premiers. If not sold at private sale, before the lat April next, it will on that day be offered at rubule yearers. Terms will be based accommodating—For further particulars assolv to NICHS J. WATKINS. ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to call and settle their accounts, if not stitle 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. Japuary 15: 3 JOHN CHILDS.

PROPOSALS

Atlas contain-

For publishing in the City of Balti-

Or, the Victimito Novels and Travel novel, in two volumes, translated from the French of Med. Genlis.—

Stationary prizes an follows : 1st and 20th day each? 1st drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62

from the French of Med. Genlis—

By A. Berrandon.

To which is prefixed, a Take of the celebrated M. Floreian—Entitled,

Claudine, or the Savoyarde.

"Porhaps it would be saying enough, to recommend this work to the American reader to supponce it as the production of the profile mind of Madam Genlis, whose writings, by the mere buoyancy of genus, maintain a distinguished post at the summit of French literature. It is not, however, by the charms of style, or that correct deline ation 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 inculante, the art she has of rendering every incident in the has of rendering every incident in the conduct of a novel subservient to use ful and instructive aim, and of impart

the Piction to the Arreated Scien

20,000 lat drawn 55th day

Prizes payable 60 days after the

GERMAIN DUCATED

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 con sideration thereof be postponed un-

manner to apply to the congress of the U. S. for a reimbursement of the xpenses incurred by the state of Maryland, in the defence of its citizens, during the year 1813;" 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 accure to this state a sufficient and competent protection against the distressing and predato-ry 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 fol-lowing words be added to the said resolution : " agreeably to the ten or 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

question put, That the house assent | Hagar's-Town Bank. Mr. Callis a to the first branch thereof as far as she word " summer ?" Resolved in the affirmative, year 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 year and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE. Messra. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, rile the first day of June next? Determined in the nogative, yeas 24.

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 the purpose of the congress of

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Dorsey, Belt, Sellman, Wm. Hall, Randall, Warner, Sransbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spenman, Mason, Kershner, Gabb So it was resolved in the affirma-

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

Mr. F. M. Hall delivers a bill enitled. 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 he 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 i The committee to whom was referred the resolutions relative to the pay and rations of the governor, whilst in actual service as command-

er in shief of the militia of this state, beg leave to report-That the existing laws of the state having providthe employment of the militia, they are of opinion that it would be unnecessary to adopt the said resolutions.

By order, Wm. K. Lumbdin, Clk. Adjourned. Read.

Friday, January 21. The house met. Present as on esterday. The proceedings of yeserday were read.

Mr. Mason delivers a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to inresolution was divided, and the corporate the stockholders of the

make a turapike road from Edward H. Calvert's Old Mill, in Prince-George's county, to the District of

Columbia. Severally read.
On motion by Mr. Dallam, the question was put, That the house reconsider the bill, entitled, An act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company to be styled The Bank of Westminster. Determined in the negative.

Adjourned.

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

The bill to enable the president directors and company, of the Far-mers 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 lotte-

ries which may hereafter be authorised 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-Mr. Bayly asked a division of the question, and the question was put.

That the second resolution be stricken out? Determined in the stricken out? Determined in the man, Mason, Kershner, Gabby—26. street, in the city of Baltimore, Resolved in the affirmative, year 44, Adjourned.

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 Prederick 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-Arun del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundelcounty, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. ed a mode for the settlement of all claims against the state, arising from hibit 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 26th, 1814.

To Hire by the Year, Two Healthy, Young NEGRO MEN

Accustomed to plantation work, quire at this office. January 26, 1814.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE SHAW. ANNAPOLIS,

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

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Illustrated by a variety of useful Precedents. By J. E. HALL, Esq.

Counsellor at Law, and Professor of Rhetorick
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. Burn's Justice of the Peace as a model. In this work it will be recollected, the crime is first defined; the decisions of courts of justice are next collected, interspersed with such statu-tory 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 ad ded 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 or seven hundred pages. The price shall not exceed five dollars. It will be putto press when there is a sufficient subscription to pay the expence of publica-tion Gentlemen who wish to have the book may address the subscriber. These who purchase, a number of copies for the purpose of selling again, will be al-

lowed a liberal discount GEORGE SHAW, Annapolis. Jan 26, 1814.

In Council,

Annapolis, Jan. 24, 1814. Previous to the appointment of con-tractors for the several counties in this State, the Executive are desirous of re-State, the Executive are desirous of re-ceiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to fur-nish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to con-sist of one pound and a fourth of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork a eighteen ounces of bread or 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 cots of 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, Hagara Town Gazette, Agara Popular Menitor tf. Town Gusette, and People's Monitor.

(VOL LXXII

HOUSE OF DEL Mr. J. H. Phomas fro THE Committee app

the Executive of this unprotected situation neral Government, the fence," ber leave to structions to them p said instructions, the Congress and Preside behalf of the people of submitted for cousid Resolved, That the

he is hereby requested House of Delegates the speaker transmit of the United States this house, to present ther copy thereof to a United States, from t to present the same copy thereof to the putation in behalf of receive any answer s to the speaker, who the session shall hav 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 constituted author national affairs, an the state of Maryl ment, under the in The principles of

aid of illustration

ness and incapaci of safety and proracy, produced a efficient form of provide for the co As an important o pated, with confid just interests of interests and other be faithfully and expectation, we a made by the navig brethren of New constitution. Th ratification of the the new system; plexed, if they prove, in its ope purposes of comm et it ; while on th policy, the destri inflicter of inten-

> More than nin clared war aga much longer per contemplated. union, with the the ravages of situated as it is, confines, so acce continent which attract the activ physical strengt views of its rule there, in short, ous consideratio was more pecul rations for defe We are next

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appears to have series of time If we do not and in what wi would not bets because we are to the nations onal privilege the freemen of complaints and tofore exhibit attack, the pe after what has vernment, are most to regar ry sid which purceived tha

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which that gov

#### Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25. Mr. J. H. Phomas from the Committee delivers the following report and

THE Committee appointed on the part of the Communication of THE Committee appointed on their part of the Communication of the Executive of this state, "which relates to the desenceless and unprotected situation in which the state has been left by the General Government, the salamitres of the war, and the means of defence," buy 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 Gongress 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 capy thereof to a member of the Sanate 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 authorised, at his discretion, in case to the speaker, who is hereby authorised, 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, CER.

To his Excellency the President of the United States ; and to the honour able 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 technics of the people of the state, are impelted 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 govern-ment, 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 ust interests of commerce, connected as it is with the agricultural interests and other occupations of an industrious community, would make, for purposes specially enjoined on the genebe faithfully and effectually preserved. To this reasonable hope and ral government by the terms of the federal con-expectation, we are chiefly to ascribe the sacrifices and concessions stitution, will be promptly and fully remuneramade 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 preced-et 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 harrass 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 and the common league which, from various contents and the common league which, from various contents are contents. our considerations of prudence and of duty, the general government was more peculiarly bound to guard by ample and milant prepa-

rations 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 constituti-onal 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 tepel 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 four the approach of those semblances of military sid which are occasionally sent among them; because they have purceived that this casual parade, instead of giving them assistance in the hour of danger, rather invites destruction from an exasperated and unrealisted for, whose fury it is possible they might some-

dier, the ignominious death of all our unfortunate countrymon, who are now held as prisoners and hostages by the enemy. In addition to this cause of appreliension, the example of useless barbarity displayed under the command of the g-neral 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 entrest 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 . manher 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 delraying 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 expences 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 expences, and offiers 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

Having briefly urged these considerations, there emains an indespensable 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 bless-ings 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 itksome, to enter now into a minute examination of the causes of the present war. It is believed to be, at this time, sufficithe French government, practised in relation to 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 shewn, 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 carlier date than the deer e of the 28th Apr. I, 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 fall, 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 suta quent 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 darker terrors of a tempest, which threate on this subject at the last session, it is stated, consign the dearest hopes, the harmony and that the light, in which this transaction was

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

If the war is to be continued, the miseries we have aiready endured may be tender mercies in comparisant with those which are to be apprehended. A character of ferocity, unknown to the revolutions, which have aiready occurred, until till the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The president against to this contest. The government of the United States has distinctly announced its porpose of protecking the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invaning the territories of the power under whose dominions they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection to British traitots, is to be accomplished by a vector of sapenance, and to be accomplished by a vector of sapenance, and to be protection to British traitots, is to be accomplished by a vector of sapenance of and we have therefore seen with sessions concern, by the being complished by a vector of sapenance of and we have therefore seen with sessions concern, by the being complianted to describe and this protection to British traitots, is to

born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection to British traitors, is to be accomplished by a system of sangurnary retailation, which in ata consequences may occasion the ascriffice of every American officer and solution, the 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 fluctuation since the close of the last session." This concern is heightened by the recollection 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 ontrages have violated all the rights of this nation, and have beaped upon those who administer its affairs every species of contumely and

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 negociations 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 d fference, 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 aggrandisement. 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 enterprize is deprived of its reward. The taxes are multiplied, while the means of osyment are diminished, and the ordinary comforts and necessaries of life are greatly enhanced on the consumer. To carry on the war, it has been thought adviseable entirely to cut off commerce; and the bitter tribulation of the Boston Port Bill of 1774 is again to be realised 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 unsparing severity the work of destruction, which British cruizers 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 par, 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 dissenti-on among the nations.—Wherever his arms or his arts could reach, be 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 espacity 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 anthorities of this nation, that the negociations about to be justituted may be carried on with a just and earnest intention of bringing them to an imica-ble 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 abures, 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 Uni-

SHAW, Annapolis.

SALS E SHAW,

Subscription

AND DUTY

THE PEACE.

Professor of Rhetorick

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ALL, Esq

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ENTITLED,

Council, apolis, Jan. 24, 1814.

se appointment of conative are desirous of res from such persons as to furnish supplies for ach contractor is to furr the county for which Every ration is to con. d and a fourth of a pound se quarters of a pound sen ounces of bread or of rum, whiskey or branuarts of salt, four quarts r pounds of soap, and a half of candles, to eof rations. Forage for hay, 3 gallons of oats, or rn. It is expected that l engage to provide the the clerk of the council-rity will be required for mance of their duties.

AN PINKNEY, CIL shed once in each week successively in the Mary-Federal Republican. Sp Frederick Town Herald, Federal Gazette, Hagar's and People's Monitor.

from the French of Med. Genlis—

By A HARBALSON.

To which is prefixed, a Tale of the calebrated, M. Frodran—Entitled,

Claudine, or the Savayarde.

"Perhaps it would be saving enough,
to recommend this work to the American reader, to suppose it as the production of the profise mind of Madam
Genlis, whose writings, by the mere
buryancy of genus, maintain a distinguished post at the summit of French
literature. It is not, however, by the
charms of style, or that correct deline
ation of character, so maintest in the
writings of this lady, that they have
thus found their way to public admiration; it is by the fide precepts of morality which they inculeate, the art she
has of rendering every incident in the
conduct of a novel subservient to use
ful and instructive aim, and of impart works to Bish'p Floresley's Bermons Dr. Watt's de Satanas Devices Exposed Reattie's Evidences of the Christian Religion
Paley's Sermons of Don Moree's University All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Share, are requested to call and settle their accounts, if not suits will be commenced prior to the sitting of the next county bourt. The subscriber is duly authorised to settle the business of the said firm. 1st and 20th day each Akenside's Hayley's ) sal Geography, 2 vols, with an Croker, a new t drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62 Japuary 16: 3 JOHN CHILDS. ed Erskine's Atlas containlat drawn 25th day let drawn 35th day 20,000 W. Shukspeare's Speeches femoirs of the life of David GERMAIN DUCA plays, (plates) lat drawn 55th day PROPOSALS Rittenhouse, Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 Rallin's Ancient For publishing in the City of Batte fell and instructive aim, and of impart of the Americal Society Knickerhocker's His of N York (a new edition) question put, That the house assent | Hagar's-Town Bank. Mr. Callis a PROPOSALS Super Royal to the first branch thereof as far as bill to incorporate a company to the word summer?" Resolved in the affirmative, year 71. Legislature of Maryland. BY GEORGE SHAW, ABNAPOLIS, Medium HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Deing For Printing by Subscription, the affirmative, year 71. · Wednesday, January 11. George's county, to the District of The question was then put, That THE OFFICE AND DUTY The house met. Present as on yesterday. The Speaker attended Columbia. Severally read.
On motion by Mr. Dallam, the question was put, That the house reconsider the bill, entitled, An act Foolscap, and the house assent to the remaining Quarto part of the resolution? Resolved in Quille of various qu and resumed the chair. OF a hundred. Waters, red and bla the affirmative, yeas 44, nays 26. The report of the committee to JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. The question was then put, That to establish a bank, and incorporate whom was referred so much of the Illustrated by a variety of useful Precidents. Ink Powder, ready n the house concur in the report and communication of the executive as a company to be styled The Bank of Darable Marking In assent to the resolutions contained Inkstands, Sand Bo. States and Pencils, relates to the loan authorised at the Westminster. Determined in the By J. E. HALL, Esq therein? Counsellor at Law, and Professor of Rhetoricks and Belles Lettres in the University of last session and the financial resour-The year and mays being required negative. ces of the state, and to whom also Adjourned. Best Lead Pepcils, Maryland.

The want of a guide in the execution of the highly important duties of a Magistrate has long beautielt. At the instance of several intelligent gestlemen in the commission, and members of the appeared as follow. was referred the resolution for pay-Copy Books AFFIRMATIVE. ing the direct tax out of the treasu-Saturday, January 22. The house met. Present as on Penknives, Scissors Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Tooth Brushes, ry, was read the second time, and Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Blake, Shaving Boxes, Rat on motion by Mr. Dorsey, the quesesterday. The proceedings of yes-A general assortmen tion was put, That the further con terday were read. Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, The bill to enable the president, directors and company, of the Far-mers Bank of Maryland at Annapobar, the present editor has been induced BOOK BI sideration thereof be postponed un-Parnham, Rogerson, Bayly, Cott-man, Walter, Long, Stewart, Grifto undertake the task of supplying such a work. He has adopted the judicious plan of Dr. Burn's Justice of the Pedce as a model. In this work it will be retil the first day of June next ? De-In all its variety, e. est manner. 1 termined in the nogative, year 24, 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 Thomas, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Potbooks, record books, lis, and of the Branch Bank at Easruled and made to an ton, to remove said banks in case of collected, the crime is first defined; the 6 G. S. receives necessity, and for other purposes; was read the second time and passed, collected, interspersed with such state-tory regulations as have been establish-ries which may hereafter be authothe Port Folio, Anale dinburgh & Quarterly ed by parliament; and the section is concluded with such precedents as the house in a becoming and respectful and Kempton's flistor rised by the laws of this state, was manner to apply to the congress of NEGATIVE. 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 adthe U. S. for a reimbursement of read the second time and passed. now publishing, 2 voi Messrs. Dorsey, Belt, Sellman, Wm. Hall, Randall, Warner, Sransthe xpenses incurred by the state The bill to repeal an act, entitled, of Maryland, in the defence of its An act to open and extend Pratt-Jan. 15 bury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencitizens, during the year 1813;" Mr. Bayly asked a division of the street, in the city of Baitimore, cer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, ded such provisions as were to be found Calvert Counts passed at November session, 1811, and the supplement thereto, was Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood in the acts of congress and the laws of question, and the question was put, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood That the second resolution be of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Sauisbury, On application Maryland. ber, in the recess of read the second time and the ques-It is expected that the work will be comprised in an octavo volume of six Culoreth, Willis, Barney, Tilgh-man, Mason, Kershner, Gabby-26. court, as an associate ju Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 44, stricken out? Determined in the judicial district of Mary or seven hundred pages. The price shall not exceed five dollars. It will be negative, yeas 26. nays 45. So it was resolved in the affirma-On motion by Mr. Dorsey, Calvert county, praying question was put, That the house putto press when there is a sufficient sub-Adjourned. Mr. Howard delivers a bill for scription to pay the expence of publicaadopt the following resolution? Reyent debtors, and the the removal of the public records of solved, That it is the duty of this ments thereto; a schedi State of Maryland, sc. the state, and for other purposes. book may address the subscriber. These house, in a becoming and respectful to, and a list of his of who purchase, a number of copies for the purpose of selling again, will be al-lowed a liberal discount. Anne Arundel county, Orphans court,

January 19th, 1814.

On application, by petition, of John
Thomas, executor of the last will and
testament of Prederick Griffin, late Adjourned. being annexed to his p manner, to apply to the congress of ing satisfied methat the United States for a reimburse-Thursday, Jan. 20. Mr. F. M. Hall delivers a bill enthe state of Maryland to ment of the expenses incurred by GEORGE SHAW, Annapolis. diately preording his ap-ing also stated in his pa-in confinement for do the state of Maryland in the deitled. An act to incorporate the Jan 26, 1814. of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their fence of its citizens during the year Washington Blanket and Woollen 1813 ? Determined in the negative, prayed to be discharged hereby order and adjud Manufacturing Company of Prince In Council, yeas 26, nays 45. Mr. Mason moved the following George's County; which was read. The bill entitled, An act to defray Annapolis, Jan. 24, 1814. claims against the said deceased, and son of Richard Kent be Previous to the appointment of con-tractors for the several counties in this that the same be published once in each confinement, and that by resolution : the expenses incurred in the trial of week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gezette.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, for A. A. county. Resolved, That it is the duty of of this order to be public criminal prosecutions removed from State, the Executive are desirous of rethis house, in a respectful manner, State, the Executive are desirous of re-ceiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to fur-nish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to cen-sist 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 bran-dy; And two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of capdles, to e-very hundred of rations. Forage for ryland Gazette for three one county to another, was read the second time and passed. Country before the seco to request of the executive of the United States that proper measures to appear before Calver Mr. Lecompte from the committee be taken to secure to this state a delivers the following report :
The committee to whom was resufficient and competent protection against the distressing and predatory invasion which is to be appre-This is to give Notice, for the purpose of recom That the subscriber, of Anne-Arun del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundelcounty, ferred the resolutions relative to the if My they have, why thent should not have t pay and rations of the governor, hended from the British next spring whilst in actual service as commandin Maryland, letters testamentary on and summer. er in chief of the militia of this state, the personal estate of Frederick Griffin On motion by Mr. Bayly, the Given under my han beg leave to report-That the existlate of Anne Arundel county deceased. question was put, That the words ing laws of the state having provided a mode for the settlement of all All persons having claims against the RICHARD H in a respectful manner" be strickvery hundred of rations. Forage for said deceased, are preby warned to ex-hibit the same, with the vouchers thereen out? Resolved, in the affirma-True copy, taken from cavalry, 14 lb. hay, 3 gallons of cats.or 2 gallons of corn. It is expected that claims against the state, arising from tive, yeas 45, nays 26. the employment of the militia, they 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 On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the fol-lowing words be added to the said of, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all CALVERT COUNT are of opinion that it would be unnecessary to adopt the said resolutions. benefit of the said estate. Given under Ordered by the court, publication he extended Monday of the W. S. Teat. By order, resolution : " agreeably to the ten my hand this 19th day of Jan. 1814.

JOHN THOMAS, Executor.
fanuary 20th, 1814. Wm. K. Lambdin, Clk. or of the order already passed this Adjourned. Read. house, instructing a committee to January 26th, 1814. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CIK press this subject upon the attention To be published once in each week for six weeks successively in the Msryland Gazette, Federal Republican Spirit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Republican Menitor. To Hire by the Year, Friday, January 21. of the constituted authorities in the The house met. Present as on 10 Dollars Two Healthy, Young proposed address to the president esterday. The proceedings of yes-NEGRO MEN; and congress of the United States." Descried from the terday were read. Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 45, in the Harbour of A Accustomed to plantation work. Mr. Mason delivers a supplement 21st day of Decembe Town Gazetto, and People's Monitor. nays 26. On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the to the act, entitled, An act to in-resolution was divided, and the corporate the stockholders of the GOLDSHERRY, a p January 26, 1814.

Dr. the Victimito Novels and Travel

A navel, in two volumes, translated from the Franch of Mad, Genlis-

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ATTENTION

VOL LXXII

HOUSE OF DEL

THE Committee app the Executive of this unprotected situation neral Government, the fence," ber leave to atructions to them possed instructions, the Congress and Preside behalf of the people of submitted for countd

Resolved, That the he is hereby requeste dress to be my House of Delegates the speaker transmit this house, to present ther copy thereof to a United States, from t to present the same to putation in behalf of sident of the United receive any answer t to the speaker, who the seasion shall hav 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 impelted by urg

constituted author national affairs, an the state of Maryl ment, under the im The principles o too recent in the re aid of illustration ness and incapaci of safety and prot racy, produced a pefficient form of provide for the con As an important c pated, with confid ust interests of interests and othe be faithfully and expectation, we a made by the navig brethren of New-

constitution. Th ratification of the the new system, plexed, if they c prove, in its ope purposes of comm et it; while on th policy, the destr the public securi More than nin clared war aga

much longer per contemplated. A union, with the the ravages of a situated as it is, confines, so acce continent which arracl the activ physical strengt views of its rul there, in short, ous consideratio was more pecul rations for defe We are next done or provide

state, so precar which that gov appears to have If we do not would not bets to the nations onal privilege the freemen di complaints and tofore exhibit attack; the pe

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# TRIANAMENTALINAMENTALIS

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCES

VOL LXXII

ANNAPOLIS, SATORDAY, JANUARY 20, 1816.

### Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, THESDAY, JANUARY 25. Mr. J. H. Thomas from the Committee delivers the following report and

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 relamities 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 aplrit of the said instructions, the committee have prepared an address to the Gongress 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 elerk; that House of Delegates of Maryland, and attested by the elerk; that the speaker transmit one capy 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 hody; 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 hody; 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 anealer, who is hereby authorised, at his discretion, in case to the speaker, who is hereby authorised, 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 GASSAWAT, CER.

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

The House of Delegares of the State of Maryland, immediately representing the interests and technigs of the people of the state. are impelted 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 govern-ment, 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 weak- gregate amount of expences thus incurred is not ness 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 antici pated, with confidence, that under this form of government, the ust 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 fatification 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 sak, 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 is 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 marrass the physical strength of the country, and to distract and frustrate the views of its rolers 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 lant prepa-

rations 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, betause we are desirous of preserving a becoming measure of respect to the national authorities; while in the exercise of a constitutionst privilege, we perform a requisite duty to our constituents, the freemen of Maryland, by making a frank representation of their complaints and disagnishation. The mere shew of resistance, here-tofore exhibited, having in fast rather tended to provoke than tepel 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 alvernment, are becoming, in some parts of the country, inclined atmost to regard with fear the approach of these 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 unresisted for, whose fury it is possible they might some-

times escape unnoticed. And yet, the history of viewed by this gove the revolution will attent, that in the most trying letter of the 14th justimes of the republic the spiris of Maryland on," The notice that never been surpassed in valour, fortifude and of state, to Mr. B.

If the war is to be continued, the missties we have already endured may be tender mercies in comparison with those which are to be apprehended. A. character of ferocity, unknown to the civilized usages of modern warfare, accurs about to be given to this contest. The government of the United States has distinctly amnounced its purpose of peotedling the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invacing the territories of the power under whose dominions they were born, and to whom their allegrance was naturally due; and this protection to British traitots, is to be found at the close of the letter, which concludes in these words; the foundation which have already occurred, until all the make many observations, which have already occurred, until all the discumstances 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 parameter with a view to the requisite explanation."
But as the separt of the secretary further stated, that Mr. Barlow's successor had been also finistructed 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 the have therefore seen with serious concern, by the last message from the president to congress, "that the views of the Prench government have received no Flucidation 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 dier, 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 she 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 horsely of the bordering on the water, to all the horrors of the most ferocrous 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 delraying the expenses of defensive measures, which it might well have been hoped would have been seasonably and adequately prepared under the superintending care and provi dence of the government of the union. The agnow ascertained, as the accounts ar liquidated, and there are vouchers still to be procured. But we trust, that provision will be made by congress for reimbursing these expences, 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 remunera-

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 blessmistaken 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 itksome, 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 ments before congress during the last and preceding sessions, it is presumed, have conclusively shewn, that the alleged sepeal 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 deer e of the 28th Apr I, 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 fast." that on that day the French decrees were repealed, so that they ceased to violate our neutral commerce. It has become abundanty apparent, since the date of that proclamation, that in point of fall, 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 sut a quent 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 chan 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 accasion, it is stated, "that the light, in which this transaction was ted Empire, to irretrievable destruction.

ment, was communicated to Mr. Barlow in the ietter 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, 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 hiske many observations, which have already occurred, until all the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The presi-

French government have received no Flucidation 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 beaped upon those who administer its affairs every species of contumely and

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 exagger-ated, 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 negociations 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 aggrandisament. A war of this nature is calculated to introduce doctrines, and habits, and evil p sions, which are inimical and dangerous to the libertics 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 enterprize is deprived of its reward. The taxes are multiplied, while the means of payment are diminished, and the ordinary comforts and necessaries of life are greatly enhanced on the consumer. To carry on the war, it has been thought adviseable 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 unsparing severity the work of destruction, which British cruizers 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 muditate 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 dissenti-on among the nations.—Wherever its arms or his arts could reach, be 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 strocious author of all the wanton and dreadful strife which pervades the old and the new world, we do hope that, his tremendous espacity 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 liberts. We would, therefore, ardently implore the constituted anthorities of this nation, that the negociations about to be instituted may be carried on with a just and carnest intention of bringing them to an amica-ble 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 sheres, 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 Uni-

SHAW; Annapolis.

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ALL, Esq

Council, apolis, Jan. 24, 1814. se appointment of con-several counties in this ative are desirous of res from such persons as to furnish supplies for ach contractor is to furthe county for which Every ration is to con. and a fourth of a pound ee quarters of a pound een ounces of bread or of rum, whiskey or bran-uarts of salt, four quarts e pounds of soap, and a half of candles, to eof rations. Forage for hay, 3 gallons of outs, or rn. It is expected that

he clerk of the council-rity will be required for mance of their duties. AN PINKNEY, CIL shed once in each week successively in the Mery-Federal Republican. Spi-Frederick Town Herald, Federal Gazetts, Hagara

engage to provide the

To see how frequency the lace bins of this country appeal to the

name of Washington, and how fer-

vently some of those, who former

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 eevery artifice in order to pull down the popularity of the saviour of his country, could shed tears of sorrow over his grave, would be absurdand 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 jacobinic 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 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 Mazzei, 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 Autra, published by one Bache, and under page 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, 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 over 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, hardly be expected, that the "Wasb-

heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation, that ly calumniated him, apostrophise his 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 apon 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 culing 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 osom friend of Jefferson, when, 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 the immediate direction and patro- 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 jacobinic cut-throat editors, it could

hould 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 entogiums we occasionally seet blaning in the columns of jacobinic news-papers ! Not from any respect they have to his name, but because a different course might be attended, at this period, with some conside rable degree of danger to their hyocritical designs. When we hear, of O spirit of Washington ! Father of thy country l" 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 notorious defaulter, or even to common pick-pocket." With all these instances of abuse issuing from jacobinic 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 hypo-

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 glo rious, 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 enemics 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 fond of denouncing the friends of the country as tories. It s not, therefore, at all matter of surprize, 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 trea-sury 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 dotheir 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 ap-prove 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 egislatures which have refused to pay, out of the state treasuries, (it the money could be found there) their quotes 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, 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 mortifying to think what he was! tisbecause the first had been paid by

ers of the North-Carolina legisla obliged him with safety. But then legislature are not elected, like the nembers 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 ar my, it will be wonderful indeed. In the first place, an embarge 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 callet in the army, and not 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

port this war.

COMMUNICATED. CELEBRATION AT TANEY-TOWN.

let them say not another word about

their patriotism or readiness to sup-

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 pre-pared for the occasion, the company unanimously appointed Colonel Joshua Gist, President, Major John M Kelb Vice-President, and Mr. Nicholas Sni der, Secretary ; and the following toasts were given.

 The memory of our illustrious fa ther 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 he 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 Federa-

8. The minority in Congress may they probe to the bottom the political ulcers of our administration, not forgetting Turreau'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 crime.

11. A full development, in the prethe disgraceful defeats, the dishonoura ble discomfiture, and almost annihilation, of our troops in Canada, and its neighbourhood; may the officers be ac-quitted, if innocent; if the president from stupidity, or design, is guilty, may be receive the vengeance of his

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 sal

14. A speedy restoration, without retaliation, to the American captives. Justice—the compass of egal and poli tical science-may he yet lead us out

mourn in toss.

By Dr. Elinha I. Hall—the Empressof dustries—whilst the scales of union at justice are in his bunds, may be account in the sacred balance, so store-By Mr. D. Kephart-

No. forgetting the rest of our delegation the General Assembly.

Hy Joseph Taney, jun—the using of Capt. James Lawrence, the politic friend of our great Washington.

By Mr. M'Kaleb—the natives

Columbia, may they despise the title of foreign citizenship.

By Mr. Knoz Mr. Grosvenor, the

By Mr. Know-Mr. Grosvenor, the enlightened patriot and friend to good government.

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

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

By Mr. Crabster—John Hamon The-

mas, the support of Frederick county, who drove Pinkney off the sod. By Mr. Farquhar The navy of the atchievements be a convincing proof to the citizens of America, that its mentation is the best security against foreign invasion.

By Mr. Suider-May the military ranks of Columbian soldiers never sub mit to foreign commanders.

By Mr. Clabaugh—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

By Mr. Umpstead-The memory of Alexander Hamilton. A toast by the Company-The Pre-dent and Vice-President of the day.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Monday, Janury 24.

The house met. Present as on Saturday. The proceedings of Sa-Mr. Duvall from the committee

delivers the following report :

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

Resolved, That the executive of this state be, and they are hereby authorized 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 Da-niel and Walter Dulany, or either of them, situate in Frederick county, for the recovery of a part of which an action of ejeclment is now depending in Frederick county court.

By order, John Stevens, jun Clk.

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 5 o'clock P. M.

5 O'CLOCK P. M.

The house met. On motion by Mr. Davall, the following order was read :

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

Tuesday, Jan. 25. According to the order of the day

The bill having been out and amended, The put, Shail the said

olved in the affirmati

Adjourned until five The clerk of the se of Tennessee relating ment proposed by of of that State to the the United States, at ing resolution as Resolved. That the

of copies of Hezeki State, To distribute, of the present session to receive the said at By order

Severally read. On motion by M following resolution Resolved, That it house, from the repo mittee of elections that the late election the City of Annapo held; that the seats o and Lewis Duvala sitting members, said city, be therefor that a new warrant by the Speaker. The house proceed

deration of the repor ble and resolutions qualifications and el gates; and on motio Thomas the questio the further consider postponed until to-n ed in the affirmative Adjourned.

Wednesday, On motion by Mr given to bring in a a bank at Chestercounty, to be calle Town Bank.

According to the the house proceeded ation of the report tee on the preamble relating to the qua lections of delegate assembly, and on Mason, the question the following be in word "house" in the

"That it is decla

ration of rights, "

ment of right orig people, is founded

and instituted solel

the whole-That

people to participat ture is the best see and the foundatio ment," the constit land, (that compact declaration of rig to the people of Ma to participate in th essential to liberty them to elect, from ; their own agents to in this house, form portant branch of But it is in vain th secured to them by if it is competent act of legislation, them directly or i example, to author who are not electe or immediately and to appoint a levy responsible to the er to that court to judges, still further controul of the pe to these irresponsi tion the power to tutional right of s on their virtue, ho ng, whim, capri ludges who may,

the confidence of whose votes they the power, as we to suppress them. ple by the constituent admitted, that no legislation can tall it is competent by for the exercise of the exerc s not competent valid exercise of spon the acts of person other than selves, Judges m pointed to recel

with a view to far

and for the extension of the chartese of the several Banks in the city of Baltimure, and for other purposes. The bill having been read throughout and amended, The question was put. Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned until five o'clock \* . x.

B. M. S CLOCK,

The house met, The clerk of the senate delivers communication from the executive covering a letter from the Governor of Tennessee relating to an amend-ment, proposed by the legislature of that State to the constitution of the United States, and the following resolution se

Resolved, That the Governor and Council procure a sufficient number of copies of Hezekiah Niles' new edition of the constitution of this State, to distribute, with the acla 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

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John Hanson The-

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May the freedom revail in defiance of

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of Maryland.

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proceedings of Sa-

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Frederick county,

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state of Maryland

d property of Da-Dulany, or either in Frederick coun-

overy of a part of of ejeclment is now

derick county court.

Stevens, jun. Clk.

corporate a compa-

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of Baltimore to the

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gton, was read the d the question put, ill pass? Determined

I 5 o'clock P. M.

by Mr. Davall, the

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OCK P. M.

was read :

wing report :

DELEGATES,

Janury 24.

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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 that the late election for delegates the City of Annapolis was illegally held; that the seats of Dennis Claude and Lewis Duvalle Estaires, the sitting members, sured for the said city, be therefore 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 tenercof 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 tee 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

"That it is declared by our declaration of rights, "That all good ment 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 them to elect, from among themselves their own agents to represent them in this house, forming the most im-portant 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 indeed. judges, still further removed from the controul of the people; and to give to these irresponsible judges of elecion the power to make this constitutional right of suffrage depend upon their virtue, honesty, understandg, whim, caprice or opinion .-Judges who may, and often do, want the confidence of the very people whose votes they take, and yet have

a view to guard egainst corruption or mal conduct in the judges and rierus, carraja outles of office may be required of them, and if these officers dure 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 interonduct or officers of its own missions of the officers of its own orestion deprive the people of a right secured to them by the Constituti-

The law of 1805, and the implements 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 anall be enjoyed, this is apparent upon the face of them, if they had attempted to go further they would
have been met and controuled by
the constitution.—The tagers of
those laws seem to have by liewed
the subject, they have in some cases
imposed consisters for a non-compiliimposed 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 omis-sions 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 house proceeded to the consider- the judges or clerks of an election, ation of the report of the commit- to quality 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 so 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 voter be afforded to all the voters entitled to

vote at such election. Resolved, that whenever any e lection 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 too 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, un-der such circumstances, cull be to admit a representation on part of a county only."

The year and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE. Messra. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman Warper, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, S. Stevens, Claude, Dutell, Whight, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Cul-breth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gab-

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Turner, Stoneto suppress them. The right of suf-frage being thus secured to the peo-ple by the constitution, it must be admitted, that no ordinary act of legislation can take it from the it.— It is competent by law to provide for the exercise of this right, bit it is not competent by law to make the mas, Delaplane, J. H. Thomas, Pot-ter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hillea-ry, Robinett, M'Culloh, Howard. alid exercise of this right, depend Reynolds .- 40.

ing resolution, as an amendment to the report?

Resorved, That the returning judges of a county, constituted by an union of the presiding judges from each election district, at in a ministerial capacity only, addithat they, or a majority of them have so power, when met for the purpose of making a puberal return, to exclude from the general enumeration of votes to be by them made, any poll to them returned by the judges of a district; or any vote stated upon any poll to them so returned.

Mr. Bayly moved to meet the words "legally appointed and analished" after the word "district" in the latter clause of the amendment.

Mr. Donaldson asked a division

Mr. Donaldson asked a division of the question, and the question was put. That the words " legally appointed" be inserted? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the words "and qualified" be inserted? Resolved in the affirmative, On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the

question was put, That the words " and judicial" be inserted after the word " ministerial" in the first branch of the amendment? Resolved in the affirmative, year 42, nays

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the question was put. That the following words be added to the amendment : " provided it is a legal poll of such district?" Resolved in the affirmative. The question was then put, That

the house adopt the amendment as amended ? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 42, nays 27.
Mr. Donaldson moved the follow-

ing resolution, as a further amendment to the report :

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 siection, not affecting the fairness of such election, or changing its result.

On motion by Mr. 1. 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 cote, may be invalid by the illegal" be inserted before the word omission? Resolved in the atfirmative, yeas 41, nays 27. On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas,

the words "or affecting" were insert ed 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 aopt the following resolution, as further amendment to the report :

Resolved, That if two judges of elections, legally qualified and asso-ciated, in holding an election with a third judge who has taken the oath of office before a brother juage, instead of a clerk of elections, and the election is fairly held, and in all other respects legally conducted, that auch election, being a full and free expression Athe elective will of the people, is valid. Determined in the negative-yeas 27, nays 42.

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, are asso-ciated 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 interposi-tion of a third judge has in any wise of the other two, or changed the ebeing a full and free expression of

the negative-year 28, nays 39.
On motion by Mr. Doracy, the

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

Resolved, that a minority of all the votes given in a county by those who, under the conditution, possess the right of voting, cannot entitle a sandidate to a seat in the home of Actorates.

delegates.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, That, the words "legally taken and received" by inserted after the word "votes." Reserved after the word "votes." alved in the affirmative-year 38.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, that the followafter 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 scats?" Unani-

mously resolved in the affirmative. On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, that the original resolution from the word "rein the affirmative—year 39, nsys 26. Adjoured until 5 o'clock P. M.

Five o'clock P. M.

The house met. The house resumed the considera tion of the report on the preamble and resolutions relating to the qualfications and elections of delegates, and the question was put, That the house concur is the report as amend-

The year and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Plater, Miliard, Cansin, 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, Delapiane, Jno. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinett, M'Culloh, Howard .- 38.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Seliman, Belt, Randall Warner, Stansbury, Martin, Samuel Stevens, Davall, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jb. Dallam, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Kershner, Gabby .- 19. So it was resolved in the affirma-

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 Em ployes, [the Custom house and its officers] have left the Hague, Ley-den, and other places. Their departure has created much uneasiness. An army is assembled on this side the Yssel near Ainkern and Deventerthe allies being in force near those places, according to reports generaly 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 Bor-

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 20. Extract of a letter dated Fort Trumbull, Jan. 11, 1814.

"Having fittle of moment to my, 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 offivaried the decisions or proceedings cer in this garrison : and he who of the other two, or changed the e- on reading the horrid tale does not lectoral result, and the election is "blush and hang his head to think rairly held, and in all other respects himself a man," must be dead to elegally conducted, that such election, very moral and religious sentiment that warms the human breast. "I the elective will of the people, is con-stitutional and valid. Determined in most horrid murders which the annals of mankind afford. It appears by the evidence before the jury of inquestion was put, That the house quest and the court of inquiry, that adopt the followin resolution, as a on the morning of the 27th Dec.-Determined in the negative.

On motion, by Mr. Donaldson, the question was pet Chat the house adopt the following resolution, as an amendment to the report!

On the districts of a county, and by that years of age, to read her alphabet—was a different result is produced in the election, is follows of necestime pretty correctly, & that Brown

P. which she could not or would not speak; upon which he wens out and cut two adder sticks, with which he whipt her until they were unfit for his horrid purpose—that he them took a stick, designed for a candle took a stick, designed for a candle took, with which he also beather 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 nated body to the hir, and literally rossted her; so that the skin on her back was found crisped by the Jury. back was found crisped by the Jury, and (what is more horrid, if posti-ble) he held her eace in his seeth for s 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.

o I heard the confession of the monster read. The wretell said 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 surprizing 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 shild. 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 consolution to the people of this town that although the murder was committed here, the tamily 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 Analostan 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 merebant 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 at 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 emba ing 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 in great spirits-they were then put on board the above prison ship, and thrust into the hold, in a place were it was entirely dark in the day time-the place was about eighteen by twentyfour 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 Fabruary next, (at my office in Anna-February next, (at my office in Anna-polis,) a life estate in a tract of land, called Moore's New-Market, containing 300 1-3 acres, more or less, and a ne-gro woman named Henny. The above is taken as the property of Amos Gam-brill, and will be sold to satisfy due George F. and Lemuel W. Let-and James Mackubin. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. County. January 29.

To Hire by the Year, NEGRO MEN Accustomed to plantation work.

eson other than the voters themselves. Judges may be by law ap-pointed to receive the votes; and with a view to facilitate the exercise lay, Jan. 25. the order of the day

he power, as we have recently seen

not competent by law to make the

#### In Council.

Amapolis, Jan. 24, 1814. Previous to the appointment of coursetors for the several countries in this State, the Executive are desirous of recoiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militial Each contractor is to furnish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to con-sist of one pound and a fourth of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen counces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brea-dy; And two quarts of salt; four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and very hundred of rations. Forage for exvalry, 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, Spiof '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 glaims 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-Arun del county, nath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arandelcounty, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arandel 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.

#### 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 requesied 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,

January 26, 1814.

#### State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court January 19, 1814.

On application by petition of Gusta-Warfield, administrators of Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield, late of Anne Arandel 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 succes-

sive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, und Federal Gazette of Baltimore, John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

#### This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arun-del county, bath 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 decreased, are bereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vonchers 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.

### NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting cither 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 Oreeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

GEORGE SHAW, FOR SALE THE POLLOWING VALUE

21 by H. Moora 12 Practical Piety 10 by H. Moore Prayer Books, of various edition Goldsmith's do. from \$1 to \$ 50 The Spectator Beattie's works Bish p Horseley a

Plowden's His. Dr. Watt's do. Satana's Devices? Scott's Poems,? Exposed Beattie's Evidenelegently bd. Milton's works? ces of the Christian Religion
Paley's Natural
Theology
Paley's Sermons Young's Akenside's Hayley's Morse's Univer-The Vision of Don's

sal Geography, 2 vols. with an Croker, a new Lord Erskine's? Atlas containing 63 maps W. Shakspeare's Speeches Memoirs of the plays, (plates) life of David Rollin's Ancient, Rittenhouse. late president of the Ameri-History Bibles, can Philosophi Testaments, Hymn Books, cal Society

His. of N York &c. &c. (a new edition) Super Royal Royal Medium Writing Paper. Demy

nickerbooker's

Folio

a hundred,

Foolscap, and Quarto Quills of various qualities, from \$1 to 3

School Books, &c.

Wagers, red and black Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, ready made Ink, Durable Marking lak, Inkstands, Sand Boxes States and Pencils, Best Lead Pencils, Copy Books Penknives, Scissofs, l'ooth Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Razors and Soap. A general assortment of Ironmongery.

BOOK BINDING. In all its variety, executed in the neat-est manner. (3 Merchants account books, record books, bank books, &c. ruled and made to any pattern.

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

#### Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscri-ber, 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 bouefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his proper-ty, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and hav-ing satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; hav-ing also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for dobt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the per-son of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Guzette 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 trus-tee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if my 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, WM. S. MORSELL, 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 Ws. S. Monsell, Clk.

#### Skippers Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage for the ensuing season, two Skippers, to sail from the river Severn and Patapsco to Baltimore. The vessels are between 40 and 50 tons burthen and well found. To steady men who can produce a sa-tisfactory recommendation, the highest wages will be given, and constant em-pley; 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. ? miles dist from Annapolis. 9 5w

scription is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will no doubt view the premises. If not sold at private sale before the 1st April next, it will on that day be affered at runtic venoue. Terms will be made commodating For further partieu-

Jan 15, 1814. J. WATKINS.

## 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 substriber is duly authorised to settle the business of the said firm.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Balti-

A NEWSPAPER, TOBE ENTITLED, THE

Ballimore Correspondent, AND

#### Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER THE proposed paper will be pubhished daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails.

It is proper that the intended edifor 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 comprize the following articles, viz ; all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of maval 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. price cuttent will be inserted upon the most con-

venient day. The utility of such Thewspaper 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 usetul as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of 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 n advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year. Arrangements are now making

January 12, 1814:

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, or uesday 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, Fingail. His cloathing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall; a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white fulled country cloth worn, white fulled country cloth trowsers a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other cloathing he may change to suit his pur-pose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Beltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick gaol; he has a brother in George-Town, liv-ing with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is sup-posed 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 gaul so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.

8AMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Ashe-Arundel county.

January 8, 1814.

DHEME 110,000

\$ 245,000 11,687 Prizes, 13- Not two blunks to a prize. Stationary prizes as follows :-

Ist and 20th day each? entitled to 1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, and 53d days 1st drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62 20,000 JOHN CHILDS. 1st drawn 25th day lst drawn 35th day

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

Tickets & 8, to be had at George Shaw Blok Store. Analysis, Dec. 16, 1813.

let drawn 56th day

WASHINGTON

#### Monument Lottery, SECOND CLASS.

Will positively commence drawing or the first Monday in March next, and drbw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

(4)717	SCHI		100
1 1	Prize	of	# 40,000
1	do.	of	30,000
.1.	do.	of	20,000
2	do.	of	10,000
5	do.	of	5,000
15	do.	of	1,000
20	do.	of	500
50	do.	of	100
100	do.	of.	. 50
500	do.	of	20
1250	do.	of	. 12
	Not two bl	lanks to	a prize.

Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz. First drawn ticket to be enti-

tled to First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to First drawn ticket on the 20th day

25th do. 20,000 First 10,000 35th do. First do. 40th do. 40,000 do. 50th do.

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days af-ter the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shrive Book Store, Anapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

For Sale, . At G. Shaw's Book-store and at this Office,

THE COURT'S CHARGE To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Balti-

more County. TheAdress of the Grad Jury to the Court and the Court's REPLY.

The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, junior, Esquires. Bythe Committee of Claims The Committee of Claims will sit e-

very, day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until the fafternoon.

Books, BENJ. GRAY, Cik.

Bythe Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the after-noon y order, L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. s negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 3 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion thun the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr Benjamin Harrison of West River. at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the United States, if taken out of Washington Washington County July 15th 1813.

Ev a manual sole.

To which is prefixed, a Tale of the lebrated M. Frontan - Entitles lebrated M. Frontan - Entitles Claudine, or the Sacounds.

"Perhaps it would be saying enough, to recommend this work to the American reader, to announce it as the production of the profile riked of Madain Genile, whose writings, by the mere becorated of genius, meintain a distinguished post at the sammir of French literature. It is not, however, by the charms of style, or that acrest deline ation of character, so manifed in the writings of this lady, that they have thus found their way to suble admiration; it is by the fine precept at morality which they inculeate the art she has of rendering every includent in the conduct of a novel substitute in the full and instructive aim, and of taparting to the whole that fervid glor of moral enthusians, which sets off in such high relief the grees and hideous aspect of vice."

TALES OF REAL LIFE. A new work by Mrs. Opic. The Life of John Dawes Worgan, an interesting piece of Juvenile Biography.

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

#### B. CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he bas moved his Store to the house formerly ocu-pied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of DRY GOODS,

and will constantly keep a good supply of

Annapolis, November 11, 1813, tf. ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a ington and George town, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's He-

tel in George-town, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock; and ar-rive 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 owners.
WM. CRAWFORD,

ISAAC PARKER

A LIST OF THE American NAVY,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY. For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store and at this Office.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White at Agent in Annapolis for the ade of MICHAEL LEE'S

-Price 12 1-2 Cents .-

Family Medicines So justly celebrated; mall perts of the United States, for twelve years part, has on hand and intends keeping a con-

stant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prests tion and cure of Billions Fevers, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Dropt Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted towns by one application (without Mercury). Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous

disorders, inward weakness or Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and 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 Planter.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches Lee's Tooth Powder. To detect counterfeits, obserts each article has on the outside weight the signature of Michael Las & lo.

At the places of sale, may be had as a pamphleta containing each of the mose length prevents theo being herewith inverted.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURDIPATREBY, ANNAPOLIS. Price-Three Dollars per danus

VOL. LXXII.

JONAS GREEN CRUECE-STREET, ANNAPO

rice-Three Dollars per

OUSE OF REPRESENT Monday, January stion to have added any observations which I turday against the bill o -And if the committee to have permitted me o sing to have made a short vely extraordinary at on me by the honorable on Philadelphia, I sho sted contented—But, at lege was denied me by t a service now which mined to have performe rms not to be misunde e "monstrous" crime o the calamities of my deny the accusation. her a heart to conceiven

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community cov -not in money a worthless, but i I have one galler cean fighting ut would prefer it than witness it have other sontwill defend it w