

**JOHN GREEN,**  
Three Dollars per Annum

**Religious and Literary Repository.**

**Confirmation.**—On the 14th Nov. last, the Right Rev. Bishop held a Confirmation in Hallowell, on the 16th, in Saint-Paul's Parish, Frederick county; on the 19th, in St. Paul's, Annapolis; and on the 9th January, in St. Anne's, Annapolis—93 persons confirmed.

**Marriages.**—On the 6th January, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Mr. McIlhenny was married to Miss Ann, daughter of Mr. William McIlhenny, formerly a Presbyterian minister, who was admitted to the same office.

New Haven, Jan. 11.  
Shot, or a Warning Mark to Thieves.

C. Northrop, grocer of this place, on opening his store, discovered that more or less of his goods had mysteriously vanished. He had mysteriously appeared about the store, he suspected that some thief had entered the back by means of a false wall, and passed out the same way. He then determined to watch within the store each night, and the thief should make an attempt. Accordingly, the evening before 10, he and Mr. Wm. A., a neighbor, secreted themselves in the room in the rear of the store. They charged a pistol with beans, and a musket with ball, ready for use in case of resistance; they then placed their light covered barrel, and were cautious to preserve silence. About past 10, a key was heard at the back door—some one entered without a light, and was suspected to advance, as nearly as could be judged from the step, half the length of the store; when Mr. A. suddenly opened the counting-room, discharged the pistol in the way of alarm; the contents of which, (as justice would have entered the lower part of the store of their uninvited guest, who instantly vociferated that he was dead man." The light being from the barrel, the wounded gentleman surrendered himself with a key, together with a decanter which had been his nightly companion. The blood flowed from his chin, lips and nose; he was conducted into the counting-room, where, after a time, the thief confessed that he had recently pilfered from Mr. N. at night, during the last three or four months.

We are not at liberty at present to divulge the name of the guilty party; but hope this little narrative will serve to deter others who like evilly inclined, from placing themselves in the way of a random shot.

**IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.**  
Cincinnati, (Ohio) Jan. 14.

We are pleased to find that a bill before the Legislature of Ohio, to abolish imprisonment for debt, is something so absurd, not only barbarous, in the practice of rowing men into prison, after it is shown they have not the means of paying their debts, that it is really astonishing it should have been so long countenanced by civilized communities.

If the practice be examined in a general point of view, there cannot be found an argument in favour of it. To confine men in prison can-

not coin money, or create property; but on the contrary, it compels them to abandon their employments, and to leave their families to be supported by charity or to suffer; it deprives them of their liberty, lessens the amount of labour in the community, humiliates the mind, and, in many instances, produces despair and desperation. Were a calculation to be made of the number of poor persons who are yearly imprisoned in the United States for small debts, and a fair valuation set upon each day while they are confined, the amount would be surprisingly great. But we will take the state of Ohio, in which we will say there are sixty counties, and that during a year ten men in each are imprisoned for debt for twenty days each. The estimate may not be accurate, but no matter—it will show the principle. Here, then, we have six hundred men, who are shut up from their avocations, separated from their families, and living in worse than idleness. Multiply the 600 by 20, (the time that each man is supposed to be confined,) and we have an amount of 12,000 days totally lost to the prisoners and to the community! If we estimate what might have been the product of labour at 50 cents per day, we have the sum of 6,000 dollars which could have been earned, and in many instances applied to the sustenance and comfort of suffering families.

We say, again, that this may not be an accurate average; but it is in vain to say that something of the kind is not yearly the effect. On a general scale, then, the practice would seem to be a public evil. To counteract which, should there not result from it some corresponding utility? It would appear reasonable that any law is worse than nugatory, where the advantages which arise from its operation will not counterbalance the attendant evils. But to imprison a man for debt after he has given up all his property, can produce no possible advantage, unless it be thought that punishment will do it; and here it may be observed that it is a misfortune, and not a crime, for a man to owe more than he can pay, especially among the poorer class of society, on whom the present law acts with the greatest severity. Shall this misfortune be enhanced, by not only taking a man's property, but by confining him in prison? Reason and justice both forbid it. Let the property be taken but not the body.

It may be contended that, in some instances, where men secrete their effects in order to defraud their creditors of their due, the terrors of a jail may be necessary to bring them to terms. This, in cases where the amount is considerable may be the fact; but among poor people, whose debts are small, and who have little or nothing to secrete, such frauds could not be frequent; at least, not sufficiently so to justify the continuance of a practice that subjects all to imprisonment, for the sake of reaching now and then an extreme case. What the sum shall be, under which no man shall be imprisoned, is for the legislature to decide. We hope they will determine on such a one as will give relief to at least a majority of the indigent classes of the community.

[Inquirer.]

New York, Jan. 25.  
**SEA SERPENT.**

We understand that Capt. Allyn, of the ship Frances Henrietta, on Sunday last, the 23d ult. off Long Island, in 8 fathoms water, & within less than half a mile's distance, saw a large Sea Serpent, who appeared to be from 80 to 100 feet in length—his head looked like a grey rock, covered with moss, his back like an alligator's; the tip of his tail was white, and he spouted water apparently from three openings back of his head—Captain Allyn was in sight of him for three quarters of an hour, and he was distinctly seen by the whole ship's crew, and when last observed, was steering westward towards Sandy Hook.

We hope our eastern friends will henceforth consider their monopoly of this species of monster as at an end. Indeed, we think a winter Dragon necessarily a much more consequential per-sonage than a summer one. Certainly he must be

bold and adventurous as well as hardy, to risk our coast this terrible season.

**NAPLES.**

Those who have witnessed that delectable treat, Bartholomew fair, in all its glory, may have some idea of the streets of Naples from the dawn to sunset. Naples is a fine city; but when I see people immersed in so much dirt and filth, & who have altogether so wretched an appearance, it is difficult to reconcile it with the splendid palaces around. The rattling of coaches, the various trades, of basket-makers and knife grinders, of sellers of lemonade, fruit, brooms, &c. conveyed in the highest key of the voice, assail the traveller from all quarters, and stun his ears. It is all confusion; and there is equal danger of being run over, jostled in a crowd, or tumbled into a stall of fruit, fish or vegetables; driven first on one side of the way, then on the other;—steering through crowds of baskets, stalls, &c. of different professions; pestered with importunate beggars, or by the Lazarini, who continually offer their services. One person insists upon cleaning your shoes, another pulls you by the coat, and, shewing you some fruit, exclaims, "Ohi, che bella Cosa!" while a third thrusts some article of sale into your hand. The carts being drawn by cattle, we occasionally round a bull's horn under our arms, or thrust into our sides. This is but a slight picture of the streets of Naples; where thousands of persons are pursuing a thousand different objects, where the "human voice divine" approaches to absolute shrieking; and where the noise and confusion are so great, that we are inclined to say, "Chaos is come again." All this, with the good humour that exists, would incline a spectator to imagine, that the utmost happiness and liberty prevailed. But when we contrast the splendid habiliments of the rich & the wretched nakedness of those who serve them, the magnificent palaces of the Court, and the stony bed, covered only by the canopy of Heaven, of the poor; and to this add the filth, and the vermin, by which every thing, and every person almost is covered, our desire is to fly from such accumulation of misery and uncleanness, and to bury ourselves in the woods or deserts; for if this be society, it is the greatest curse.—Sass's Journey to Rome and Naples, 1818.

Savannah, Jan. 11.  
**AN ADDRESS,**

To the Citizens and Inhabitants of the United States.

To beg, is never a pleasant office; for it is revolting to the pride of character, and a man generally possesses a spirit of independence which forbids the humiliation.

But there are times, in which modest reluctance to ask for charity, should be laid aside; from the imperative nature of the occasion which demands it, and in which diffidence would be censurable; and it is in such times, when the finer feelings of our nature become predominant, and stifle cold blooded calculations.

Most truly is the present occasion of this character; and we, with poignant feelings of grief, declare our sincere regret in announcing it.

An evil has fallen on our city, unexpected, unforeseen, wide spread and incalculably calamitous—the fairest, the most populous, and the best built part of Savannah has in a few hours, become a naked and a desert waste; nay, 'tis worse than a desert—it is in ashes; and where lately stood splendid edifices, filled with merchandise, and a l the productions of taste and elegance, are now smoking ruins, and the ghastly points and turrets of naked and tottering walls.

Where, a few hours since, we beheld the active hum of business, with smiling countenances, indicative of content and cheerfulness, we now see the gloom of despondency, grief and despair.

The few who have taken the place of the crowd which lately thronged in our streets, have most ample cause for the sad and melancholy contrast.

Every thing around and about them is fitted for the production of gloomy thoughts—and almost to check even the aspirations of hope itself.

This ill-fated city, which but yesterday, could with justice boast of as much ornament as any other in the Union, of equal size, is now a heap of rubbish, and horribly disfigured.

It is without form or feature; and the work of thirty years or more, destroyed by a devouring element, in a few hours. Such was its fury, and such the rapidity of its destructive march, that the senses of many were, for a time, entranced; they stood appalled; and all the sober calculations of the more collected, were foiled.

Those who thought themselves most secure, soon found their hopes blasted by the flames seizing on their dwellings and stores, involving them in the common ruin. Neither distance from the origin of the fire, nor strength of walls, nor the stile of building, seemed to be any security; and the flames progressed with a speed, which bade complete defiance to all exertion. Hundreds were compelled to look calmly on seeing their efforts were useless; and that the fire only mocked their weakness.

It has fallen to the lot of very few men to be the witness of such a calamity; or one which has been productive of so melancholy a result.

A scene of devastation is laid open before us, which entirely mars description, and sickens the heart to behold it.

To give it a faithful delineation would require a language not fitted for ordinary occasions; nor could the pencil, with its usual coloring, portray, with sufficient truth, the horrors of a catastrophe, which has distorted all that was regular and beautiful, into shapeless and terrific forms.

Let us no longer aim to harrow the feelings by the expression of sentiments suited to produce commiseration; but let real or heartless sympathy be excited from a short detail of melancholy and lamentable facts.

We are not dealing in fiction; nor is ours a tale of romance. Most gladly would we wish it were, but we are forced to behold on every side of us a desolated picture, which proclaims its truth, and which has never had its similitude in this country.

More than 460 houses of which many were three story, built of brick, and supposed to be entirely fire proof, besides a stables and other out-houses, have been totally destroyed.

With the destruction of houses and the property contained in them the loss is moderately calculated at four millions of dollars.

To this immense sum we must add the yet greater loss, which must arise from a derangement of all the ordinary course of business; and the dismemberment of the links which united its various ramifications.

Hundreds who were lately basking in the sunshine of prosperity, are now in hopeless penury; many are shelterless, and many did not save a change of clothing, or an article of furniture.

Under the pressure of so dire a calamity, we must give utterance to feeling, and claim the sympathy of the more fortunate. We claim it with great justice, and shall acknowledge it with gratitude. Savannah has never refused its benevolence to the distresses of its sister towns, and indeed, it has been always marked for its distinguished and active charity.

Can we not then, with justice, ask for relief from those who have wanted and received help "in time of need?" Shall we ask in vain? Will succor be refused to the many distressed, wretched and forlorn families, wandering without a home and bereft of the common means of sustenance?

Will not the purses of the rich and the good be united to alleviate their sufferings; and will not public institutions, and corporate bodies, each and all cheerfully, and with alacrity, contribute to create a fund, by which our city may regain a portion of its beauty, and the distresses of its citizens be partly alleviated?

We are sure we shall not appeal in vain and through the medium of

one of our inhabitants, Dr. J. E. White, occupying a high place in the confidence and good opinion of his fellow-citizens, who has volunteered his services for a journey of charity; we are confident of exciting the commiseration of our countrymen, and of making our appeal successful.

THOS. U. P. CHARLTON,  
Mayor of Savannah.

Savannah, Jan. 12, 1820.

In Council, 13th Jan. 1820.  
Resolved, That the sufferers by the late fire be requested to make declarations on oath of the amount of their losses, either as individuals or co-partners; the places of their late abode, and their present abode, in writing, and that the same be as early as possible lodged in the police office.

Extract from the minutes.  
M. MYERS, c. c.

An Electioneering Address.

We are told the following is a literal copy of a handbill, posted up in a neighbouring state, by a factitious old Frenchman who keeps a ferry:—

"My name Johnny Conlee!  
"I can date for de'emble  
"Any one he vote-for me,  
"He passa my feary free!"

**100 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of STEPHEN. He is about 22 or 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs. I believe the right, above the ankle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month; one of those negroes is Moses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian; and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Keys stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was here about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for so fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.  
About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South River, A. A. County.  
Jan. 27.

**NOTICE.**

The Subscriber cautions and forewarns all persons from paying his Fees for Cording wood to the carters, as he has not authorized them to receive the same.

JAMES SHEPPARD.  
Jan. 20.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.



Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 3.

APPOINTMENT

By the Governor and Council.

John Johns, Esq. Justice of the Peace for Anne Arundel county.

For the Maryland Gazette.

On Wednesday the 26th instant, several persons, citizens of Calvert county, were brought to the bar of the House of Delegates, to be examined as witnesses, and to be compelled to disclose for whom they voted at the last election. It had been previously determined, that this was the enquiry to be made of them.

When they presented themselves, one of them sent up to the Speaker, a paper, a copy of which is now given.

JAMES I. BOWEN, a witness now at the bar of the House of Delegates of Maryland, to give testimony relative to the late election in Calvert county, protests against the right to extract from him any thing which may have a tendency to criminate himself, and to subject him to prosecution and punishment. The witness, it has been charged, voted at the late election in Calvert county, and it is alleged was not entitled to a vote, and if he is correctly informed he is now before the house of delegates, to prove that he did vote, and for whom he voted.

The right of the witness to vote at that election, he confidently insists upon. At the same time, however, he contends, that no person or constituted authority, legislative or judicial, can demand of him to answer whether he voted at all, or for whom he did vote. The constitution has expressly provided, that free citizens of the State shall be at liberty to vote without being obliged to make it known for whom they voted, and any attempt which is made by the house of delegates, or elsewhere, to extract from him any information relative thereto, he considers it to be a duty which he owes to himself, as a freeman of Maryland, and to the free citizens of the State, at whatever hazard it may be done, to protest against and resist.

The witness is not unapprised, that it may be said, the question whether he was entitled to a vote has been decided by the house of delegates. But he is advised, and he trusts all must be convinced, that that decision, whatever influence it may have in the house of delegates, and upon the return of the judges of election, does not in any way affect him. If a prosecution should be commenced against him for having voted when he was not entitled to vote, the decision of the house will not even be the slightest evidence to the proper tribunal, that he was not a constitutional voter. The question then, whether he is a voter or not, so far as it concerns himself, is one which the house of delegates cannot decide, either in his favour or against him, and to that house he is not bound to defend himself against the charge of having given an illegal vote, and he has not been invited to furnish any proof of his right to a vote.

The witness being an illiterate man, and incapable, without assistance, to judge what questions were calculated to criminate himself, he trusts, that the house of delegates will allow him to have the assistance of counsel, with whom to advise, and by whom to be directed. It denied this privilege, the house will be sensible of the embarrassing situation in which he is placed, and he must therefore, in protesting against this course of proceeding by the house of delegates, as a violation of rights secured to every free man of the State, leave it to those who now would decide upon his privileges, to determine if the house can demand of him, that he answer any question designed to prove, either that he voted, or for whom he voted; and at the same time he must be allowed to express his regret, that situated as he is, to maintain constitutional rights and privileges never before assailed, so short a time has been afforded to prepare the protest which he now offers at the bar of this House.

JAMES I. BOWEN.

We the undersigned, also attending as witnesses at the bar of the House of Delegates, also request that it may be considered parties to the protest, and to object, upon the same grounds, to the right of the house to enquire of us how we voted, or whether we voted at all.

JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
JOHN ROBERTSON,  
WILLIAM DOSSEY,  
JAS. GRAY,

HENRY COCHRANE  
mark

This paper being read, a motion was made that it should be on the table, and this was succeeded by a motion to divert the substance of it as usual on the journals. Where upon a most learned discussion took place. Now, it must be obvious to any man, whatever be the size of his intellect, that in this paper, he contained a prayer, or application, to wit: to have the assistance of counsel; and also a denial of the right of the house to force the witness to make the disclosure; so that it is both a protest and memorial. Not so, however, thought some of our Senators in Council. It made use of the word protest, and therefore it could not be read as a memorial; and the application to have the assistance of counsel, was no application at all, and therefore no notice was to be taken of it upon the journals. And he it remembered too, that all this took place after the house had decided upon an order, which expressly referred to the application for assistance of counsel. The next day, to cap the climax, one member discovered that the paper, though it had been read by order of the house, and in order to be lying upon the table, was in possession of the house; and as it made the transaction still more ridiculous, another honourable member immediately submitted a resolution, for which all these wise gentlemen voted, having express reference to this paper which was not in possession of the house, and declaring, that because of the proof furnished to the house by this paper, that the witnesses had been misguided, the house would permit others to testify what those witnesses had been heard to say, so that in truth this paper, though read by order of the house, and ordered by the house to lie upon its table, was not in possession of the house, and though not in the possession of the house, was a paper to which its proceedings could have express reference, and which might be made the ground of its decision.

In due time too, a motion was made, to allow to them, while at the bar, the assist-

ance of counsel, and this was refused. Now, if any of the honourable gentlemen who composed the majority, have favoured the application, or hereafter may apply, for counsel, to assist them, (and such a thing is very possible,) what would they have thought if the body, to which the application was made, refused it? And this too was not an application to allow counsel to make speeches, and consume time, but simply to assist them, so far as to prevent the cuts ories from entering upon them, and to prevent their trapping them into a surrender of their rights, on which it was their determination to persist. Furthermore, this was not an application by learned lawyers, who may be supposed to be able to take care of their rights, but by a parcel of illiterate men, one of whom it will be observed, was unable to write. Some of the witnesses brought to the bar, consented to swear and to answer. Some took the oath, and to the interrogatory gave this true answer: they were not bound to tell for whom they voted. Others, in the face of their honours, declared they would not suffer the oath to be administered to them.

One of them upon being interrogated, declared that he was of age when he voted, and that it was proved by him; where, the very person to whom rational people would have applied for information what was his age; but the house, without a kinder what was the age of her son, resolved that he was under age. Now by reason of this we have upon our journals, a resolution, making a man, who was born more than 21 years, less than 21 years of age. Perhaps some of the honourable body themselves could by a resolution of the house, make themselves a few years younger. It has not yet however been attempted by legislative vote, to make any of the members a few years wiser. The scene was indeed most truly ridiculous. The witnesses set the house at defiance, and were in consequence ordered to retire. Among the witnesses there was one, who the house resolved, that it was proved to them, was a foreigner by birth, and not naturalized—Now, some people may suppose that this is among the things absolutely impossible, and that a negative like this too could not have been proved, but then there are men who can see, what can be seen, and with equal eyes, can find proof which does not exist. The foreigner was brought to the bar, the Sergeant at Arms tendered to him, the New Testament, the Chief Clerk had left his seat, and was standing at the bar, to administer the oath, but the witness would not put his hand upon the book, declaring he was willing to prove that he had been naturalized, that he had served the United States, and in the service of the government, he had been taken prisoner, with a distinguished physician then residing in Annapolis, but he would not prove any thing more, for he did not know a word in the book, and he was afraid they intended to take him in. But, what the witness was willing to prove, the house was not willing to have proved, because it would have been proof positive that one of its resolutions had asserted what was not true, and what the house wished to have proved by him, he told them they should not compel him to say. Whereupon the said witness had the consent of the house to depart from the bar, and accordingly he did depart therefrom, on doubt entertaining a very exalted opinion of the house, who said he was obliged to declare.

It may be, that some other things which then and there happened, may hereafter be noted. It is right that the people should know what was said, and those who must be great patrons for the exercise of the law, and sample upon the rights and privileges of the citizens.

A LOOKER ON.

An Abstract

Of the Proceedings of the

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The house resumed the consideration of the Calvert county election.

On motion by Mr. Boyle, Ordered, That William Spricknell be and he is hereby discharged from further attendance as a witness on this house.

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

Ordered, That all the questions propounded to the said persons shall be reduced to writing, and read by the clerk.

And the question put, That the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative.

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

Ordered, That the following oath shall be administered to each and every witness who shall be examined with respect to the Calvert election.

The evidence that you shall give in the matter now depending before the house of delegates shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God.

Mr. Montgomery offered the following as a substitute.

Ordered, That the following oath shall be administered to the witnesses, "You will true answers make to such questions as shall be asked of you in the matter now pending before the house, so help you God."

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put that the words, "The answers you shall give to the questions propounded to you shall be true," be inserted in the proposed substitute after the word "witnesses."

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, the question was put, that the words "proper and legal" be inserted in the same between the words "such questions." Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the substitute proposed by Mr. Montgomery.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—24.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, that the words "having been already determined by the house, and the question was put, shall the said question be propounded to the witnesses."

The yeas being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—24.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, that the words "having been already determined by the house, and the question was put, shall the said question be propounded to the witnesses."

The yeas being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—24.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, the following question be propounded to James Sly:

Did or did you not at the last election produce to the judges of election a memorandum of your age, and swear that it was correct?

The question being objected to by Mr. Maulsby as irrelevant and consequently improper.

The question was put, shall the said question be propounded to the witness? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Jackson, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—23.

Negative.—Messrs. Speaker, E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Breckenridge, the following resolution was read and assented to:

Resolved, That the witnesses who have been decided by this house to be illegal and disqualified voters, in the Calvert election are classed in separate classifications in three and no more, viz. 1. non resident. 2d. non age. and 3dly and lastly, an unnaturalized foreigner.

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

Ordered, That James I. Bowen, Joseph Wilson, James Gray, Henry Cochran, John Robertson and William Dossey, be permitted to be attended by counsel while under examination as prayed in their memorial and the question put that the house assent to the same.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Keller, Peter, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—29.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, the question was put that the house adjourn for one hour. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, that the order of the 26th Dec., proposing to reduce to writing the questions to witnesses be observed on the examination. A question of order arose and the speaker determined the motion to be of order, in as much as the same pertained to a reference of the subject to the committee of elections. An appeal from the decision of the chair was called for by Mr. Forrest, and the question put, whether the decision of the chair be correct. Resolved in the affirmative.

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

Ordered, That all questions put to Thomas Mitchell, be reduced to writing, declared to the witness, and by him propounded to the witnesses, and the question was put, that the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative.

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

Ordered, That no question shall be put to any witness under examination before this house, without the consent of the house, and the question was put, that the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative.

Thomas Mitchell being asked by Mr. Boyle, for whom he voted.

Mr. Dorsey, objected to the legality of said question and the question was put that the said question is a legal one.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Negative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—24.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Forrest having asked John W. Simmons the following questions: "How old are you, and was your age proven by any person at the last election?" Mr. Boyle objected to the said question as having been already determined by the house, and the question was put, shall the said question be propounded to the witnesses.

The yeas being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—24.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, that the words "having been already determined by the house, and the question was put, shall the said question be propounded to the witnesses."

The yeas being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—24.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, that the words "having been already determined by the house, and the question was put, shall the said question be propounded to the witnesses."

The yeas being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—24.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, that the following question be propounded to James Sly:

Did or did you not at the last election produce to the judges of election a memorandum of your age, and swear that it was correct?

The question being objected to by Mr. Maulsby as irrelevant and consequently improper.

The question was put, shall the said question be propounded to the witness? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Jackson, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—23.

Negative.—Messrs. Speaker, E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Rois, that the following question be proposed to James Sly: Did you on the 4th of October last, produce to the judges of the election an extract from the entry of your birth, and swear that the same was a true copy from the record?" Mr. Maulsby objected to the same, as irrelevant and improper, and the question was put, shall the said question be propounded to said witness?

Determined in the negative.

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

Ordered, That after a witness has declared for whom he voted, any question may be put to him, to try his credibility, provided they be such questions as are allowed, on cross examinations in the courts of law in this State.

And the question put that the house assent to the same? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—25.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—40.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Garner, the question was put, that the word "all" be struck out of the resolution proposed by Mr. Lecompte, for the purpose of inserting the words of "Determined in the negative."

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, that the house assent to the same, as far as the words "election in Calvert county," inclusive.

The yeas and nays being required by Lecompte, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Speaker, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Quinton, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—40.

Negative.—Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—23.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, that the following be added to the words "election of Calvert county," say, or any other, could be obtained the names of the persons for whom Mr. Dossey, John Robertson, Joseph H. and John Hance, persons declared legal voters by this house, voted at the Calvert election?

The yeas and nays being required by Lecompte, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—24.

Negative.—Speaker, E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—40.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, the question was put, that the words "Daniel Kent, Beckett," be stricken out of the resolution. The yeas and nays being required by Dennis, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Key, Millard, Blakelock, Plater, J. F. Brown, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaitner, Washington, Forrest, Blair—26.

Negative.—Speaker, E. Brown, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardestade, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schenely, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—40.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, the question was put, that leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of persons professing the Jewish religion in this State. Determined in the negative—yeas 20, nays 47.

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

Whereas upon a full investigation of all the facts connected with the election of Calvert county, and examination of the testimony reported by the committee of elections, and hearing the evidence of witnesses produced at the bar of the house, it appears that Daniel Kent, John Beckett, and Thomas Blake, have a majority of legal votes.

Therefore, Resolved, That Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, Esquires, are declared to be duly elected.

A second reading of the same being called for by Mr. Boyle, and objected to.

On motion by Mr. Boyle, the question was put, That the house dispense with the 16th rule—yeas 36, nays 25.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the said resolution.

On motion by Mr. D-mey, That the whole of the same be stricken out, but from the word "Whereas," for the purpose of inserting the following: "It appears from the journals of this house, that a course of proceeding, has been adopted in relation to the contested election from Calvert county, inconsistent with the rights of the citizen, violating the

rights of the citizen, violating the

rights of the citizen, violating the

rights of the citizen, violating the











amount of demands on the treasury in the course of this year, 72 dolrs. are for the principal and



terest of two loans, made in 1816 and 1817, and payable in the present year, the proceeds of which were applied in part to the rebuilding of that part of the penitentiary in Baltimore which had been consumed by fire, and in part to the ordinary expenses of the state. The whole sum borrowed was 68,000 dollars, of which 40,000 dollars went to the penitentiary, and 28,000 dollars to objects of ordinary expenditure. The interest due, and to grow due, makes up the whole amount of 72,000 dollars.

Thus it appears, that of the sum of 100,000 dollars, repaid by the general government, and now in the treasury, no less than 60,000 dollars, according to this scheme of finance, will be applied, in the course of this year, to ordinary current expenses. The 40,000 dollars, borrowed for rebuilding the penitentiary, in aid of the sums lent on Baltimore county, stand perhaps on a different ground. This is not an ordinary expenditure, but an extraordinary expense incurred for a permanent public object, of a very important nature. But all the other payments of the year are strictly in the course of ordinary expense. And if the whole sum of 100,000 dollars, received from the general government, should be applied to them, in aid of the ordinary revenue, it results that 60,000 dollars, of it is employed as revenue, in supporting the current expenses of the state, and only 40,000 dollars, in an object of a permanent nature.

It is next to be remarked, that this repayment by the general government, is on account of the sums expended by the state, for military purposes, in the course of the late war. These sums amounted to 449,813 814 and were taken, with the exception of a very small part, from the capital of the state. The money, except this small part, was borrowed in the first instance, and repaid by a transfer of United States stock, which was held by the state, and constituted a part of the capital, from the interest of which its revenue was derived. The loans were made in the year 1816 and 1817, and amounted to 436,000 dollars. This sum, deducted from the amount of military expenses, 449,813 814, leaves a balance of 13,813 814, which is all that the state supplied from its revenue, towards these expenses; all the rest came out of its capital. Stock to the amount of the sum borrowed, 436,000 dollars, was transferred in payment of it, in the year 1817, and from the moment of the transfer cut off so much of the state's revenue, 26,160 dollars, as had been derived from the interest of the stock transferred. Hence it is evident, that this sum of 436,000 dollars, constituting almost the whole of the military expenses, was in fact taken from the capital of the state, and not from its revenue, and it follows, that the repayments made by the general government, on account of these expenses, ought, according to every date of prudent administration and economy, to be considered and treated as capital, and not as revenue. But so far as we apply these repayments to our ordinary annual expenditure we treat them as revenue, and imitate the conduct of an improvident spendthrift, who every year consumes a part of his estate, in the expenses of living.

It must be recollected, that \$80,000 of this fund have already been consumed in this manner. The general government has repaid, at different times, \$180,000 on account of these military expenditures; \$100,000 lately, and \$80,000 at antecedent periods. The first payments have been applied to the ordinary current expenses of former years, and are gone. Should we apply in the same manner, the \$100,000 last repaid, and now in the treasury, and rely in like manner on the further repayments, as part of the ways and means of the next and future years, we shall speedily come to the end of this large part of our estate, and then find ourselves with a revenue far short of our necessary annual expense.

And this time will soon arrive. For although our whole military expenditure in the late war, amounted to \$449,813 814, the general government has as yet assumed but \$292,813 154. Whether any part of the residue will be assumed, is very uncertain; and it may be considered as certain, that the whole of it will not; because a considerable part was expended in the purchase of arms and accoutrements, which now remain in the possession of the state. Of this assumed sum of \$292,813 154, there have already been paid \$180,000, of which \$80,000 are expended and

gone. According to this scheme of finance, the \$100,000 now in the treasury will be expended in the course of this year; and the balance still to be repaid, \$102,813 154, will be but little more than sufficient for the next. Thus, in the course of three years, by this most improvident and unwise system, we shall have expended three hundred thousand dollars of our capital, and find our revenue diminished by the whole amount of the interest on that sum, without any further disposable funds to supply the deficiency. It would seem wholly unnecessary to enlarge on the imprudence of such a course.

Although, therefore, at first view, the treasury appears to be well supplied, for this and the next year, sounder principles oblige us to present it under a very different aspect, and to disclose an alarming and increasing deficit. The expenditure of the year, excluding the journal of accounts for the next session, amounts as we have seen to \$218,807 93, or nearly 219,000 dollars. This includes the balance of last years appropriations unpaid, \$16,995 78, the expenses of the present session of the legislature, or journal of accounts for this year, 35,000 dollars, and the general payments, \$166,812 17. Of this last sum 40,000 dollars, is for the principal debt, formerly incurred in rebuilding the Penitentiary, which with about 2500 dollars, for the interest, ought to be deducted, as being for a particular object of a permanent nature, in which a part of the state's capital may on correct principles, or at least without so great a violation of them, be invested. This leaves the sum of \$176,307 93 for the ordinary expenditure of the state, arising from the expenses of this and former years, which must be paid this year. To meet this expenditure there is a revenue of \$122,398 19, arising from ordinary sources, and exclusive of the 100,000 dollars, received lately from the general government, which ought to be considered as capital, and reinvested in some productive fund. This leaves a deficiency of \$53,909 76. But as part of the sum to be paid this year, consists in a debt contracted for the current expenses of former years, to the amount with interest of 29,500 dollars, that sum must be deducted from the deficiency, to shew correctly the actual proportion of our income to our expenditure; or the annual and permanent deficit in the revenue. This deduction being made from the deficiency stated above, shows an annual permanent deficit in the revenue of \$24,409 76 with a debt of 29,500 arising from former deficiencies. And when we recollect that we have not only incurred this debt, but already expended 80,000 dollars, of our capital, nothing more can be necessary to convince us, of the imprudence of persisting in such a course of measures.

The committee having taken this view of the actual state of the finances, and of the consequences which must of necessity result from continuing in the course last year adopted; from continuing to employ the capital of the state in deluging its ordinary expenses, while a large and growing deficit is suffered to exist in its revenue; deem it proper now to advert to the means by which this state of the finances was produced. And here it affords them great pleasure to be able to state, that it arose at first, not from mismanagement, or a bad financial system, but from indispensable measures of self-defence. At the commencement of the late war, the state possessed a revenue adequate to all its ordinary expenses, and to such occasional disbursements of an extraordinary nature, as were required by aid given from time to time to public improvements, and by unforeseen and extraordinary exigencies. This revenue was derived from public property, without the aid of taxation. But the war, which pressed very heavily on this state, during a great part of its continuance, required expensive measures of defence, in aid of those adopted in this part of the union, by the general government. The government of the state did not hesitate to call forth its resources in this emergency. It adopted the necessary measures for defence, and made loans to defray the expenses which they required. The amount of these loans was 436,000 dollars, which sum was borrowed in the years 1813 and 1814. The military expenses of the state, incurred chiefly in those years, amounted as we have seen to, \$449,813 814. Although part of this sum has been refunded by the general government, and a further part has been assumed, no interest has yet been paid or allowed. But the state was obliged to pay interest on the loans, from the times when

they were obtained till they were repaid; and this repayment, effected by the transfer of stock bearing the same interest with the loans, and constituting a part of the state's capital, diminished its revenue as much from that time, as its expenses had been increased before, by the payment of the interest. This interest, on a capital of \$436,000, amounted to an annual sum of \$26,160, which was thus deducted from the revenue of the state, and amounts to something more than the regular deficit, which this deduction produced, and which it now rests with the wisdom of the legislature to supply.

In originating measures for this purpose, this house is forbidden by the constitution to take any part. The Senate cannot propose a money bill. But it may be called on to act on the subject; and to enable itself to act properly, it ought to explore the ground, and to obtain the most accurate view in its power, of the condition and resources of the state. With this object, the committee presume that the reference to them was made, in pursuance of which they submit these statements and observations to the senate.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 10.

The reader is referred to the first page of this day's Gazette for a law incorporating a company to erect a bridge over South River. We understand that it is contemplated to erect the bridge at or near the upper ferry. When we take into consideration the many advantages that the inhabitants of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties, and the citizens of Washington and Annapolis, will derive from the erection of this work, we cannot doubt that the stock will be taken with avidity. Among the many conveniences and advantages that must inevitably attend the completion of this work, may be mentioned, the facility of intercourse that it must necessarily produce between the cities of Washington and Annapolis, and in all probability will lead to the location and opening of a direct and permanent road between the two cities; thus furnishing the farmers, and planters, residing in the intermediate part of the country, with a more ready and certain access to either market. Should such things be effected, we may reasonably calculate on its becoming the great national thoroughfare from the seat of government to the northern states, as the distance will be very much lessened by establishing a line of steam boats from this place to Rock Hall, or to the head of the bay, by which a rugged and dangerous road would be shunned, and the necessity of crossing the Susquehanna, a navigation always uncertain, be avoided. Indeed, so many are the public advantages which present themselves in prospect from the completion of this measure, that we may fairly calculate on the aid of the general government, for any investment which might make in this stock, would be in aid of an important national improvement, and still not be virtually an expenditure. From the known receipts at the ferry, a computation has been made, (and this computation is far below a probable estimate) that the tolls of this bridge would produce an interest of twelve per cent. We consider it therefore, not only a proper object for the attention of the general government, but also as affording an opportunity for advantageous individual speculation.

## For the Maryland Gazette.

From Bob Fudge to his Brother Phil—No. 2.

Dear Phil, I promised in my last, (And I must not recede what's past,) A promise made in too much haste, For reams of paper it would waste, To let you have the full debate, Which now so agitates the state. Whether that learned statesman K—t To Calvert county should be sent, With Mr. B—t, his colleague, Or be kept in by dark intrigue, But 'twixt the post, and you, and I, No common rumour does not lie, The Democrats, 'tis said, have boasted That B—t and R—s should be ousted.

No matter what the facts might be, To put them out they all agree And yet, to speak in numbers round, This thing will cost five thousand pound. But what is that for Mr. K—t? No half his worth by ten per cent. Or Mr. B—t with all his tale its The paltry sum would kick the balance— Yet mind, I mean, his scale would fall I put in, body, bones and all, For 'tis admitted through the state, The man has most prodigious weight. Five thousand pound for two such men! The state won't speculate again. For some, in terms, not over nice, Swear 'tis beyond the market price. And others stare with wild amazement, And ask why there was no appraisal. Yet I have heard a Federal wit, Call B—t the state deficit. Because all weags and means were tried, To let him in the State Coach ride, And have the election set aside. But some ill-natured folks have said it, The State more needed cash or credit, And entre nous, I think they're right, Unless he be a wondrous weight.

But to my task, for I design In part my promise to decline— First in this Legislative Hall, He who presides and rules o'er all, Above the rest on cushioned pinnacle, Which he perhaps would call a binnacle, Sits General S., whose mettled horse, In spite of curb, would fly the course, And up the turnpike swiftly run, When first he heard a British gun. Some say the General look'd so fierce His very shadow scared his horse, Or that the devil had in him got, Or wizard, such as Michael Scott, Whose magic book, with weight and pain, Pressed on the breast of Deloraine,

And made his horse dash through the flood, In spite of all his rider could. But be the matter as it may, The horse no longer there would stay, Yet certain folks have thrown out alms, That the devil was in the riders' spurs. But to return—this warrior now Bears civic honours on his brow; Honours, with which they have array'd him, That fate ne'er thought of when she made him.

Forgot the sword—the mace he sways— And awes the house with sterner gaze. With such a phiz, that well might ask The privilege to wear a mask; Whilst he declares, upon demand, The rules of wrong throughout the land; And midst confusion and disorder, Decides who is, or not, in order. Suppose we, then, the day arriv'd, And every proper plan contriv'd, Imagine too the great resort Of folks, to hear the grand report, Which many think was made in sport. How died away each whisper's sound And death like silence reign'd around. When General Sweep rose in his place, To drill his special babes of grace Who would at his command be civil, Or hold the stirrup for the devil. But dangerous grounds I tread on here, My words perhaps might actions bear, So therefore, Phil, I'll barely say, There was a wondrous great display, And frequent calls of you and nay.

Phil, there is more beneath the sky, Than dreams our dull philosophy. For modern statesmen play such tricks, By metaphysical politics, They clearly shew, that legal rules Of evidence, were made for fools; And would not give a single filbert For all the rules laid down by Gilbert; And as for Loft, and all the rest, Who shew what evidence is best, They are no longer in request— What suits your end is, rule the best. They know the point to which they'd go; The stumbling block's the quomodo. This once decided, it is easy To do whatever it may please you And thus progressed this mock inquiry, With tempers hot, and spirits fiery, Until the Federalists perceived That any story was believed, No matter how or whence it came, From culprit's, or from hearsay tale; And that it was resolved, no doubt, That B—t or R—s should go out; They therefore ceased their words to waste On pasteboard skulls, and brains of paste. In fine, affairs are so conducted, That K—t and B—t are indicted. And now the quizzing Federal bloods, Call them the Calvert smuggled goods. Much more, worth observation too, I could, dear Phil, relate to you, And other matters hith in rhyme, I have the will, but not the time. I must attend some other job, So, I remain, your brother BOB

## For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Our Legislature, it appears, has adopted a scheme for getting rid of business, which in my humble opinion deserves more applause for the ingenuity of the invention, than for the wholesome and salutary effects it will have on the public. If they would take the pains to enquire, they would learn that they are labouring under false impressions, perhaps inspired by a misguided zeal. The general practice of referring bills to the consideration of the next General Assembly, cannot fail to strike every considerate observer with surprise and astonishment. True it is, in some cases it is by no means improper, but practised, as it appears to be here, without any kind of discrimination, it is undoubtedly one of the most abominable devices ever promulgated in a legislative body. It is an evil, Sir, the rapid growth of which I have lately witnessed with pain; and I do not hesitate to assert, without fear of contradiction, that it is an evil which should not be speedily arrested, but suffered to go on and ripen into custom, (and ripen into custom it most assuredly will unless arrested in its progress,) will have a most powerful tendency, not only to thwart, but even to subvert the very ends of legislation.

What must be the feelings of our representatives, when they seriously reflect on the proceedings of this session? If their consciences are not very badly informed, those advocates for referring bills to the next General Assembly, must be stung to the heart, when they enquire of themselves what they have done, and what they are about to do? For the answer must be this, and not much else—We have settled the Calvert election; and that the state might see we had an eye to the Treasury, we turned that business over to a committee to investigate, in order that we might, in the mean time, appear to proceed with the ordinary business; and thus holding out to view, the idea of saving the public money, we cut and carved business with all our might, which we never intended to finish, but to turn over to the next session, as soon as the Calvert question should be decided, and so close the session. Besides this, we have passed two or three public bills of no great importance; and although there is no money in the treasury, except that which is of right, part of the state's capital, we have rejected the auction bill, because Baltimore would be deprived of more money by it than

any other section of the state of same extent, which would make it an unpopular act; and our corn fields and tobacco beds soon require our presence, therefore all business now unfinished must be referred to the consideration of the next general assembly.

Now, I would ask those gentlemen, (without meaning to give offence,) What they came here for? Whether they came to serve the public, or their own convenience? And if they came to do the business of the state, how can they do it otherwise than their duty to every bill that comes before the deliberate and fair investigation, and to decide thereon, to pass or reject it.

Should there be danger of too great an accumulation of business, easy would it be, at some recess time in the session, to prevent by refusing leave to bring in a bill in future. But instead of this I have seen leave given to bring in the very same day that some important ones were referred for purpose of saving time. If they were intended or desired, that referred should be taken up and considered by the next legislature, would not be quite so bad, but in that case would it not be at least extremely improper, in clogging every succeeding legislature with the unfinished business of the former? But when a bill is referred, if I am rightly informed, it is tantamount to a rejection, and most every motion to refer, coming in this specious garb of friendly desire for future consideration, is in reality a subterfuge, avoiding an impartial examination, or from popular motives, to get their votes from appearing before scrutinizing public. By this mode proceeding, sir, there is an enormous consumption of time, and of public money, in preparing and putting out business which is never perfected. In this affair the public most egregiously deluded and deceived—the general received opinion is, that all bills which are referred, are of the most important nature, requiring deep reflection, ought not from the importance of their nature, be finally disposed of until they shall have tried the test of two legislatures—but calculating that they, in preference to all others will certainly be considered by the legislature to which they are referred—but I find such is not the case; they are seldom, if ever, taken up—and if one happens to be brought of and introduced, it stands a great chance of being postponed, and all last referred again—and all done through pretence of saving public money. This, then, sir, the question, (and I think it not difficult to solve,) would the public rather pay a little more, and let the business, which is nine-tenths done, completed, and for so much of which they have already paid, let it remain unfinished, perhaps be worked on to the same session the next session? I have seen several days waiting to know the fate of a very important bill, one in which the state is more deeply interested, perhaps, than any which has been reported this session. It was called up a day or two since for a second reading, was read entirely through, and was ably advocated by a gentleman from this city, whose argument, I thought, could not fail to carry conviction to the minds of the most obstinate; yet there were some who I do believe, had resolved to vote against it at all events, right or wrong, till a gentleman from Anne Arundel reminded them of the duty they had taken to support the constitution; it came like a clap of thunder—perplexed and confounded they stood as in a labyrinth—torn against it they then could not vote for it they would not; could rassing as this situation was, did not remain long in the dilemma for a member of very quick perception, immediately moved to refer to the consideration of the next general assembly, and thither it was as on the wings of the whirlwind. I was somewhat amused the day after, even in the midst of my digression to see how dexterously this favorite child slipped the necks of some of its progenitors out of the lower member from one of the lower counties of this shore had submitted resolutions for the purpose of laying before the public an official statement of the finances of the state, an exhibition which some members could hardly survive; one from the city of Baltimore resolved to aim a deadly blow at it, and offered, at its second reading, a substitute of directly contrary import; but a gentleman who originated the resolutions, in

cunning for him promptness, I addment to the sub conformable to the and directly would cause the res a conclusion a treasury is exha is no necessity tion to raise a of the amendm was called for taken on the h according to nothing the taxes amounte \$45,000; and the treasurer's re on the table of the house, prob but because was determined a large majority; the negative, aw done, sat in dering on the en, till a memb right as any o ong, whispered ous tone, "we in this hobble, a get out of it; friend, there; foreign balm fr the word be before a th; maker. I move to the conside assembly it w a few of the; this nature I h arrival at the of opinion, sir, in heard, t; nness of impo ase of delegat be acted on, th any one time of tion—but inde such count re but few sh referred, use of an impot Much more, M on this sub; the very ev; say no more I could not before conclu to observe, dropping off, reter all new days th; sufficient numb; this fault of; mon closes, sides of the h; I have per; ration o th; ve to be we remain you; vant. LOB Annapolis, F An of the Ph Legislature HOUSE O Thurs On motion by Order was rea Ordered, That a part of the p The speaker's memorial of Jac nesses attendi tive testimony of Calvert elec at of the hous annual, extrac persons for r tion, and pr if the house On motion tion was pu stricken out, word "prot The yeas and follows: Affirma ive—street, TW 4d, Stevens, ows, Mac T. Hall, D growth, Mo od, Harc nery, Frebby, Benn reenwell—4 Negative—J. S. Broes Dorsey King, Le Somervelel, Blis Reso The ques ment to the The yeas ared as fol Affirmatio later, J. F. smiler, D nism, Ki Jackson, S er, Wash







**To be Sold**  
At Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern, on Friday the 11th of February next, the house formerly occupied by Dr. Shaff as a shop, near the Union Tavern. Seized as the property of George Medcalf, for city taxes due the Corporation for 1819. Terms of Sale, Cash. Also at the same time and place will be disposed of, the House now occupied by Mr. Henry S. Hall. Seized and taken for city taxes. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. **J. HOLLAND, Col.**  
Jan. 20.

**Modern Characters**  
Just published and for Sale at  
**Geo. Shaw's Store.**  
Dec. 23.

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

**At Baltimore Retail Prices.**  
The subscriber has commenced business at his old Stand, in Church-street, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

**Assortment of Goods,**  
Bought on the best terms at the different auctions in Baltimore, and otherwise, consisting of  
**Cloths, Bombazetts, Cassimeres, Colton and Blankets, Worsteds Hosiery, Flannels, &c. &c. &c.**

**Hardware and Cutlery,**  
With an Assortment of  
**Groceries, &c.**

He invites his friends and the public who may want BARGAINS, to give him a call, and he has no doubt they will be induced to call again.

**WIDEON WHITE.**  
Dec. 16. **100 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of STEPHEN. He is about 22 or 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs, I believe the right, a bobe the ancle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month, one of those negroes is Mads Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian; and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the free ones to go; he has a letter from James Keys, stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was here about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for no fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to

**Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.**  
About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South River, A. A. County.  
Jan. 27.

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber cautions and forewarns all persons from paying his Fees for Cording wood to the carters, as he has not authorised them to receive the same.

**JAMES SHEPPHARD.**  
Jan. 20.

## WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL.

### J. WILLIAMSON,

Having rented that large and commodious building, opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced keeping a TAVERN, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season.  
Oct. 28.

The next door to Williamson's Hotel.

*"The stomach is the store-house whence health is to be imparted to the whole body;"*

Then, to keep it well lined with "what's wholesome and toothsome," is not only our interest, but our duty.

Sincerely believing in the truth of this,

### RICHARD GRAY,

Daily provides, Oysters, Terrapins, Partridges, and all other rarities in their proper seasons, for the benefit of all such as coincide in belief with him; and will serve them up at the shortest notice, in the nicest order, and dressed in such manner as the different appetites and tastes of gentlemen may prompt them to request. Private parties can be accommodated in the genteel style in a retired part of his building; where, at considerable cost, and with an eye to the comfort of the gentlemen who form them, he has fitted up, and set apart, several rooms expressly for their use.

It is scarcely necessary for him to add, that his Bar is stored with a very superior assortment of

### GOOD OLD THINGS,

which, when rightly used, not only accelerate digestion and invigorate the body, but "enliven the wit and enlighten the mind."

Dec. 23. **8** tf.  
P. S. Gentlemen can be furnished with suppers at their own rooms.

## A Teacher.

A Young Gentleman who has had considerable experience in teaching, would engage in a private family if sufficient encouragement were given. A line directed to A. B. and left at this Office will be duly attended to, or any information required, by calling can be obtained.

Annapolis, Feb. 3, 1820. **2**

### The Inhabitants

Of Annapolis and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has always on hand, a superior assortment of Articles in his line, selected with the greatest care, and sold at a small advance for Cash, with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented, viz:  
Fresh Teas of almost every kind, and highly approved of,  
Brown, White, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugar,  
Old white Coffee, Spices of every kind, Chocolate, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper, best kind,

Old Madeira and other Wines,  
Old Rye Whiskey,  
Real Holland Gin,  
Old Mellow Rum,  
Cogniac Brandy, &c.

Teas being the foremost articles withtheadvertiser, Wines & Liquors are the next, & he pledges himself to sell them pure as imported.

Together with a perfect assortment of Groceries.

Orders, enclosing the Cash, attended to with care and despatch, & packed up to ensure safe carriage.

**THOMAS A. NORRIS,**  
Sign of the Tea Canister, 256 Market street, Baltimore, 4 doors below Howard street.  
Jan. 27. **2**

**Committee of Claims.**  
**MESSRS. FORWOOD, SCHNEBLY, STEVENS, W. R. STUART, A. H. PRICE, DENNIS, WASHINGTON.**

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

By order,  
**JOHN W. PRESTON, Clk.**

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## To Farmers.

The subscriber will Lease, for from three to five years, 1500 acres of

### Fertile Limestone Land,

Lying in Berkeley county, Va. Eight miles from Martinsburg and 6 from Williamsport. A large portion of this land is well watered and in a high state of cultivation, one third of it being now in clover. It will be let in tracts of 100 acres or upwards, as may suit applicants. There is on the property a number of houses suitable for tenants, a blacksmiths shop, wagon-makers shop, coopers shop and large stone distillery in complete order; attached to the distillery is a stone stock house, 120 feet long and 40 feet wide.

With the land will also be rented, a number of negroes, horses, cattle and all kinds of farming utensils. Will also be leased for the same period.

### A large Merchant Mill,

Situated on a never failing stream, and which has just been thoroughly repaired, and will be capable of manufacturing from 60 to 70 barrels of flour in 24 hours, and being situated in one of the best wheat country's in Virginia it can at all times have constant employment. The terms will be liberal to industrious, practical farmers; and as security will be required for the faithful performance of their engagements, none other need apply. Immediate possession can be given.

Will be sold at private sale,

### 100 acres of Land,

Lying on the Potomac and adjoining the above mentioned tract. This land is of a superior quality, in a high state of cultivation and well watered. There is on the premises a large and well finished dwelling house, kitchen, barn and all necessary out houses.

For further information apply to the subscriber residing at the mill.

**ADAM STEPHEN.**

December 9.

The National Intelligencer, Lancaster Journal and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, will publish the above once a week to the amount of \$6 each, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

### JOHN THOMPSON,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a complete and general assortment of

## GOODS,

Suitable for the present season, consisting of  
Superfine and Second Cloths and Cassimeres, a variety of colours, Vestings, &c. &c.

All or any of which he will be happy to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Dec. 2. **11** tf

## FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchasers. Apply to

**WILLIAM BREWER.**

Annapolis, Feb. 11.

Anne-Arundel county. to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Benjamin Lusby of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition and the said Benjamin Lusby having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Benjamin Lusby having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand, this 15th of November, 1819.

**Jeremiah Townley Chase.**

Test,

**WM. S. GREEN, Clk.**

Jan. 13. **5**

## PROPOSALS,

For publishing, in the City of Annapolis, A Periodical Work, to be entitled,

### THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazines which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by elections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, a very disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or even to comment on, any new innovations, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

### TERMS.

The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

## CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

**JOSEPH DALEY,**  
Who has opened a large and commodious

## TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending the Legislature, and the public in general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he pledges himself nothing will be left undone to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention and care taken of their Horses. He therefore so, licits a share of public patronage.

July 29. **29** tf.

### Committed

To the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, a Negro Man by the name of Titus Dickson, he says he is a free man, but has no pass. His clothing consists of a light gossin green coat, one striped waistcoat, one corded do. one bennett cord do. a black flannel shirt, an old fur hat, a pair of old coarse shoes, and a pair of blue stockings; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 40 years of age, stout made, and a dark mulatto—he says his residence is in Harrisburg on the Susquehanna. His owner is requested to come, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

**BENJ. GAITHER, shff. AAC.**

Jan. 27. **2** 3w.

Anne-Arundel county. to wit:

On application to me, the undersigned, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Abraham G. Hammond of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having taken the oath by said act prescribed for delivering up his property, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Abraham G. Hammond be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Abraham G. Hammond should not have the benefit of said act as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, 1819.

**Jeremiah Townley Chase.**

Test,

**WM S. GREEN, Clk.**

Jan. 13. **5**

### Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Messrs. MARRIOTT, SPENCE, BRECKENRIDGE, MAULSBY, ROSS.

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

By order,

**W. PRESTON, Clk.**

Dec. 9. **10**

### BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drives first, second, and third Endorsement, assumpsit generally, Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

**CEPHAS W. BENSON,**

Having purchased that commodious Building in the City of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping

### A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He will board Ladies and Gentlemen by the day, week, month or year, and accommodate Private Parties at a short notice, with all the delicacies of the season.  
November 11, 1819. **14**

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment to

**GASSAWAY PINDELL, Esq.**

Nov. 11. **14**

**WILLIAM MURDOCH,**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of

### FRUITS,

Consisting of Oranges, Limes, Raisins, Prunes and Apples.

Likewise a general assortment of

### CONFECTIONARY,

All of which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

NB. The lovers of good Spanish Cigars and Chewing Tobacco, are invited to give him a call.

Jan. 20. **4**

### NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn any and every person from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on my premises known by the name of Squire Neck, lying on Rhode River in Anne Arundel county.

**JOHN CONTEE,**

Jan. 29. **4**



# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1820.

No. 7 J

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

100-NORTH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

## LIST OF LAWS,

and December Session, 1819.

1. An act for the relief of the heirs of John Thomas, late of Harford county, deceased.  
2. An act for the benefit of Henry Strause, late of Montgomery county, deceased.  
3. An act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Harford county.  
4. An act to empower the county court of Queen-Anne's county to divide the real estate therein mentioned.  
5. An act to incorporate the Jackson Benevolent Society of Baltimore.  
6. An act to incorporate the Franklin Beneficial Society.  
7. An act to incorporate the Baltimore Friendly Society.  
8. An act to incorporate the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Chester town, Maryland.  
9. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act providing for the appointment of an Attorney General, and of District Attorneys in the several judicial districts of this state, and for Baltimore city court.  
10. An act for the relief of the infant legatees of Jacob Franklin.  
11. An act for the relief of Jonathan Rasin, of Kent county.  
12. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Edward H. Calvert's old mill in Prince-George's county, to the District of Columbia.  
13. An act to appoint Gustavus W. T. Wright trustee, to sell and dispose of the lands therein mentioned.  
14. An act for the relief of William M. Beall, sheriff of Frederick county.  
15. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for founding an academy at Hager's town, in Washington county.  
16. An act extending the time for taking the bond of the sheriff of Calvert county.  
17. An act for the benefit of Rachel Weems, of Anne-Arundel county.  
18. An act to authorise William A. Palmore to import and bring into this state the negro slave therein mentioned.  
19. An act for the relief of James Stewart and Martin Rockfield, of Washington county, and William Deming and Nicholas N. Robinson, of the city of Baltimore.  
20. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county.  
21. An act to repeal parts of the acts of assembly therein mentioned.  
22. An act for the benefit of the Washington Monument.  
23. An act to authorise the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to erect and establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, in the city of Annapolis.  
24. An act to allow further time to the securities of Thomas Thompson, late collector of Dorchester county, to complete their collection.  
25. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Howard, of Montgomery county.  
26. An act to make valid the title of Risdon Nicholson and Millicent Nicholson, of Kent county, to a certain lot of land therein mentioned.  
27. An act relating to the confinement of persons convicted in the courts of the United States for the district of Maryland, in the penitentiary of this state.  
28. An act to allow Daniel Schnebly, late sheriff and collector of Washington county, further time to complete his collection.  
29. An act to authorise Thomas A. Davis, late sheriff and collector of Charles county, to complete his collection.  
30. An act authorising Joseph M. Cronwell, late sheriff of Frederick county, to complete his collection.  
31. An act to increase the allowance of the sheriff of Worcester county, for keeping prisoners in jail and dieting them.  
32. An act to increase the allowance of the sheriff of Queen-Anne's county, for keeping prisoners in jail and dieting them.  
33. An act relating to constables in the city of Baltimore.  
34. An act extending to John H. D. Lane, collector of Anne-Arundel county, further time to complete his collection.  
35. An act to make valid a deed of manumission executed by Thomas Carter, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased.  
36. An act for keeping in repair the public roads in Worcester county, and to repeal certain parts of the acts of assembly therein mentioned.  
37. An act for the relief of Arthur H. Willis, of Dorchester county.  
38. An act to authorise Ruth Tolson to complete the collections of John Tolson, her deceased husband, late collector of Queen-Anne's county.  
39. An act relating to the summoning jurors to the city court of Baltimore.  
40. An act providing for taking the bond of John Stevenson, sheriff of Baltimore county.  
41. An act extending the time of taking the bond of the sheriff of St. Mary's county.  
42. An act to effect a bridge over the Narrows at Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county.  
43. An act to authorise John Stevens, the elder, late collector of Talbot county, to complete his collection.  
44. An act to authorise Matthew Murray, late sheriff and collector of Baltimore county, to complete his collection.  
45. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Knott, of Dorchester county.  
46. An act for the benefit of the vestry of All Saints Church, in Frederick town, Frederick county.  
47. An act to alter the time of holding the county court of Charles county.  
48. An act for the relief of James Bowers, of Kent county.  
49. A supplement to an act for the better protection of slaveholders in the several counties therein mentioned.  
50. An act to incorporate the Skipton Turnpike Company.  
51. An act to divorce Thomas F. Ward and Ann Ward from bed and board.  
52. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the title of The Planters Bank of Prince George's county.  
53. An act to authorise the orphan court of Washington county to appoint a crier.  
54. An act to confirm the proceedings in the partition of the real estate of Richard Hawkins, late of Harford county, deceased.  
55. An act to confirm the partition of the real estate of the late Benoni Williams, as made by commissioners appointed by Cecil county court.  
56. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.  
57. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Union Insurance Company of Maryland.  
58. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Marine Insurance Company.  
59. An act to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of the commissioners of the town of Princess Anne, in Somerset county.  
60. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments.  
61. An act authorising and directing the levy court of Washington county to levy and assess a sum of money for the support of a foundling child.  
62. A supplement to an act to incorporate the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Maryland.  
63. An act further to continue an act passed at Nov. session, 1793, entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland Insurance Company.  
64. An act to continue an act passed at Nov. session, 1804, entitled, An act to incorporate the Chesapeake Insurance Company.  
65. An act further to continue an act passed at Nov. session, 1798, entitled, An act to incorporate an Insurance Company in Baltimore town.  
66. An act to incorporate the Octararo Navigation Company.  
67. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.  
68. An act to authorise John Cole, late sheriff and collector of St. Mary's county, to complete his collection.  
69. An act for the relief of the infant children of Leyin H. Campbell, late of Dorchester county.  
70. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor within the several counties therein mentioned.  
71. An act to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of James Houston, as a justice of the peace for Caroline county.  
72. An act to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over South River.  
73. An act for the benefit of William Turnbull, of Baltimore county.  
74. An act to empower the chancellor or Baltimore county court to make such decrees as to them shall seem just and right in the case therein mentioned.  
75. An act to erect a new bridge over Great Choptank river, in Caroline county.  
76. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the president and directors of the Baltimore Water Company.  
77. A supplement to an act for the benefit of the University of Maryland.  
78. An act for the relief of John McPherson and others, appointed managers of a lottery under an act passed at Dec. session, 1816, chapter 42.  
79. An act, entitled, An act to authorise the orphan court of Charles county to take the bond of George H. Spalding, sheriff of Charles county.  
80. An act to provide for the erection of an additional wharf in the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, and for other purposes.  
81. An act to open and extend East street in the city of Annapolis, and to close up that part of said street leading to Prince-George street.  
82. An act to allow the securities of William Waller, former sheriff and collector of Somerset county, time to make and complete the collections of the said William Waller.  
83. An act to record and make valid the deed therein mentioned.  
84. An act for the relief of Samuel S. Murray, of Frederick county.  
85. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Washington county.  
86. An act for the benefit of William Marshall, of Frederick county.  
87. An act for the relief of Henry Witman, of Washington county.  
88. An act respecting the herding of cattle in Allegany county.  
89. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children of Francis S. Manning, late of Charles county, deceased.  
90. An act authorising William Bruce of Charles county to bring into this state a negro man called Nace, and to retain him as a slave.  
91. An act for the benefit of Noah Ross, of Caroline county.  
92. An act to revive and keep in force an act therein mentioned.  
93. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.  
94. An act for the relief of Henry Ellis, of St. Mary's county.  
95. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to encourage the building of horse mills and wind mills in Dorchester and St. Mary's counties.  
96. An act for the benefit of Horatio C. Eldery and George Forbes, of Charles county.  
97. An act to prevent bullet playing in Union town, in Frederick county.  
98. An act relating to the Surgical Institution of Baltimore.  
99. An act to prevent swine from going at large in Uniontown, Frederick county.  
100. An act for the relief of John Carey, of Worcester county.  
101. An act for the benefit of the children of the late William H. Ducey, of Montgomery county.  
102. An act for the relief of Susanna Teas, of Washington county.  
103. An act, entitled, An act providing for the valuation of the real and personal property in Charles and Dorchester counties.  
104. An act to punish the offence of kidnapping white children.  
105. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of Wilson Carey Seldon, of the State of Virginia.  
106. An act relating to voting by proxies in the banks of this State.  
107. A supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of the levy courts in the several counties of this state.  
108. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore, passed at Dec. session 1817.  
109. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting writs of habeas corpus, passed Nov. session, 1809.  
110. An act to make public certain streets in the city of Annapolis.  
111. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act for the further compensation of jurors in Harford county.  
112. An act to authorise the levy court of Harford county to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.  
113. An act relating to the Union Bank of Maryland.  
114. An act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Conococheague Bank in Williamsport, in Washington county.  
115. An act to authorise the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to erect and establish a warehouse at Chew's Cove in said county, for the reception and inspection of tobacco.  
116. An act relating to the chancery court, court of appeals, the county and orphan courts, and for other purposes.  
117. An act for the punishment of offences committed against banks by the officers thereof.  
118. An act for the relief of Margaret Danskin, of the city of Baltimore.  
119. An act for the benefit of Margaret W. Naylor, of Charles county.  
120. An act for the relief of Matthew Isley, of the city of Baltimore.  
121. An act respecting certain suits or actions wherein judgments may be reversed and writs of procedendo awarded.  
122. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Patapsco Manufacturing Company.  
123. An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.  
124. A supplement to the act directing descents.  
125. A further supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river, at Chester town.  
126. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to facilitate the recovery of debts due from the several banks in this state, and compel the said banks to pay specie for their notes, or forfeit their charters.  
127. An act for the better regulation of the clerks and registers of wills of the several counties in this state.  
128. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to voting by proxies in the banks of this state.  
129. An act relating to the place of holding elections in the second district in Charles county.  
130. An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes.  
131. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to repeal all such parts of the laws of this state as authorise the courts of law to sentence negro or mulatto slaves, or free negroes or mulattoes, to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary.  
132. An act to repeal so much of the act to regulate lotteries as provides for the appointment of lottery commissioners and their clerk.  
133. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate lotteries.  
134. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.  
135. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to regulate lotteries.  
136. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.  
137. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to authorise a lottery or lotteries in the city of Baltimore.  
138. An act to alter the time of holding the county court of Dorchester county.  
139. A further and additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the recovering small debts out of court, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.  
140. An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.  
141. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company under the name of the Hydrant Company of Port Tobacco.  
142. A supplement to the act respecting hay and straw brought for sale to the city of Baltimore.  
143. A supplement to the act to reduce into one the general acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections.







...day after to-morrow we sail  
...with two ships under  
...Our officers and crew are  
...cellent health, though at Bar-  
...which is about 60 miles from  
...place, it is unhealthy, and the  
...laying there are daily losing  
...men. The American ship  
...Plant, ready to sail, has lost  
...captain and every soul on board  
...dysentery, which we learn  
...ing there with ungovernable  
...among them was Midshipman  
...of the United States  
...who came out I suppose for  
...ment in his profession."

New York, Feb. 7.

**NEW ENGLISH NEWS.**  
The packet ship Albion, Capt.  
...which arrived yesterday  
...days from our London corres-  
...at, copious files of London pa-  
...from the 1st to the 30th Dec.  
...ive, and a regular file of Lloyd's  
...Shipping Lists to the 29th.  
...British Parliament, which  
...ing your advice was to have  
...on the 25th December,  
...in session on the 29th.—  
...Traveller, of that day, says—  
...the House of Commons  
...gain meet to receive notice of  
...has passed in the Upper House  
...Friday. It is expected that a  
...session will afterwards sit for  
...the Royal assent, and that  
...Houses of Parliament will  
...adjourn to the middle of Feb.

...the 29th, the house of lords  
...without amendment, the  
...ing a Stamp Duty upon small  
...lets. The object of the bill  
...ted by the Earl of Liverpool,  
...check the circulation of blas-  
...and seditious libels."  
...ters from St. Petersburg, of  
...of Nov. mention, that the  
...of Alexander, apprehensive  
...the morals of his people would  
...by their reading the ac-  
...of Carle's trial, had given  
...to the Police to prevent  
...roduction of all English news-  
...containing it.

...the editor of the Liverpool Mer-  
...states, that the eccentric and  
...ted work [American Sketch  
...Washington Irving, Esq.]  
...possession.  
...the King of England's landed  
...erty in the city of Chester has  
...sold for 27,516 pounds.  
...on Baron Von Mack, who was  
...after the surrender of Ulm,  
...then restored by the Emperor  
...his former honours and digni-  
...ty.

...each anxiety was manifested in  
...and to see the message of the  
...ident of the United States. It  
...anticipated that the war spirit  
...ould breathe against Spain  
...have an effect upon the  
...vibration—but  
...element seized upon  
...was hushed—yet  
...still thrilled in  
...voluntary and  
...ran through the  
...hope that this  
...f justice may be  
...ch salutary effects  
...clude the necessity

...the bank of Messrs. Smith &  
...at Southampton, has been  
...of 16,000 pounds sterling,  
...ter, &c.  
...new correcting compass has  
...invented by a Mr. Bywater.—  
...Liverpool Mercury, says, capt.  
...ams of the ship Albion, has a-  
...ced it.

...the trial of Savary, Duke of Ro-  
...was about to take place in  
...te. He had suffered him-  
...to get rid of the sentence a-  
...against him par contumace.  
...an attempt has been made by the  
...of Cobbett to reconcile Sir  
...Burdett to his old friend;  
...Sir Francis is said to remain in-  
...table.

...young man has lately been li-  
...after a confinement in chains  
...years in a cellar, by his  
...parents. The family's name is  
...of Black Bank. The father's  
...for the cruelties exercised  
...his child was, that his son  
...Quasie. A great part of the  
...the unfortunate child has not  
...cleaned.

**LONGITUDE, &c.**  
A Baronne De Paris Boisrow-  
...has arrived in England from  
...charged with a commission to  
...to the admiralty Board, a  
...of the compass, which gives  
...longitude, and latitude of the  
...for the discovery of which  
...whole world has so long looked.  
...husband of this lady has sub-  
...his theory to the academy  
...Paris. His wife's mission to  
...London was to prevent delay, as

well as to have a trustworthy a-  
...gent.

London, Dec. 23.

Mr. Stokoe, the surgeon appointed  
...to attend on Bonaparte, has been  
...ried by a court martial, at St. He-  
...lena, on ten charges, for disobedi-  
...ence of orders: he was found guilty  
...of all the charges and sentenced to  
...be dismissed the service, but in con-  
...sequence of his former good char-  
...acter, the court recommended him  
...to the Admiralty to be placed on  
...half pay.

The corporation of Dublin have  
...petitioned to Parliament against the  
...emancipation of the Catholics.

On the 9th inst. the magnificent  
...present of a superb service of china  
...from the king of Prussia to the Duke  
...of Wellington, arrived at Apsley  
...house: the workmanship and paint-  
...ings are matchless both in beauty  
...and costliness.

Last week, Mr. Sheriff Parkyns  
...was held to bail at Bow street, on a  
...charge of having libelled Mr. Stew-  
...art, a magistrate of the county of  
...Down, Ireland.

On the 2d inst. Mathew Robin-  
...son, sexton of Foston, aged 67,  
...was found dead in a grave he had  
...commenced digging in perfect  
...health.

Last week, a converted Polish  
...Jew was publicly baptised at Edin-  
...burgh.

Carle has applied to Mr. Maule,  
...Treasury Solicitor, for support dur-  
...ing his imprisonment, all his prop-  
...erty having been seized, the answer  
...which he received was that there is  
...no ground for complying with his  
...application.

On the 13th a meeting was held  
...at the Crown and Anchor (Mr.  
...Hunt in the chair) for considering  
...measures to promote frugality, tem-  
...perance and sobriety, (why not in-  
...clude honesty?) Mr. Cobbett moved  
...a set of resolutions (which were  
...carried) pledging the meeting to ab-  
...stain from all exciseable articles, &  
...he undertook to prepare a plan for  
...the general instruction of the whole  
...kingdom.

#### TOBACCO.

But little import this month, the  
...demand limited and prices declined.  
...Fine Virginia no alteration, but  
...midding and inferior declined; stem-  
...med has declined; Kentucky leaf  
...has been sold lately at 3 to 4d ordi-  
...nary and middling; ordinary stem-  
...med 4 3/4d, and good 5 to 5 1/2d.  
...Stock on hand 8063 hhds; 5000 Vir-  
...ginia; 2100 stemmed; 1000 Ken-  
...tucky.

#### MUNGO PARK.

From the Malta Government Ga-  
...zette.

In one of our former numbers an  
...article was inserted, (which had  
...been originally published in the  
...Liverpool Mercury) inquiring into the  
...probability of the celebrated Mun-  
...go Park being still in existence.—  
...Some allusion was therein made to  
...information stated to have been ob-  
...tained from a conversation with Mr.  
...Nathaniel Pearce, at Judda, in the  
...Red Sea. Mr. Pearce, now at Cairo,  
...perceiving that some inaccura-  
...cies had crept into the statement,  
...as already published, has given an  
...account of the conversation alluded  
...to, which may be considered as au-  
...thentic. The following is an ex-  
...tract from Mr. Pearce's letter on  
...the subject:

"I am obliged to trouble you with a  
...story, an account of which I read  
...in the Malta Gazette. It appears  
...that captain Fairwell wrote to his  
...friend in Liverpool, in which letter  
...he said that he found me at Judda;  
...that I told him Mungo Park was  
...still alive, and that I was on my  
...road to Tombuctoo to join him, &c.  
...I will give some small account of  
...our discourse at table, on board his  
...ship. We talked a great deal about  
...Coffin, who had been with me the  
...last nine years in the country (Aby-  
...sinia.) He asked if there were any  
...other white men there, I told him  
...one Greek and an Armenian. 'Did  
...you never hear of Mungo Park?' Is  
...it possible he can be alive? said he.  
...I answered, in all probability he  
...may: a friend of mine, who trades  
...from Gondar to Tombuctoo, by way  
...of Sanna, told me several times,  
...that within six years he had been  
...four times at Tombuctoo, and had  
...always seen a white man there, who  
...was detained by the natives as a  
...person able to write charms; per-  
...haps it may be Mungo Park; it cer-  
...tainly can be no other English tra-  
...veller. Nothing else passed on the  
...subject." Mr. Pearce is now pre-  
...paring under Mr. Salt's eye, an ac-  
...count of his long residence in A-  
...byssinia, which cannot fail, when

published, to prove highly interest-  
...ing.

London, Dec. 27.

**Sheriff's Court, Bedford Row.**  
Saturday an action was tried to  
...recover recompensation in damages  
...for a breach of promise of marriage.  
...It was originally brought in the  
...court of the King's Bench, but the  
...defendant (Winkworth) had suffered  
...judgment to go by default.

Mr. Adolphus, on the part of the  
...plaintiff, Miss Compton, a farmer's  
...daughter, stated at some length,  
...that the defendant, after an assidu-  
...ous courtship, had suddenly broke  
...off, just at the period fixed upon for  
...the consummation of their union,  
...without assigning any other reason  
...than that "he had renounced all  
...idea of matrimony, and intended to  
...die a bachelor." This perfidious  
...motive, however, was soon falsified,  
...as he shortly afterwards married a  
...another female, to whom the plaintiff  
...had introduced him. Several amatory  
...epistles from the defendant  
...were put in and read; in which he  
...urged his suit to the plaintiff, in  
...terms so ardent and peculiar, as to  
...excite the risibility of the court.  
...As a specimen of their style, we ex-  
...tract the following:

"I would rather you would call  
...me William; that would appear so  
...much more familiar than the other  
...word Sir, that looks as if you had  
...never spoken to me before. My  
...Dear Angel, if you knew how much  
...that vexed me by calling me Sir,  
...you would not do it. I love you to  
...my very heart and soul. I love you  
...more and more every time I see  
...you, my love. You are the sweet-  
...est woman, my life, my Angel, my  
...loveliest girl, and my precious lamb.  
...I love you my dear, as true as I  
...sit by the fireside. If you have no  
...time to look your things out for the  
...bearer, please send them by your  
...boy. With love, and remain, your's  
...sincerely,

W. WINKWORTH.

"PS. Your sweet hand writing is  
...wanting; hope you will oblige me  
...with it; if not, I shall be very low  
...spirited. My Dear Girl hearken to  
...me,  
..."If you loves I, as I loves you,  
..."No knife shall cut our love in  
...two."

"Saturday night, 12 o'clock, a few  
...kisses."

"Guilford, Nov. 11, 1817."

Mr. Danman addressed the jury  
...for the defendant, who is a young  
...man and farmer. He offered nothing  
...in justification of his client's  
...conduct, in renouncing the connex-  
...ion. He conceived that the girl's  
...loss of a husband, possessed of so  
...simple a mind as the defendant evinced  
...by his correspondence, was  
...not to be lamented. Her character  
...was unblemished, her virtue unim-  
...peached, and her feelings in no re-  
...spect, outraged. Looking at the  
...whole of the case, he was sure the  
...jury would be of opinion, that the  
...most moderate damages would satisfy  
...the legitimate ends of justice.

The jury retired, and after a short  
...absence returned and stated, that  
...they had assessed the damages at  
...300l.

December 30.

A dreadful accident lately occur-  
...red at Little Harewood, near Black-  
...burn, (England.) It was occasioned  
...by the explosion of a steam boiler,  
...at the mouth of a pit, which they  
...were sinking for coals. The boiler  
...weighing 4 tons, was carried 30  
...yards high, and fell 65 yards from  
...the place where it was working.—  
...Four persons were killed and a num-  
...ber severely bruised. One of the  
...sufferers was blown 80 yards.

Died lately in England, Elizabeth  
...Ralph. She was 21 years of age,  
...and but two feet 10 inches high, and  
...well proportioned. She was never  
...known to laugh or cry, and never  
...exceeded twenty pounds in weight.

Among the measures of safety,  
...adopted by the English government  
...during the late disturbances, they  
...have ordered the erection of a new  
...battery in Chicester Castle yard, to  
...protect the entrance to the higher  
...ward, in which are the magazines,  
...store houses and armory. Several  
...pieces of heavy cannon are to be  
...mounted.

The Gasometer belonging to the  
...extensive linen works of Messrs.  
...Marshall, Hives & Co. of Leeds,  
...lately burst with a tremendous ex-  
...plosion, threw down a part of the  
...wall, and blew off the roof. No  
...person was injured.

The English papers contain the  
...proceedings of the meeting of the  
...Reformers at Manchester, West-  
...minster, Southwark, Smithfield, &c.  
...to petition the Prince Regent against  
...giving his assent to the Restrictive

Bills. No great disturbances took  
...place at these meetings. A few se-  
...ditionary flags, &c. were exhibited.

A new mode has been prepared  
...in England, of putting animals to  
...death, which is said to be done with-  
...out pain to the beast, and that the  
...meat tastes, cooks, keeps and salts  
...better. It is done by fixed air.—  
...The animal bleeds freely. A num-  
...ber of butchers are said to have a-  
...dopted the new mode.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of  
...the Federal Gazette, dated

"Washington, Feb. 12, 1820.

"It has been observed within a  
...few days past that the idea of a com-  
...promise in respect to the Missouri  
...question, has been gaining ground.  
...The violent partisans in favour of  
...restriction, and those against it, are  
...unwilling to come to any terms but  
...those who have not lost all control  
...over their feelings, are for taking a  
...middle course: They say, that the  
...fears which have taken possession  
...of the Eastern people as to the ex-  
...tension of slavery over the western  
...region to the Pacific, may be obvi-  
...ated by interdicting it from all new  
...territories, in the same manner that  
...it was excluded from the north-west-  
...ern territory; and that, by admit-  
...ting Missouri without imposing the  
...restriction, the alarm and irritation  
...on the part of the Southern states  
...will be removed. The Missouri,  
...compared to the rest of the Louisi-  
...ana purchase, is of very inconsid-  
...erable extent. I sincerely hope the  
...compromise will take place, and I  
...am confident that by this means har-  
...mony will be restored in a short  
...time, and our political atmosphere  
...once more rendered serene. It is  
...much to be regretted that congress  
...did not prohibit the further intro-  
...duction of slaves into Missouri ten  
...or fifteen years ago; there would  
...now have been no difficulty on the  
...subject: according to the saying of  
...the wise man, 'train up the child in  
...the way he should walk and he will  
...not depart from it when he is grown  
...up.' Even now, whatever may be  
...thought of the constitutional point,  
...I should willingly require the con-  
...dition, if it were only a question  
...between the inhabitants of the Mis-  
...souri and the United States; but,  
...when one half of the nation inha-  
...biting the states south of the Poto-  
...mac, is arrayed against the other  
...half residing east of it, the dispute  
...is too serious. Mr. Lowrie, of  
...Pennsylvania, declared in the se-  
...nate, that he would rather a disso-  
...lution of the union should take  
...place, than that the restriction should  
...not be imposed! May heaven avert  
...such a calamity."

#### Committed

To my custody as a Runaway, a ne-  
...gro man by the name of George Dac-  
...kins, about twenty five or twenty six  
...years of age five feet and a half high  
...His clothing is a white homespun  
...roundabout jacket, a pair of do. trow-  
...sers, a black and white striped waist-  
...coat, an old osanabg shirt, a pair of  
...old shoes, and a wood hat. He says he  
...belongs to Mr. Charles W. Wolf, of  
...Calvert county. His owner is request-  
...ed to call and pay his prison fees and  
...other expenses, or he will be dealt with  
...according to law.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shif.  
AA. County.

Feb. 17.

#### In Baltimore County Court,

September Term, 1819.

On the petition of Samuel M'Clel-  
...lan and wife, legal representatives of  
...the late Christopher Raborg, of Balti-  
...more county, who died intestate, stat-  
...ing that a return of a commission is-  
...sued out of said court, to certain commis-  
...sioners under the act of assembly, en-  
...titled, "An act to direct descents," had  
...been made at March term 1819, and  
...that Jacob Wagner and Rachel his  
...wife, and Franklin Raborg, legal re-  
...presentatives of said Christopher, were  
...absent from Baltimore county, and re-  
...sided in Prince George's county.—It is  
...ordered, that notice of the return and  
...confirmation of said commission, be pub-  
...lished by causing a copy of this order  
...to be inserted at least four weeks suc-  
...cessively in the Maryland Gazette at  
...Annapolis, and Federal Republican at  
...Baltimore, before the first Saturday  
...in next March term 1820, for the said  
...absent persons to appear in the said  
...Court on or before said first Saturday  
...of March term next, to make their  
...election under the third section of the  
...act of assembly, entitled, "A further  
...additional supplement to the act, en-  
...titled, 'An act to direct descents,'" passed  
...at November session, 1802, chapter  
...94.

Test,

WM. GIBSON, Ck.  
Feb. 17. J. A. Miller

#### Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of  
...Chancery, the subscriber will set up  
...at public sale, on Wednesday the 8th  
...day of March next, at 12 o'clock, All  
...if fair, if not the first fair day there-  
...after, on the premises, the Farm of  
...John Baptist Robinson, on which he  
...resided, composed of two tracts of  
...land, called "Poplar Neck" & "Mitch-  
...ell's Addition," lying on the south side  
...of South River, next above the lower  
...ferry, and containing about two hun-  
...dred acres. This Land has a kind soil,  
...and is well adapted to the cultivation  
...of tobacco and grain, lies very level,  
...and is very improvable. The improve-  
...ments are, a small dwelling house, a  
...frame for a new one, which has been  
...some time put up, a barn and other out  
...houses, and an apple orchard, surpass-  
...ing any in the county in its size, and  
...the quality of its fruit, the former own-  
...er being distinguished for the excel-  
...lence and quality of the cider he made  
...from it every year. The terms of sale  
...are—that the purchaser shall give  
...bond, with good security, for the pay-  
...ment of the purchase money, with in-  
...terest, within twelve months from the  
...day of sale, and when the whole pur-  
...chase money is paid, the land will be  
...conveyed to the purchaser, in fee sim-  
...ple.

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. Trustee.

The creditors of John B. Robinson  
...are hereby notified to exhibit their  
...claims with their vouchers, in the Chan-  
...cery office, within six months from the  
...8th day of March next.

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. Trustee.

Feb. 17.

#### WILSON'S SEMINARY

Is now opened, at the old Billiard  
...Room, rear of Mr. Marks's Tavern,  
...for the reception of such Students as  
...may wish to acquire a knowledge of  
...Orthography, Reading, Penmanship,  
...Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geo-  
...graphy, with the use of the Maps and  
...Globes, Ethics, Rhetoric, Belles Let-  
...tres, Stenography, or the art of short  
...hand writing, Mensuration, Algebra,  
...the different branches of the Mathe-  
...matics, &c. at the rate of Twenty Dol-  
...lars per annum, for each scholar. The  
...subscriber flatters himself, from his  
...having been engaged in the profession  
...of teaching for some years past, that  
...he will meet with a liberal patronage  
...from the citizens of Annapolis and its  
...vicinity.

W. WILSON.

NB. Reference can be made to Mr.  
...James Iglehart, Junr.

Feb. 17.

#### South River Bridge Company.

At a meeting of several of the Com-  
...missioners appointed by the law for  
...erecting a bridge over South River, it  
...was determined that notice be given,  
...that the Books, for receiving Subscrip-  
...tions to build a Bridge over South Ri-  
...ver, will be opened on the first Tues-  
...day in March next, in the city of An-  
...napolis, at the Tavern of Mr. William  
...Brewer, at 10 o'clock in the morning,  
...and will be continued open from day to  
...day, as directed by the law.

HENRY MAYNADIER.

Books will also be opened on the  
...same day, at Queen Anne, Upper Marl-  
...borough, Bladensburg and George  
...Town, under the direction of the Com-  
...missioners at those places.

Feb. 17.

#### Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, A  
...FARM, lying on Fishing creek, near-  
...ly on the line that separates Calvert  
...from Anne Arundel county—contain-  
...ing one hundred and thirty-eight acres,  
...more or less.

This farm is well known in the two  
...counties, as part of Rich Bottom  
...Neck, formerly belonging to Richard  
...Mackall, Esq. and adjoining the estate  
...of Peter Emerson, Esq. From 50 to  
...60 acres of the land is in a state for  
...cultivation, included is an extensive ap-  
...ple orchard, which, in good bearing  
...seasons, has produced 7000 gallons ci-  
...der; the residue of the land is covered  
...with the finest growth of red & white  
...oak, chestnut and poplar timber, per-  
...haps equal to any in the state.

The improvements are a small dwel-  
...ling house, with some other out build-  
...ings—a tobacco planter this property  
...will be found an object, as it will  
...be sold at a price probably less than  
...what the timber alone would produce,  
...and when cleared no finer land for the  
...growth of tobacco.

One fourth of the purchase money  
...will be expected at the time of sale,  
...and a credit given on the balance to  
...meet the wish of the purchaser. Pos-  
...session can be given on the 17th April  
...next. Any written application can be  
...made to the subscriber in Baltimore,  
...through the medium of the Post office,  
...which will be duly attended to.

HUMPHREY PEIRCE.

Feb. 10.

#### An Overseer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family,  
...and of steady habits, will hear of a sit-  
...uation by applying at the Office of the  
...Maryland Gazette and Political Intel-  
...ligencer.

Jan. 27.



**NOTICE.**  
I hereby forewarn any and every person from hunting with dog or gun or otherwise trespassing on my premises known by the name of Squirrel Neck, lying on Rhode River in Anne Arundel county.

Jan 20

**Modern Characters**  
Just published and for Sale at  
Geo. Shaw's Store.  
Dec. 23.

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

**At Baltimore Retail Prices.**  
The subscriber has commenced business at his old Stand, in Church-street in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

**Assortment of Goods,**  
Bought on the best terms at the different auctions in Baltimore, and other wise, consisting of  
*Bombazetts, Cotton and Worsteds, Hosiery, Flannels, &c. &c. &c.*

**Hardware and Cutlery,**  
With an Assortment of  
**Groceries, &c.**

He invites his friends and the public who may want BARGAINS, to give him a call, and he has no doubt they will be induced to call again.

GIDEON WHITE.  
Dec. 16.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of STEPHEN. He is about 22 or 3 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs, I believe the right, a above the ankle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month, one of those negroes is Moses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harboring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio, to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian, and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the free ones to go, he has a letter from James Keys, stating how he came by the fellow Ben; when he was here about two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for to fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges, paid if brought home to

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.  
About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South River, A. A. County.  
Jan. 27.

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber cautions and forewarns all persons from paying his Fees for Cording wood to the carters, as he has not authorised them to receive the same.

JAMES SHEPPARD.  
Jan 20.

## WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL.

**J. WILLIAMSON,**  
Having rented that large and commodious building, opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced keeping a TAVERN, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season.  
Oct 28

The next door to Williamson's Hotel.

"The stomach is the store-house whence health is to be imparted to the whole body."

Then, to keep it well lined with "what's wholesome and toothsome," is not only our interest, but our duty. Sincerely believing in the truth of this,

**RICHARD GRAY,**  
Daily provides Oysters, Terrapins, Partridges, and all other rarities in their proper seasons, for the benefit of all such as coincide in belief with him, and will serve them up at the shortest notice, in the nicest order, and dressed in such manner as the different appetites and tastes of gentlemen may prompt them to request. Private parties can be accommodated in the genteel style in a retired part of his building; where, at considerable cost, and with an eye to the comfort of the gentlemen who form them, he has fitted up, and set apart, several rooms expressly for their use.

It is scarcely necessary for him to add, that his Bar is stored with a very superior assortment of

**GOOD OLD THINGS,**  
which, when rightly used, not only accelerate digestion and invigorate the body, but "enliven the wit and enlighten the mind."

Dec. 23.  
P. S. Gentlemen can be furnished with suppers at their own rooms.

## A Teacher.

A Young Gentleman who has had considerable experience in teaching would engage in a private family if sufficient encouragement were given. A line directed to A. B. and left at this Office will be duly attended to, or any information required, by calling can be obtained.

Annapolis, Feb. 3, 1820.

## The Inhabitants

Of Annapolis and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has always on hand, a superior assortment of Articles in his line, selected with the greatest care, and sold at a small advance for Cash, with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented, viz:  
Fresh Texas of almost every kind, and highly approved of,  
Brown, White, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugar,  
Old white Coffee, Spices of every kind, Chocolate, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper, best kind,

Old Madeira and other Wines,  
Old Rye Whiskey,  
Real Holland Gin,  
Old Mellow Rum,  
Cogniac Brandy, &c.

Teas being the foremost articles with the subscriber, and Liqueurs are the next, & he pledges himself to sell them pure as imported.

Together with a perfect assortment of Groceries.  
Orders, enclosing the Cash, attended to with care and despatch, & packed up to ensure safe carriage.

**THOMAS A. NORRIS,**  
Sign of the Tea Canister, 256 Market street, Baltimore, 4 doors below Howard street.  
Jan. 27.

**Committee of Claims.**  
MESSRS. FORWOOD, SCHNEELY, STEVENS, W. B. STUART, A. H. PRICE, DENNIS WASHINGTON.

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

By order,  
**JOHN W. PRESTON, CLK.**

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed and well done at this Office.

## To Farmers.

The subscriber will Lease, for from three to five years, 1500 acres of Fertile Limestone Land,

Lying in Berkeley county, Va. Eight miles from Martinsburg and 6 from Williamsport. A large portion of this land is well watered and in a high state of cultivation, one third of it being now in clover. It will be let in tracts of 100 acres or upwards, as may suit applicants. There is on the property a number of houses suitable for tenants, a blacksmiths shop, waggon-makers shop, coopers shop and large stone distillery in complete order; attached to the distillery is a stone stock house, 120 feet long and 40 feet wide.

With the land will also be rented, a number of negroes, horses, cattle and all kinds of farming utensils.

Will also be leased for the same period,

## A large Merchant Mill,

Situated on a never failing stream, and which has just been thoroughly repaired, and will be capable of manufacturing from 60 to 70 barrels of flour in 24 hours, and being situated in one of the best wheat country's in Virginia it can at all times have constant employment. The terms will be liberal to industrious, practical farmers; and as security will be required for the faithful performance of their engagements, none other need apply. Immediate possession can be given.

Will be sold at private sale,

## 100 acres of Land,

Lying on the Potomac and adjoining the above mentioned tract. This land is of a superior quality, in a high state of cultivation and well watered. There is on the premises a large and well finished dwelling house, kitchen, barn and all necessary out houses.

For further information apply to the subscriber residing at the mill

ADAM STEPHEN.

December 9.

The National Intelligencer, Lancaster Journal and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, will publish the above once a week to the amount of \$6 each, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

## JOHN THOMPSON,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a complete and general assortment of

## GOODS,

Suitable for the present season, consisting of

Superfine and Second Cloths and Cassimeres, a variety of colours, Vestings, &c. &c.

All or any of which he will be happy to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Dec. 2.

## Levy Court.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet on the third Monday of March next for the purpose of laying the County Levy for the year 1819.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

## Anne Arundel county. to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Benjamin Lusby of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Benjamin Lusby having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Benjamin Lusby having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand, this 15th of November, 1819.

Jeremiah Townley Chase.

Test,

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 13.

## PROPOSALS.

For publishing, in the City of Annapolis, A Periodical Work, to be entitled,

## THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazines which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church was deans, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selection, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the laity of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and mixture into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to animadvert upon such conduct with unsparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend or open to censure, any new innovations, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

## TERMS.

The Repository shall be published twice a month, each number to contain sixteen pages royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

## CENTRAL TAVERN.

That well known establishment, the Central Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

**JOSEPH DALEY,**  
Who has opened a large and commodious

## TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending the Legislature, and the public in general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he pledges himself nothing will be left undone to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liqueurs, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention and care taken of their Horses. He therefore so, heits a share of public patronage.

July 29.

30

Committed

To the gaol of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a Negro Man by the name of Titus Dickson, he says he is a free man, but has no pass. His clothing consists of a light gosselin green coat, one striped waistcoat, one corded do. one bennet card do. a black flannel shirt, an old fur hat, a pair of old coarse shoes, and a pair of blue stockings; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 40 years of age, stout made, and a dark mulatto—he says his residence is in Harrisburg on the Susquehanna. His owner is requested to come, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with in the law directs.

Benj. Gaither, sh. A. A.

Jan. 27.

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

## Anne Arundel county. to wit:

On application to me, the Chief Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Abraham G. Hammond of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Abraham G. Hammond be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Abraham G. Hammond should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, 1819.

Jeremiah Townley Chase.

Test,

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

Jan. 13.

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6



LAWS OF MARYLAND,  
and December Session, 1819.

## AN ACT

which the offence of kidnapping  
white children.  
it enacted, by the General  
Assembly of Maryland, That every  
his or her counsellors, and  
abettors, who shall be duly  
proved of kidnapping, and forc-  
fraudulently stealing, taking  
carrying away, any white child  
children under the age of sixteen  
shall be sentenced to under-  
confinement in the penitentiary  
a period of time not less than  
years, nor more than twelve  
there to be treated as the law

## AN ACT

men and extend East street in  
City of Annapolis, and to  
up that part of said street  
ing to Prince-George street.  
Act enacted, by the General  
Assembly of Maryland, That Ri-  
chard Harwood of Thomas, Henry  
James Hunter, Washington  
Clark, and John T. Barber, or a  
ny of them, be and they are  
appointed Commissioners, to  
extend and lay out, East street  
City of Annapolis, of its pre-  
width from the State-house  
and extend the same to the  
line on part of said city; and  
said street, when so opened and  
ded, shall be deemed and tak-  
en as hereby declared to be, a  
street and highway forever  
after, and the said commission-  
ers hereby required to return a  
of the said street, when open-  
extended, to the clerk of the  
ation of the city of Annapo-  
to be filed.

And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall, after having given at least twenty days' notice in the newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, proceed to assess and apportion, what damages may be sustained by any person or persons, by opening and widening the said street, and if any person or body corporate shall object, himself, herself or themselves, to the decision of said commissioners, such person or body may, by petition, appeal to the county court of Anne Arundel, and the judges thereof, hereby authorised to review and reverse any decision made by said commissioners.

And be it enacted, That the street shall not be extended or through the property of any individual injured thereby, until the same be by them sustained and as aforesaid, shall be paid or red in payment.

and be it enacted, That in case the obstructions in the said canal are not removed within sixty days after the payment, or tender of the damages as aforesaid, by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to remove the same without delay.

And be it enacted, That the Commissioners shall have authority to close up the street heretofore opened and running to Prince-street, where said East street is constructed.

A SUPPLEMENT

A SUPPLEMENT  
act, for the establishment  
regulation of the Levy Courts  
of several Counties of this  
e.

be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage hereof, it shall be lawful for any collector appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act for the establishment and regulation of the Levy Courts, in several Counties of this State," to be deputy collector, within this State, during the time they respectively act as such, or any person or persons for the use of such collector, to purchase any claim, due or demand, which may be due to or person or persons whatever may be liable against the county of which

he may be collector or deputy collector.

2. And be it enacted, That if any collector or deputy collector, shall violate any part of this law, upon conviction thereof in the county court of the county wherein the offence shall be committed, such collector or deputy collector, for every such offence, shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars.

## A SUPPLEMENT

To the act, entitled, An act respecting writs of Habeas Corpus, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever application or complaint in writing shall be made to the county court, or to the chancellor, the chief judge or an associate judge, of any of the judicial districts of this state or to the chief judge, or an associate judge of Baltimore city court, by, or on behalf of any person in confinement or detained within their respective jurisdiction, if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the court, chancellor or judge, that there are strong grounds or probable cause for believing that the person who may be charged with confining or detaining the person making the application or complaint, or on behalf of whom the same is made, is about to remove the person so confined or detained, from the place where he may then be confined or detained, for the purpose of evading any writ of habeas corpus, or for any other purpose, or that the person charged as aforesaid would evade or not obey any such writ if the same was notified to or served on him in the usual manner, such writs are executed, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for the court, chancellor or judge, to issue the said writ of habeas corpus in the usual form, directed to the person charged as aforesaid, and also to insert in such writ a clause commanding and requiring the sheriff of the county in which the person charged as aforesaid

said may be, to notify to and serve the said writ on the person to whom the same may be directed, and to cause the said person immediately to be and appear before the court, chancellor or judge, together with the person so confined or detained, for the purpose of complying with the command contained in the said writ, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff, to whom the said writ may be delivered, immediately upon the receipt thereof, to execute the same, and to carry the person to whom the said writ may be directed, together with the person so confined or detained, before the court, chancellor or judge, as the case may be, who shall proceed to enquire into the subject matter, and there shall be the same proceedings had thereon as is directed by the act to which this is a supplement, and by the act, entitled, An act declaratory of the law on returns to writs of Habeas Corpus, and for the better protection of the liberty of the citizen, passed at December session one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

And be it enacted, That if the sheriff to whom any such writ of habeas corpus may be delivered, shall neglect or refuse immediately to proceed to execute the same, and when executed to make return thereof to the court, chancellor or judge, as the case may be, and take with him the person to whom the said writ may be directed, together with the person so confined or detained, or one of them, he shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the person in whose behalf such writ of habeas corpus shall have issued, and if the said person, or some one on his or her behalf, shall not prosecute for the same within six months after such neglect or refusal, then one half of the said forfeiture shall go to the state, and the other half to the person who may prosecute for the same.

AN ACT

To make public certain Streets in  
the City of Annapolis.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the streets in the city of Annapolis, commonly called and known by the names of Cornhill Street and Green Street, and they are hereby declared public streets, subject to all the rules

regulations and ordinances, of the corporation of the city of Annapolis, that other public streets are; any usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

## A SUPPLEMENT

To an act for the better protection  
of slave-holders in the several  
counties therein mentioned.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the first, second, third and fourth sections of the act, to which this is a supplement, shall not be construed to extend to the city of Annapolis, except for the purpose of ascertaining the pains and penalties inflicted by the fifth section of said act.

An Additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of Staying Executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland. That from and after the passage of this act, and until the thirtieth day of November, which shall be in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, no execution against the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of any person or persons within this state, shall issue upon any judgment or decree already obtained, or hereafter to be obtained, in any court of law or equity within this state, or before any justice of the peace of this state, provided the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree is or may be obtained, shall come before any one of the judges of the judicial district within which such person or persons shall respectively reside, or before any justice of the orphans court, or in cases where the judgment has been rendered by a justice of the peace, then before any two justices of the peace of the county in which such person or persons shall respectively reside, and, together with not less than two other persons, such as the said judge or justice or justices, as the case may be, shall approve, confess judgment for the debt or damages, and costs of suit, adjudged or decreed, and if the said confession shall be entered into on or before the thirtieth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty, then the said confession shall be entered into in the manner and form following, to wit: "You, A. B. C. D. and E. F. do jointly and severally confess judgment to G. H. for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ and costs, which were recovered by the said G. H. against the said A. B. on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ court, (or as the case may be, before \_\_\_\_\_ Esquire

may be, before the said justice of the peace in and for the county,) the said sum of money and costs to be levied of your bodies, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with additional costs thereon, at the respective times hereinafter mentioned, to wit: One third part thereof, with the interest due on the whole sum, and all the costs, on or before the thirtieth day of November next; one third part thereof, with the interest on the whole sum then unpaid, with the additional cost, on or before the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and the residue thereof, with interest thereon, and additional cost, on or before the thirtieth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and in case the said confes-

shall be made after the third day of November eighteen hundred and twenty, and before the first day of May eighteen hundred and twenty one, then the same shall be made in manner and form following: "You A. B. C. D. and E. F. do jointly and severally confess judgment to G. H. for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ and costs, which were recovered by the said G. H. against the said A. B. \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

As  
fects  
only  
s of  
rect,  
pub-  
ules,

on the                      day of  
in the year of our Lord on  
thousand                      in the  
(or as the case may  
be, before                      Esquire  
one of the justices of the peace in  
and for                      county,) the  
said sum of money, and costs, to be

levied of your bodies, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, for the use of the said G. H, in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy the said G. H, the said sum of money, and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with additional costs thereon, at the respective times hereinafter mentioned, to wit: One half part thereof, with the interest on the whole sum then due, and all the costs, on or before the first day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and the residue thereof, with interest thereon, and the additional cost, on or before the thirtieth day of November in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, which confession shall be signed by the judge or justices before whom the same

shall be made, and he or they, as the case may be, shall immediately, on taking the same, grant a certificate thereof, under his or their hand and seal, to the party confessing the judgment, and such certificate shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to forbear serving the execution on the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of the person so obtaining such certificate; and if any person now in execution, or who hereafter shall be taken in execution, or whose goods or chattels, lands or tenements, are now or shall hereafter be taken in execution, on or before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, shall confess judgment as herein before provided, and shall obtain a certificate in manner aforesaid, such certificate, so obtained, and delivered to the sheriff, or coroner, or constable, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to release such person or persons from confinement upon their execution, or restore and deliver the goods or chattels, lands or tenements so taken in execution, to the person or persons against whom such execution may have issued, such person or persons giving to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, sufficient security for the poundage or other fees due upon such execution; and provided, the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, were not sold before the said certificate was delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, and the judge or justices before whom the judgment shall be confessed, as aforesaid, shall within thirty days thereafter, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect, and a further sum of three dollars for every day that he shall continue such neglect, after the expiration of the said thirty days, return the same to the clerk or register, as the case may be, of the respective court where the said judgment or decree was obtained, there to be recorded for which recording such clerk or register shall receive as a fee twelve and a half cents; and in case the said confession was on the judgment of a justice of the peace, then such confession of judgment shall be returned to the clerk of the county where the said justices may reside, to be by him recorded, and for the recording of which he shall be entitled to receive twelve and a half cents; which said penalty may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt or bill of indictment, in the court of the county where the judge or justices shall reside.

2. And be it enacted, That from and after the expiration of the respective times assigned for the payment of the instalments as aforesaid, said to be confessed, and at any time within one year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or their agent or attorney, to sue out execution on judgments so as aforesaid confessed, or judgments so as aforesaid superseded, for such sum as shall be then due, without suing out a scire facias, or being subject to further delay against the body, or the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of the principal, his securities, or either or any of them, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That in any case in which a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property has been or shall be obtained in any court of equity, or courts of law exercising equitable jurisdiction within this state, no sale shall take place thereon on or before the third

tieth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty one; Provided, that the mortgagor or mortgagora, or those claiming under him, her or them, if of full age, or such of them as are of full age, shall, if required, pay or give bond to the mortgagee or mortgagees, his, her or their executors, administrators and assigns, with a security or securities, to be approved of by the chancellor, one of the judges of the judicial district, or justice of the orphans court of the county wherein the mortgaged premises may be, for the payment of eighteen months interest on the amount of the claim secured by such mortgage, which said interest shall nevertheless continue a lien upon said mortgaged property; and in case the said mortgaged property shall consist of personal goods and chattels, then a bond shall likewise be given, with security, to be approved of as aforesaid, in the penal sum of twice the amount of the mortgaged debt, conditioned that such property shall not be wasted or concealed, but that the same shall be forthcoming upon any further order of said court.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any judge, justice or justices, to take the recognizance or bond aforesaid, without the assent of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their attorney, unless he shall be satisfied from his own knowledge, or by competent testimony, that the estate and property of the securities in the recognizance are sufficient for the payment of the amount of the debt, interest and costs, for which the recognizance shall be taken.

5. And be it enacted, That as often as any creditor, or the executors or administrators of any such creditor, shall conceive him or herself in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of any security, so as aforesaid to be taken by virtue of and under this act, he, she or they, may apply to any judge of the judicial district, or justice or justices aforesaid, and it shall appear to the said judge or justices that the said application is well founded, he or they shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county where the person or persons having confessed such judgment may reside, requiring him, her or them, within a fixed reasonable time, to be mentioned in such summons, to enter into another confession of the same judgment, with other securities, to be approved of by said judge or justice, and upon the failure or neglect of such person or persons to comply with the regulations in such summons contained, the said judge or justice, upon proof of the service of such summons, or of its being left at the last place of abode of the person or persons on whom it should have been served, are hereby directed to deliver, upon the same being applied for, a statement, under his or their hands and seals, of the issuing of such summons, and the failure of compliance therewith; and upon the delivery whereof to the clerk or register of the court where such confession of judgment was returned, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original judgment may have and use the same proceedings thereon, which might or could have been had if this act had never passed; Provided always, that after the expiration of the time mentioned in the said summons, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be entered into, and a certificate thereof obtained, such certificate shall have the same force and operation as it would have had under this act, if no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made; and the said confession of judgment shall be returned and recorded in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as are herein before prescribed.

6. And be it enacted, That in all and every case where the person or persons, against whom any judgment or decree hath heretofore been obtained, have superseded the same in the manner prescribed by the original act to which this is a further supplement, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons, against whom the original judgment or decree was obtained, or the survivor or survivors of them, to supersede the original judgment or decree in the manner pointed out by this act, and such confession shall



operate as a stay of execution, as well upon the said original judgment, as upon the said former confession.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 24.

### SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the notice inserted in this day's paper, by the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock for erecting a bridge over South River. It will be perceived that the books are to be opened on the seventh day of March next. The advantages of having a bridge at this place, are so many and so great, that we can entertain no doubt that the whole number of shares will be immediately subscribed upon opening the books. It is a peculiarly fortunate circumstance, that the erection of this bridge can produce no conflicting interests—it cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the whole community. The advantages to the people on the other side of the river, and to the citizens of Annapolis, will be reciprocal—to the former it will open a new market for much of their produce, and to the latter it will bring an increased supply of many articles which have hitherto been scantily afforded. It will also have a tendency to render the intercourse between the cities of Annapolis and Washington much more frequent, as no doubt the vexatious detention at the ferry of endeters travellers from passing from the one place to the other. In the winter season, Annapolis would in all probability become the thoroughfare for travellers passing to and from the Eastern and Southern sections of our country. Our harbour is usually open, while that of Baltimore is closed, and a passage can be had from this place across the Bay almost every day in the year. This route to Philadelphia would then certainly be much more agreeable, and afford a more pleasing variety, than the tedious land journey from Washington, through Baltimore, and across the dangerous Susquehanna. But in dependent of all these considerations, it is an object of the first importance to the citizens of Annapolis, at least, to render the communication with the seat of Government as little difficult as practicable. Annapolis has hitherto been considered the most convenient port for the reception of foreign ministers, and the embarkation of our own, as well as for the transmission of public dispatches. How much more convenient for these purposes will it become, when the bridge shall be erected, and when, (which may be regarded as a necessary consequence,) the road shall be made more direct, and free from obstructions. It would not, we conceive, be anticipating too much to say, that we believe it would lead to the selection of Annapolis as a place of general rendezvous for the Navy, and probably to the establishment of a Naval Yard or Depot.

### COMMUNICATED.

*The Surviving Brothers who signed the Declaration of American Independence in the City of Philadelphia.*  
An article has been going the round rounds of the public prints in this country, stating that but three of the persons whose names have become immortal, by being affixed to the original Declaration of our independence, remain amongst the living. Thomas Jefferson, William Floyd and Charles Thomson, are named in the paragraph alluded to. A subsequent paragraph in the N. Y. Advocate contains the following, by stating that John Adams and William Ellery, subscribers to the declaration continue yet to the land of the living, and in good health, and that Charles Thomson was not a member, leaving Secretary of the Congress, in which situation he continued during the whole revolution. It becomes curious, passing down to posterity, another controversy, the name of Charles Thomson, of Maryland, who, commencing since the day of that memorable signature, a resident of Annapolis. It is now the age of 84, a striking contrast to a young man, as he was at the time, and who, as a consequence of his long residence in the city, has acquired a deep knowledge of the history of Maryland, by being present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the many other events of the Revolution. He is now a resident of Annapolis, and is a member of the Maryland Historical Society. A son by his late wife, now deceased, is a resident of Annapolis, and is a member of the same Society.

From the Eastern Gazette.

### SAMUEL SPRIGG, Esquire.

Governor of Maryland.

SIR: I am not for the sake of being distinguished by the association that I now presume to address your Excellency, but to fulfil the duty of the constitution and to assert the rights of the people against abuse. The man who is called to preside over the destinies of freedom, must be responsible to them for every official act—it is of the very essence of freedom that it should be so. Nor is it among the most important benefits conferred by our excellent form of government, that every man is permitted to approach the Chief Magistrate of the state, in the language of remonstrance or application. To do this respectfully, is to do it efficiently, for the decorous exercise of the right is sure to obtain the attention of the citizens, and will command even the respect of the public functionary, who is the object of a malversation.

Your Excellency will not consider it either unbecomingly or unduly of a pre-terminated hostility to your administration, that the great right is now claimed to be exercised towards you, so soon after your induction to office. As long as your official conduct seemed to be free from errors that bred no fatal tendencies to society, so long

a scrupulous forbearance would certainly be extended to you; but when among your earliest attempts to wield prerogative, you have either heartlessly or designedly exposed society to all the horrors that the whole-some correctives of law were intended to ward off, it is time to remonstrate against such acts, lest silence should induce repetition, and repetition inundate us with offences. Delay in such case would be dangerous, and forbearance would constructively rank every man, who feels as I do upon this occasion, as an accomplice in that guilt, which your Excellency has drawn down upon your own head by suffering yourself to become the patron of seduction and the protector of a ruthless ruffian.

This, sir, is not intended as the language of reviling against you personally, to wound you with terms of contumely or reproach—it is but a languid description of the enormity of a crime committed against society, and of the fatal consequences of an act of official malfeasance on your part, into which every man is willing to hope you have been betrayed, rather than presume that you have committed, with a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case. There is not a man, sir, in the great community over which you preside, who would more proudly disdain or tenderly refrain from uttering a word that should indirectly assail the feelings of a gentleman, than the citizen who now addresses you, nor is there one who would more fearlessly arraign any act of your administration, if he thought that act calculated to endanger the best interests of the society in which he lives, and whose welfare you have been called to guard. Thus prompt to accuse, he will be no less quick to commend, where commendation is merited—and he will arrange your Excellency in the terms and tone of constitutional law, and not with the bitterness of an inveterate opponent, or the rudeness of a fault-finder.

That act of your administration which is now executed to, and against which every friend to social order, and personal security and private happiness is called to lift his voice, has been performed by you in exercising that great prerogative, with which the constitution has clothed you, of granting pardons for offences committed against the laws. No allusion is here intended to the nolle prosequi, with which you have recently purged another of our citizens, of a little more distinguished grade in life, from the crime of forgery, for which he was presented by the last grand jury. That affair touches the purse, not the lives and security of the citizens, and the policy of the matter, in a commercial country like our own, will be left to the wisdom of the legislative councils. But I allude here specifically to the almost total remission of a fine of one hundred dollars imposed by the court at their last term, upon a certain Kenal F. Holmes, for an offence against the laws, in the perpetration of which, the whole course of his conduct was marked with the most vicious, the most daring depravity, and beset all that was unmanly, revengeful, atrocious and brutal—pointing him out as a fit example, for the lacerations of the penal code, and as a just object of public abhorrence.

The true circumstances of the case were these. The Kendal F. Holmes, of Eastern, in Talbot county, in company with his friend and associate a certain —, who is now a fugitive from justice, being indicted at the same term for stealing the money of his friend, from a Tavern Bar Room Drawer, and who no doubt in his turn, backed by the same or equally as good recommendations, will be presented to your Excellency as a humble petitioner for the gracious extension of mercy; went after night to the dwelling house of four maiden sisters, who alone inhabited the house, with an evident intention of inducing or forcing some of them to become subservient to the gratification of his unbridled passion. In this object he was foiled—the reception he met with was different from what he anticipated, instead of submission to his vicious desires, he received the rebuke of indignant innocence, and in a moment of desperation, these injured women roused themselves up to a state of defence against this plotter of their ruin, this night-mantled violator of their peaceful, sequestered abode. Holmes, enraged at the failure of his scheme and revengeful for defeat, grapples with one of the sisters, and with knife, pistol, dirk, or some murderous weapon which he brought with him from the scene of his villainy, leaving the languishing victim of his violence, stupified, and exhausted and weltering in her blood.

These transactions are laid before the grand jury, presentment, indictment and trial succeed, and the court fine Holmes one hundred dollars.

The circumstances of the case, the good character of the unfortunate sisters which had always been unsuspected, and the youthful atrocity, I might say the unbecoming display of a precocious villainy, on the part of the culprit, were all calculated to catch the public attention and to arouse the public feeling. That feeling you may well suppose, sir, was not very favourable to Mr. Holmes, for the court scarcely exempted itself from reprobation for the inconsiderable amount of the fine, when compared with the heinousness of the crime it was intended to expiate. But the general anxiety sunk with the moment presuming that justice had been done according to the law of the land, and in a hope that the fine, though not up to expectation, would prove a salutary corrective to the criminal, and example in terror to all evil doers.

In this state of restored tranquility when time itself had not dared to commence even an approach to obliterate the odium or the memory of these events, what could have been more astounding, for what could have been more unexpected, than the intelligence, that Kendal F. Holmes had received from the Governor an almost total remission of his fine? The announcement of this report was received with that incredulity which always accompanies miraculous events—it was considered as an extravagant attempt to sport with the credulity of man, and to try the extent of irrational submissive faith. But when that which was looked upon as fiction was ascertained to be fact, it was then, sir, that the public indignation was vented, not with a fierce and fiery spirit, (that is not the character of our people) but with a firm and manly and unreserved expression of disapprobation. We know too well what is due to ourselves, not to show at least the exterior of respect towards our high public characters; but I can and I will assure your Excellency that, be your reign long or short, this act will sully the lustre of the whole period of your administration, and will go far to establish a belief, that whilst you preside, party alone is the assurance to favour, and that crimes

and the ghosts of their victims will people the land.

There may be some among your courtiers, some among those who have the ear of your Excellency that may attempt to advise you to swagger through it all, representing to you that the extension of occasions, will aid you in the goodly cause of political proselytism. If it is meant, sir, according to this advice to convert the council chamber into a work shop to make voters at elections, by any and by every means, and thus to transform your Excellency into the political vulcan at the forge, I shall leave it to you and to such friends who may give such advice to reconcile it with those sentiments of respect and attachment to your official and personal character, which they, no doubt, so often and so ardently profess; and I will refer you for the better estimate of that advice to your oath of office, the purposes of good government, a sense of justice, and the equal rights of the people. Sir, I will deal more frankly with you than I believe you have been dealt by. They who give you this advice, are had counselors, worse men, and weak politicians. Warm as we all may have been with party feeling, we have never yet risen high enough in the frenzy of enthusiasm, nor sunk low enough into the abyss of corruption for that state of things. You cannot rely upon the statements of ardent, interested or unprincipled partisans, to direct you in the exercise of your high and delicate functions of office, but when you are called upon to grant nolle prosequi's, reprieves and pardons, you would do well to require the opinions of the ministers of the law, the agents within the bar, the jurors, and a fair expression of the public sentiment, before you interpose your sovereign power. And with all these aids you must still reflect how yielding men are to entreaty, that there was scarcely ever an instance of a culprit, in whose behalf a petition could not be got up to obtain signatures, how bad the example, how much worse the effect of turning a criminal loose upon society, and advise who will that you are the ostensible agent and must bear the whole responsibility.

Pardon the intrusion of this advice, the occasion elicits it. As a statesman, your excellency cannot fail to remember how critical at all times the use of prerogative has been held—delicate in its nature and powerful in its influences—often sought for and always deprecated—it can never be used without abuse, but when it can be alleged as a just blind led by wisdom to protect virtue. Equally fatal when unfortunately exerted to please and people—you should look into the lessons of experience to direct you in the administration of this high and mighty trust.

But what, let me enquire, have you done in the case of Holmes? Have you armed yourself with the precautions of experience? It may seem as if the profligacy of an obscure young man, and a wrong done to an humble, unknown and suffering female, are matters of small account to alarm society and to create a noise, but I will assure you, sir, however inconsiderable or humble the agent and the sufferer in this affair may be, there has occurred no circumstance in modern times that goes half way with this in turpitude of character and mischievousness of consequence. Will your Excellency bear with me a moment whilst I call times by their right names. By the remission of this fine, you virtually make the Chief Magistrate of the state an accomplice in an effort at seduction and a participant in the guilt of an atrocious attempt at assassination—for he who wards off the penalty of a crime as much associated in the guilt as he who sheds its perpetration. By the remission of this fine, too, sir, you proclaim to the world, that it is not the circumstances attending an offence, but the offender alone that you consider. You sanction crime in its bloodiest aspect, and of the deepest depravity, and hold out immunity from punishment as a temptation to violate the law. Is it thus, sir, that it is expected to gain partisans, and friends, and adherents? A land peopled by a resurrection from the foot of the gallows, would find the necessity of doctrines more wise, more just, more moral, more humane. Believe me, sir, the constitution entrusted you with the prerogative of pardon, for far different far better purposes. The judge is the minister of the law, and you sir as the chief magistrate of the state, have the peculiar power of decking justice with the ermine of mercy, not to encourage vice and embolden profligacy, but to soften the rigorous mandate of the written law in cases where the circumstances call aloud for the interposition, and the testimony upon which your act is full, ample and unbiassed.

You or Excellency could not have supposed even if you desired it, which I cannot believe, that the humble condition of the injured woman would have shielded your pardon from scrutiny and animadversion. We are all republicans in this sir, that no government or magistracy is worthy of a people's allegiance or their love which does not equally protect the lonely seamstress in her cottage, as the wealthiest lady in her mansion, or the Queen in her palace. Let me ask you, what would have been the state of things if Holmes, taking advantage of the absence of the wealthiest man in his county, had approached his dwelling under cover of the night, and thus insulted his family and thus abused one of his fair daughters? After the just sentence of the court, who would then have dared to have approached your Excellency to urge a remission of his penalty?—none sir—even the political faith of Mr. Holmes would not then have saved him—the ordinary course of the law would have been deemed tardy and sluggish for the occasion—the culprit would have suffered punishment—and the prerogative of pardon would have slept in its proper spinster, unprotected and unfriended. She gained her daily bread by her honest daily work; the plainest fare was her support, her reputation her comfort, God her refuge and heaven her best hope. Cruelly wounded by the ruffian, she is for months under the care of a surgeon, who day after day extracts pieces of bone from her lacerated and fractured head, sinking with the effects of this act of violence, she exists a mere spectre upon earth, a lamp quivering in the socket, a spirit upon the margin of the tomb. Add to all this her honour was assailed, her chastity assailed. With this increasing train of circumstances displayed before the court, the offender is sentenced to a fine, and your Excellency is prevailed on to release him. Call you that mercy? And is this prerogative? I would rather live where mercy is unknown, than where it is dispensed by prerogative thus exerted.

I sir, am one of many thousands of citizens in this state, who, after these facts are

made known to them, will feel this proceeding as one of political faith may rob, murder, and attempt rape with the most perfect impunity. We shall consider it, if presented in an invitation for one part of the community to war upon the other under the assurance of impunity—and we must regard it as the beginning of a state of society, where one half of the citizens are to go prepared to guard themselves against the wanton violence of the other. Nay more sir, this must be considered as sowing the seeds of civil discord and of war. What crime short of murder is greater than that committed by Holmes? Yet his penalty is remitted—because he was a man of correct habits and orderly, good conduct? Because there were any palliatives that took place on the occasion? No sir, not one of these can be pretended. The public opinion held the fine too high from the first—and it was but a few days after that fine was imposed, that witnesses were again summoned before the grand jury in a case where Holmes had manifested similar intentions and was guilty of not much less rudeness towards a helpless widow—and so far from palliatives, there was not one mitigating circumstance disclosed on the trial. No sir, the world knows full well, that Mr. Holmes owes his deliverance to his party votes, and to the interest of his political friends, and to nothing else—and the world will long remember that among the earliest acts of your administration you trampled upon the law and beat down the judicial authority of the state to rescue a high offending criminal, because he was a partisan and of course a favorite, from the penalty due to his crime.

Whatever terrors this course of proceeding is calculated to inspire, we shall feel and lament them—but we shall meet them with a fortitude determined to resist. It is as well to fall in open struggle as by the assassins' hand—if the law and the courts of justice are of no avail the pistols and the dirk must be the companions of our walks as well as the nightly furniture of our bed chambers. This is a shocking state of things but it is a state of things imposed on us by the highest act of official power entrusted to your Excellency and you sir, and those who have advised this act, must stand responsible for every calamity it produces. It was to have been hoped that the bloody scenes which stain the reign of your predecessor in political doctrine in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, would have been a long and lasting admonition, that violence and mob, and massacres, were not the means to conciliate the affections of the good people of Maryland—but with this crimsoned page of our history before you, you seem sir to be preparing a state of things involuntarily I trust more extensive in scene and not less disastrous in effect.

If those who are recommended to you as political favorites, are thus to be protected let their crimes be what they may, (for this is the fair construction to be put upon the late act of your pardon) what chance, what hope is left to others of different political sentiments, but in their own courage and in their own weapons? Violence is the parent of violence, and revenge begets desperation. Should a wife or sister now fall a victim to the brutality of this authorized violator of law and safety, would you consider yourself safe from the desperate revenge of the husband or brother? I should suppose sir, that neither the government house or the council chamber would afford you a sanctuary to protect you from their vengeance. This state of things cannot be brought about and directed in one special course—they who excite the while and cannot direct the storm. The suffering, the carnage will be mutual—the ruin will be universal.

It is not my intention, sir, to magnify the evil before us with a view to make false impressions upon the popular mind: I only state to you the prevailing sentiment of all that I have heard express themselves on the occasion—and I have heard many. Men of all parties and of all ranks, where the transaction is known, condemn you without reserve, and I should be sorry to convey to the ear of your Excellency, many of the expressions of indignation that are freely uttered. A wise and good man needs only to know that he has acted wrong to correct the error of his ways. There is a fine piece of advice given by an unfortunate monarch to his son just before he was brought to the block, that deserves to be remembered by all statesmen, particularly those who wield prerogative. "Give belief to my experience, said he, never to affect more greatness or prerogative, than what it really and intrinsically is for the good of the people, not the satisfaction of favorites." It is not fit I know sir, for republicans to follow the advice of kings, but when kings talk good sense, republicans may take advantage of it.

On this momentous subject I cannot leave any doubt upon the mind of your Excellency, that it is in my power to do away. That I ensure you for granting this pardon is most true, but in justice I must say that I ensure those equally who have advised you to it. I know something of public men, and of their modes of doing business, and let me assure you, sir, that they often exhibit much, little worthy your imitation. I am aware that you could know nothing of the circumstances of this case, but what were told you, but your error lies in not better understanding the case and the character and motives of your advisers—the probability is that you knew none of them until you came into office, and then that your acquaintance was political, not personal. When called upon to exercise the great prerogative of office in which your own character is so deeply implicated and society so much interested, you should recline on friends and advisers, not because they were of your party, but because you knew them to be wise, capable and good men. On great occasions, you should not be satisfied with the aid of your Council and of members of the Legislature, they are all flaming partisans; but like a great man, and as an independent Chief Magistrate, devoted to your duty and the state, you should take advice from those who are learned in the law, who have no biases to mislead you, and who are capable of guiding you correctly. Rely on it, sir, that they who court popularity are the worst advisers upon earth; their own interest and their own advancement are the gods of their idolatry, and in no advice that they give you, can they lose sight of these objects. They are in general as thread bare in sincerity as they are profuse in professions—they smile mechanically—they flatter insidiously—they work with system—and when they have done with you, they will unfeelingly dismiss you to a pillow of thorns and the remorse of conscience.

Your Excellency ought to know the extent of the wrong and the injury that you have done Society, and the opinion that prevails; for the impression is now become

current, that these are the days when one political faith may rob, murder, and attempt rape with the most perfect impunity. With the reflection, that the reflection, this is a fearful foreboding, and even rising above the horizon from mouth to mouth. Courts and juries may fulfil their duties with a faithful adherence to the sacredness of their obligations, but you, Sir, are the arbiters of the law, his sins, and presume to send him back to be done with a view exclusively to political strength at future elections. Will you, Sir, permit yourself to be the head of an administration, and to become implement of a party that is to be established by such means? Is the throne to be its enjoyment by an association with the culprit, and convict, and felon and murderer, that your official power can reveal the gibbet, the penitentiary, or the gallows? How fallen will my country be, such motives can guide the ruler, such destinies, or when the freedom of the can sanction such proceedings.

I have thus laid open to your Excellency view, the true statement of this case, effects it is likely to produce, and the entertained by the various ranks in the I have done this sir, to assert the right of the people against abuse that they are to suffer from it. I shall be disappointed your excellency does not see this now in a different point of light, from in which it has hitherto appeared; nor I less surprised if the first earnest information is not given, and that you too, in discarding from your council and favour, all those by whose counsel have been betrayed into this sad, this transaction.

### NORFOLK, Feb. 11.

Capt. Smith, who arrived on Wednesday in the sch. Beings, from St. Domingo states, that on or about the 25th of December, a little after the vessel had passed the Middle Capes, (S. side of Island) they were spoke by a British ship from Jamaica, bound Havana, the captain of which formed, that just before he sailed British man of war had arrived Jamaica, having in company privateers, which she had received captured off Cape Antonio, crews were immediately committed to jail. These privateers, the British captain was informed, had captured two brigs, (a Danish French) but a short time before Cape Antonio, and after plundering them of every thing they chose, every person belonging to the vessels to death!!!

### Pittsburg, Jan. 24.

On Tuesday night last, a cabin on the north side of the city, opposite this city, was entirely consumed, together with its contents. What adds to the horror of the scene is, that the people of the house had just put children to bed, and left the house for a few minutes to go to a neighbour's, a few rods distant. They had been but a short time absent when they discovered the house on fire in flames! but alas! were unable to reach it in time to save the children, three of whom were consumed, and the fourth so much burnt, as to be past all hopes of recovery. The owner, who was one of the labourers at the penitentiary, in addition to this dreadful calamity, had understand lost is all!

### A BIRD TRIAL.

A man by the name of Bird was committed to York County Jail, for a trial at the assize, for a riotous words spoken, often mentioning that if the judge and jury should acquit him, he would be sure to be summoned officer, who informed the prisoner that he could proceed to the judge, he must take his chance, happened that judge Rose came down to try the prisoner, and following jury were chosen for Bird:

Thomas Eagle,  
William Lark,  
Edward Hawke,  
Henry Snipe,  
Samuel Peacock,  
George Parrot,  
Richard Crow,  
John Sparrow,  
Stephen Partridge,  
John Raven,  
Joseph Pheasant,  
Stephen Duck.

The prisoner objecting to Stephen Duck, they chose in his room, Bert Woodcock; after which found Mr. Bird—Guilty.

### BOSTON, Feb. 11.

A letter from Captain Turner of the ship Washington, of this which was lost the 8th Dec. Yarmouth, Eng. on her passage Bremen for St. Ubes, says, two went on the same ship very him having nearly 70 souls on board all of whom perished; he also that six other ships were cast



...a few miles, and most of the  
perished. The officers and  
of the Washington were land-  
safety.

...year since a report reach-  
from Valparaiso, that the  
of this place, had been  
in the Gulf of California,  
by Pirates, Indians, or  
was not stated, and it  
the crew had been de-  
posed the crew had been de-  
The U.S. frigate Macedo-  
received of the intelli-  
into the Gulf, for the  
as was reported) to reco-  
property and crew, if alive.  
she had returned to Val-  
in October last, but no ac-  
has been received  
as yet, as Downes was success-  
recovering the property, or  
the officers or crew. A few  
since, a gentleman in this place  
received a letter (via Coquimbo or  
Guaymas, and Baltimore) from Mr.  
Blake, who was acting in  
capacity of Clerk on board the  
at the time of capture; &  
obtained an extract from it,  
I wish you would publish for  
information of the relative's and  
of those persons who were  
captured by the Span-  
authorities in a cowardly and  
unjust manner; and the case  
loudly for the interference of  
Government, to obtain not only  
restoration of the property, but  
reparation also, for the hardships  
countrymen have been made to  
be so unjustly.—Daily Adv.

...ARRISPE, (Province of Sonora.)  
Sept. 20, 1818.  
You undoubtedly received a let-  
ter from me, per ship Alert, Capt.  
er, dated at Waohoa in October  
stating that I had left the ship  
er, and was going on board the  
Cassack, capt. Myrick in the  
city of clerk, still however in  
same employ. We left the Sand-  
lulanda 17th Oct. and shaped  
course for the Island of Cerros,  
we arrived in about 45 days  
a small quantity of water, &  
proceeded up the Gulf of Ca-  
ma; stopped at St. Josepha, and  
obtained some provisions; from  
we run to Dead Bay, or St.  
Joseph; left that place and run a-  
the Gulf to Guaymas, where  
unfortunately had one of our  
taken with the first mate, lin-  
and six hands. The captain  
them on shore in order to ob-  
liberty to water, and they were  
by the Commandant, and  
ations. We spent about 20  
trying to get them liberated,  
at last the commandant told us  
it was not in his power at pre-  
to give them up, as he had in-  
and the general of what he had  
and that orders must first come  
him. However, during the  
he gave up the boat and one  
and also gave us a written pro-  
to stop in the harbour as  
as we wished, and that no one  
should molest us. He  
watched a watch, and 300 dollars  
goods—was the first purchaser,  
gave us liberty to sell—the Pa-  
(Priest) also came on board and  
a similar purchase.  
no place whatever, have we  
ed, without first obtaining liber-  
from the Commandantes, & they,  
general, have been the first to  
purchase. It being very inconveni-  
getting water, of which we were  
in want, the captain thought  
proper to run down the Gulf as  
as Mazatlan, and there water, if  
possible. As there was no prospect  
a speedy answer from the gene-  
respecting the mate and people's  
erty, we sent all that belonged to  
on shore, at their request—  
being settled, we made sail, and  
road for Mazatlan, where we arriv-  
the 18th Jan. 1818. After an-  
doring, sent on shore for the liber-  
of watering, which was the next  
day granted by the Commandante,  
who came on board. He told us he  
could supply us with any thing we  
ad need of, and that if we had any  
to sell, we were at liberty to  
do so, by paying 27 per cent. The  
duty; this was also confirmed  
by the custom house officer, who  
came in company with him; farther,  
that his brother and another gentle-  
man, wished to make a large pur-  
chase, provided we had any goods  
to dispose of, and observed "let the  
amount be what it may, we will buy  
all that you have to part with." To  
this the captain consented, first  
having the Commandantes liberty  
and that confirmed by the custom  
house officer.

...FOLK, Feb. 11.  
arrived on the  
Beluga, from  
states, that  
of December  
had passed  
(S. side of)  
spoke by a  
maica, bound  
ain of which  
before he sail-  
er had arriv-  
in company  
she had rece-  
the Antonio,  
diately comm-  
vateers, the  
informed, had  
(a Danish  
ort time before  
and after plun-  
ing they ches-  
nging to the  
!

...BURIAL.  
name of Bird  
to York cast  
the assize, for  
en, often meet-  
e and jury shou-  
would be sure  
keeper sent for  
icer, who infor-  
he could pro-  
sort, but as to  
take his charac-  
judge Root  
e prisoner, and  
were chosen for

...agle,  
ark,  
awke,  
pe,  
acock,  
errot,  
row,  
row,  
artridge,  
n,  
asant,  
uck.  
jecting to Ste-  
ose in his room  
x; after which  
—Guilty.

...BOSTON, Feb. 11.  
Captain Tur-  
ington, of this  
at the 8th Dec-  
g on her passage  
Uses, says, two  
ame shoal very  
arly 70 souls on  
rished; he also  
ships were cast

On the 23d, they came on board,  
ten in number, the commandante,  
his brother, the custom house officer,  
one other Spanish gentleman, and  
six Spanish Indian soldiers. Dur-  
ing the early part of the forenoon,  
they had purchased for the amount  
of about 25,000 dollars. About 12  
meridian, the captain sent the se-  
cond mate, Mr. Eli Meek, & boats  
crew on shore for wood, and after  
they were a good distance from the  
brig, the Spaniards on board rose  
upon us with pistols and knives,  
(which they had concealed in their  
bosoms) and took possession of her  
and us. After they had made us  
secure by tying our hands behind  
us, we were all sent on shore, miser-  
able indeed. My feelings at that  
moment may be imagined, but not  
described, without money, and in a  
foreign country. We remained at  
the guard house a few days, near  
the beach, and were then sent to  
Rosario, a town about 75 miles dis-  
tant from the port of Mazatlan. At  
that place we were put into prison  
for safe keeping, where we remain-  
ed six or seven days, after which,  
we had liberty to walk the town in  
company with a sergeant or some  
other officer—thus passed a fort-  
night, when I was invited to the  
house of a friend who had given  
bonds for me to the amount of 20,000  
dollars, to live at his house, and walk  
the town unmolested. I spent a-  
bout a month with him, when the  
commandante thought proper to put  
us into prison again, where we re-  
mained till the 27th of March, when  
the captain, mate, linguist, and my-  
self, were ordered to Arispe on  
horse back only 1200 miles, over  
cloud cap'd mountains, and bound-  
less deserts. This place is the ca-  
pital of the province in which we  
were taken.

After I had travelled 900 miles,  
I was unable to go any farther, by  
reason of a pain in my side, & con-  
sequently halted at a town called  
Buenavista, 300 miles short of our  
journey's end. The captain and o-  
thers proceeded on, and I was left  
alone in the wide world of Spain—  
however, I received kind treatment  
from a friend, Sr. Don M. Diaz, who  
made me welcome to his house. In  
about 20 days I was again able to  
ride, but I spent about 80 days with  
my friend Diaz, and recommenced  
my journey, which I completed in 11  
days, and was, on the 14th Sept-  
ember, thirteen days short of 6 months  
on the road—when I arrived in Arispe  
I found all well and in prison, where  
I was also confined, and now contin-  
ue. However, we shortly expect  
to have the liberty of the town, if  
no more. I have written to the  
king [sic] in Mexico, and re-  
presented our situation and the man-  
ner in which we were taken. We  
are now waiting his answer, and  
daily expect its arrival. Our friends  
(and we have not a few) assure  
us that he will restore the brig and  
other property, and give us liberty to  
go to America immediately; but if  
the property is not restored, that  
we shall have liberty to return home  
—whether by sea or land, I know  
not.

If liberty is given for us to stop  
in the country and take our chance,  
or go across the continent by land,  
I think I shall prefer stopping and  
get liberty to go to Manilla & from  
thence to Canton. The distance  
from this place to the American  
lines is only about 45 days ride, but  
the road is through a wilderness, &  
is dangerous travelling on account  
of Indians. I expect it will be a  
long time before I see America.

I have many powerful and rich  
friends in this country; so that when  
we are set at liberty, I am not a-  
fraid of wanting for any thing, whe-  
ther money or clothing. The Cas-  
sack was fitted out by Messrs. Wil-  
liam H. Davis, of Boston, and John  
Ebbets, of New York, and the ves-  
sel and cargo belongs, as I am in-  
formed, to those gentlemen: Mess.  
Bordman & Pope of Boston, and  
John Jacob Astor, of New York.—  
The harbour in which she was tak-  
en, is 200 miles NW. from St. Blas.

The schr. Traveller, Capt. Wil-  
cox of New York, was taken in a  
similar manner, in Oct. 1817, while  
in the harbour at Lorco, opposite  
side of the Gulf, and the crew  
are now in Arispe, prisoners with  
us waiting the expected liberty—  
God only knows when it will be.

\*Arispe, according to Worces-  
ter's Gazetteer, is situated in lat.  
30 36 N. long. 109 W. and contains  
3 400 inhabitants; and Mazatlan in  
lat. 23, 15 N. long. 106, 46 W; so  
that if the writer is correct, as to  
the distance travelled, the route  
must have been very circuitous.

The following are the concluding  
paragraphs of a presentation lately  
made and signed by the Grand Jury  
of Baltimore.

"The Jury having, in the perform-  
ance of their official duty, been called  
to investigate criminal charges  
against persons committed immedi-  
ately after landing on our shores  
from privateers, assume the right,  
if even it should not be considered  
a duty, of proclaiming their detes-  
tation and abhorrence of the odious  
and demoralizing business of priva-  
teering and African trading. The  
diabolical system of privateering,  
and robbing on the high seas, (or  
rather Piracy, for it results in noth-  
ing else) has brought down the cha-  
racter of American seamen, from the  
proud pinnacle of glory and hon-  
our, upon which they once stood,  
to the degraded and disgraced situa-  
tion of culprits and criminals, in  
which they are now often found.—  
The time was, and it was a proud  
one, when a criminal prosecution a-  
gainst an American T. r. would have  
excited as much wonder and sym-  
pathy, as the frequency of them now  
does, mortification and contempt.—  
To them belongs the right and the  
duty of rescuing their name, the  
American name and character, from  
the obloquy and reproach—let them  
scout with contempt, the Syren-  
like offers of the unprincipled Pri-  
vateers, who endeavour to sedu-  
ce them into a trade as infamous  
as delusive, and of which they are  
the victims and the dupes; after  
being made robbers, they are at last  
cheated even out of their interest  
in the plunder, and left destitute  
outcasts from society, and perhaps  
convicted criminals.

"If there are not laws to punish  
Privateers and dealers in Human  
Flesh—if the general government,  
as is much to be feared is the case,  
will not or does not take the neces-  
sary steps to prevent these prac-  
tices, so disgraceful to society and  
humanity, let all those concerned in  
either or both, be by universal con-  
sent, held and considered infam-  
ous."

From the Conn. Journal.  
LITERARY.

Proposals are issued for publishing  
by subscription the life of the late  
Rev. Samuel J. Mills, written by  
the Rev. Gardiner Spring of New-  
York. The work is to be comprised  
in about 300 octavo pages; it will  
be delivered to subscribers at One  
Dollar per copy, and will contain

1. A view of Mr. Mills' youth  
and conversion.
2. His education and early devo-  
tion to the Missionary cause.
3. His inter-act and agency in the  
promotion of foreign missions.
4. His acquaintance with Obon-  
kiah, and the consequent establish-  
ment of the foreign mission school.
5. His missionary tours into the  
western and southern sections of  
the U. States
6. His instrumentality in bring-  
ing forward the American Bible  
Society, and the United Foreign  
Missionary Society.
7. His residence in New-York,  
and his exertions in behalf of the  
poor and ignorant in that city.
8. His exertions in behalf of Af-  
rica.
9. His departure from Africa,  
death, general character, and con-  
cluding remarks.

There are several considerations  
concerning this work, which need  
only be known to interest the Chris-  
tian public in its behalf. Those who  
are at all acquainted with the cha-  
racter of the late Rev. Mr. Mills,  
with his zeal and piety as a mission-  
ary of the cross, and especially with  
his interesting labours in the service  
of the American Colonization So-  
ciety, will be desirous of a copy of  
the work for its own merit. To  
others we can present a still further  
motive for giving it their patronage,  
in the assurance the entire avails  
of the work will belong to the New  
York Evangelical Missionary Socie-  
ty of Young Men. Dr. Spring has  
generously presented his manuscript  
copy to this society, and all who  
are acquainted with the successful  
operations of the institution cannot  
fail to take a deep interest in its  
concerns. The New-York Evan-  
gelical Missionary Society of Young  
Men, has been in operation but a-  
bout 3 years, and such has been  
their success in advancing the great  
object of the institution that several  
societies auxiliary to it, have  
been formed in the state of New-  
York, and the parent society have  
now in their employment twelve  
able, pious, and enterprising mis-  
sionaries. Of these gentlemen we  
speak from our own knowledge, for  
several of them are personal friends.

The several reports of the society  
are before us, and it would be ex-  
tending to give a summary from their  
pages, but our columns will not per-  
mit. Those however who have a  
dollar to bestow in charity, may be  
assured of its being well directed in  
the purchase of a copy of the above  
named work.

Commodore Macdonough.

A letter from an American offi-  
cer in Gibraltar states that Com-  
Macdonough, in resigning the Guer-  
rier, assembled his officers and crew,  
and after reading his suspension and  
order to deliver the ship to his next  
in command, he with much feeling  
thanked them for the support they  
had lent him, and the willingness  
they ever evinced to obey his orders  
when he had the honour to command;  
expressed the regret he felt in leav-  
ing them; and solicited them to ob-  
serve towards Lt. Gordon, the same  
line of conduct. He concluded by  
saying "my good fellows I wish you  
well with all my heart." The crew  
of the Guerriere have presented com-  
modore M. with a superb sword, in  
testimony of their respect and af-  
fection.

Prov. Am.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court  
of Chancery, the subscriber will ex-  
pose to public sale, on the premises, on  
Friday the 17th day of March next, if  
far, if not the next fair day thereafter,  
Part of a Tract or Parcel of Land call-  
ed "The Second Addition to Rattle  
Snake Neck," whereof John Boone,  
son of John Boone of Nicholas, died  
seized, and on which Charles Boone  
now resides, containing about 2.2 ac-  
res, lying on Stony and Rock Creeks about  
12 miles from Baltimore. About 60  
acres of this Land is in valuable wood,  
and there is a fine orchard on the pre-  
mises. It is deemed unnecessary to  
give a further description of this pro-  
perty, as it is presumed those inclined  
to purchase will view the same previous  
to the sale. Sale to commence at 12  
o'clock.

Terms of Sale—the purchaser to  
give bond with good security to the  
Trustee for payment of the purchase  
money with interest, within 12 months  
from the day of sale; and on payment  
of the purchase money and ratification  
of the sale, the subscriber is authoris-  
ed to execute a deed.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Feb. 24. ts.  
The creditors of the said John Boone  
son of John Boone of Nichs. are noti-  
fied to exhibit their claims with the  
vouchers therefor to the Chancery of-  
fice within six months from the day of  
sale.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias  
from the Court of Appeals, and to me  
directed, will be exposed to public sale  
on Monday the 6th day of March, on  
the premises, one negro girl named  
Mary, one negro boy named Paul.—  
Seized and taken as the property of  
Henry Darnall, and will be sold to sa-  
tisfy a debt due Saml. Mead, and Ni-  
cholas Brewer and Dennis Claude,  
Ex'rs. of Barney Curran, deceased.—  
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A.M.  
for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.  
AA. County.

Feb. 17.

### Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, A  
FARM, lying on Fishing creek, nearly  
on the line that separates Calvert  
from Anne-Arundel county—contain-  
ing one hundred and thirty eight acres,  
more or less.

This farm is well known in the two  
counties, as part of Rich Bottom  
Neck, formerly belonging to Richard  
Mackall, Esq. and adjoining the estate  
of Peter Emerson, Esq. From 50 to  
60 acres of the land is in state for  
cultivation, included is an extensive ap-  
ple orchard, which, in good bearing  
seasons, has produced 7000 gallons of  
 cider; the residue of the land is covered  
with the finest growth of red & white  
oak, chestnut and poplar timber, per-  
haps equal to any in the state.

The improvements are a small dwel-  
ling house, with some other out build-  
ings—to a tobacco planter this prop-  
erty will be found an object, as it will  
be sold at a price probably less than  
what the timber alone would produce,  
and when cleared no finer land for the  
growth of tobacco.

One fourth of the purchase money  
will be expected at the time of sale,  
and a credit given on the balance to  
meet the wish of the purchaser. Pos-  
session can be given on the 17th April  
next. Any written application can be  
made to the subscriber in Baltimore,  
through the medium of the Post office,  
which will be duly attended to.

HUMPHREY PEIRCE.

Feb. 10.

### The Undersigned

Respectfully represent to the citizens  
of Annapolis and of Anne Arundel  
county, that they suffer much inconve-  
nience from the want of a good collec-  
tion of English Books which might be  
put into the hands of the youth com-  
mitted to their care. The Library of  
the College consists almost exclusively  
of the Latin and Greek Classics, the  
writings of the ancient fathers, and  
some ponderous tomes of Scholastic  
Theology and Canon Law. The best  
of these works can be of no use, ex-  
cept to the Professors themselves. They  
therefore take the liberty of soliciting,  
from the alumni and other friends  
of the College, donations of such useful  
Books as can be conveniently spared.  
Almost any thing will be acceptable.  
Books of travels, biography and history;  
treatises of logic, metaphysics and  
ethics; systems of natural philosophy,  
or dissertations on any subordinate  
branch; elementary works on interna-  
tional and municipal law and political  
economy, and any publication of the  
numerous Societies of Literati in Eu-  
rope or America will be gratefully re-  
ceived.

Mr. Boyle, Dr. Ridgely, Mr. Magru-  
der, and Mr. G. Shaw will take charge  
of any Books which may be sent to  
their respective offices. The donors  
are requested to inscribe their names  
on the covers or the blank leaves, in  
order that the undersigned may know  
the individuals, to whose kindness they  
are indebted, and to whom they owe a  
public acknowledgment of the obliga-  
tion.

H. L. DAVIS,  
WM. RAFFERTY.

Feb. 24.

### Fresh Clover Seed,

Just Received, and for Sale by

EVANS & IGLEHART.

Feb. 24 3w.

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained  
from the orphans court of Anne Arun-  
del county, letters testamentary on the  
personal estate of Michael H. rman,  
late of said county, deceased. All per-  
sons having claims against said estate  
are requested to present them, legally  
authenticated, and those indebted to  
make immediate payment to  
JOHN HARMAN, Ex'r.

3w.

### A Caution to all Hoop Pole Merchants

and Night Huntsmen.

Whereas, the subscriber being much  
injured by the destruction of Timber,  
forewarns all persons trespassing in  
any manner whatever on his Farm  
where he now resides, as he is deter-  
mined to put the law in full force against  
all such offenders.

HENRY H. BROWN.

4w.

### NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained  
from the orphans court of Anne Arun-  
del county, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Thomas Wor-  
thington jr. late of Anne Arundel  
county, deceased, and requests all who  
have claims against said deceased, to  
bring in the same legally authenticat-  
ed, and all persons indebted to said es-  
tate to make immediate payment to me,

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.

Adm'r.

Feb. 24.

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,

February 19, 1820.

On application by petition of Susan-  
nah Linsted, administratrix with the  
will annexed, of John Linsted, late of  
Anne Arundel County, deceased, it  
is ordered that she give the notice  
required by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased, & that the same be published  
once in each week for the space of six  
successive weeks in the Maryland Ga-  
zette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel  
county, hath obtained from the or-  
phans court of Anne Arundel county,  
in Maryland, letters of administration  
with the will annexed, on the per-  
sonal estate of John Linsted, late of  
Anne-Arundel County, deceased.—  
All persons having claims against the  
said deceased, are hereby warned to  
exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before  
the 19th day of August next, they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate. Given under  
my hand this 19th day of February,  
1820.

Susannah Linsted, Adm'x.

With the Will annexed.

Feb. 24.



## NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn any and every person from hunting with dog or gun or otherwise trespassing on my premises known by the name of Squirrel Neck, lying on Rhode River in Anne Arundel county.

Jan 20 **6** JOHN CONTEE.

### Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store.

Dec. 23.

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

At Baltimore Retail Prices.

The subscriber has commenced business at his old Stand, in Church-street, in the City of Annapolis, and is now opening an

### Assortment of Goods,

Bought on the best terms at the different auctions in Baltimore, and other

wise, consisting of  
Cloths, Bombazetts,  
Cassimeres, Cotton and  
Blankets, Worsted Hosiery,  
Flannels, &c. &c. &c.

### Hardware and Cutlery,

With an Assortment of

## Groceries, &c.

He invites his friends and the public who may want BARGAINS, to give him a call, and he has no doubt they will be induced to call again.

Dec. 16. **12** GIDEON WHITE.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th November, 1819, living on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, a young Negro Man by the name of STEPHEN. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high, has a scar under one of his eyes just above the cheek bone, and on one of his legs, I believe the right, a bane the ankle, on the side of the leg there is a scar, occasioned by a plough. His clothing is unknown, as it appears he has been in the habit of borrowing of the neighbouring negroes. The night he went off there was a horse taken out of the stable of Richard Hopkins, and found at Mr. Linthicum's, on the road to the lower ferry. I have no doubt but he rode the horse, and turned him loose as soon as he got to the ferry, and went over into Baltimore. There were two negroes from the state of Ohio lurking in the neighbourhood, and it is suspected that they were here in order to persuade all that they could have any influence with, to go to the state of Ohio, where they would be free, and get 14 or 15 dollars per month, one of those negroes is Moses Queen, a free man of colour, that has been presented for harbouring runaway negroes, and he went to the state of Ohio and returned here last fall about the first of November, and since his return has been taken with a state writ. The other fellow is negro Ben, formerly the property of Mrs. Rachel Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, in my neighbourhood, he was sold to a Kentuckian, for horse stealing, five or six years ago, and says that he was sold to a citizen of Kentucky, and made his escape, got over the river, and into the state of Ohio to a man by the name of James Keys, who purchased him of the Kentuckian, and since 1817 has been to the state of Maryland twice, and no doubt for the purpose of getting hands to go to the state of Ohio. Ben says his errand here was to persuade the free ones to go, he has a letter from James Keys stating how he came by the fellow Ben, when he was here a bout two years ago, there were slaves disappeared, and have never been heard of since. I have no doubt they have had some talk with my fellow, as he went off for so fault, and they have provided some way for him to Cincinnati, changing his name, and going for a free boy, to Mr. Keys. I will give one hundred dollars if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again, all reasonable charges paid if brought home to

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.  
About 10 miles from Annapolis, head of South River, A. A. County.

Jan. 27.

### An Overseer Wanted.

An elderly Man, without a family, and of steady habits, will bear of a situation by applying at the Office of the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

Jan. 27.

## WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL.

**J. WILLIAMSON,**  
Having rented that large and commodious building, opposite the Church Circle, in the City of Annapolis, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced keeping a TAVERN, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. The house being in the immediate vicinity of the State House, Gentlemen attending as members of the legislature, will find it to be a convenient place of accommodation. Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month or year. Private Parties accommodated at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season.  
Oct. 28.

## A Teacher.

A Young Gentleman who has had considerable experience in teaching, would engage in private family if sufficient encouragement were given. A line directed to A. B. and left at this Office will be duly attended to, or any information required, by calling can be obtained.

Annapolis, Feb. 3, 1820.

### The Inhabitants

Of Annapolis and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has always on hand, a superior assortment of Articles in his line, selected with the greatest care, and sold at a small advance for Cash, with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented, viz:  
Fresh Teas of almost every kind, and highly approved of,  
Brown, White, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugar,  
Old white Coffee, Spices of every kind, Chocolate, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper, best kind,

Old Madeira and other Wines  
Old Rye Whiskey,  
Real Holland Gin,  
Old Mellow Rum,  
Cognac Brandy, &c.  
Tens being the foremost articles with thead vertiser, Wines & Liquors are the next, & he pledges himself to sell them pure as imported.

Together with a perfect assortment of Groceries.

Orders, enclosing the Cash, attended to with care and despatch, & packed up to ensure safe carriage.

THOMAS A. NORRIS,  
Sign of the Tea Canister, 256 Market street, Baltimore, 4 doors below Howard street.

Jan. 27.

### In Baltimore County Court,

September Term, 1819.

On the petition of Samuel McClellan and wife, legal representatives of the late Christopher Raborg, of Baltimore county, who died intestate, stating that a return of a commission issued out of said court, to certain commissioners under the act of assembly, entitled, "An act to direct descents," had been made at March term 1819, and that Jacob Wagner and Rachel his wife and Franklin Raborg, legal representatives of said Christopher, were absent from Baltimore county, and resided in Prince George's county. It is ordered, that notice of the return and confirmation of said commission be published by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, and Federal Republican at Baltimore, before the first Saturday in next March term 1820, for the said absent persons to appear in the said Court on or before said first Saturday of March term next, to make their election under the third section of the act of assembly, entitled, "A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to direct descents," passed at November session, 1802, chapter 94.

Test, **2** WM. GIBSON, Clk.  
Feb. 17.

### WILSON'S SEMINARY

Is now opened, at the old Billiard Room, rear of Mr. Marks's Tavern, for the reception of such Students as may wish to acquire a knowledge of Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, Ethics, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Stenography, or the art of shorthand writing, Mensuration, Algebra, the different branches of the Mathematics, &c. at the rate of Twenty Dollars per annum, for each scholar. The subscriber flatters himself, from his having been engaged in the profession of teaching for some years past, that he will meet with a liberal patronage from the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity.

W. WILSON,  
NB Reference can be made to Mr. James Iglehart, Junr.  
Feb. 17.

## To Farmers.

The subscriber will lease, for from three to five years, 1500 acres of Fertile Limestone Land,

Lying in Berkeley county, Va. Eight miles from Martinsburg and 6 from Williamsport. A large portion of this land is well watered and in a high state of cultivation, one third of it being now in clover. It will be let in tracts of 100 acres or upwards, as may suit applicants. There is on the property a number of houses suitable for tenants, a blacksmiths shop, waggon-makers shop, coopers shop and large stone distillery in complete order; attached to the distillery is a stone stock house, 120 feet long and 40 feet wide. With the land will also be rented, a number of negroes, horses, cattle and all kinds of farming utensils.

Will also be leased for the same period,

### A large Merchant Mill.

Situated on a never failing stream, and which has just been thoroughly repaired, and will be capable of manufacturing from 60 to 70 barrels of flour in 24 hours, and being situated in one of the best wheat country's in Virginia it can at all times have constant employment. The terms will be liberal to industrious, practical farmers; and as security will be required for the faithful performance of their engagements, none other need apply. Immediate possession can be given.

### Will be sold at private sale, 100 acres of Land,

Lying on the Potomac and adjoining the above mentioned tract. This land is of a superior quality, in a high state of cultivation and well watered. There is on the premises a large and well finished dwelling house, kitchen, barn and all necessary out houses.

For further information apply to the subscriber residing at the mill.

ADAM STEPHEN.

December 9.  
The National Intelligencer, Lancaster Journal and Maryland Gazette Annapolis, will publish the above once a week to the amount of 26 each, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

### South River Bridge Company.

At a meeting of several of the Commissioners appointed by the law for erecting a bridge over South River, it was determined that notice be given, that the Books, for receiving Subscriptions to build a Bridge over South River, will be opened on the first Tuesday in March next, in the city of Annapolis, at the Tavern of Mr. William Brewer, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will be continued open from day to day, as directed by the law.

HENRY MAYSADIER

Books will also be opened on the same day, at Queen Anne, Upper Marlborough, Bladensburg and George Town, under the direction of the Commissioners at those places.

### Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Benjamin Lusby of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them by his petition, and the said Benjamin Lusby having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Benjamin Lusby having taken the bath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Benjamin Lusby be discharged from confinement and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Lusby should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand, this 18th of November, 1819.

Jeremiah Townley Chase.  
Test, **7** WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
Jan. 13.

### PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## PROPOSALS,

For publishing, in the City of Annapolis, A Periodical Work, to be entitled,

### THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen, members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The leading views of the Editors are stated in the following note, by one of the persons, who will be actively employed in the selection of the matter for publication.

The Religious Magazine which have been heretofore published by members of the church, are, some of them, very useful as far as they go. My objection to them is, that they do not attempt to give us information, of which the laity, and indeed clergy, stand in much need, and which is with great difficulty to be obtained. In this country the laity have a considerable participation in the affairs of the church, and ought to possess an intimate knowledge of its history, constitution and laws. As church wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, as well as delegates to the convention, they have important and very solemn duties to perform, and with a knowledge of these duties, it ought to be the business of these magazines to furnish them. The subjects usually discussed in them have already been explained and enforced by pious and learned divines, with as much ability as could be expected from more modern writers, and a knowledge of what we are to believe and do in order to be saved, may be communicated to our readers as well by selections, as by any original matter which we might be able to offer to them. From the writings of approved divines, not always to be met with, even in possession of the clergy, we shall most frequently collect what it is deemed necessary to give on christian doctrine and duty. The magazine will aim to be useful, and desires no other reputation.

I am induced to hope that, besides furnishing the laity with useful information in regard to the duties which are imposed upon them, some hints, worthy of their attention, may occasionally be given to the clergy. While they act up to their ordination vows, endeavour to frame and fashion their lives according to the doctrine of Christ, to make themselves wholesome examples of the flock of Christ, and reverently obey their Bishops, following with a glad mind and will, their godly admonitions, they deserve, and there is in the history of the church of Maryland generally, every disposition to honour and support them. If, however, at any time, any of them forget to pay due regard to their own solemn engagements, and instead of loving to dwell together in unity, a design should be manifested to introduce disorder and misrule into the church, to oppose its legitimate authority, or to assume powers which do not belong to them, then it is not only the right, but it becomes the imperative duty of the laity, to annul and set upon such conduct with unsparing severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescribed, and of the doctrines agreed to by our Church, it will be no part of the business of the Magazine to recommend, or even to connive at, any new inventions, whether in tenets, or discipline or worship.

### TERMS.

The Repository shall be published twice a month, each volume to contain sixteen pages, royal 8vo.—Price two dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the other half upon the delivery of the 12th number.

The first number shall appear on the third Saturday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the expense.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette and at George Shaw's Store.

### Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will set up at public sale, on Wednesday the 8th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, AM if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, the Farm of John Baptist Robinson, on which he resided, composed of two tracts of Land, called "Poplar Neck," & "Mitchell's Addition," lying on the south side of South River, next above the lower ferry, and containing about two hundred acres. This Land has a kind soil, and is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco and grain, lies very level, and is very improvable. The improvements are a small dwelling house, a frame for a new one, which has been some time put up, a barn and other out houses, and an apple orchard surpassing any in the county in its size, and the quality of its fruit, the former owner being distinguished for the excellence and quality of the cider he made from it every year. The terms of sale are—that the purchaser shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and when the whole purchase money is paid, the land will be conveyed to the purchaser, in fee simple.

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. Trustee.

The creditors of John B. Robinson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with their vouchers, in the Chancery office, within six months from the 8th day of March next.

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. Trustee.  
Feb. 17.

### Levy Court.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of laying the County Levy for the year 1819.

By order, **7** WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
Feb. 10.

## Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

On application to me, the undersigned Chief Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Abraham G. Hammond of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, by his petition, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Abraham G. Hammond having taken the bath by said act prescribed for delivering up his property: I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Abraham G. Hammond be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday in April next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if they have, why the said Abraham G. Hammond should not have the benefit of said act as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, 1819.

Jeremiah Townley Chase.  
Test, **7** WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
Jan. 13.

### CENTRAL TAVERN

That well known establishment, Central Tavern, formerly kept by C. Thomas in the City of Annapolis, lately been purchased and put in complete repair, and is now occupied by

JOSEPH DALEY

Who has opened a large and commodious

dious

### TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Gentlemen attending the Legislature, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he places himself nothing will be left undone to render every satisfaction to his customers. The best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention and care taken of their Horses. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

July 29. **31**

### BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorser, &c. assumpt generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

### ENTERTAINMENT.

CEPHAS W. BENSON,

Having purchased that commodious Building in Queen Anne, formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinson, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced keeping

### A TAVERN,

and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons, and all others who may favour him with their patronage. He will board and accommodate from day, week, month or year, and accommodate from Parties at a short notice, with all the delicacies of the season.  
November 11, 1819.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment to

GASSA W. PINDELL, Exr.

Nov. 11.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Owens, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Benj. Owens,  
William Owens, } Admrs.  
Nicholas Owens, }

Feb. 10.