

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers having entered into partnership, under the firm of **George and John Barber, & Co.** at the new store, on the wharf, a few doors below Mr. Lewis' new, have on hand and intend keeping for sale a General Assortment of Goods, viz:

Superfine London Cloth, and Gallies; Second do. do. Mill Drab Cloth, Blue, Drab and Mixt Plains, Mixt Kersey's, Plushings, &c. Coatings; Striped Blankets, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4; Hot Blankets, 8-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4; Cotton Counterpane, 7-8 & 4-8 Irish Linens; Long Lavins; Coloured Laventines and Lintings; White and Coloured Marcellus Vesteing; Benet's Cord and Swandown ditto; 3/4 Dimity & 4/2 Cambric do. White, Red, Scarlet, Figured and Yellow Flannels; Gentlemen and Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, White & Black; Silk Hosiery and Gloves; do. do. Beaver Gloves; Ladies' White and Coloured Kid Gloves, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric and Jackson Muffins; Plain and Figured Lenox, Spider Net and Book Muffins; Plain and Figured Jackonet do. Fashionable Cravats, Ribbons & Gloves assorted; Suspenders do. 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4; Damask Diapers, 1-4 Diapers; Bombazette and Wildbore, assorted; 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 Black Cambric; Coloured Surfaces; Hat-band Crapes, 4-4 Italian do; Canton ditto; Gallicies and Gingham, assorted; Colerains and Steam Loom Shirts; India Cottons, assorted; Flag and Bandana Handkerchiefs; Black Barcelona ditto; Madras do. Shawls, assorted; Merino, Bordered Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Plain and Striped Domestic; Linen and Cotton Bed Tickings; Ticklenburgs, Mirlaps and Hosiery; Brown Holland, and 4-4 sheeting; Hunter's Cord and Veleets.

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Port Wines; Claret Wine, W. I. & N. E. Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Old Spirit, Holland Gin, Old Whiskey and Whiskey, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Gumpowder, Old Hylon, Young Hylon, Hylon Skin, and Souchong Tea; Raisins, Almonds, Prunes, Filberts, Java & Green Coffee, Herring and Pork, by the barrel; Bacon, Butter and Lard, Cheese, Chocolate, Soap and Candles, Brandy-Wine Powder and Shot, all sizes; Oils and Paints, Salt, Sweet Oil in Flasks and Bottles; Leading Lines and Traces, Coil Rope, large & small; Mustard, Best Spanish Segars, Salt Petre, Copperas, Alspice, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs, Scrubbing Brushes, Clamps and Brooms, Cloth and Shoe Brushes, Sifters, Paint Brushes, Best James River Chewing Tobacco.

China, Liverpool and Glass Ware, viz:

Cut glass decanters, tumblers, goblets and wine glasses and pitchers, plain do.; China tea sets, and Liverpool tea cups and saucers; China pitchers, and Lustre do.; Liverpool tea and coffee pots, do. sugar dishes and milk pots, plates and dishes; wash-hand basins & pitchers.

A General Assortment of Iron-Mongery and Cutlery, viz:

Stock Locks, Brads Nobs do. Iron do. Cupboard, Tilt Cupboard and Chell do. Barrel & Screw Augers, Hinges and Screws, Hand-saws, Hand, Cross Cut and Whipsaw Files, Blacksmith's Files and Rapsin Socket and Firmers, Chisels, Gouges, Brads and Japanese Candelsticks, Cutting Knives and Drawing do. Hammers, Shovels and Spades, Hob Nails, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d Cut Nails, 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d Wrought do. Thumb and Brads Knob Latches, Knives and Forks, Pen and Clasp Knives, Razors and Scissors, Cotton and Wool Cards, Curry Combs, Tea Kettles and Coal Hods, Shovel and Tongs, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates. Those persons wishing to purchase bargains will give us a call.

George Barber,
John T. Barber,
Adam Miller,
John Miller Jun.

N. B. We will purchase, or barter goods for rye, oats and corn.
Annapolis, Oct. 24. 18.

Boarding House.

CAVE W. EDELEN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he continues keeping a BOARDING HOUSE, in the spacious building, formerly occupied by John Stephen, esq. and is now occupied by Mr. Hunter's tavern. He pledges himself that every exertion will be made to accommodate to the satisfaction, all ladies and gentlemen who may favour him with their company.

N. B. Private Suppers provided at a short notice.
Nov. 21. 18.

By the Committee of Claims.
The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present Session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the evening.

By order,
Geo. Murdoch, Clk.

Dec. 12, 1816.
For Sale,
Several valuable plantation hands, situated at this office.
December 5.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPORTED TO CONGRESS.

Department of War, 12th Dec. 1816, SIR.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 16th of April last, requesting the Secretary of War, to report, at an early day of the next session of Congress, a system for the organization and discipline of the militia, best calculated, in his opinion, to promote the efficiency of that force, when called into the public service, I have the honor to submit the enclosed plan.

With sentiments of great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

GEO. GRAHAM,
Adj. Secy. of War.
Hon. Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A PLAN

For classing and arming of the Militia, and for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the laws heretofore passed for those purposes.

That the militia of the U. States shall be classed by the proper authority of the several states and territories, in the following manner.

Those between eighteen and twenty-one years of age shall be called the minor class; those between the age of twenty-one and thirty-one years of age shall be called the junior class; and those over thirty-one, and under forty-five years of age shall be called the senior class of militia.

That the militia of the minor class shall be liable to be called into the service of the United States, within the state or territory to which they belong, for a term not exceeding — months.

The militia of the senior class shall be liable to be called into the service of the United States, within the state and territory to which they belong, and in the adjoining states and territories, for a term not exceeding — months.

The militia of the junior class shall be liable to be called into the service of the United States, for the performance of any duty requiring of the militia under the constitution of the United States, for a term not exceeding — months.

That when any portion of the militia of the junior class shall be called into the service of the United States, for a term exceeding — months, they shall, by the United States, be armed, equipped and clothed, in the same manner as the regular troops.

That the militia of the minor and junior classes, of each division, shall be annually assembled at not more than two cantonments within the same, at such time and place, and for such periods as shall be designated by the proper authority of the several states and territories; during which time, they shall be trained under the authority of the states agreeably to the system, discipline and police, which is or may be adopted for the government of the army. And officers of experience shall be detailed by the executives of the several states and territories who shall, at the times appointed, organize the militia so assembled, into companies, battalions, regiments and corps, and command the same accordingly, during their encampment: Provided, That it shall be the duty of all commissioned officers, under thirty-one years of age, who may not be detailed for command, punctually to attend such encampment of their division, and act in any capacity of staff, or non-commissioned officer, which shall be assigned them: Provided also, That the militia of the said minor and junior classes, belonging to the cavalry, shall attend, and be organized and instructed, as infantry.

That whilst the militia are so assembled, they shall be subsisted and equipped at the expense of the United States, provided they shall be called out, and embodied by the several states, for a period not less than — weeks.

That the militia shall be organized by the legislatures of the several states and territories, into divisions, brigades, regiments & corps,

and that the organization of the regiments of infantry, riflemen and cavalry, shall be the same as is now prescribed for the organization of the infantry of the United States. A brigade shall be composed of four regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one battalion of artillery (to be organized as the corps of artillery of the regular army is now organized) and of as many troops of cavalry as the executive of the several states and territories may authorize, not exceeding —.

And the privates of the rifle regiment, and of the light companies of each regiment of infantry, shall be composed of men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-one years. Two brigades shall form a division.

That there shall be erected in each state and territory, by the United States, one or more arsenals or depots for arms, equipments, tents and equipage, from which supplies shall be furnished upon requisitions of the executives of states or territories made upon the War Department, from which all orders for the delivery of supplies must be given: and the arms and equipments so delivered shall be charged to the states and territories, under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia: Provided, That in lieu of the appropriation under that act, there shall be applied annually, under the direction of the President of the United States, the sum of — dollars.

That such tents and camp equipage as may be delivered to the militia, shall be received for at the depots, by officers designated for that purpose by the executives of the several states and territories, and charged to them: Provided, That credit shall be given for all such as may be returned without other damage than the usual injury of service.

That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or, in the opinion of the President, shall be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be his duty to call forth such numbers of the militia as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion.

That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof be obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested by law in the marshals, it shall be the duty of the President to call forth such part of the militia as may, in his opinion, be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to call forth the militia for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be his duty forthwith, by proclamation, to command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a time to be limited in the proclamation.

That in case of an insurrection in any state or territory, against the government thereof, it shall be the duty of the President, on the application of the legislature of such state or territory, or of the executive of such state or territory, when the legislature thereof cannot conveniently be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any state or territory as may, in his opinion, be sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

That whenever from any of the occurrences herein mentioned, it shall become the duty of the President to call forth the militia, he may require the governor or commander in chief of the militia in any state or territory, or such officer of the militia as he may judge expedient, to execute his orders so far as may be applicable to their respective commands.

That whenever any part of the militia shall be called into the service of the United States, their organization shall be the same as may, at the time, be provided by law, for the organization of the army of the United States, except when called out by companies, corps, regiments or brigades, when

they shall preserve their local organization.

That the militia employed in the service of the U. States shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, which are, or shall be provided for the government of the United States.

That every officer or non-commissioned officer, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President, or the orders of a superior officer of the militia, which may be issued in virtue of such orders, in any of the cases before related, for calling forth the militia, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding — month's pay, which he would be entitled to receive if he were in the actual service of the United States; and shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any commission in the service of the United States for life, or such term of years as shall be determined and judged by a court martial.

That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the militia, who shall be detached as aforesaid, and shall disobey the orders of the President, or of any superior officer for the purposes of carrying into effect the object herein contemplated, shall be liable to be tried by a court martial, and receive such punishment as is pointed out by the martial law for similar offences: and, moreover, the non-commissioned officer, musician and private detached as aforesaid, or shall be accepted as substitutes, as hereinafter mentioned, who shall refuse or neglect to march and join his corps when ordered so to do by his superior officer in the detachment, shall be considered as a deserter from the service of the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly: Provided, nevertheless, that any non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the militia, who shall be detached for the service of the United States as aforesaid, shall have a right to furnish an able bodied man, belonging to the militia, as a substitute.

That regimental chaplains in the militia which have been, or shall be called into the service of the United States, shall receive the same monthly pay and rations as a captain of infantry, with the additional forage for one horse; and whenever called forth into the service of the United States, division quarter masters shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments, and allowance of a deputy quarter master general; brigade quarter masters to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of an assistant deputy quarter master general; and regimental quarter masters, to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of infantry, and sixteen dollars per month in addition thereto, and forage for one horse; division inspectors shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of infantry; brigade majors, to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a major of infantry; aids-de-camp to major generals, to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a major of cavalry; and aids-de-camp to brigadier generals, to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a captain of cavalry.

That the expenses incurred, by marching the militia of any state or territory of the United States to their place of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President, or which shall have been, or incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any state or territory which shall have been, or may be approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous on the requisition of the President: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorizing any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is not provided, by existing laws, to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

That in all cases when a brigade of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls. If less than a brigade of militia be called into the service of the United States, then it shall be the duty of a brigade major of the division wherein such militia

may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls: two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid, one on the assembling, and the other on the discharge of such militia. If it should so happen that there be no brigade major in the brigade where such militia shall be called out, or in the division where they shall rendezvous, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel, to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

That no writ, or civil process, issuing from any court of the United States, shall be served upon any militia man, or levied upon his property, while performing militia duty in the service of the United States; nor shall any judgment be entered in the said courts, in any of the aforesaid cases.

All offences committed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or musicians of the militia, subsequent to their detachment for the service of the United States, or orders to march for that service agreeably herewith, and before their assembling at the appointed place of rendezvous, shall be tried by courts martial to be composed of militia officers only, of the State or Territory to which such delinquents shall belong, not in the actual service of the United States. All offences committed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates or musicians of the militia whilst in the actual service of the United States, shall be tried by courts martial composed of militia officers only in the service of the United States: Provided, that offences committed whilst in the service of the United States may be tried and punished, although the term of service of the delinquent may have expired, and the court martial for the trial of such offences, shall be composed of militia officers, without regard to their having been in the service of the United States.

That if any delinquent directed to be summoned to appear before a court martial for neglect or refusal to obey the orders of the President, shall be absent when any non-commissioned officer shall call to summon him, a copy of the summons or written notice thereof, signed by him, and left with some person of suitable age and discretion, at the usual place of abode of such delinquent, at least ten days previous to the day of appearance, shall be held and taken to be a sufficient summons of such delinquent, the court martial may proceed on his trial in the same manner as if he had appeared and plead not guilty of the charge exhibited against him.

That it shall be the duty of the president of any court martial, for the trial of militia, if required, and upon his being duly satisfied, that such testimony is material to the trial, to issue his precept directed to any person to be summoned as a witness, commanding his or her attendance at such court, to testify for or against the person to be tried, as the case may be; and any witness having been duly summoned, and failing to appear, without a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, by bill, plaint or information in any court of competent jurisdiction. And if any witness, when called upon for that purpose shall refuse to testify, or shall behave with contempt to the court; or if any other person shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures in presence, thereof or shall cause any riot or disorder therein, it shall be lawful for such court to punish every such offender by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, at the discretion of the court.

That for the purpose of carrying into execution the sentence, judgment, or order of any court martial, for any of the offences specified in the last clause of the preceding article, it shall be lawful for the court to issue an order to any commissioned officer of militia not below the rank of captain, commanding him to carry the same into effect by military force, whose duty it shall be to obey the same, and execute the order accordingly.

That on the trial of the delinquents, for offences not capital, the deposition of witnesses taken before a justice of the peace, or other person authorized to take affidavits to be read in court of record in the state or territory where the same shall be taken, may be read in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at taking the same, or are duly notified thereof. And further that the

turns of captains, or other commanding officers of companies, of delinquencies drafted, or ordered into the service of the U. S. who shall have refused or neglected to enter the same, sworn to as aforesaid, shall be competent evidence of the facts therein contained.

That if any person shall willingly swear false before any such court, martial, or in any affidavit or deposition taken as aforesaid, he or she shall be adjudged to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be indicted, tried and punished accordingly, by any court of competent jurisdiction, in the state or territory where such offence shall be committed.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Dec. 23.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. H. Nelson of Va from the committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to provide for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. States. (To pay a salary to the Reporter appointed by the Court, provided the decisions of the Court should be published within six months after the adjournment of the Court, and a certain number of copies thereof delivered to the office of state.) The bill was committed.

Mr. Nelson from the same committee, reported the following bill: A bill authorizing the appointment of Circuit Judges, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the — day of — next, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. States shall cease to be Judges of the Circuit Courts of the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from & after the — day of — next in lieu of the term now established by law, the Supreme Court of the U. States shall be holden at the seat of government on the first Monday of December in every year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the present Circuit Courts, there shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the U. States, a Judge to be called a Circuit Judge, who shall, together with the District Judge, hold the Circuit Courts in the respective districts within his Circuit, and who shall have and possess all the rights, powers and authority, and perform the duties which by law now devolve upon or may be executed by the Justices of the Supreme Courts as Judges of the Circuit Courts within their respective Circuits. And each of the said Circuit Judges shall receive, as an annual salary or compensation for his services during his continuance in office, the sum of — dollars, payable quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the U. States.

The bill was twice read and committed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following bill:

A Bill to set apart and pledge, as a permanent fund for internal improvements, the bonus of the National Bank, and the U. States share of its dividends.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the U. States share of the dividends of the National Bank and the bonus for its charter be and the same are hereby set apart and permanently pledged as a fund for constructing roads and canals; and that it be subject to such specific appropriations, in that respect, as Congress may hereafter make.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said fund be put under the care of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being; and that it shall be his duty, unless otherwise directed, to vest the said dividends, if not specifically appropriated by Congress, in the stock of the U. States; which stock shall accrue to, and is hereby constituted a part of, said fund for constructing of roads and canals.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall also be the duty of the said Secretary, unless otherwise directed, to vest the bonus for the charter of the said bank, as it may fall due, in the stock of the United States, and also to lay before Con-

gress, at their annual session, the condition of the said fund.

The bill was twice read and committed.

A NEW STATE PROPOSED.

Mr. Lattimore of Miss. reported a bill to enable the people of the Western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union—and also a bill to establish a separate territorial government in the eastern part of the Mississippi territory—which bills were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Chappell of S. C.

Resolved, That the committee on pensions & revolutionary claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the several laws, which bar from settlement the claims against the government, denominated loan office certificates, indents for interest on the public debt, final settlement certificates, commissioner's certificates, army commissioner's certificates, credits given in lieu of army certificates cancelled, credits for the pay of the army, for which no certificates were issued, and invalid pensions.

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. from the committee on foreign relations, reported the following bill:

An Act concerning the Navigation of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That after the — day of —, no goods, wares or merchandise, shall be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the U. States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture—or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation: Provided nevertheless, that this act shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation, which has not adopted, and which shall not adopt a similar regulation of commerce.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, and the ship or vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the U. States—and such goods, wares and merchandise, ship or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in like manner and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of forfeitures to the U. States, by the several revenue laws.

Mr. Forsyth, from the same committee also reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the duties on import and tonnage.

These two bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the report required by a resolution of the House, of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Claims appointed under the act passed at the last session, authorizing payment for property lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States, accompanied by a large trunk full of documents relating thereto.

The message and documents were referred to the committee appointed to enquire into the subject.

Some rather desultory debate took place on a motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. to have the report printed for the use of the house—which was objected to by some, as being wholly unnecessary, and by others advocated, not only as being necessary, but as being almost a matter of course. The debate terminated in a decision in favor of printing the report.

Mr. Taul of Ky. then moved to discharge the committee of investigation into this subject, from its further consideration, with a view to bring the subject generally before the house—which motion was negatived.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Wilde of Geo. moved to take up the bill for the establishment of a National University—and Mr. Johnson of Ky. called up one of the bills reported by the Military committee.—Both motions were negatived.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Condit of N. J. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill, further to encourage vaccination.

The bill prescribes certain duties to be performed by the Agent for Vaccination, such as furnishing matter and instructions to the army and navy, and annually to every post office in the United States, and provides that the Agent shall for his services receive a salary from the government.]

The bill passed on without debate, until that part of the bill came under consideration, which designates the amount of the salary to be allowed to the agent.

Mr. Condit moved to fix the salary at 2000 dollars; Mr. Hahn of Pa. moved 1500; and Mr. Ross of Pa. 1000.

The question having been taken on 2000, was decided in the negative.

Messrs. Comstock of N. York, Woodward of S. C. Condit and Southard of N. Y. supported 1500 at some length, by arguments having reference to the labor and great importance of the services required; and Mr. Ross of Pa. opposed it, on the ground of its being more than sufficient compensation for an officer who could at the same time pursue his own profession. Mr. Taylor of N. Y. also supported 1500 dollars, in a decided speech, grounded on the incessant care and labor, and arduous duties, to be devolved on this officer.

Mr. Taylor moved to fix the salary at 1800 dollars. This motion was negatived by a small majority.

The question was taken on 1500 dollars, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Condit of N. J. then moved to amend the bill so as to add an allowance "for stationary and printing, provided the same do not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars."—Negatived.

After some further proceedings, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 24.

Mr. Robertson, of Lou. rose to propose an inquiry into the expediency of a measure, which if adopted, would tend to make the institution for military education at West-Point more honourable, and perhaps more useful to the nation. He did not mean to enter at all into the course pursued in regard to that academy, either as it respected the government or the persons employed; but as the institution exists he meant to make a proposition which would render it more creditable to the U. States than it is at present, how ever well managed. If youths were to be educated at the public expense, Mr. R. said he should like to see some rule established by which those should receive this privilege who had some claim to it. He did not wish the institution to be filled by the sons of the influential & the wealthy only.

He should greatly prefer a moderate degree of education, to be equally diffused among all the members of the community, to any excess, in the possession of a few; he would rather that every man in the nation should understand his native language, and a few of the necessary rules of arithmetic, than that literature, of however high degree, should be exclusively possessed by some dozens of persons, scattered over the U. States. It appeared to him, that by establishing institutions as now contemplated, we begin at the wrong end of societies. The erection of such institutions, rather show the ostentation of the government than its benevolence or wisdom—remarks, however, which, he said, belonged to a question which might arise during the session, but was not now before the House.

On reflecting on the question who were best entitled to notice from their government, the mind was at once struck with the impression, that there is one class peculiarly entitled to its justice and favour. He alluded to the sons of those who had fallen in the service of their country. Having been thus deprived of their parents, they ought to find in society a father. If any class was entitled to peculiar favour from the country, it was the sons of those who had died in the public service, leaving to their children the inheritance of their bravery and their poverty. It becomes us, said Mr. R. to relieve them from the ignorance and immorality, which their situation entails on them, strip as

they are of the essential support which others had to parents who guide and direct their steps. I cannot bear the idea, said Mr. R. that money should be taken from the pockets, even of the indigent to educate the sons of men of wealth, especially when we find those to whom I have alluded pining for want. I do not know that the sons of the wealthy do fill the academy: I have not enquired, but I hope the fact is not so; that such are not nourished from the public breast, without attention to the claims of others more deserving the public care. Far from me, said he, be the desire to establish any privileged class in this country: before I would consent to do any thing so repugnant to my principles, I would forego feelings the most dear to me. He did not consider the motion he was about to make as proposing it, as there was to be no order, no rank, nor any thing which could offend the most rigid Republican. Nor did he think that we should run much risk of inducing fathers to shed their blood too freely for the country, that they might have their sons educated by the public; but, on the other hand, said he, let us take from them one of their fears, for they know that, in battle, the ball that deprives them of existence, takes from their sons what is dearer to them, all prospect of education and correct morals. Under these impressions, Mr. R. said, he ventured to propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of educating in the Military School at West Point, the sons of all officers, commissioned officers and privates who have fallen in the late war, fighting the battles of their country.

Mr. Talmadge of Cont. suggested to the honourable mover the expediency of modifying the terms of his motion so as that, if more academies should be created, all might stand on the same footing.

To which Mr. Robertson consented: and also, at the suggestion of Mr. Harrison of Ohio, so modified his motion as to strike out the words "in the late war," so as to make the terms general.

The resolve was then agreed to without opposition.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act for the encouragement of vaccination, was read a third time.

Mr. Ross of Pa. required the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. Although he believed he should himself vote for the bill, he thought proper that on a bill for the establishment of a salary officer, the people ought to know who voted for & who against the bill—and he also wished that their constituents should know who were at this time present, and who absent from their seats.

Mr. Gady of N. Y. opposed the passage of the bill, as contemplating an interference by the U. States in the duty of the states. He had never heard, he said, that the state of New-York, or any other state, had been so unmindful of the health of the people, as that congress ought to take it into their charge. So far as respected the army and navy, the United States ought to act on this subject, but for the rest, it ought to be left to the state legislatures.

Mr. Tucker of Va. moved that the bill should lie on the table. So far from availing themselves of the house being thin to take the yeas & nays, to shew who were not in their seats, if that consideration operated at all, it should be not to take the yeas and nays, but to postpone the decision of the question.

The bill was laid on the table.

And the house adjourned.

Project of improvement on Gas Light apparatus, by condensation.

Information on the new method of procuring light for houses and cities, contained in a letter from Mr. David Melville, of Newport, R. I. to the honorable Samuel L. Mitchell, dated November 30, 1816.

Sir—The application of carburetted hydrogen Gas, as a substitute for oil, tallow, &c. in lighting cities, buildings, &c. is a thing in which I have been several years engaged, and in the introduction of which in our country, I feel great interest, although I may never derive the benefit from it I once anticipated. I take the liberty to enclose you a plate of an apparatus for which I received letters patent in March, 1810—If any idea can be collected from it that would be beneficial to the public, the public is at liberty to avail itself of it. I have lately made an alteration in my apparatus to make some experiments on the

gas from the coal, which has for many years lighted occasional streets from the pits, is now lighted in no less brilliant manner, with gas from rosin. I have not progressed far enough in my experiments to ascertain with precision which of the materials would be most economical, or whether one of them would be preferable to coal, which produces its own heat. I have ascertained, however, in one experiment, that 146 lb of coal will produce 800 gallons of gas, which will make as much light as candles of 6 to the lb, and that the returns from the refrigerator (an improvement) or condenser, is one and a half gallons or 12 lb of spirit or varnish, which it is the opinion of those who have examined it, would be very useful in ships, for paying decks, or making blacking the sides, spars, &c.—if so, it is more valuable than the gas from which the gas is produced.

The apparatus for producing gas is undoubtedly, like all other human inventions, susceptible of improvements, which can only be ascertained from experience.

The greatest obstacles to the introduction of the gas lights by individuals, particularly in compact cities, is the expense of the apparatus, the trouble of making the gas, and the smell it often occasions, notwithstanding the greatest care, in the vicinity where it is generated. To obviate these difficulties, has caused me much study and expense. I long since conceived the idea of making it portable in small vessels, by compressing with a forcing syringe or air pump, but I had not brought my plan to perfection—recently in conversation on the subject with Mr. Osborn Parsons of your state, we fixed on the plan, and I have made some experiments, which I think justify us in taking out a patent for it, which we have secured.

I have ascertained from experiment, with a small forcing air pump that many hundred gallons of gas can be compressed with an ordinary power, into the space of one gallon. I have ascertained also, that it can not be done to advantage by manual power, since the labor to compress it would increase the expense nearly to that of tallow or oil; but I am fully convinced, that where a large gas establishment is erected for lighting a city, the gas can be compressed with a large apparatus, worked by horse or steam power, to supply buildings out of the range of the conduits, by means of portable gasometers, to very great advantage.

The plan proposed, is to fix up the apparatus, excepting the furnace and retort in any building where the lights are wanted; then with a forcing air pump attached to a pipe leading from the gasometer in the gas manufactory, and attached to a portable vessel (as sketched on the enclosed plate) to draw the gas from the gasometer and force it into the portable vessel in any desired quantity, the vessel being made very strong, similar to the soda water casks, and lined with copper, or other metal; when the desired quantity is forced in, turn the stop cock to retain it in the portable vessel, unscrew it from the air pump, and convey it to the building to be lighted, screw it on to the pipe usually connected with the retort, and turn the stop valve, the gas compressed in the portable vessel, will expand itself by means of its own elasticity, and fill the gasometer to which it is attached. Here then would be saved the expense of the retort and furnace, and the fuel and trouble of making the gas, and the smell which it occasions where it is generated. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID MELVILLE.

Dr Samuel L. Mitchell. New-York.

NOTICE.

The subscribers forwarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on their farm, called "The President," and also known by the name of "Horn Point," as they are determined to prosecute all such offenders with the strictest rigour of the law.

George Barber.
John T. Barber.

Jan. 2. 1817.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him of debt that he is unable to pay.

Wm. R. Scovell.

Alvert county, Jan. 2.

A COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1817.

MOON'S PHASES.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY—31 DAYS.							
Full ☉	3 7 42 M	5 6 7 8 9 10 11					
Last ☾	10 7 22 M	12 13 14 15 16 17 18					
New ☉	17 7 34 M	19 20 21 22 23 24 25					
First ☽	25 5 4 M	26 27 28 29 30 31					
FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.							
Full ☉	1 9 34 A	2 3 4 5 6 7 8					
Last ☾	9 2 29 M	9 10 11 12 13 14 15					
New ☉	15 11 3 A	16 17 18 19 20 21 22					
First ☽	24 0 14 M	23 24 25 26 27 28					
MARCH—31 DAYS.							
Full ☉	3 9 3 M	2 3 4 5 6 7 8					
Last ☾	10 4 40 M	9 10 11 12 13 14 15					
New ☉	17 4 83 A	16 17 18 19 20 21 22					
First ☽	25 4 31 A	23 24 25 26 27 28 29					
APRIL—30 DAYS.							
Full ☉	1 6 37 A	6 7 8 9 10 11 12					
Last ☾	8 3 41 A	13 14 15 16 17 18 19					
New ☉	16 9 43 M	20 21 22 23 24 25 26					
First ☽	24 5 3 M	27 28 29 30					
MAY—31 DAYS.							
Full ☉	1 2 46 M	4 5 6 7 8 9 10					
Last ☾	8 6 2 M	11 12 13 14 15 16 17					
New ☉	16 1 59 M	18 19 20 21 22 23 24					
First ☽	23 3 5 A	25 26 27 28 29 30 31					
JUNE—30 DAYS.							
Full ☉	30 10 15 M						
Last ☾	6 4 3 A	1 2 3 4 5 6 7					
New ☉	14 4 31 A	8 9 10 11 12 13 14					
First ☽	21 11 5 A	15 16 17 18 19 20 21					
JULY—31 DAYS.							
Full ☉	28 6 18 A	29 30					
Last ☾	6 7 33 M	1 2 3 4 5					
New ☉	11 5 10 M	6 7 8 9 10 11 12					
First ☽	21 7 9 M	13 14 15 16 17 18 19					
AUGUST—31 DAYS.							
Full ☉	26 2 46 A	27 28 29 30 31					
Last ☾	5 4 16 M	3 4 5 6 7 8 9					
New ☉	12 4 6 A	10 11 12 13 14 15 16					
First ☽	19 1 5 A	17 18 19 20 21 22 23					
SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.							
Full ☉	25 4 56 M	28 29 30					
Last ☾	3 1 44 A	7 8 9 10 11 12 13					
New ☉	11 1 54 M	14 15 16 17 18 19 20					
First ☽	17 9 16 A	21 22 23 24 25 26 27					
OCTOBER—31 DAYS.							
Full ☉	24 11 32 A	26 27 28 29 30 31					
Last ☾	5 5 24 M	5 6 7 8 9 10 11					
New ☉	10 11 20 M	12 13 14 15 16 17 18					
First ☽	17 7 15 M	19 20 21 22 23 24 25					
NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.							
Full ☉	23 3 23 A	23 24 25 26 27 28 29					
Last ☾	1 10 26 M	1 2 3 4 5 6 7					
New ☉	8 7 16 M	7 8 9 10 11 12 13					
First ☽	15 11 43 M	14 15 16 17 18 19 20					
DECEMBER—31 DAYS.							
Full ☉	28 11 48 M	21 22 23 24 25 26 27					
Last ☾	31 10 3 A	28 29 30 31					

Public Sale.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 17th day of January next, if fair, not on the next fair day thereafter, all the personal estate of Osborn Belt, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased; consisting of negro men, women and children, household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, sheep and cows, and work steers, plantation utensils, wheat, rye, oats, corn and new-fodder, husks, and a quantity of straw. Terms of Sale.—All sums under twenty dollars, cash; and all sums over, a credit of six months will be given, the purchasers giving bond or note with two approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be commenced at 10 o'clock.

Osborn Belt, jun. adm'r.

Jan. 2, 1817.

The Patrons of Mr. Curran's School and to the public generally.

The lamented death of my late brother having naturally and unavoidably interrupted the business of my school a few days, it will again be resumed Monday 30th inst. with redoubled attention. As several of his students have gone to trades and other professions there is necessarily room for some scholars to make up the number which he would wish to confine to.

A small class of female scholars also be received, to whom in addition to their usual studies, will be added Grammar, Geography, the use of the Pen and Composition. He would in place also admonish those to whom has rendered accounts, and those who do not return after the present vacation, to make immediate payment, as further indulgence can reasonably be expected.

CONCERT.

Signior Carusi and Family, Beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they have selected some of the best pieces from the most esteemed authors, to be performed at their Concert, which will take place on Tuesday Evening next, at the Assembly Room.

PART FIRST.
Overture, full band, Carusi.
Quartetto, Clarinet, Obligato, Geofort.
Song the Merry Gopdelier, Carusi.
Quartetto, two Violins, tenor and bass, Rode.

Song, Faithless Elma.
Grand piece on the Piano Forte, by a young lady of this city, Fodor.
Caprice on the Violin by a gentleman Amateur from Philadelphia.
Symphony full band, Haydn.

PART SECOND.
Military Band.

Washington's Grand March, Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle, File.
Martial Andante, the Surprise, Haydn.
Andante and Waltz, Carusi.
Grand March Louis the XVIII entering Paris, Ravelock.
Andante la Clemenza di Titus, Haydn.

To end with the celebrated piece in the Battle of Waterloo, Warner.

Tickets of admission, one dollar, to be had at Caton's tavern and at the door on the evening of performance.

Concert to commence at half past 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forwards all persons hunting with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on his farm, on the north side of Severn river. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.

John A. Grammer.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Legislature of Maryland.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 30.
The house met, but a quorum not appearing, the members present adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. James D. Cressap, a delegate from Allegany, and Mr. Frederick Beyer, from Kent, appeared, qualified and took their seats.

PETITIONS.
From Robert Bruce, of Charles, and Wm. Riley, revolutionary officers. From William Davis and John Leather, soldiers of the revolution. From Arnold T. Windsor, sheriff of Montgomery, for a law to repair the gaol. From Zachariah Marcubbin, of Montgomery, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, that justices of the peace may hear and determine cases of trespass; also that commissioners may be authorized to locate a certain road. From Geo. W. Lightner, late sheriff of Cecil, for further time to make his collections. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore and Frederick, for opening a certain road; also from Philip Nicodemus, that no injury may be done his property by opening said road. From John Baxley and George Kaylor, of Baltimore, for special acts of insolvency. A memorial from the commissioners of the Baltimore and Rock Run Turnpike, to reduce the number of shares. From the inspectors of the penitentiary, for an increase of salary to the keeper. From John Deale, Samuel Wood, Larkin Hammond, and James Hammond, of Anne Arundel, for special acts of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Jerusalem-town, to prohibit playing of bullets and fighting of cocks. From Gerard Fowke and James Fowke, of Charles, to make good an exchange of certain lands; also from John L. Hawkins, to be exonerated from the payment of a fine; also from Eleanor Freeman, of the District of Columbia, for the sale of certain lands. A memorial from the trustees of Baltimore College, for legislative aid. A petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for a levy to build a bridge over the Western Run. From Gabriel Galworth, of Montgomery, a revolutionary officer. From Robert B. Dudley, of Talbot, to bring slaves into the state. From Wm. Welch, for a special act of insolvency. From John D. Henley, of Harford, to bring slaves into the state. From Robert Dunn, jun. of Kent, to be paid for damage done to a certain lot. From Ann Worrell Comegys, a minor, for the partition of certain lands. A memorial from Philip Reid, of Kent, to be exonerated from the payment of a certain judgment. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, for a road. From Philip King, to bring slaves into the state. From Ann Beigs, of Anne Arundel, for a support for her son. From the creditors of Wm. Molleson, late of London, for the payment of his country creditors. From sundry inhabitants of Taney-Town, for a lottery; also for aid relative to the pay of jurors. A memorial from Philip Steadart and others, for aid in protection of their interests in the fisheries of the Potomac. From William Willis, of Washington, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, counter to that for laying out a road from Capt. Welch's lane. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for a supplement to a certain law authorising a lottery. From Moses Freeland, and others, of Baltimore, for a road. A memorial from Joseph J. Hopkins and Gerard R. Cowman of A. Arundel, that the lottery court may be authorized to lease to them part of the Tobacco warehouse lot at Beard's Point, for the purpose of erecting a Plaster mill. From the trustees of the Rockville Roman Catholic Congregation, to have their proceedings recorded. From John B. Hanson, of Charles, for a special act of insolvency. From Elizabeth Hutton, of Baltimore, for a divorce. From Hugh Quigley, of Harford, to confirm his title to certain property. Severally referred.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the question was put, That the house adopt the following order:

Ordered, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax on the banking capital of this state, and have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to alter all such parts of the constitution as relate to the division of Prince-George's into election districts; the bill authorising a lottery to repair the churches in King and Queen Parishes in St. Mary's; and the bill to prevent the erection of booths within

two miles of any Methodist place of quarterly meeting in the several counties therein mentioned—severally passed.

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

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is hereby directed, to lay before this house any information which he may possess relative to any provision that has been made by the government of the U. States, to pay the military expenses incurred by this state during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Dennis, the further consideration of the above order was postponed till Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Davall, Ordered, That the honourable the Executive Council be requested to lay before this House a journal of their proceedings from the first Monday in December 1815, to this date.

Mr. Neil delivers reports favourable to the memorial of Luther Martin, esq. and the petition of Wm. Reiley. Severally read.

Mr. Stoddert a report favourable to the petition of Robert Bruce. Read.

Adjourned.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 20th instant, at his father's residence near West River, Anne Arundel county, Jacob Franklin, junior, esq. after a lingering and painful illness, in the 38th year of his age.

Praise of the dead, when the tribute of justice to departed worth, becomes the support of surviving virtue. The character of him, therefore, who, by the whole tenor of his life, has exhibited an example worthy to be imitated, ought to be published to the world.

Such was the character of the lamented subject of the present obituary notice. Mild and equable in his temper, he regulated all his conduct by the precepts of reason and justice. Sincere and moderate in his professions, he never baffled the expectations which his promises excited. Steady in his kindness to all, he was beloved by his friends, the poor, and his servants. As a brother he was faithful, attentive, and affectionate. Living at home, and exemplary in the duties of a son, he was the prop and staff of his aged and venerable father, to whom "he never gave grief but when he died," and who, deprived of his accustomed support, now totters beneath the blow inflicted by his death. But earth did not limit the range of his duties; they embraced Heaven also; and the lamp of Christianity, which had long enlightened his path, burnt brighter and clearer as he approached that "undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns." Composed in suffering, patient and resigned, he yielded up his spirit to Him who gave it, without a struggle, and the last awful scene was such as religion and a life of virtue could alone prepare.

Mourning relatives and neighbours! weep for yourselves, but not for your departed friend! He has changed uncertain life for certain immortality, and a scene of trouble and delusive hopes for a mansion of eternal joy, and a crown of unfading glory.

Boston, Dec. 17.

The whole of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, (except the frigate United States, which was at Port Mahon) arrived at Malaga about the 25th October from Algiers, and sailed again immediately for Gibraltar, in consequence of the lengthy quarantine they were subjected to at that place. No one was permitted to land from the squadron. It was, however, understood that our affairs with Algiers had been settled, and peace once more established. Coming out of Malaga, passed a sharp built American schr. going in. Nov. 10, spoke brig Saucy Jack, 15 days from Leghorn, for Charleston, and next day anchored in co. at Gibraltar—Sailed from Gibraltar the same day, and left the Saucy Jack in quarantine—several American merchant vessels were there but was unable to learn their names. A ship from Newburyport got under way the same day. The U. States ship Washington, 74, Constellation frigate, and 2 or 3 other vessels of our squadron, and a Dutch 74 and two frigates, were at Gibraltar. On the 4th inst. in lat. 24, long. 53, spoke the French ship Josephine, twelve days from Cape Charles for Bordeaux.

Washington City, Dec. 23.

The projected meeting to consider the proposition for establishing a COLONY OF FREE BLACKS, took place on Saturday last in this

city, according to public notice. It was numerous and respectable, and its proceedings fraught with interest.—As we propose to publish a report of the whole proceedings as early as practicable, we will only here state that the hon. Henry Clay, having been called to the chair, and Thomas Dougherty, Esq. being appointed secretary, the business of the meeting was opened by an address from the chairman, Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. in a speech of considerable length, he developed the views of the friends of this project, and offered several resolutions for appointing a committee to draw up and report a constitution for the association, for appointing a committee to present a memorial to congress, &c.—which, after some remarks from the hon. John Randolph, and hon. Robert Wright, were unanimously adopted. It is scarcely necessary to add, that all connection of this proposition with the emancipation of slaves, present or future, is explicitly disclaimed. No vested rights of any party are proposed to be in the least affected by it, unless beneficially.

LOST.

On the forenoon of Thursday last, supposed to be between the boarding-house of Mrs. Stevens, & the State-house

A Mourning Breast Pin, with plaited hair in the front, set with small black stones around. On the back is the name of the deceased, with the time of death and the age.

The finder, on leaving it with Mrs. Stevens, will be generously rewarded.

Annapolis, 23d Dec. 1816.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
December 31st, 1816.

On application by petition of John Murray, administrator with the will annexed of John Muir, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Muir, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the thirty first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1816.

John Murray, Admr. Will Annexed.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, senr. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated on or before the third day of July next, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Osborn Belt, junr. adm'r.

Jan. 2, 1817.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery the subscriber will offer at public sale on Monday the 6th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Joseph Selby, deceased.

All of the real estate of the said deceased, lying on Deep Creek, in Anne Arundel county, called Selby's Lot, containing 300 3-8 acres of land and more or less. The aforesaid land has on it a comfortable dwelling house, and of other necessary out buildings, it has on it a choice collection of fruit trees, is well wooded and has a good landing, making it convenient to carry produce and marketing to the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis; the soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, and is particularly suited to the early growth of all kinds of market stuffs—the above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security with interest thereon from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

At the same time and place will be sold by order of the orphans court, all the personal estate of Elizabeth Selby late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a number of horses, cattle and sheep, household furniture and plantation utensils, 50 barrels of corn and a parcel of fodder; also will be sold at public or private sale a number of likely young negroes for term of years. The personal property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars cash to be paid.

Thomas Sellman, Trustee & Executor.

Dec. 23, 1816.

POET'S CORNER.

From *Dog's Forest*, *Minstrel*.

THE FLOWER.

O softly blow thou biting blast,
O'er Yarrow's lonely dale;
And spare you, bonny tender bud,
Exposed to every gale!
Long has she hung her drooping head,
Despairing to survive,
But transient sunbeams, through the
clouds,
Still kept my flower alive.

One sweetly-scented summer eve
To yonder bow'ry I strayed;
While little birds from every bough
Their music wild conveyed,
The sunbeam leant across the shower;
The rainbow girt the sky;
'Twas then I saw this lovely flower,
And wonder fill'd mine eye.

Her border was the purple tint
Stole from the rising sun;
The whitest feather, from the swan,
Upon her breast was dun;
Her placid smile of love and grace
Must ev'ry bosom win;
The dew-drops glist'ning on her face,
Shew'd all was pure within.

But frost, on cold misfortune's wing,
Hath crush'd her into clay;
And ruthless fate, hath rudely torn
Each kindred branch away.
That wounded bark will never close,
But bleeding still remain!
How can ye blow, relentless winds,
And nip my flower again?

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland did by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of the elections for electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid voted for as an elector respectively, and should thereupon declare by proclamation, signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the State the name of the person or persons duly elected as Elector in each respective District: We in pursuance of the directions of the said act do by this our Proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us it appears that William Dent Beall, Esq. was elected for the First District, Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the Second District, Edward Johnson and John Stephen, Esquires, were elected for the Third District, Jno. Buchanan & Lawrence Brengle, Esqrs. were elected for the Fourth District, George Warner, Esq. was elected for the Fifth District, William C. Miller, Esq. was elected for the Sixth District, Benjamin Massey, Esq. was elected for the Seventh District, Thomas Ennalls, Esq. was elected for the Eighth District, and Litchton Donnis, Esq. was elected for the Ninth District. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the forty-first.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.
By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Upper Marlboro',
Sept. 26.

Benjamin Sewell, BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a complete stock of good leather, and is now prepared to do work in the neatest and best style, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, having employed journeymen for both branches, who are first rate workmen. He has for Sale Leather and Shoemaker's Utensils.

Dec. 26.

Notice is hereby Given,

That an application will be made to the Legislature, at their next session, to amend from the Annapolis road, at Mrs. Cecelia's farm, (where the roads to Holland's ferry and to George's ferry unite) to the intersection of the three roads by the fence of Mr. Humphrey's old field, so as to connect the Annapolis road with the mountain road, and the roads leading to the head of Megothly and to Broad Neck, a distance of about two and a half miles.

A. A. County, 20th Nov. 1816.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
November 19th, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Waters, of Plummer, administrator of Henry Deaver, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Deaver, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the sixth day of May next, otherwise by law he is excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this nineteenth day of November, 1816.

Thomas Waters, of Plummer,
Administrator.

Dec. 12.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
November 19, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Waters, of Plummer, and Benjamin Carr, joint administrators of John Beall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Beall, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 21st day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of November, 1816.

Thomas Waters, of Plummer, admr.
Benjamin Carr, Junr.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order,
Rinaldo Pinell, Ck.

Decr. 12, 1816.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 25th of August last, negro Sam Butler, or as he is sometimes called Sam Dugan. He was raised the property of Nicholas Carroll, esq. late of the city of Annapolis, and sold to a Mr. Geo. Howard of Baltimore, from whom I purchased him. Sam is about 30 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, slender make, narrow between the shoulders, rather of a yellowish color—and long face. His under jaw rather longer than the upper one, and eyes having considerable white in them. His feet are ill shaped with large lumps on the inside of them, by some called the pudding or gut foot. He makes some pretensions to religion—but being an uncommon liar, may be easily detected on that head. He is a great coward. It is quite likely he has obtained a pass, but without the county seal I should suppose this would have no weight; his clothing was country town linen shirts and trousers, and a long snuff colored cloth coat. It is expected he is lurking about the city of Baltimore, or at the farm of Mr. George Howard, about 13 miles from the city of Baltimore, or at the farm of Nicholas Carroll, esq. called the Caves, or in the neighborhood of the lower ferry, on South River. If said negro is apprehended and brought home to me, the above reward will be given. All persons are strictly forewarned harboring or employing the above negro, at their peril.

Edward Williams.

Greenberry's Point, near the city of Annapolis.

N. B. Sam has a free wife, her name is Sarah. She possesses some real property near Annapolis. If he returns home without running me to a further cost, and behaves himself in future, his conduct will be looked over.

He has a downy look when spoken to.

Nov. 14.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point.

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Nov. 21.

Houses for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale the three following Houses and Lots in the city of Annapolis, to wit: The house and lot formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, as a Boarding House, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. Akin D. Baldwin; The house and lot on the north side of Church-street, and adjacent to the State-house, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch; and the house and lot occupied by Mr. Jno. Monroe, on the north side of Church-street. The above are large and commodious brick buildings, and situated in the most public parts of the City. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to either of the subscribers.

George C. Stuart,
Benedict Stuart,
Charles Stuart,
Edward H. Stewart.

Nov. 7.

BASIL SHEPARD,

TAILOR.

Grateful to his friends and the public generally for the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the line of his profession, has now the pleasure of informing them that he has on hand, (just from Baltimore) a choice and select assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine blue, black, brown, bottle green, grey and olive Cloths, Second do. same colours, Cassimere, drab, blue, black & grey; superfine. Same colours, second quality. Stockingens, and Corouroys.

A Handsome Assortment of

Waistcoating, Flannels, &c. &c.

Which he will make up on moderate terms, in the most approved style, with promptness and dispatch.

October 17.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. Munroe,

Has recently received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Principally purchased at Auction, for cash, which he will dispose of very cheap.

Also,

On Consignment

Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns,) and 44 and 58 Carpeting, which is offered for sale at the Baltimore price.

Oct. 24.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

The subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his

NEW SHOP,

Nearly opposite the City Tavern,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionary and Fruit.

Cordials, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Filberts, Chestnuts, Apples, Citron, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Alspice, Pepper, Wax Candles, Shell Barks, Toys for boys and girls, Best Playing Cards.

He still keeps in the

OLD STORE.

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Souchong, Green and Congo Teas, First Quality Old Cognac Brandy, and Jamaica Spirit, Rye Whiskey, and Common ditto, Peach Brandy, H. Gin, Country ditto, N. E. Rum, Molasses, Mould and Dipped Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Fine, Coarse & Ground Allum Salt, Salt Petre, Mackarels, Shads, &c. Best Cigars and Tobacco.

Nov. 28.

Carriages for Sale.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Has at his Shop, in Corn-Hill street, the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable,

New Gig.

well finished, and in complete order; A light second-hand Jersey Wagon, calculated for country use; and A second-hand Chaise.

The above carriages will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms for Cash.

Nov. 28.

Annapolis, Oct. 17.

New & Cheap Goods.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received, informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following:

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

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

September 28, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

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

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloths and Cassimere, Blue and White Kersey, Platts, Bocking Balze, Coatings and Mole Skins, do. 44 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings, 44, 64 Cambric Muslin, 44, 64 Figured and Plain Leno, and Jaconet Muslins, 34 Russia and 64, 84 Table Diapers, Ticklingburg, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

GROUVERIES, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

All of which they are determined to dispose of at the most moderate prices for Cash, or on short credit, and to punctual customers as usual.

Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1816.

New & Cheap Goods.

EVANS & IGLEHART,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that

they have just received a

choice and select assortment of

New & Fashionable Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season—among which are,

Real Superfine Cloths, assorted in Colours, Second ditto, 64 and 54 ditto, Cassimere assorted, Marseilles, Toilets, Florentines, and other Vestings, Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Flushing, Plains, Kerseys, Balzes, Sheetings and other Flannels assorted, Roze Blankets from 64 to 114, Matchcoat ditto, assorted, Cords and Velvets, 64, 84 and 104 Table Diaper, 34 ditto, 7-8 & 44 Irish Linens, Shirting, Knapped Cotton Coverlids, German Linens assorted, 44 and 64 Cambric, Book and Mul Mul Muslin, Levantines, Lustreings and Florence, Crapes, Pattenet Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.

With an assortment of

Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Also a general assortment of

Glass, China & Queen's Ware.

GROUVERIES.

Prime Fresh Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Hyson Skin and Souchong ditto, Brown & Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Mace Cinnamon & Cloves, Best Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto, &c. &c. Old Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Old Cognac Brandy, Spirit, Rum, P. Brandy, Holland Gin, Whiskey, &c. &c.

A small quantity of

Nice Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Many of the above Goods were purchased for Cash at the auction price, and will be sold Cheap for ready Money, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 24.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County will meet on the 1st Monday of January next, for the purpose of receiving transfers, &c.

Wm. S. Green, Ck. Com. Tax.

Dec. 12.

Boarding House.

MRS. ROBINSON,

Having rented a large and commodious building in the City of Annapolis, (near the City Hall) and will receive every excursion to give satisfaction to those who may favour her 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 & Gentlemen accommodated with boarding by the day, week, month, or year.

November 21, 1816.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, 1805, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections, direct the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member to Congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District: We in pursuance of the direction of the said act, do by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Philip Stuart, esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, esq. was elected for the 2d district; George Peters, esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, esq. was elected for the fourth district; Samuel Smith and Peter Little, esquires, were elected for the fifth district; Philip Reed, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Thomas Culbreth, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Thomas Bayly, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-first.

C. Ridgely, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's command,

Ninian Pinkney,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

Ninian Pinkney,

Ck. of the Council.

A Friendly Caution.

I hereby certify that, from this day forward, I forwarn all persons from trespassing either with dog or gun on Poplar Island, (on landing thereon) any other place except the proper landing below the Wind Mills, and am determined to pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers without respect to persons.

John Sears.

Poplar Island, Dec. 19.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 20th January next for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the inspectors of Tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving and justifying all claims against the said county for the year 1816.

By Order

Wm. S. Green, Ck.

December, 3.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House, at that well known place occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the State House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most scrupulous attention shall be paid to the guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it, and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of a establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month, or year, and horses taken at very.

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapin Oysters at the shortest notice.

Sept. 12.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Federal Gazette.

Observations respectfully addressed to the Legislature of Maryland, on the subject of its Judiciary System.

That there exists defects in the present system of administering the justice of the state to its citizens, must be obvious to all who, even as spectators, are in the habit of attending the courts. These defects are still more seriously felt by those, whose professions or engagements require their personal attention to the business or process of these tribunals. In many instances they are indeed so inconvenient as to demand the early consideration of the Legislature.

In the County Courts all jurisdictions are accumulated: proceedings of every kind, civil, criminal, and equitable, insolencies, petitions for every purpose, retail and ordinary licenses, and appeals from the Magistrates, are huddled in together, and conducted in a manner that cannot produce satisfaction. In truth, it is not possible that a mass of business so heterogeneous in its nature, and dependent upon principles of decision so entirely different, can be settled in a method agreeable to the Judges themselves, or to the parties, or the officers employed. Notwithstanding this accumulation of jurisdiction and increase of Causes, there are some counties, in which scarcely ever more than one week appears to be allowed by the Judges for the completion of all the business—What is called the "Trial Docket," is the index by which they usually fix the period of the Term in their own minds; and without calculating the time which each case may require, or anticipating the quantity or nature of criminal offences which may be presented, or examining the causes, civil and equitable, which may want an argument or hearing, they generally insist upon closing the term at the time first proposed to themselves; for though they do not always avow it, their determination is plainly perceivable in all their proceedings. Hence causes are sometimes hastily hurried on, and often harshly continued: others are delayed by common consent to judge the apparent inclination of the court; and to avoid its impatience many cases are referred. It has however, been declared, that many of these inconveniences proceed from the negligence of parties, the voluminous occupation of counsel, and the disregard of officers and others to the process of the court; and that complaints are made of the conduct of the Judges in the above particulars without sufficient reason. There may be much foundation for these allegations; but it may be still averred, that with more time and forbearance on the part of the court, all persons connected with its affairs would be better served and satisfied. Nevertheless it must be conceded that Judges deserve a high degree of consideration; and a just allowance should be made for the pressure of their own engagements. The equal and impartial administration of justice is of the utmost importance to the security of the life, person and property of every citizen; and it is, in reality, the true test of his liberty and political happiness; and the present inducements are not sufficient to engage the devoted attention of her ministers to the great duties of their office; it will be to accommodate the system more to their convenience, as well as to the convenience of the people.

Greater inducements for this valuable duty may arise from a new modification of the courts, by which fewer duties would be performed by the Judges collectively, and more each of them separately, and from which they would derive much personal accommodation, and the citizens of the Counties many advantages. At present in some of the judicial districts the three judges reside in one county; in other districts two judges reside in the same county; and it is believed that in some of the counties of this state no judge is present. It will be admitted that those counties, in which no judge resides, have not the advantages as those possess, which are afforded and protected by the usual presence of a Judge. In counties, thus favoured, the trials are conducted with more patience, more time is allowed, business is dispatched with greater satisfaction, and fewer causes are continued. The prisoner who desires the writ of Habeas Corpus has the convenience to him; the party who wishes to bring an irregular or oppressive proceeding before the Court from the hands of a Magistrate, can readily obtain a writ of Habeas: An insolvent debtor can with facility procure his freedom from confinement.

The presence of the judge will restrain, the recess, the licensing of tipping, the sea, those sources of so many evils, which court may have refused in its session. He superintends the public peace of the county, and by his precepts and example, assists magistrates in the discharge of their functions. In fact, a county which is benefited by the residence of an upright judge may realize all these advantages in a considerable degree, and, therefore, it would be proper that the counties should equally enjoy them, in which are without a judge feel sensibly want of them. The situation of the county in some of them has been already stated, and it may be added, that no citizen can attain any personal relief from the pressure of a judge without incurring the trouble and expense of a journey at the distance of twenty to forty miles or more. To place the people of all the districts upon an equal footing, there should, therefore, be an established in every county.

When so established, it will be in his power to perform correctly, and with great convenience and satisfaction to the citizens, and it is, to himself, many duties which are assigned to the courts, thus making the business of those tribunals less complicated, more deliberate, and beneficial to the state. It should be remembered that even one judge has all the powers of the court, and may act, and often acts, alone; therefore no objection can be made on this subject to the modification about to be proposed.

If it be intended to continue the determination of Chancery Cases in the counties, what arrangement can be better suited to that design than to vest the Chancery jurisdiction in the county Judge at quarterly terms, distinct from those of the county court? What can be more convenient to the debtor, or advantageous to the creditor, than to have the cases of insolvent petitioners vested in the county Judge, whose better opportunities of leisure would enable him to investigate their applications, to detect the numerous frauds which are committed, and to grant a cautious discharge to those only who had honestly complied with the provisions of the law? Who could be better acquainted with the situation where a debtor or taverner, or the retaining of liquor, ought to be permitted, or with the characters proper to be licensed in these employments, than the county Judge? And cannot, therefore, this power be vested in him with reasonable confidence? So also, it is believed, the power of deciding appeals from the judgments of magistrates for mistakes in fact, or law, may be safely committed to him. Nor can any objection be suggested to the propriety of vesting in him likewise, the power of granting commissions for marking and bounding lands, for proving boundaries, or for dividing or valuing the estates of deceased persons under the act to direct decedents, or of acting upon the subjects of private roads, public ferries, and things of that order.

If, therefore, the County Courts be divested of this jurisdiction over the several subjects, the power which will remain may be exercised with more exactness and less confusion. The county Judge, by the exclusive cognizance and faithful management of these affairs at his own terms, will acquire consideration and increased respect, and his authority will be justly estimated. When united with his brethren in the county court his local knowledge of the inhabitants of his county and of their circumstances may be of much importance in the decision of cases, and especially criminal cases, depending before them; and their opinions, thus formed with greater accuracy, will have their proper weight and influence upon the people.

The county courts in exercising their remaining jurisdiction should devote a portion of the term more exclusively to criminal cases, than is usually allowed. It is the design of the constitution, and most wisely, that every offender should be speedily brought to trial; and every presentment should be heard and determined during the term in which it is found, unless there be some very cogent reason for a continuance. The effect of punishment is most useful upon the delinquent, and upon others, when it immediately follows the commission of the crime; and this effect is imperiously demanded by the law for the security of every individual in his life, liberty and property; and those only should be employed in prosecuting offenders who are capable of doing justice to the state. In the present construction of the Courts the Attorney General is little more than a nominal officer out of the districts where he officiates. He is not always acquainted with his deputies. He appoints them upon the recommendation of their friends, without a personal knowledge of their legal capacity; and as Attorneys in general, who are advanced in practice, do not desire to act in a subordinate situation, the appointment often devolves upon beginners. But there appears to be no necessity for continuing this power in the Attorney General—In whatever judicial district he may reside, he will, of course, attend to the prosecution of the criminal business therein, and give his assistance and advice in such matters of law as the Executive, or the legislative, or other department, may require; and subject to these claims upon his services, a reasonable salary should be granted to him. It is, however, equally necessary that an able Attorney should be engaged for the State in every other district, and it is believed that the Judges themselves are competent to make the best appointments. It might then be a useful part of the system, that the Judges should appoint a Counsel for the State in and for their respective districts, except where the Attorney General for the time being may reside; and it is probable that the whole Criminal Business of the district, and this mode of appointment, may furnish an inducement for the services of an experienced practitioner.

Although it may be admitted that the establishment of a Judge in every county, with the power of exercising jurisdiction in the cases enumerated, would be a great improvement of the judiciary, yet this improvement could not prevail without the addition of another Judge in the districts of the Eastern Shore, and thereby creating four Judges of the Courts therein instead of three. There would, however, be no inconvenience nor impropriety in that arrangement. But it is proposed, in preference, to establish another Judicial District; and it is thought that such advantages may proceed from this modification as to make it acceptable to impartial minds and justify the additional expense of it.

The people of the Eastern Shore may reasonably expect the like conveniences and benefits which their fellow-citizens of the Western Shore enjoy. In districts having but three counties, more convenient Terms, may be assigned for the sessions of the Courts, and for the attendance of the Judges, than in those districts which have four; and, consequently, a larger portion of their time may agreeably be afforded to each of the Counties. It has, however, been observed with some surprise that, even in those districts, the Terms have been fixed without reflecting upon any thing like system; and that the alterations which have been made in some of the Counties have placed them still more irregularly. Why the common precision in these respects has been so long disregarded in Maryland cannot well be imagined. One would suppose that as it concerns the seasons and rural occupations, the conveniences or inconveniences of terms would be nearly similar in most parts of the State; and, therefore, no sufficient reason occurs why they should not be regular and semi-annual in every county, though they need not, and cannot be the same in all. The public convenience, and a due regard to the Judicial character of the state, are the proper grounds on which to place them; and it can be shown that the terms of all the Courts may be fixed at periods regular and equally remote from each other, and without interference, the one with the other; and surely it is wiser to establish them permanently in this manner, than to have them appointed, and changed, to suit the personal accommodation of any individual whatever. To prevent, therefore, any sudden de-

range of the system which the Legislature may adopt, and to give due notice of any proposition for a change, the Terms should be fixed by the Constitution.

But there is another reason for recommending the establishment of a seventh district. It will add another Judge to the Court of Appeals. It is not contended that the Court of Appeals constituted by the Chief Justices of the several Districts is the best which can be devised. But in the actual condition of the State, and in that which must continue for many future years, it is, perhaps, the best which can be adopted. The members of this high court are sensible that they ought to be punctual in their attendance, to study, with the Causes brought before them, to be patient at the hearing of the arguments, and always to consider that their judgments are the Law of the Land and subject to no further Appeal. At present three Judges make a Quorum; and more than four have not always attended. Of these, the Judge whose opinion is about to be examined is usually one; but, as he is excluded from a seat during the examination, he generally quits the Court, and leaves his opinion to its fate. Of the remaining three two compose a majority, and may reverse the Judgment. If the other Judge is against the reversal, then there are two Judges for the opinion, and two against it, and yet it is reversed. Can such a Judgment be satisfactory? Ought it to be pronounced as the Law of the Land? If there be seven Judges, there will be a better opportunity for a fuller Court; though surely it is the duty of all to be present. Four should be required to make a Quorum, and the unanimous Judgment of four should be necessary to affirm or reverse the Opinion examined. The Judge whose opinion is questioned ought not to be excluded, whether it has been given as a Counsel, or as a Judge. If he fit to be a Judge then let him attend his place, and support his opinion if he still retains it; the reasons which convinced his mind, may convince the minds of others; and if his opinion be changed by the arguments of Counsel or by those of his brethren on the bench, let him enjoy the occasion of shewing the excellence of his character, by performing the greatest of human obligations—the acknowledgment of Error, and the correction of it.

The City and County of Baltimore, from the large population they contain, and the multiplicity of business belonging to their Courts, may very properly be formed into one district; and their chancery causes, if separated from the County Courts, as proposed, may be heard and determined by one or more of its Judges at the stated terms intended for these objects.

The modification proposed does not increase the business of the Courts. It simplifies the course of proceeding and facilitates the services of the Judges; but it requires a greater degree of Attendance. The Compensation of the Associate Justices shall be increased accordingly; and the salaries of all should be secured to them free from expense. The Pennsylvania practice should be admitted in that respect. Their bills of expenses in attending the Courts are certified to their Hosts by the respective Judges, assessed by the Levy courts, and paid by the Collector of the county.

Such are the observations which it has been deemed expedient respectfully to submit to the Legislature; and they embrace the following modifications of the Judiciary System.

That the State of Maryland be divided into seven judicial districts:

That St. Mary's, Charles & Prince-George's counties constitute the first district.

That Anne-Arundel, Calvert & Montgomery counties constitute the second district.

That Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties constitute the third district.

That the City and county of Baltimore constitute the fourth district.

That Harford, Cecil and Kent counties constitute the fifth district.

That Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline counties constitute the sixth district.

And that Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties constitute the seventh district.

That three Judges be appointed for each district, and one Judge be appointed for each county in the district, except the fourth.

That one of the said Judges shall be commissioned as the Chief Justice of the district, and each of the other Judges respectively as the Associate Justice thereof, and the commission shall also assign him as the Judge of the county for which he is appointed, and such Judge shall thereupon take and hold his residence therein during the time he shall act as Judge thereof.

That the said Judges, or any one, or more of them shall hold the County Courts in their respective districts, and hear and determine all criminal and civil pleas as heretofore; except as to their criminal business in the fourth district, which shall continue vested in the Court of Oyer and Terminer as now established.

That the Judges of the County Courts, or a majority of them, shall appoint and qualify an experienced person, learned in the law, to be the Counsel of the State in and for their respective districts; except in that in which the Attorney General for the time being may reside.

That the Judge in each County shall be the Chancellor thereof, and hold pleas in Cases, of Equity, and hear and determine the same, and also such other matters and things as the Legislature may assign to his special jurisdiction.

That the Chief Justices of the County Courts by virtue of their respective Commissions shall constitute the Court of Appeals for the respective Shores; and the said Chief Justices, or any four, or more of them shall hold the said Court at Annapolis and Eastern, and hear and determine the Causes which shall be brought before them; and the unanimous opinion of four or more of them, shall be necessary to affirm or reverse the Judgment, which they shall be required to consider.

That the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore be held on the first Monday of June in every year, for the Argument and Judgment of Causes; and the said court shall be held on the first Monday of December by any one or more of the Judges thereof for making such rules, orders, or entries as may respect any process or proceedings returnable before them, and for preparing the Causes for argument.

That the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore be held on the fourth Monday of May in every year, for the argument and judgment of causes; and the said court shall be held on the fourth Monday of November, by any one or more of the Judges thereof, for making such Rules, Orders, or Entries, as may respect any process or proceedings returnable before them, and for preparing the Causes for argument.

And for preparing the Causes for argument.

That the county courts in the several counties be held at the respective places, where the Courts are usually held, at the following stated terms, and at such other times, by adjournment as their exigencies may require, that is to say:

In St. Mary's county on the first Mondays of March and September. In Charles county on the third Mondays of March and September. In Prince-George's county on the second Mondays of April and October. In Calvert county on the fourth Mondays of April and October. In Anne-Arundel county on the second Mondays of May and November. In Montgomery county on the first Mondays of March and September. In Frederick county on the third Mondays of March and September. In Washington county on the second Mondays of April and October. In Allegany county on the first Mondays of May and November. In Baltimore county on the second Mondays of April and October. In Harford county on the first Mondays of March and September. In Cecil county on the third Mondays of March and September. In Kent county on the second Mondays of April and October. In Caroline county on the first Mondays of March and September. In Talbot county on the third Mondays of April and October. In Queen-Anne's county on the first Mondays of May and November. In Dorchester county on the third Mondays of March and September. In Somerset county on the third Mondays of April and October. And in Worcester county on the first Mondays of May and November.

That the Chancery courts in each county be held by the Judge thereof, at the places aforesaid, in quarterly terms on the first Tuesdays of January, April, July and October.

That the Criminal court of the District of Baltimore be held in quarterly terms on the third Mondays of February, May, August and November.

Chancery cases from the nature of their proceedings require more frequent sessions of the court than other causes to prepare them for a hearing; and without such opportunities they would be injuriously delayed. If occasionally for the accommodation of counsel or parties, or for special reasons, an adjournment be advisable, the Judge of course will always have this power.

Let it not be supposed that in offering these observations any design is entertained of affecting persons in office; except, indeed, so far as the residence of some of them may be concerned. The modifications appear to merit attention; and the desire is to make the system permanent, when perfected. But it never can be permanent, if it be bottomed upon a political principle.

The notion which has been inculcated by many advocates, "that the administration of justice should be brought to every man's door," seems to preclude the expectation that a better system can be formed than that which must be organized in the counties—And therefore as it is in the counties only that the trial of life, liberty, property, and every thing held dear by the citizen, must be undergone, is it not of the utmost importance that the fabric should consist of the best materials, and its machinery be conducted by the best malleers? Characters, able and honest, ought to be preferred in whatever ranks they may be found; for such only are fit to be trusted in stations where so much deliberation and impartiality are indispensable. If the continuation of the courts be made to depend upon political changes, there will be a ferment on the bench upon every revolution in the public mind; malignant dispositions will seize the seat of justice. The spirit of party and corruption will prevail. And there must soon be an end to that security for every valuable privilege which never fails to flow from the pure dispensation of the laws.

ADMONITOR.

At the last session of Congress the Senate passed a resolution requiring the secretaries of the departments to report jointly, at the next session, a plan to insure the annual settlement of public accounts. On the 9th inst. the Secretaries submitted their plan to Congress, from which the following is extracted:

"In conformity with these preliminary observations, the undersigned respectfully propose, that it is expedient—

First, That another independent department of the government be organized, to be denominated the "Home Department."

That the secretary of this department shall execute the orders of the President in relation to

1. The territorial governments.
2. The national highways and canals.
3. The general post office.
4. The patent office.
5. The Indian department.

Second, That the primary and final settlement of all accounts to be made in the treasury department, and that the organization of that department be modified, so as to authorize the appointment of

1. Four additional auditors.
2. One additional comptroller.
3. One solicitor.
4. That the Mint establishment be placed under the direction of the treasury department.

Third, That the office of accountant of the war and navy department, and of the superintendent general of military supplies be abolished.

Fourth, That the survey of the coast be confided to the navy department.

According to the modification here recommended, the

First auditor will be charged with the settlement of the public accounts accruing in the treasury department.

Second auditor will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of the officers, bounties and premiums, the recruiting service, and the contingent expenses of the war department.

Third Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, the hospital department, and the ordnance department. Both of these auditors will keep the property accounts connected with those branches of service in the war department, confided to them respectively.

Fourth Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the navy department. And the

Fifth Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the state and home departments.

The first Comptroller, being relieved from directing and superintending the recovery by suits of all debts due the government, will revise all accounts settled by the first and fifth Auditor.

Second Comptroller, will revise all settlements made by the second, third, and fourth Auditor.

The Solicitor of the treasury, will be charged with the recovery of debts due government according to forms prescribed by law.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland did by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the Governor & Council, after having received the returns of the elections for electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid voted for as an elector respectively, and should thereupon declare by proclamation, signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the State the name of the person or persons duly elected as Elector in each respective District: We in pursuance of the directions of the said act do by this our Proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us it appears that William Dext Beall, Esq. was elected for the First District, Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the Second District, Edward Johnson and John Stephen, Esquires, were elected for the Third District, Jno. Buchanan & Lawrence Brengle, Esqrs. were elected for the Fourth District, George Warner, Esq. was elected for the Fifth District, William C. Miller, Esq. was elected for the Sixth District, Benjamin Massey, Esq. was elected for the Seventh District, Thomas Ennalls, Esq. was elected for the Eighth District, and Littleton Dennis, Esq. was elected for the Ninth District. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the forty-first.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton, By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Monitor.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Dec 12.

Notice is hereby Given,

That an application will be made to the Legislature, at their next session, to open a road from the Annapolis road, at Mrs. Cecel's Tavern, (where the roads to Hollands ferry and to Cragg's ferry unite) to the intersection of the three roads by the fence of Mr. Pumphrey's old field, so as to connect the Annapolis road with the mountain road, and the roads leading to the head of Magothy and to Broad Neck, a distance of about two and a half miles.

A. A. County. 80th Nov. 1816.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The two vessels which sailed from England in March last, under the command of J. H. Tuckey, esq. for the purpose of exploring the River Congo, and gaining, if possible, the interior of Africa, have arrived at St. Salvadore from the African coast; the enterprise having been frustrated, and for the present abandoned, in consequence of the death of the commander, all the scientific gentlemen who accompanied him, and many of the officers and seamen; all of whom fell victims to the unhealthiness of the climate.

By the arrival at Newport of the brig Chauncey, from Gibraltar, late intelligence from our squadron in the Mediterranean has been received. On board this vessel came Mr. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, bearer of despatches from Mr. Shaler and Commodore Chauncey, to government. Captain Gordon, late of the Constellation frigate, died on the 6th September, and his remains were interred at Messina on the 10th of the same month.

The American officers, who came home in this vessel, state that the Dey of Algiers has positively refused to acknowledge the treaty which he formerly entered into with Commodore Decatur, and that the fortifications of Algiers have been repaired and made much more formidable than before the late attack of Lord Exmouth.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Since the abolition of the general court, and the distribution of its jurisdiction amongst the several county courts, the necessity or fitness of the office of Attorney General has been doubted by all who have reflected on the subject, and the dignity of that office has entirely vanished. There are now, in fact, no peculiar duties for one great law officer; he cannot attend all the county courts, wherein his powers are diffused, and there is no official duty prescribed to him, which, under the present system, his deputies ought not to be equally capable of discharging. No good reason, therefore, can be assigned for any longer leaving with a state's attorney for one or two counties (for in such grade alone, under the present arrangement of the courts of Maryland, can an attorney-general act,) the power and patronage of appointing state's attorneys for all the rest of the state. The existing arrangement, at first view, must appear totally absurd; and as the Governor and Council, under the provisions of the constitution, have the power of appointment to all other civil offices, they ought also to be immediately invested with the power to appoint state's attorneys. As it is not apprehended that any one reason can be offered in favour of a continuance of the present anomalous system, whereby one civil officer of a certain class exercises the power of appointment of all others of the same description, it is presumed that no rational objection can be made to the immediate enactment of the following bill:

An act to provide for the appointment of Attorneys for the State, in the several Courts thereof, and to alter and change such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relate to the Attorney-General.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purposes of this act, this State shall be divided into eight districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties shall be the first district; Calvert, Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties shall be the second district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties shall be the third district; Baltimore county and Baltimore City shall be the fourth district; Harford and Cecil counties shall be the fifth district; Kent and Queen-Anne's counties shall be the sixth district; Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester counties shall be the seventh district; Somerset and Worcester counties shall be the eighth district: and there shall be appointed for each of the said districts a fit person, learned in the law, and resident of the State at the time of his appointment, who shall be styled State's Attorney for such district, whose duty it shall be to prosecute, in behalf of the State, in the several county courts holden within his

district, and, in the said fourth district, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore county, all delinquents for all penalties, forfeitures, crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority and laws of this state, in the same manner and form as they are now prosecuted by the Attorney General and his deputies; and also to prosecute and defend all civil actions or bills in which the State shall be concerned, in the several county courts of his district; And the State's Attorneys, so as aforesaid appointed, shall have, hold, exercise and perform, in the said several courts within their respective districts, all and every the duties, powers and authorities, which the Attorney-General and his deputies now have, use, exercise and perform, and which shall hereafter be prescribed by law; and the said State's Attorneys, so appointed, shall, respectively, hold their offices during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law.

2. And be it further enacted, That in all bills suits or actions pending, brought or to be brought in the High Court of Chancery or in the Court of Appeals for the Western or Eastern Shore, by or against the State, the State's Attorney for the district, within which the courts, wherein the same are pending or shall be brought or instituted shall be holden, shall prosecute or defend, in behalf of the State, in the same manner and form as the Attorney General now doth, or by law ought to prosecute or defend the same, and shall have, hold, exercise and perform, in the said High Court of Chancery or Court of Appeals, as the case may be, in respect to any such bills, suits or actions, all and every the duties, powers and authorities, which the Attorney General now doth by law hold, exercise and perform, to all intents and purposes.

3. And be it further enacted, That each of the said State's Attorneys, in case of his absence or inability to attend at any term of a court within his district, shall have power and authority, by any instrument of writing under his hand and seal, to appoint some practising Attorney at law as his deputy for the time being.

4. And be it further enacted, That the said State's Attorneys, respectively, shall have, receive and take the same fees, which the Attorney General and his deputies have used and are now authorized to take, according to law, and shall and may, in like manner, collect the same.

5. And be it further enacted, That the term of commissions that shall issue to the said state's attorneys, shall be as follows, to wit: "The state of Maryland, to

of county, Esquire, Greeting: Be it known, that reposing great trust and confidence in your integrity and learning in the law, you are appointed and assigned state's attorney of the district, to do, perform and exercise all the duties, powers and authorities of that office, diligently and faithfully, according to law; and you are to hold and exercise the said office for and during your good behaviour, and removable only in the manner prescribed by the constitution and form of government. Given under the seal of the state of Maryland, this day of in the year

Witness
Chancellor.

And the said state's attorneys, before they shall do any act in their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I A. B. do solemnly promise and swear (or promise and affirm) that I will well and truly behave and demean myself, in the office of state's attorney, for district, in all things appertaining to the duties thereof, according to the best of my skill and judgment. So help me God."

6. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the attorney general, or that is any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation of this act; and that if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall

constitute and be valid as a part of the constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1817.

Mr. Watkins delivers a report favourable to the petition of Gabriel Galworth. Read.

PETITIONS.

From William Emmit and James Hughes, of Frederick, for the state's right to part of a tract of land. From John Baer, of Henry, of Frederick, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a levy to repair the market-house in Bentz-town. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, relative to merchants in Baltimore paying wagoners an extra price for flour not included in the bill of sales. A memorial from the Visitors and Governors of Washington College, for a lottery. A petition from Edward Brown, of Kent, for further time to complete his collections. From John McGregor, of Harford, to confirm his title to certain property. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a separate criminal jurisdiction in said county. From John J. Jacob, for an increase of his pension. From John Becroft, a revolutionary soldier. From Richard Gooding, of St. Mary's, for a levy to support his children. From John Caldwell, of Harford, to confirm his title to certain lands. A memorial from Wm. Gibson, and others, of Baltimore, for a law to lay out new streets. A petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil, for roads. Severally referred.

On motion of Mr. Kell, Leave to bring in a further supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

Mr. Davis delivers a report favourable to the petition of John Leather. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the additional supplement to the act to straighten and amend the several public roads in the several counties, and the bill to alter and change the name of Cecil Cross Roads to Cecilton—passed. A bill for the relief of James P. Heath, and a bill appointing a Printer to the state—passed by senate; severally read.

The house proceeded to a second reading by special order, of the bill from the senate appointing a Printer to the state, and passed the same.

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

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the western shore be requested to lay before this house an account of the whole amount of the money heretofore appropriated for the use of the Penitentiary.

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

Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore be requested to lay before this house the amount of receipts during the last year, for fines, forfeitures, marriage, ordinary and retailers licenses, from each of the several counties in this state.

Mr. Ringgold delivers a report favourable to the petition of Robert Dunn, jun. Read.

On motion of Mr. Kell, a message to the senate was agreed to, proposing, that the report made by commissioners, relative to the practicability and expediency of opening and extending Pratt and Lombard streets in the city of Baltimore, should be acted on by a joint committee, and naming the committee on the part of the house.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

PETITIONS.

From Benjamin Stevens of Somerset, a soldier of the revolution. From Jos. J. Sterrett, of Washington, and James Patton, of Talbot, for special acts of insolvency. A memorial from the trustees of the Eastern Charity School, for a donation. A petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for an extension of magistrate's jurisdiction. From sundry inhabitants of Graceham, relative to a turnpike passing through said town. From Jehu Chandler, of Annapolis, praying payment of his claim against the state for extra services rendered in printing the laws and votes and proceedings. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a separation from the Precincts of the City. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, counter to that for alterations in the

turnpike road from Susquehanna Bridge to Wilmington. From Moses Orme and Benjamin Elliott, of Anne-Arundel, for a revival of a law for a road passing through their lands. From Jno. Connelly, of Harford, for a support. From George Grundy and Sons, counter to that of Jno. Pierpoint, Joseph L. Lord and John Neale. Severally referred.

Mr. Banning delivers the following report:

The committee of claims, to whom was referred an order of the house of delegates to enquire into the expediency of imposing a tax on the banking capital of this state, having taken the same into consideration, beg leave to report—That they have examined the act of assembly of December session, 1813, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore," and find by that act that the faith of the state is pledged not to impose any further tax or burden during the continuance of their charters. And your committee are of opinion, that any interference of the legislature at this time would be in violation of the aforesaid recited act.

Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill securing to the sheriff of Baltimore county the gaol fees of certain insolvent debtors; the bill to authorise the levy court of Montgomery, to complete the repairs of the gaol, and the bill for the relief of the Rector of St. John's Parish, in Harford and Baltimore counties, severally endorsed "will pass." The bill authorising Ariana Hall to remove a negro boy from New Orleans to this state, and the bill to authorise James Tidball to import and bring into this state certain slaves, severally endorsed, "will not pass."

Mr. Ringgold delivers a report favourable to the petition of Philip Reid. Mr. Tomlinson a report favourable to Wm. Davis. Severally read. Mr. Potts a report favourable to Michael Boyer.—twice read and concurred with.

The bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's, was passed—yeas 35, nays 20.

On motion of Mr. Haynie, Leave to bring in a bill to repeal an act for the suppression of Fairs throughout this state.

On motion of Mr. R. K. Watts, leave to bring in a bill to regulate the practice of sheriffs in making their collections, and for other purposes.

Adjourned.

Friday, January 3.

On motion of Mr. Kell, leave to bring in a further supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c.

On motion of Mr. H. Hall the following preamble and resolutions were read.

By the House of Delegates,

January 3, 1817.

WHEREAS the encouragement given to Negroes running away from their owners in this state, and the harbouring the same by sundry citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has become a serious inconvenience to the owners of slaves; therefore,

Be it resolved, By the General Assembly of Maryland, That the encouragement given to, and the harbouring and employing of runaway negroes from this state, by sundry citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has increased to such a degree, and the inconvenience arising therefrom to the good people of this State has become so great, as to make longer silence on this subject on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland improper.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with a request that he will lay the same before the Legislature thereof, so that they may interpose their authority to prevent the evil thus complained of, in such manner as their wisdom and justice shall dictate.

By order,

Louis Gassaway, Clk.

The bill for the better payment of the jurors in Frederick county, was amended by inserting Montgomery and Allegany counties, and passed—yeas 28, nays 21.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill to provide for the recording

of certain deeds, and other papers passed by that body. Read. Also a communication from the Register of the land office. Also a letter from the Governor, enclosing one from Robert H. Goldsborough, relative to the State's claim against the U. S. for expenses incurred during the last war.

Mr. Hambleton delivers a bill to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways. Read.

PETITIONS.

From Thomas Moore and others, for a road. From Mary Whitehead, Hannah and Jemima Hall, and Elizabeth Short, of Anne-Arundel, to be supported. From sundry inhabitants of Emmitsburg, for a law to prevent obstructions in the streets and alleys of said town. From sundry inhabitants of Queen-Anne's, for altering a road. From the assistant keepers of the penitentiary for an addition to their salaries. Severally referred.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a report unfavourable to the petition of John L. Hawkins. Read.

Mr. Warner a report on the petition of sundry creditors of William Molleson. Read.

Mr. Bowles moved the following leave:

Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to levy a tax on the assessable property in this state for the payment of old soldier's pensions.

Mr. Dennis moved to strike out from the word "act" in the said leave to the end thereof, for the purpose of inserting the words "for appropriating certain funds of the state for the payment of old revolutionary soldiers."

On motion of Mr. Kell, the word "appropriating" was stricken out of the amendment proposed, and "providing" substituted.

The question was then put, that the house grant the leave as amended? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Bowles delivers a bill to provide for the payment of the loans made by the state. Read.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to incorporate Frederick-town, and after striking out the words "and being equally taxed by the laws of the said corporation," in the 4th section, passed the same.

On motion of Mr. Dennis, the question was put, that the house reconsider their decision in refusing leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes? Resolved in the affirmative—Messrs. Blackstone, Dennis, Bowles, Handy and Selby, were appointed the committee.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 4.

PETITIONS.

From Theodore Farrington, of Somerset, for the sale of certain lands. From the president and directors of the Hagerstown Bank, to sell and convey certain real property. From Abraham Force, of Washington, for a special act of insolvency. From Patrick Rogers, of Emmitsburg, counter to the one for preventing obstructions in the streets of said town. From Hannah A. Hayes, of Cecil, for the sale of certain real and personal estates. From John Hoyer, and wife, of Allegany, to bring slaves into the state. From sundry inhabitants of the city and eastern precincts of Baltimore, to remove obstructions in Bridge-street. From Thos. Beall, of Saml. of Allegany, to revise a plat of the town of Cumberland. From Christopher Parrot, a revolutionary soldier. From James Ecleston, of Dorchester, to sell a certain lot. From Matthew Venable, and others, for the appointment of a trustee to convey to them sundry parcels of a tract of land. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, for a road. From the Westminster, Taney-town and Emmitsburg turnpike company, for the state to subscribe for stock. From sundry citizens of Dorchester, to be incorporated for the purpose of buying a lot of ground and erecting a school-house. A memorial from the directors of the Penitentiary, for the reimbursement of certain monies. Severally referred.

Mr. Warner delivers a report favourable to the petition of John Becroft. Read.

Mr. Haynie in favour of Benjamin Stevens—twice read and concurred with.

Mr. Cousin delivers a supplement to the act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes into this state.

Mr. Taney a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in cases of trespass and damage. Severally read.

The clerk of the senate delivered the bills to locate and make public a road from New-Windsor to Spring-Springs to Poulson's meeting-house; respecting the right of challenge in criminal cases; to lay out a road near Peter Hoffmann's mill, for the better payment of the jurors in Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany—severally passed. A bill to vest in the justices of the levy court of Talbot certain property, and a bill to change and repeal the constitution as relates to the division of Washington county into election districts—severally read.

The report on the petition of P. J. [unclear], was concurred with.

Monday, Jan. 6.

PETITIONS

From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, counter to that for a road from the Friend's meeting-house to Charles-town. From sundry inhabitants of the city and eastern precincts of Baltimore, to remove obstructions in North-street. From the heirs of John H. Stone, for the return of a sum of money paid into the treasury by him. From James Butcher, of Queen-Anne's, to be compensated for a store-house used as an Arsenal for the 85th regiment. From Hugh Connelly, senr. of Washington, a revolutionary soldier, from the clerk of Washington, for renting a house for an office. From John Croxall and John Richard, George W. Todd and Nicholas S. Jones, of Baltimore, for special acts of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Queen-Anne's, for a road. From Richard Dudley, of Talbot, and Henry W. Gibbs, for special acts of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, for a road, and a counter petition thereto. From sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel, for the same road. From sundry members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore, to prevent kidnapping. From the Connawingo Bridge Company, for an augmentation of its capital. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for a road. From the St. Andrew's Society, to be incorporated. From Jacob Jeffries, of Queen-Anne's, a revolutionary soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for a road. From Eli Tarr, of Worcester, for a support. From Robert Cook, of Delaware, and Wm. Child, of Caroline, for the conveyance of a certain land. A memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a separation from the precincts. Severally referred.

Mr. Cresap reported favourably on the petition of Christopher Parrott—concurred with.

Mr. Blackstone delivered a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly. Read.

The bill relating to the extension of Alquist street was passed.

The bill to provide for the appointment of an agent to settle the claims of this state with the government of the United States, was read the second time, amended, and passed.

Mr. Potts reported favourably on the petition of John J. Jacobs. Read.

Mr. Stoddert delivers the bill for enacting and amending an act for engaging the powers of the high court of chancery. Read.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 2.

Being the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature of this year, the following members appeared in the Senate:

William Spencer
Levin Gale
Henry Hollyday
Joseph E. Muse
Wm. Hughlett
John Leigh
George Winchester
Robert P. Magruder
Who adjourn until to-morrow.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The same members appeared and adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The same members appeared, with addition of Mr. Taney, and adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

The same members appeared, with addition of Mr. Jackson. A sufficient number having met

to form a quorum, they severally qualified agreeably to the constitution.

Wm. Spencer, esq. was unanimously elected president.

Mr. Rd. Harwood was appointed Clerk, Mr. Jno. N. Watkins assistant clerk, and Mr. Thos. J. Brice committee clerk, who severally qualified.

Mr. C. J. Grammar was appointed Messenger, & Mr. Henry Coulter Door-Keeper.

A message was sent to the House of Delegates, informing them the Senate had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed with the business of the session.

Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Vanhorn appeared and qualified.

The president laid before the senate a letter from Robert G. Harper, esq. resigning his seat in the senate of the U. States.

Mr. Taney delivered a report on the proceedings of the Electors of the Senate—concurred with.

Mr. Jackson from the committee appointed to prepare Rules and Regulations for the Senate, delivered a report—Read.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

Several bills were received from the house of delegates, and read.

The bill to change the place of holding elections in the second election district in St. Mary's, the bill to change the name of Dion Götner; the bill authorizing the levy court of Frederick, to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned; the bill to make public a road in Somerset county; and the bill to make public a road in Anne-Arundel, were severally read the second time by special order and passed.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, leave to bring in a bill to provide for the administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and precincts of Baltimore.

On motion, Ordered, That the treasurer report to the senate a list containing the names of those Banks which have not complied with the requisitions contained in the 7th section of the supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore.

Adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Emerson appeared, qualified and took his seat.

A message was sent to the House proposing to go into the election of Governor.

On motion of Mr. Muse, leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed Nov. 1805, and its several supplements, and to form a new system.

The bills (from the House) for the destruction of crows in St. Mary's, and to settle the salary of members of the council, were severally passed.

The senate having qualified, proceeded to the choice of a Governor. The ballots were deposited in the box; and upon examination it appeared, that Charles Ridgely of Hamp. was elected.

Mr. Winchester delivers a bill to change the name of Edward Ireland Hollingsworth—twice read and passed.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

A message was received from the house proposing to proceed to the election of a council—acceded to.

The bills (from the House) to make valid a deed to James Ryan, and for the relief of James Deane—were severally passed.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a council. The ballots were deposited in the ballot box—upon an examination thereof it appeared, that William Potter, Henry H. Chapman, Richard Frisby, James Shaw, and William H. Ward, Esquires, were elected.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The bills (from the House) to change the place of holding the elections in the third district in Caroline—to incorporate the Phenix Fire Insurance Company—for the relief of John Shick—for the benefit of Thomas Moore—for the benefit of Alexander Moore—were severally passed.

A letter was received from John E. Howard, esq. resigning his seat

as a member of the senate, Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

On motion of Mr. Hollyday, Ordered, That a committee be appointed to examine the several acts of assembly fixing the time of meeting of the court of appeals, and the several county courts on the eastern shore of Maryland, for the purpose of making such alterations as may be found to be necessary in said acts, and that they report by bill, or otherwise.

The resolution loaning rifles to Lt. Col. Heath, was assented to.

On motion of Mr. Gale, leave to bring in a bill to direct descents, & to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 13.

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

The bill for the relief of Mary Wyatt, was passed.

Mr. Winchester presented a petition from Ann Neilson, of Baltimore county, for a divorce—referred.

A message was sent to the House proposing to go into the election of a Senator of the U. S. on Wednesday next.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

The supplement to the act to make a turnpike road from Westminster to Hagerstown, was passed.

The resolution in favor of Elizabeth Hauer, was assented to.

Adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 16.

The supplement to an act for opening a road to Cumberland, and for other purposes; the bill relating to the collection of public taxes in Baltimore county, and the bill for the relief of Jacob Morris, junr. were severally passed.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to provide for the election of representatives of this state in the congress of the U. S. and of elections on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the U. States.

The bill to repeal an act authorizing a lottery for cutting a canal from Backwater to Parson's creek, was passed.

The bill to appoint a printer to the state, was read the second time and will not pass.

On motion, Ordered, That the inspectors of the penitentiary be requested to furnish the senate, as soon as practicable, with an abstract showing the number of convicts now in the penitentiary, and designating when received, the time of servitude, from what counties, for what offences, whether slaves or free, black or white, if committed after discharge; and a general estimate showing the yearly increase of convicts, if any, for the last five years.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to appoint a printer to the state.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Winchester presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a law to open and extend North-lane to intersect Baltimore-street; also the memorial of the yearly meeting of Friends; also of several silversmiths and jewellers in the city of Baltimore; severally referred.

The bill to provide for completing the unfinished records of the orphans court of Frederick, and the bill for the valuation of real and personal property in Anne-Arundel, Talbot and Somerset, were severally passed.

On motion of Mr. Taney, leave given to bring in a bill to provide for the recording of certain deeds and other papers.

The bill to incorporate the Independent Manufacturing Company of Baltimore—to release the right of the state to part of tract of land therein mentioned, were passed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to provide for the printing and distribution of certain acts of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1813.

Mr. Taney delivers a bill for the recording of certain deeds and other papers. Read.

The senate proceeded to the appointment of a Senator for the senate of the U. S. The ballots

were deposited in the box, and on examination thereof it appeared, that Alexander C. Hanson, esq. was elected.

The following resolutions were submitted and read.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this general assembly of Maryland, that the congress of the United States ought to adopt effective measures of security for the country watered by the Chesapeake Bay, and its tributary streams, against the maritime force of an enemy.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in the congress of the United be instructed and requested to use their exertions to effect such legislative acts as may be required for the above object.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor of Maryland be requested to forward to his excellency the governor of Virginia, a copy of the preceding resolutions, to be by him submitted to the legislature of Virginia, inviting them to co-operate with this state in obtaining that protection so essential to the honor, the interest, and security of the nation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the congress of the United States.

Adjourned.

United States of America

District of Maryland, to wit:

WHEREAS information has been filed in the District Court of the said United States, for Maryland District, by Elias Glenn, Esquire, attorney for the same, against the schooner Arismande, alias Snap Dragon, alias Mendocino, for that certain goods, wares and merchandise, of large value, to wit, of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, were brought in said vessel from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, into the said United States, and were unladen and delivered from said vessel, within the United States, to wit, at the District of Annapolis, without a permit being first had and obtained from the collector of said district for such unloading and delivery, and praying a condemnation of said vessel, for the use of the said United States; And also against one hundred and seventy four bales, packages and trunks, of dry goods, the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown, for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, into the port of Annapolis, in the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, in the said schooner or vessel, which vessel is the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown: which said goods were seized by John Randall, Esquire, collector of the customs for the district of Annapolis aforesaid, as forfeited, and which said goods, at the time of seizure, were subject to duty, and which said duty had not been paid or secured to be paid.

And also against sundry goods, wares and merchandise, to wit—sixty-six pieces of check, thirty-six pieces of marcellis, seventy-five pieces of cotton cambric, eighty-nine pieces of handkerchiefs, forty-two pieces calico, twenty-five pieces of striped cotton, two pieces cotton shirting, and thirty dozen cotton hose—for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, and were unladen and delivered from some ship or vessel at the district aforesaid, without a permit being first had and obtained therefor from John Randall, Esquire, the collector of the customs of said district, where the said goods were unladen and delivered; and praying a condemnation of the same, as forfeited according to law.

And whereas the honourable James Houston, judge of the said court, hath ordered and directed Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, for holding a court, at the Court-House in the City of Baltimore, for said trials, agreeably to the prayer of said attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that a district court will then and there be held for the trial of the premises, and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have or claim any interest therein or thereto, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why a final determination should not pass.

By order of the court.

Philip Moore, Clk.

Dec. 17, 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, senr. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them fully authenticated on or before the third day of July next, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Osborn Belt, junr. adm'r.
Jan. 3, 1817. 3w

To Travellers

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

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, January 1st, 1817.

Wm. Addis, D. D. Addison, Ann B. Auld, Hugh Arthur, (2), Thomas H. Bowie, John Brewer, Sophia Brooks, Mark Collins, (3) Peter Cavensough, Jas. Campden, Walter Cross, John S. Campden, Mr. Clagett, Jeremiah Cosden, Captain Cooper, Doctor De Butts, Gen. John Davidson, John Fordice, Samuel Fountain, (2), Augustine Gambrill, Abraham Gardner, Wm. Grey, John Gaither, Richard Harwood, (2) Philip Hammond, Matthias Hammond, Samuel S. Hopkins, Jas. Hunter, Mingo Jones, Aaron Jones, Letty Jarboe, Edward Journey, Wm. Kilty, (2) Edmund Key, John L. Kerr, James Knight, Wm. Legg, Capt. James H. Marriott, John Muir, Eleanor McPherson, James Mills, Enos Holbrook, (2) Richard Owens, Moses Orme, Letecia Orme, Caesar Peterson, Rev. Jas. Reid, Jas. G. Ringgold, Arthur Shaff, Basil Shepherd, Gustavus Schmidt, Josias Sunderland, Len Scott, (2) John Smith, (2) Margaret Shepherd, Charles Stuart, Philip W. Thomas, John Trost, Wm. Turner, The Sheriff of A. A. county, Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. (2) Richard West, Robert Welch, of Den (2) Francis Welch, Robert Wilson, (2) Alice Watkins, John Wells, Charles Waters, Miss M. Wayman, Mr. Wheeler Mr. Welch, Daniel H. Wiggins, Robert Wright, Burton Whetcroft.

John Munroe, P. M.

Jan 9 3w

NOTICE.

A malicious lie having been industriously propagated, that I had been as low as Huntington, in Calvert county, endeavouring to purchase up corn; that I had stated, that it was for Col. Carter's family, and that I had actually agreed with one man for ten barrels, but afterwards insisting that it should be delivered at the cove, the bargain was broken off. I do hereby certify, that the above report is in all its parts untrue. I have not been in Calvert since July last, and not only for 36 hours, and that for a very different purpose, nor have I ever offered to purchase corn of any person in Calvert, or any where else, for nine years past.

Thomas Leitch.

West River, Jan. 6, 1817.

I should not have noticed the above contemptible and groundless falsehood, had it concerned myself only; but at the desire of Mr. Leitch, whom it may be intended to injure at this time when an alarm exists from a real scarcity, I readily certify, that I never gave him, or any one else, any authority or direction to purchase corn for me, either directly or indirectly, for several years past.

John F. Mercer.

To the Patrons of Mr. Curran's School and to the public generally.

The lamented death of my late brother having naturally and unavoidably interrupted the business of my school for a few days, it will again be resumed on Monday 30th inst. with redoubled exertion. A several of his students have gone to trades and other professions, there is necessarily room for some more scholars to make up the number to which he would wish to confine himself. A small class of female scholars will also be received, to whom in addition to their usual studies, will be added Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and Composition. He would in this place also admonish those to whom he has rendered accounts, and those who do not return after the present vacation, to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can reasonably be expected.

Annapolis, Dec. 18, 1816.

LOST,

On the forenoon of Thursday last, supposed to be between the boarding-house of Mrs. Stevens, & the State-house,

A Mourning Breast Pin,

with plaited hair in the front, set with small black stones around. On the back is the name of the deceased, with the time of death and the age.

The finder, on leaving it with Mrs. Stevens, will be generously rewarded.

Annapolis, 23d Dec. 1816. 2

John A. Grammer
law.
Jan. 2.
2

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

TAVERN.
BEARD BALDWIN.
Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thoms. Its vicinity to the Court House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unflinching attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at liberty.
N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terapins or Oysters at the shortest notice.
Sept. 12.

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

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at its November session, 1835, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member to Congress, and shall thereupon, by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District; We in pursuance of the direction of the said act, do by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Philip Stewart, esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, esq. was elected for the 2d district; George Peters, esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, esq. was elected for the fourth district; Samuel Smith and Peter Little, esquires, were elected for the fifth district; Philip Reed, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Thomas Culbreth, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Thomas Bayly, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States America the forty first.

C. Ridgely, of Hampton.
His Excellency's command,
Minian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, Fredericktown Herald, the Torchlight, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

Minian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

Public Sale.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 17th day of January next, if fair, or on the next fair day thereafter, the personal estate of Osborn Belt, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased; consisting of negro men, women and children, household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, sheep, cows, and work steers, plantation tools, wheat, rice, oats, corn and fodder, hanks, and a quantity of wood. Terms of Sale.—All sums under twenty dollars, cash; and all sums over, a credit of six months will be given the purchaser, giving bond or with two approved securities, and interest from the day of sale, to commence at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased.
Osborn Belt, jun. admr.
Jan. 2, 1847.

NOTICE.
The subscriber forwards all persons trespassing with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on his farm, on the north side of Severn river. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.
John A. Grammer.
Jan. 2.

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John A. Grammer.
Jan. 2.

From the Federal Republican.
THE BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

It is not always by proud and magnificent structures, such as monuments and obelisks, that the real character of a nation for civilization and humanity is distinguished. Such testimonials have been erected to Washington, and sacred heaven, such testimonials have been erected to Buonaparte! In the midst of these proud and adorning structures, have been seen the miserable poor, pining in beggary and want, exposed to what Shakespeare has beautifully denominated the "stark influence," to all the inclemencies of the season.

"As in those domes where Cæsar once bore sway,
Defaced by time, and entering in decay,
There in the ruin, heedless of the dead,
The wretched peasant builds his shed."

On the contrary, it is by the erection of those large commodious and airy buildings, dedicated to the service of the suffering poor—where misfortune finds comfort, beggary relief, and sickness the soothing aid of medical skill, that we recognize that enlarged, liberal benevolence, that dignifies a christian country far beyond the proudest monument or obelisk. Every member of a christian community has a direct personal interest in such establishments. It is impossible to foresee what change of circumstances may befall human affairs. He who to-day sparkles in all the blaze of opulence, may ere to-morrow's sun touches the horizon, be driven from the lofty mansion which he now inhabits, a miserable pensioner on the bounty of his former friends. He may, while he is now contributing to the support of such institutions, be unconsciously providing a retreat for his hoary hairs, when fortune, health and friends desert him in his passage to the grave. How often has the possessor of the brightest intellect that ever adorned human nature, been deprived of this distinguished gem by which the favor of Divine Providence has been so peculiarly shewn—how often have the flames of insanity raged in the brain, once distinguished and adorned by the glorious lamp of genius! How often has Divine Providence, as it is to show how unstable is the possession of all earthly pre-eminence, removed this heavenly lamp from its place!—We were led into these reflections by a recent visit to the Hospital in the precincts of Baltimore. It is difficult to witness without emotion the cleanliness, the comfort, the attendance pervading these abodes of infirm humanity, without feeling a deep and affecting sense of gratitude to that munificent Creator, who has thus disposed the hearts of so many creatures of his hand, to provide an asylum for the infirmities of each other! When we reflect how many of our fellow beings are by such benevolence snatched from the abode of sorrow, of poverty, of pain, and of disease, and restored to health and to the arms of their friends and families, cold indeed must be the heart that does not feel a warm, generous and expanded gratitude towards such benefactors. The foreigner, who visits us, deprived of all the tender endearments of family and friends, feels an assurance that he is not left to die without the consolations which kindness and benevolence afford. He feels in the company of strangers, the operation of that christian religion, by which so many hearts are so mysteriously drawn together—he feels that this religion makes brothers, friends and countrymen of foreigners; of men who have no other bond of union than the name of their Redeemer. This institution ought to be the pride, the boast, and the true ornament of Baltimore. It is a monument erected to the triumph of christianity—a religion which makes of one blood all the nations of the earth—before which the mightiest monarch and the meanest slave, are placed upon a level, and which acknowledges no other distinction, than the distinction of virtue. These monuments of public civilization and humanity, are testimonials that cannot be doubted—they offer nothing peculiarly grand and imposing to the eye; nothing which can excite the gaze of novelty; they speak on the contrary a language direct to the human heart—and seem a practical illustration of the

truth of our Saviour's declaration—
"Come unto me ye that are weary and heavy laden, and we will give you rest."

We might with propriety enlarge upon this subject; we might point to those curious preparations in wax, which display the wonderful mechanism of the human body, by which a general knowledge of anatomy might be obtained without the disgust which some have felt at dissection; we might show the decided advantage afforded by this institution beyond any other of the kind; for the instructions of the tyro of medicine; but we choose to rest the claims of this establishment to public patronage, on a still more exalted principle—on that benevolence which our Redeemer illustrated by his life, and consecrated by his death. If we only remember that we are all christians—that it is no less our duty than our interest, to relieve the sufferings of each other; to raise the drooping heart—to visit the orphan and the widow in their afflictions, to pour consolation into the wounded spirit—to be kind to the stranger, that is within our gates, we do but imitate, so far as it is given to imitate, the examples of him, who displayed his divinity while on earth by miracles only of benevolence.

While on this subject, if a slight digression may be pardoned, we would remark, that the peculiar character of our Saviour's miracles, wrought in proof of his divinity, have not been considered with that attention which they demand. He might have proved his divinity by actions destructive of the human race—he might have commanded fire from heaven for the destruction of his adversaries—he might have done all this—but this was not his object—he shewed by the most incontestable proofs, that his mercy was as boundless as his omnipotence. Though he gives eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf and feet to the lame, he endures himself the agonies of the cross—he excites no such proofs of divinity now—his dying moments were reproached for the want of such evidence. Could such transcendent virtue proceed from less than God?

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 16.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. George Wells, Mr. Zachariah Johnson, to Miss Priscilla Mace, all of this city.

The Legislature of South Carolina, previously to its late adjournment, passed a law to prevent the introduction into that state of Slaves. So that the trade of Negro Driving is broken up so far as regards that State.

The United States Senate has been summoned by the President to meet in the senate chamber at Washington, on the fourth day of March next, the day after the termination of the present Congress.

FIRE!

On Saturday last about 1 o'clock in the day, the dwelling house and fodder house of Mr. William Bird, situate about four miles from this city, were entirely consumed by fire, together with one thousand weight of tobacco. The fire originated in the loft of the dwelling house, where a small quantity of tow had been deposited, among which, a spark from the chimney is supposed accidentally to have fallen.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of A. Arundel, counter to the petition for a road from Magruder's tavern to the city of Baltimore. From Samuel Thomas of Talbot, and Richard Stockett, of Queen Anne's for special acts of insolvency. From Martha Mann for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, for a road. From sundry inhabitants of Allegany, relative to nonresidents bringing cattle into said county. From Washington Lodge No. 3, for a lottery. From John McChandler, and wife, to be divorced. From

sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to be exempted from paying toll on the sabbath. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, and state of Pennsylvania, for roads. From Margaret Jacquet, for the pension allowed her late husband. Severally referred.

Mr. Williams reported favourably to the petition of Hugh Connolly, sen. Mr. Washington favourably to the Brookville Academy. Severally read. Mr. Potts unfavourably to Mountjoy Bayly—concurrent with Mr. Hambleton favourably to the Eastern Charity School. Mr. Duvall reported on the petition of Oliver Pollock, recommending leave to withdraw his petition—Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers communications from the Executive, called for by orders of the house stating the number of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes remaining in the council chamber, to be about 900. Also a statement from the Auditor of the amount of the ascertained expenditures for the payment and subsistence of the militia during the late war, which amount is \$265,347 44. Read.

The bill from the senate to vest in justices of the levy court of Talbot certain property, was passed, and returned to that house.

Mr. Kell delivers a bill for the benefit of the University of Maryland. Read.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

PETITIONS.

From Henry Leake, a revolutionary soldier. From Amelia Hubbard, to sell part of a tract of land. From Isaac Tier, of Worcester, for a support. From Edmund Evans, of Anne Arundel, to be authorized to hold real estate. From the levy court of Washington, to increase the allowance of supervisors of roads. From Thomas Hutchins, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Harford county, and state of Pennsylvania, to prohibit the setting of Gill seines in the mouth of Susquehanna. From Catharine Belt, to bring negroes into the state. Severally referred.

On motion of Mr. Dennis, a message was sent to senate proposing to adjourn on the 20th inst.

Mr. Banning delivers a report on the Eastern shore treasurer's accounts. Read.

Mr. Lecompte from the committee of grievances and courts of justice, delivers a report, recommending an address to the Governor (two thirds of both houses concurring) for the removal of Judges Hollingsworth, Harwood and Bland, for reasons stated therein. Read.

Monday the 20th instant, was assigned for the second reading of so much of the report as relates to Judges Hollingsworth and Harwood—and that part relating to Judge Bland with Tuesday the 21st instant.

Ordered, That the Speaker, upon application, issue subpoenas for any witnesses which they may consider necessary for their defence.

The bill relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, was read the second time & will not pass—yeas 3, nays 36.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the resolution relative to the salary of Printers. Mr. Lecompte moved to refer to the 1st of June—rejected. Mr. Potts moved to fill up the blank with \$1200—rejected. Mr. Duvall moved 1443—rejected. Mr. D. then moved 1450—rejected. Mr. Rd. K. Watts moved 1400—agreed to—yeas 39, nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, Ordered, That the clerk of this house transcribe so much of the testimony reported by the committee of grievances as relate to judges Hollingsworth, Bland and Harwood, respectively, and transmit the same forthwith to them.

Mr. Roberts reported unfavourably to the petition of sundry inhabitants of Q. Anne's for an examination of the road leading from Dr. Whittington's gate to the head of Chester. Mr. Duvall unfavourably to the petition of Margaret Jacquet. Severally read.

Mr. Semmes delivers a bill to establish a Bank, under the title of The Planter's Bank of P. George's, in Upper Marlborough. Read. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

PETITIONS.

From John D. Baker, Edward Hall, John Gill, Silas Peniman, Paul Placide, Lemuel Holmes, William H. Sewell, James H. Sewell, Peter Lannay, Richard Batters, Lyde Goodwin, William Hollins, Archibald Golder and Elisha Brown, of the city of Baltimore, for special acts of insolvency. From Owen Elder, and others, of Anne Arundel, counter to that for a road from Snowden's old forge to Huntington mill. From Richard Pindle, of Kentucky, for compensation for services rendered during the revolution. From Christopher Hughes, to be heard by counsel in support of his petition. From Danl. Pendleton and Frederick Jenkins, for relief relative to a tobacco note. From Wm. H. Marriott, of Annapolis, to be paid his claim for services rendered as brigade-major and inspector.

The bill for altering the time of the meeting of the general assembly was read, the blank filled with "January," and passed—yeas 44, nays 15.

Mr. Potts delivers a resolution authorising the governor & council to purchase copies of the new edition of the laws of the U. S. now printing. Read.

The supplement to the act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes into this state, was passed—yeas 32, nays 31.

Mr. Ringgold reported favourably on the petition of Jacob Jeffries. Mr. Frey unfavourably on the petition for a road from the Rising Sun towards Charlestown, Cecil county. Severally read.

Adjourned.

Friday, January 10.

Mr. Harrison delivers a report favourable to the memorial of Jehu Chandler. Read.

On motion of Mr. Selby, leave given to bring in a bill supplementary to an act to establish a Medical and Chirurgical Faculty or Society in Maryland.

The bill from the senate authorising commissioners to lay out a road in Cecil county, was passed and returned to that body.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for a road. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for an alteration in the charter of the Baltimore and York-town turnpike company. From sundry wood-carriers, and other citizens of the state, to vest the appointment of wood-corders in Baltimore in the Executive, from Moses Poor, Jonas Hastings, William G. Shade, Isaac Owens, & Daniel W. Teneyck, of the city of Baltimore, for special acts of insolvency. Severally referred.

Mr. Banning delivers a bill to enlarge the powers of the levy court of Talbot county, for the benefit of the poor. Read.

On motion of Mr. Dennis, the following Order was adopted.

Ordered, That the inspectors of the Penitentiary be requested to furnish the house of delegates with an abstract shewing the number of convict slaves who have survived the time of their servitude in the Penitentiary since the establishment of said institution, designating the respective counties from which each of the said convicts were respectively sent; whether any and what disposition has been made of any of said convict slaves; and if so of how many, and also what disposition has been made of the proceeds of any sale or sales which may at any time have been made.

The bill to alter and amend the act for the encouragement of such persons as will undertake to build water mills, was read the second time, amended and passed—yeas 46, nays 16.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in cases of trespass and damage, was referred to the first day of June.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Salisbury, that the law prohibiting Faurs may not be repealed. From Nathaniel Downing, of Prince George's, a revolutionary soldier. From Horatio Moore, of Charles,

for recording a certain deed. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, to shut up a road. From William Bates, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for a road. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick for a road. From sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's, for the establishment of a bank in Leonard-town.

The bill from the senate for the relief of James P. Heath, was passed.

The further supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, was read the second time and will not pass.

A message to the senate was agreed to proposing to go into the election of bank directors, on Wednesday next.

Mr. Houston delivers a bill for the encouragement of literature.

Mr. Duvall delivers a report on the petition of Wm. H. Marriott—referring his claim to the governor and council. Read.

Mr. Kell delivers a bill relating to streets in the city and precincts of Baltimore. Mr. Lecompte a further additional supplement to the act for quieting possessions, &c. Mr. Hambleton a bill to appoint agents for the year 1817.—Mr. Potts a bill to provide for the administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors, in Frederick county. Severally read.

Mr. Lecompte delivers the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the Order of the House of Delegates of 17th December, 1816, on the subject of the deficiency of state funds appearing in the report of the Committee of Claims: and also to report in what manner the loans received by the treasurer of the Western Shore, under the authority of the Legislature, can be settled—Respectfully report, that the deficiency of state funds on the first of November, eighteen hundred and sixteen, amount to the sum of twenty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-five cents, including the probable amount of the journal of accounts of the present session. Of the appropriations due on first November, eighteen hundred and sixteen, the sum of forty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and forty-eight cents, remained unpaid at that time, and from a conversation with the treasurer, your committee are induced to believe that the appropriations yet remaining unpaid, together with the receipts into the treasury since that time, will in all probability be sufficient to meet the present deficit; but least, during the current year, a deficiency of funds to meet the demands on the treasury, should occur, your committee would respectfully recommend a resolution be adopted authorising the negotiation of a loan not exceeding the sum of

They would also respectfully suggest, that all other resolutions whereby loans are authorised to be negotiated be repealed. With respect to the second part of the Order, the committee have already reported a bill conforming to their views of the course proper to be pursued, to wit—to transfer to such of the banks, and individuals, who have loaned money to the state, under a resolution of May session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, so much of the exchange six per cent. stock of the United States of eighteen hundred and twelve, as will amount to their respective claims as aforesaid, provided such banks and individuals are willing to receive the said stock at par in the discharge of their respective claims.

Agreeably to the opinion expressed in the first part of this report, your committee submit to the house the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the resolution of November session, eighteen hundred and thirteen, authorising the treasurer of the western shore to negotiate a loan not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and also the resolution of December session, eighteen hundred and fourteen, authorising the same officer to negotiate a loan not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore, and he is hereby authorised and empowered, to negotiate a loan not exceeding dollars, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, and the faith of the state is hereby pledged for the repay-

ment of the principal and interest thereof. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order,
R. PINDELL, Clk.
Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 13.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to prevent slaves hired by the poor from being taken in execution. From the president and directors of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company, to establish a branch in the City of Baltimore. From Coale and Maxwell, for the state to purchase of them the edition of laws of Maryland unsold, and to aid them in publishing a 4th volume, with a revised index. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a separation from the precincts. A petition from Thos. H. Hooper, of Dorchester, for the sale of certain lands. From the wardens and vestry of Trinity Church, in Baltimore, for a lottery. From Wm. Green of John for a support. From Lewis Medley, of St. Marys, for relief relative to certain requisitions made by him and destroyed by the enemy during the late war. From sundry inhabitants of Worcester, for a road and landing. Severally referred.

The resolution requiring the Treasurer of the W. S. to receive from the Treasurer of E. S. certain bank notes, was read the second time and rejected—yeas 10, nays 40.

The bill from the senate for the relief of Levi Dukes, was passed and returned.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the levy court of Talbot for the benefit of the poor, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Blackstone, leave given to bring in a bill to enforce payments from the several banks of this state for all notes not exceeding five dollars.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert the following order was adopted.

Ordered, That the Speaker issue summons for Nathaniel Williams and Henry Dorsey, of Ed. clerk of Harford county court, and Wm. Gibson clerk of Baltimore county court, to give testimony to this house relative to the official conduct of Zebulon Hollingsworth and Theodorick Bland, and that the said clerks be commanded to bring with them such minutes of the proceedings, and such dockets, papers and decrees, of Harford and Baltimore county courts, as will shew the proceedings of the judges of the sixth judicial district under the act, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte the following order was agreed to:

Ordered, That the Speaker address a letter to the several a sent members of this house, and forward the same by express, requesting their immediate attendance at the seat of government.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert the following order was read:

Ordered, That the Speaker issue summons for the hon. Richard Kingely, and Charles J. Kingour, to give testimony to this house relative to the official conduct of Richard H. Harwood, associate judge of the third judicial district.

On motion by Mr. Duvall the name of the hon. Jeremiah M. Chase was inserted therein, and the order agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, Ordered, That the Speaker issue summons for Andrew Price, of the City of Baltimore, to give testimony to this house relative to the official conduct of Zebulon Hollingsworth.

The further supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c. was read the second time, amended, and passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to authorise the chancellor, and the several county courts of this state, to order and decree the sales of real estates of minors in the cases therein mentioned.

The bill to repeal so much of the act for the destruction of crows as relates to Queen Ann's county, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the following order was read. Ordered, That a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the necessity and propriety of vesting in the governor and council the au-

thority of appointing directors on the part of the state in the different banks of the state.

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

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to authorise the raising the sums therein mentioned by lottery or lotteries, in the manner therein mentioned, to constitute a fund for the establishment of schools for the education of children of indigent parents.

General William H. Winder was unanimously elected a senator in the room of John E. Howard, esqr. resigned.

Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 20.

A resolution from the house of delegates, requesting the Governor to issue to Alexander C. Hanson, esqr. a commission as Senator of the U. S. was read.

Adjourned till 30th inst.

Monday, Dec. 30.

A quorum not appearing, the members present adjourned till tomorrow.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The bills to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any methodist camp or quarterly meeting, in the counties therein mentioned—to alter such parts of the constitution as relate to the division of Prince-George's into election districts—authorising a lottery to repair the churches in King & Queen parish, in St. Mary's—to alter the name of Cecil Cross Roads to Cecilton—the additional supplement to the act to straighten the several public roads in several counties—for the relief of James P. Heath—were severally read and passed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The bills authorising Ariana Hall to remove a negro boy from New Orleans into this state, and the bill authorising Jas. Tidball to bring slaves into this state, were read the second time and will not pass.

On motion of Mr. Winder, leave given to bring in a bill to regulate divorces.

The bill to authorise the levy court of Montgomery to complete the gap in said county, the bill securing to the sheriff of Baltimore the gaol fees of certain insolvent debtors, and the bill for the benefit of the rector of St. John's in Harford and Baltimore counties, were passed and returned to the house.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

The bill to make public a road in P. George's; the bill for the relief of Ruth Moore, and children; the bill relating to the division of Allegany into six election districts, and the bill to provide for recording certain deeds and other papers, were severally passed and sent to the house.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the Executive, with a letter from Robert H. Goldsborough, esqr. on the subject of the state's claim against the U. S. Read and referred to the house of delegates.

Mr. Winchester reported a bill to change all such parts of the constitution as establish religious tests as a qualification for civil offices. Read.

The president laid before the Senate a letter from Roger Perry, esqr. declining to accept his appointment as senator.

The bill to change the place of holding elections in the first election district in Harford, and the bill relating to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts, were passed, and returned to the house.

The bill for the appointment of a Printer to the state, was returned from the house with an amendment—agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The bill authorising a lottery in Frederick town to build a church & parsonage-house, was passed with amendments.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 3.

The following bills were read the second time, passed, and sent to the house of delegates:

The bill for the relief of Ruth Moore, and children—for the relief of Eleanor Montgomery—to locate and make public a road connecting the road leading from Williams' ferry with Market-street in Fredericktown—empowering judges of fifth district in Washington to hold elec-

tions in any house in Hancock-town—supplement to act establishing a bank in Elkton.

The bill authorising Philip King to bring negroes into the state, was read the second time and will not pass.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 4.

A communication was received from the trustees of the Penitentiary, and read.

The bill to lay out a road near Peter Hoffman's mill—to vest in the levy court of Talbot certain property—to make public a road from New Windsor to Poulson's meeting-house—for the better payment of jurors in Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany—to repeal all parts of the constitution relative to the division of Washington county into election districts—respecting the right of challenge in criminal cases—for the support of James Ridgeway, were severally passed.

Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 6.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That the clerk of Baltimore county court be requested to furnish the honorable the senate of Maryland as early as practicable, with a statement shewing the number of cases now depending in the said court, to wit—on the appearance, imparlance, trial, reference, law, appeal, petition, insolvent and equity dockets, respectively, and the number of suits on the appearance dockets for the years 1806, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

The bill authorising commissioners to survey and lay out a road in Cecil county; the bill to confirm the title of James and John Alexander, of Harford, to certain lands; the bill to confirm the title of John Williams, of Cecil, to certain land, were severally passed, and sent to the house of delegates.

A communication was received from the Executive, enclosed the accounts of the Maryland Penitentiary. Read and referred to the house of delegates.

The senate proceeded to the second reading of the Resolutions from the house of delegates relative to prohibiting the exportation of bread stuffs. Mr. Dorsey proposed to strike out all the first resolution, and adopt the following: "That our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States be requested to call the attention of the national legislature to the shortness of the corn crops in this and some of the adjacent states, and to co-operate in such measures as the wisdom of congress may devise, to alleviate the distress which our citizens will necessarily experience in case the apprehended scarcity of bread stuffs throughout the Union should be likely to be realized."—agreed to.

The further consideration of said resolutions was postponed.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That the clerk of over and terminer and general gaol delivery of Baltimore county, be requested to furnish the Senate of Maryland, as early as practicable, with an abstract of the gaol delivery, shewing the number of recognizances, presentments, petitions for the two last years, and the number of ordinary and retailers licenses granted for the last year in the said county, town and precincts, respectively.

The bills—for the relief of Richard Gooding's children—for the support and maintenance of Uriah Mitchell—to vest in the levy court of Talbot certain property—to confirm the title of Hugh Quigley and John McGreagor, to certain lands—and the supplementary act for incorporating the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester—were severally passed.

The resolution in favour of Saml. Frazier, was assented to.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The bill authorising John D. Henley to remove certain negroes into the state—authorising Edward Brown, of Kent, to complete his collections—for the relief of Levi Dukes—severally passed.

The bill authorising James and David Mackey to complete the collection of all balances due George W. Lightner, was read the second time and will not pass.

On motion of Mr. Taney, the following resolution was read.

Resolved by the senate of Maryland, That the rule adopted by the legislature at May session, 1813 relative to the notice of all appli-

cations for laying out new roads in state, or for altering old roads, ought to be adhered to by the senate.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That Messrs. Dorsey, Winder and Gale, be a committee to report to the senate a bill, repealing all such parts of the laws of this state as direct and empower the several courts of this state to adjudge negro slaves, and free negroes or mulattoes, to confinement in the Penitentiary of the state, and also such parts of the laws of this state as authorise the court of over and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county to adjudge the confinement of vagrants in the Penitentiary, and to report a bill providing for the punishment of offenders of such description.

Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Constellation to his friend in Boston, dated

"Gibraltar, Nov. 10.

"It is with the greatest pain that I am compelled to say, Captain Gordon is no more.—After a long and lingering sickness, arising from an old wound, he expired at Messina on the 6th of September. In him we have lost a commander, a friend and a father. Beloved and respected by all who were acquainted with him, his death has plucked from the plume of liberty a bright ornament, and left a sigh to departed merit on the bosom of his officers. In danger he was cool, collected, and an example to all present. When the elements seemed to conspire against the united skill of man his superiority outweighed every difficulty, and bid defiance to all danger. His generous soul knew no bounds at home or abroad. A fond and affectionate brother, and a warm friend to those few connections spared him, he gave them comfort and support to the day of his death; when like a hero and a patriot, he paid the last debt of nature without a groan. To his officers his name will serve as a check to error, and a stimulus to every great and good action.—His example was rectitude, his words the offspring of a great mind. No temptation or sinister motive could ever induce him to swerve from the path of honor, & no exertions were restrained in the execution of a charitable act. Let it ever be remembered, that though his soul has fled, his name can never be forgotten."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated U. S. ship Washington, Gibraltar Bay, Nov. 14.

"I wrote you from Gibraltar, July 7th. At that time we spent a week here, and then proceeded along the south shore of Sardinia, arrived at Naples, July 18th, after having a swift passage of five days. At Naples we spent a great part of the summer. I was on shore as much as I pleased, and became acquainted with sufficiently many of the nobility, clergy, literary men and artists. I was honored with the strict intimacy of several of the most noted men of learning, and received personal attentions far beyond what I had a right to expect. Every place worth seeing was opened to me, every wish was gratified. I ascended Vesuvius, explored Herculaneum and Pompeii, examined the Catacombs, wandered over the ruins of Puteoli and Baiae, did rites at the tomb of Virgil, visited every storied lake and grove, examined churches, and cloisters, and colleges and palaces and museums of antiquity, public and private, and medals and statues and paintings, without end. Every spot hallowed by classical associations was familiar to me, and I learned much of living manners. When on the 29th of August, the edifices of the city and scenery of the bay began to fade from view, with Sannazarus under the same circumstances, I exclaimed, "Pathe-nospe, mibi eulta, vale, blandissima Siren!" For an account of Naples, see Kotzebue's Travels, and especially Eustace's Tour, whose accuracy of description and correctness of judgment, I can vouch. I should have known much less of the Neapolitans, but for an Italian gentleman, received on board our ship as teacher of French and Italian. Latin was the only language understood by us both.

We were becalmed near the islands of Eolus, among which Stromboli is most conspicuous, emitting at that time only smoke. We anchored at Messina Aug 31. Brydone's description of the straits is here. Here we staid three weeks, and

I saw and knew the principal things and persons worth knowing and seeing. Passing under Atna and in full view of Syracuse and Malta, we came to Tripoli, Sept. 26th. We staid but one day, just to exchange salutes and presents. We did not go on shore, but the prospect of minarets and camels and palm trees and the great desert bounding the horizon with a yellow line—was novel and interesting. After being driven about the lesser Syria, and back to Malta and Atna, we weathered Cape Bon, Oct. 1, and anchored in the bay of Tunis, before the ruins of ancient Carthage. These I explored with feelings time fails me to tell, and I refer you to Dr. Shaw and Chateaubrian.

We arrived at Algiers Oct. 12th, where we was hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. Shaler. It is a most singular place; but for description of it, wait till you see my journal. Mr. Shaler left them, and is now on board our ship. We are not at war, we are hardly at peace with them. Lord Exmouth's attack was terrible. The batteries were much injured, but were nearly repaired when I saw them, the Algerines are so antipathetic. We next set our faces towards Gibraltar, but on account of adverse winds tarried a day at Malaga. We were quarantined of course, but I leapt on to the strand, just to say I had been in Spain—the cathedral you know, is celebrated. It has a magnificent appearance, and is hardly less than St. Paul's. Our passage from Malaga to Gibraltar, (60 miles) was one continued succession of violent squalls for four days, we being always in sight of the rock. We have this place shortly and proceed again up the Mediterranean—destination not known. It is said we shall go first to Mahon. We expect to go where we went before, and also to ports in France and Spain. I have seen Boston papers, to the middle of Sept. You know as much probably, as I do about the chance of a war with Spain and Algiers. And of the commissioners to make new treaty with the latter. We do not expect fighting, and hope to turn home next summer.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department,
Dec. 20th 1816.

I have received notice from the President and directors of the Bank of the United States, that the Bank will commence its operation in Philadelphia, on the 1st of the next year, and that they will be ready that day to receive the public monies deposited in the State Banks, and hold them subject to the orders of the Treasury. Like notices are expected upon the establishment of Branch Banks in the principal commercial cities. Before any definite decision is made upon this proposition, it is deemed expedient to ascertain the course which the state banks in those cities will pursue in relation to the resumption of specie payments. As the determination of the banks to resume specie payments on the 1st of July 1817, which has been communicated to this department is persevered in, there will be no hesitation in ordering the transmission to be made with as little delay as the interest of the community will admit. As an inducement to encourage that determination, it is proposed on the part of the Treasury, that if the state banks will resume specie payments on the 20th of February next, that the public money now in their vaults shall not be transferred to those of the Bank of the United States, and that between that day and the 1st of July next, a small proportion of that sum shall be drawn as the demands upon the Treasury will admit. As the receipts into the Treasury during the year, will probably exceed the current demands upon the Treasury, it is proposed to discharge those demands principally from the current receipts, until after the 1st day of July, 1817, subsequent to that day the money will be drawn for as the demands upon the Treasury may require; but, in case shall it be drawn for the purpose of being deposited in the Bank of the United States, except to sustain it against any pressure which may be attempted to be made on it or its branches. The means the Treasury to aid the operations of the banks in effecting a revolution in the state of the currency, so immediately necessary to the public interest, are considered ample, and a strong disposition exists to carry them so as to produce the

most beneficial results.—The power of transferring such portion of the deposits with a view to equalize the benefits resulting from them among the banking community, as the situation of the several banks may require, is expressly reserved.

In making this proposition to the state banks, the strongest reliance is placed in their disposition to join in the effort necessary to relieve this community from the evils to which it has been subjected, by the disordered state of the circulating currency. It is confidently believed, that the interests of the banks and of the community are not in opposition to each other and that any sacrifice which the effort may cost them, will be compensated by the advantages and facilities which it is in the power of the Treasury to afford them. In deciding upon the question submitted to their consideration, the friendly character and disposition of the Bank of the U. States towards them ought not to be overlooked.

The deep interest which the Treasury has in the support of Bank credit, and the connection which it has with the United States Bank, would independent of the known disposition of that institution to conciliate the State Banks, be sufficient to protect them against an illiberal policy on its part.

In closing this communication, candor compels me to state, that there exists no reason to expect that the resolution of the last session of Congress, relative to the collection of the revenue after the 20th of February next, will be rescinded.

An early communication of the decision of the institution over which you preside is respectfully requested.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury
The President of the Bank of

Washington, Jan. 1.
The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States, met this day at Davis's Hotel, agreeably to the directions of the constitution:

The Hon. Henry Clay, Chairman—
Thomas Dougherty, Secretary

Resolved unanimously, that the following amendments be added to the constitution: to be added to the third article, the following words, "or paying a sum not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, shall be a member for life," and striking out the word "thirteen" in the 4th article, and inserting the word "thirteen," so that the number of Vice Presidents of the Society should be thirteen instead of eight.

The society then proceeded to the election of its officers.

The Hon. Rushard Washington, was unanimously elected President.

Vice Presidents:
Hon. Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia
Henry Clay of Kentucky
Wm. Phillips of Massachusetts
Col. Henry Rutgers of N. York
Hon. John E. Howard
Samuel Smith } of Maryland
John C. Herbert }
John Taylor of Caroline Esq. of Virginia
Gen. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee
Robert Johnson, Esq. } of Penn.
Richard Smith, Esq. }
Gen. John Mason, of the District of Columbia
Rev. Robert Finley, of N. Jersey

Managers.

Francis S. Key,
Walter Jones,
John Laird,
Rev. Dr. Jas. Laurie,
Rev. Stephen B. Batch,
Rev. Obadiah B. Brown,
James H. Blake,
John Peter,
Edmund L. Lee,
William Thornton,
Jacob Hoffman,
Henry Carroll,
Elias B. Caldwell, Secretary,
W. G. D. Worthington, Recording Secretary
David English, Treasurer.

Resolved, That the President and Board of Managers be, and they are hereby instructed and required to present a memorial to Congress on the subject of colonizing, with their consent, the free people of color of the U. States, in Africa, or elsewhere.

City Tavern.

The stockholders in the city tavern are requested to meet at the tavern at 11 o'clock on Saturday the 18th inst. Those who may not find it convenient to attend will be pleased to authorize some person to act for them.
G. Shaw.
Jan. 18 1817. 1w

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his Landed Estate on Rhode river in Anne Arundel county, about nine miles below the city of Annapolis, known by the name of the

HAYLANDS.

This establishment has long been considered one of the most desirable in Maryland for a country gentleman, possessing as it does the requisites necessary to make it so; such as fertility of soil, fine springs, extreme beauty of situation, lofty, airy and dry, & a good neighbourhood. The quantity of land between twelve and fifteen hundred acres, well timbered and adjoining those of Col. Mercer. The improvements, a large two story brick house with wings in good repair, overseer's house, quarters, stables, tobacco houses, barns, sheds and strong enclosures. The soil particularly favourable to the growth of tobacco, corn, clover and first quality white wheat, a large proportion of rich natural meadow and the uplands highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. The waters of Rhode river navigable for bay craft of the largest size, encompass about one fourth part of these lands, which waters abound with crabs, fish, wild fowl and fine oysters, and come nearer than any other on the Chesapeake bay to the city of Washington, having the like and equal advantages, being distant from the city about thirty-two miles and a good road thereto over Mount Pleasant ferry and through Upper Marlborough.—There has been formerly a mill on these lands, the stream attached to which is plentiful nine months in the year.

If desired, all the stock, except the Negroes will be sold with the farm. The stock is valuable, and consists of about eighty head of Cattle, one hundred Sheep, twelve or fifteen horses, hogs, &c. Mr. Gray, manager, will show the farm to any person desirous of making examination. Apply in Baltimore to

JAMES CARROLL.
Jan. 4 1817 2mo

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co.
Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sea Twine, Cider Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.
All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

LAND AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on Saturday, the 1st of February, 1817, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of Ridgely and Neilson, North Charles street, in the city of Baltimore,

A Valuable Tract of Land.

Called "September 14th, 1739. I was born, John Hammond son of John," containing about six hundred and fifty acres, lying in Anne Arundel county, about 12 miles from Baltimore and one from the turnpike road to the city of Washington, near to and adjoining the plantations of Judge Ridgely, Mr. Allen and John Dorsey. There are on this land about 150 acres cleared and arable, the soil of which is improvable by plaster, and known to be adapted to the growth of tobacco—100 acres are very heavily timbered, part of which is valuable yellow pine; and the residue is well wooded. Near this land are now in operation two extensive Merchant mills, and other valuable improvements in contemplation. The tract will be sold together, or in lots as purchasers may prefer at the time of sale. It will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, each payment to be secured by bond, or note with approved security and bearing interest from the day of sale. On ratification of the sales by the chancery and receipt of the purchase money by the Trustees—a conveyance to be made conformably to the decree.

William Gwynn, and Trustees.

Thomas L. Emory, Jr.
N. B.—The trustees, if notified a sufficient length of time before the day of sale, by one or more persons wanting a part of the above tract of Land, will cause a survey made and plans prepared of such part or parts as may be requested to them—and sell the tract thus divided into lots.
Baltimore, 1st January 1817.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him of debts that he is unable to pay.
Wm. R. Sewell.
Calvert county, Jan. 2. 3w.

Calvert County, Battle Creek, January 6, 1817.

I will sell forty or fifty barrels of excellent corn, well made, sound and dry, if applied for and taken away within three or four weeks from the date hereof.
M. Tuley.
Jan. 18 1817. 2w.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears from the deposition of Joseph Sprigg, Esq. of Washington county, that about three o'clock in the morning of the fifteenth ultimo, a fire broke out in his stable, which entirely consumed it, and that he has strong reasons to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of said offence, provided he shew or they or any of them be brought to justice. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton
By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
Jan. 16 1817

FOR SALE,

All the houses, lot, orchard and garden, at Calvert county court-house, occupied last year by Mr. George W. Crane, consisting of three houses besides the kitchen, stable and out houses, which has been occupied as a tavern, dwelling and store, and rented for 170 dollars per year. The above will be sold blow for cash, or two thirds cash and the balance with approved security, if application is made by the 1st February 1817, unto
Abraham Low,
Ham-point, Jan. 16, 1817. 4w

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from A. A. County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 27th January, inst. at James Hunter's Tavern, in the City of Annapolis at 12 o'clock, for cash, two negro boys, William and Peter; also a negro man by the name of Moses Sparrow, jun to satisfy a debt due Joseph Sands, as security for Joseph Watkins.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shff. A. A. County.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, January 14th, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Welch, administratrix of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that the give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills, for A. A. county.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Welch, 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, or to William Warfield, Annapolis, who is authorized to settle the estate, at or before the sixth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of January 1817.

Eleanor Welch, administratrix.
Jan. 16

The Colt's Ball

Will take place, at the City Assembly Rooms, on Thursday the 23d inst. at
William Spelmer,
Joseph E. Myers,
William H. Winder,
Thomas Whittington,
Nicholas Stonestreet,
Abraham H. Price,
Hampton Haynie,
George C. Washington,
Managers

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, December 21, 1816.

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Hampton Robinson, 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 11th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December 1816.

Charles Robinson, Adm.
D. B. N. Wall annexed.

NOTICE.

It is proposed, on the next Lord's day, to have a meeting of the Ladies, at the Church, for the purpose of organizing a female society, for the promotion of Christian knowledge. The meeting will take place immediately after the morning's service. The constitution requires that each member pay, at the time of becoming a member, one dollar, and the same sum every year. It is hoped, by the blessing of divine providence, that the funds thus raised, aided by the contributions of all of either sex who have the ability and disposition to contribute to so praiseworthy a purpose, will enable the society to render essential service to the cause of religion.

Benjamin Sewell, BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a complete stock of good Leather, and is now prepared to do work in the neatest and best style, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, having employed Journeymen for both branches, who are first rate workmen. He has for Sale Leather and Shoe-maker's Utensils.

N. B. He has just received a few pair of Old England and Boston Bend Soles, suitable for Boots for the present season.
Dec. 26. 4 3w.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order,
Geo. Murdoch, Clk.
Dec. 12, 1816.

NOTICE.

The subscribers forwarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on their farm, called "The President," and also known by the name of "Horn Point," as they are determined to prosecute all such offenders with the strictest rigour of the law.
George Barber.
John T. Barber.
Jan. 2 1817. 1c.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, January 14th, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Welch, administratrix of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that the give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills, for A. A. county.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order,
Rina'do Pindell, Clk.
Decr. 12, 1816.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on Monday the 20th January next, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the public roads, the Inspectors of Tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1816.

By Order
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
December, 5.

Notice is hereby Given,

That an application will be made to the Legislature, at their next session, to open a road from the Annapolis next, at Mrs. Cecel's tavern, (where the roads to Hollands ferry and the Cragg's ferry unite) to the intersection of the three roads by the fence of Mr. Pumphrey's old field, so as to connect the Annapolis road with the mountain road, and the roads leading to the head of Magothy and to Broad Neck, a distance of about two and a half miles.
A. A. County, 2 6w.
20th Nov. 1816.

PORTS CORNER.

From the N. Y. Spectator.
The Grave of the Year.

The following Poem under this title, we commend to the special attention of our readers. We have ourselves perused it, with no ordinary satisfaction. Among the many admirable productions, with which we have been favoured by the same esteemed author, we consider this as decidedly the best; and he who can read it, unmoved by the solemnity of its topics or the tenderness of its strains, must possess a kind of sensibility and taste which we can neither envy nor applaud.

For the Commercial Advertiser.

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR,

LINES WRITTEN FOR THE 31ST OF DECEMBER.

Be compos'd every toil, and each turbulent motion,
That encircles the heart in life's treacherous snare;
And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion,
Undisturb'd by regrets—uncumber'd with cares.

How cheerless the late blooming face of creation!
Weary Time seems to pause in his rapid career.
And fatigued with the work of his own desolation,
Looks behind with a smile at the grave of the year.

Hark! the wind whistles rudely—the shadows are closing
That envelop his broad path in the mantle of night.
While pleasure's gay sons are in quiet repose,
Undismay'd at the wreck that have number'd his flight.

From yon temple where Fashion's bright tapers are lighted,
Her votaries in crowds, deck'd with garlands appear;
And as yet their warm hopes by no spectres allighted
Asssemble to dance—round the grave of the year.

Oh! how the stale cup which the idlers have tasted—
When I think on the ills of life's comfortless day,
How the flowers of my childhood their verdure have wasted,
And the friends of my youth have been stolen away!

They think not how fruitless the warmest endeavor,
To recall the kind moments, neglected when near—
When the hours that oblivion has canied forever,
Are interr'd by her hand—in the grave of the year.

Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflection,
What throng has relinquish'd life's perishing breath!
How many have shed their last tear of affection,
And closed the dim eye in the darkness of death!

How many have sicken their pilgrimages ended,
Beneath the low pall that envelops their bier;
Or to death's lone valley have gently descended,
And made their cold beds—with the grave of the year!

'Tis the year that so late, its new beauties disclosing,
Rose bright on the happy, the careless, and gay,
Who now on their pillow of dust are repose,
Where the sod presses damp on their bosoms of clay.

Then talk not of bliss, while her smile is expiring,
Disappointment still drowns it in misery's tear,
Reflect, and be wise—for the day is retreating,
And to-morrow will dawn—on the grave of a year.

Yet awhile—and no seasons around us will flourish,
But Silence for each her dark mansion prepare;
Where beauty no longer her roses shall nourish,
Nor the lively o'erspread the cheek of despair!

But the eye shall with lustre unfading be brighten'd,
When it wakes to true bliss in yon orient sphere;
By sun beams of splendor immortal enlighten'd,
Which no more shall go down—on the grave of the year.

MONTGARNIER

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, junr. late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated on or before the third day of July next, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Osborn Belt, junr. admr.

Jan. 2, 1817.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

NOTICE.

A malicious lie having been industriously propagated, that I had been as low as Huntingdon, in Calvert county, endeavouring to purchase up corn; that I had stated, that it was for Col. Mercer's family, and that I had actually agreed with one man for ten barrels, but afterwards insisting that it should be delivered at the cave, the bargain was broken off. I do hereby certify, that the above report is in all its parts untrue. I have not been in Calvert since July last, and then only for 36 hours, and that for a very different purpose, nor have I ever offered to purchase corn of any person in Calvert, or any where else, for nine years past.

Thomas Leitch.

West River, Jan. 6, 1817.
I should not have noticed the above contemptible and groundless falsehood, had it concerned myself only; but at the desire of Mr. Leitch, whom it may be intended to injure at this time when an alarm exists from a real scarcity, I readily certify, that I never gave him, or any one else, any authority or direction to purchase corn for me, either directly or indirectly, for several years past.

John P. Mercer.

United States of America

District of Maryland, to wit:

WHEREAS information has been filed in the District Court of the said United States, for Maryland District, by Elias Glenn, Esquire, attorney at law, against the schooner Arismundo, alias Snap Dragon, alias Mendocino, for that certain goods, wares and merchandise, of large value, to wit, of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, were brought in said vessel from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, into the said United States, and were unladen and delivered from said vessel, within the United States, to wit, at the District of Annapolis, without a permit being first had and obtained from the collector of said district for such unloading and delivery, and praying a condemnation of said vessel, for the use of the said United States. And also against one hundred and seventy four bales, packages and trunks, of dry goods, the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown, for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, into the port of Annapolis in the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, in the said schooner or vessel, which vessel is the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown; which said goods were seized by John Randall, Esquire, collector of the customs for the district of Annapolis aforesaid, as forfeited, and which said goods, at the time of seizure, were subject to duty, and which said duty had not been paid or secured to be paid.

And also against sundry goods, wares and merchandise, to wit—sixty-six pieces of check, thirty six pieces of marseilles, seventy five pieces of cotton cambric, eighty nine pieces of handkerchiefs, forty-two pieces calico, twenty five pieces of striped cotton, two pieces cotton shirting, and thirty dozen cotton hose—for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, and were unladen and delivered from some ship or vessel at the district aforesaid, without a permit being first had and obtained therefor from John Randall, Esquire, the collector of the customs of said district where the said goods were unladen and delivered; and praying a condemnation of the same, as forfeited according to law.

And whereas the honourable James Houston, judge of the said court, hath ordered and directed Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, for holding a court, at the Court House in the City of Baltimore, for said trials, agreeably to the prayer of said attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that a district court will then and there be held for the trial of the premises, and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have or claim any interest therein or thereto, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final determination should not pass.

By order of the court,
Philip Moore, Clk.

Dec. 17, 1816.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, January 1st, 1817.

Wm. Adair, D. D. Addison, Ann B. Auld, Hugh Arthur, (2) Thomas H. Bowie, John Brewer, Sophia Brooks, Mark Collins, (3) Peter Cavenagh, Jas. Campden, Walter Cross, John S. Campden, Mr. Clagett, Jeremiah Cosden, Captain Cooper, Doctor De Butts, Gen. John Davidson, John Fordice, Samuel Fountain, (2) Augustine Gambrill, Abraham Gardner, Wm. Gray, John Gaither, Richard Harwood, (2) Philip Hammond, Matthias Hammond, Samuel S. Hopkins, Jas. Hunter, Mingo Jones, Aaron Jones, Letty Jarboe, Edward Journey, Wm. Kilty, (2) Edmund Key, John L. Kerr, James Knight, Wm. Legg, Capt. James H. Marriott, John Muir, Eleanor M. Pherson, James Mills, Enos Holbrook, (2) Richard Owens, Moses Orme, Letecia Orme, Ceaser Peterson, Rev. Jas. Reid, Jas. G. Ringgold, Arthur Shaff, Basil Shepherd, Gustavus Schmidt, Josias Sunderland, Len Scott, (2) John Smith, (2) Margaret Shepherd, Charles Stuart, Philip W. Thomas, John Trost, Wm. Turner, The Sheriff of A. A. County, Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. (2) Richard West, Robert Welch, of Ben (2) Francis Welch, Robert Wilson, (2) Alice Watkins, John Wells, Charles Waters, Miss M. Wayman, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Welch, Daniel H. Wiggins, Robert Wright, Burton Whitcroft.

John Manroe, P. M.

Jan. 9, 1817.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

November 18th, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Waters, of Plummer, administrator of Henry Deaver, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Deaver 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 sixth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this nineteenth day of November, 1816.

Thomas Waters, of Plummer,

Administrator.

Dec. 19, 1816.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

November 19, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Waters, of Plummer, and Benjamin Carr, junr. administrators of John Beall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Beall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of November, 1816.

Thomas Waters, of Plummer,

Benjamin Carr, junr.

Administrators.

LOST,

On the forenoon of Thursday last, supposed to be between the boarding-house of Mrs. Stevens, & the State-house,

A Mourning Breast Pin,

with plated hair in the front, set with small black stones around. On the back is the name of the deceased, with the time of death and the age.

The finder, on leaving it with Mrs. Stevens, will be generously rewarded.

Annapolis, 23rd Dec. 1816.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Nov. 21.

T. Chase.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.

Upper Marlboro?

Sept. 26.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

The subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his

NEW SHOP,

Nearly opposite the City Tavern,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionary and Fruit.

Cordials, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes,

Pigs, Raisins, Prunes, Olives, Capers,

Almonds, Filberts, Chestnuts, Apples,

Citron, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Alspice, Pepper, Wax Candles,

Shell Barks, Toys for boys and girls,

Best Playing Cards.

He still keeps in the

OLD STORE,

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson,

Souchong, Green and Congo Teas,

First Quality Old Cognac Brandy,

and Jamaica Spirit, Rye Whiskey, and

Common ditto, Peach Brandy, H. Gin,

Country ditto, N. E. Rum, Molasses,

Mould and Dipped Candles, Loaf and

Brown Sugars, Fine, Coarse & Ground

Allum Salt, Salt Petre, Mackarel,

Shads, &c. Best Cigars and Tobacco.

Leonard Scott.

Nov. 28.

Houses for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale the three following Houses and Lots in the city of Annapolis, to wit: The house and lot formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, as a Boarding House, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. Tezun D. Baldwin. The house and lot on the north side of Church street, and adjacent to the Stadt-haus, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, and the house and lot occupied by Mr. John Manroe, on the north side of Church street.

The above are large and commodious brick buildings, and situated in the most public parts of the City. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to either of the subscribers.

George C. Stewart,

Benedict Stewart,

Charles Stewart,

Edward H. Stewart.

Nov. 7.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. Munroe,

Has recently received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Principally purchased at Auction, for cash, which he will dispose of very cheap.

Also,

On Consignment

Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns,) and 4 1 and 5 8 Carpeting, which is offered for sale at the Baltimore prices.

Oct. 24.

NEW GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY,

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

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloths and Cassimeres, Blue and White Kersey, Plains,

Boeking Baize, Coatings and Mole Skins, do 4 4 Irish Linens, Russia

Sheeting, 4 4, 6 4 Cambric Muslins, 14, 6 4 Figured and Plain Leno, and

Jacquet Muslins, 3 4 Russia and 6 4, 8 4 Table Diapers, Ticklingburg, Brown

Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

GROCERIES, viz.

Best Cognac Brandy, Spirit, Holland

Gin, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga and

Cherry Wines, Loaf, Lamp and Piece

Sugar, Brown do. Imperial, Hyson,

Young Hyson, Green and Souchong

Teas, &c. &c.

With an excellent assortment of Queens

Ware and Ironmongery.

All of which they are determined to

dispose of at the most moderate prices

for Cash, or on short credit, and to

punctual customers as usual.

Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1816.

For Sale,

Several valuable plantation hands.

Inquire at this office.

December 5.

New & Cheap Goods.

Nicholas J. Watkins.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received, informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following:

Best Saxon and Blue Cloth,

do. Black do.

Fancy Brown do.

London Brown do.

Fashionable Mixtures,

Best double Milled Drab,

Second do.

Black Cassimere,

Grey mix'd do.

Light do.

Light and dark mixtures,

Paris Olive Cloth,

Fashionable Light Cord,

Black Florentines,

Best White Marseilles,

Coloured do.

Fashionable Follinet,

Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.

Any of the above goods will be made up so as to suit purchasers, in the manner and on the shortest notice.

Those who want bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

September 26, 1816.

New & Cheap Goods.

EVANS & IGLEHART,

Respectfully inform their friends,

and the public generally, that

they have just received a

choice and select assortment

ment of

New & Fashionable Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching

season—among which are,

Real Superfine Cloths, assorted in

Colours, Second ditto 6 4 and 5 4 ditto

Cassimeres assorted, Marseilles, Tou-

netts Florentines, and other Vestings,

Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Flushing,

Plains, Kerseys, Balizes, Sheetings and

other Flannels assorted, Rose Blankets,

from 6 4 to 11 4, Matchcoat ditto, as-

sorted, Cords and Velvets, 6 4, 8 4 and

10 4 Table Diaper, 3 4 ditto, 7 8 & 4 4

Irish Linens, Shirting, Knapped Cotton

Coverlids, German Linens assorted, 4 4

and 6 4 Cambric, Book and Mol Mol

Muslin, Levantines, Lustrings and Fl-

rence, Grapes, Pattinet Lace, Ribbons,

Gloves, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted H-

ieroy, &c. &c.

With an assortment of

Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Also a general assortment of

Glass, China & Queen's Ware.

GROCERIES.

Prime Fresh Imperial, Hyson and

Young Hyson Teas, Hyson Skin and

Souchong ditto Brown & Loaf Sugars,

Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House, at that well known stand called for many years by Captain Thomas. Its vicinity to the Court House will at all times render it a most convenient resort to strangers living business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be desirous to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unrelenting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been long the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at liberty.

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Trappins orysters at the shortest notice. Sept. 12.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, should compute and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member to Congress, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District: We in pursuance of the direction of the said act, do by this proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Philip Steuart, esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, esq. was elected for the 2d district; George Steers, esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, esq. was elected for the fourth district; Samuel Smith and Peter Little, esquires, were elected for the fifth district; Philip Reed, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Thomas Colbreth, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Thomas Bayly, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States America the forty first.

C. Ridgely, of Hampton.

His Excellency's command.

Ninian Pinkney,

Clerk of the Council.

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

Ninian Pinkney,

Clk. of the Council.

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

Geo. Murdoch, Clk.

Dec. 12, 1816.

NOTICE.

The subscribers forwarn all persons in hunting with either dog or gun, otherwise trespassing on their farm, under the name of "The President," and also under the name of "Horn Point," they are determined to prosecute such offenders with the strictest rigor of the law.

George Barber.

John T. Barber.

Jan. 2, 1817.

the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order,

Rinaldo Pindell, Clk.

Decr. 12, 1816.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his landed Estate on Rhode river in Anne Arundel county, about nine miles below the city of Annapolis, known by the name of the

HAYLANDS.

This establishment has long been considered one of the most desirable in Maryland for a country gentleman, possessing as it does the requisites necessary to make it so; such as fertility of soil, fine springs, extreme beauty of situation, lofty, airy and dry, & a good neighbourhood. The quantity of land between twelve and fifteen hundred acres, well timbered and adjoining those of col. Mercer. The improvements, a large two story brick house with wings, in good repair, overseer's house, quarters, stables, tobacco houses, barn sheds and strong enclosures. The soil particularly favourable to the growth of tobacco, corn, clover and first quality white wheat, a large proportion of rich natural meadow and the uplands highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. The waters of Rhode river navigable for bay craft of the largest size, encompass about one fourth part of these lands, which waters abound with crabs, fish, wild fowl and fine oysters, and come nearer than any other on the Chesapeake bay to the city of Washington, having the like and equal advantages, being distant from the city about thirty-two miles and a good road thereto over Mount Pleasant ferry and through Upper Marlborough. There has been formerly a mill on these lands, the stream attached to which is plentiful nine months in the year.

If desired, all the stock, except the Negroes will be sold with the farm. The stock is valuable, and consists of about eighty head of Cattle, one hundred Sheep, twelve or fifteen horses, hogs, &c. Mr. Gray, manager, will shew the farm to any person desirous of making examination. Apply in Baltimore to

JAMES CARROLL.

Jan. 4. 2mo.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co.

Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider, Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

LAND AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on Saturday, the 1st of February, 1817, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of Ridgely and Neilson, North Charles street, in the city of Baltimore.

A Valuable Tract of Land.

Called "September 14th, 1739, I was born, John Hammond son of John," containing about six hundred and fifty acres, lying in Anne Arundel county, about 12 miles from Baltimore and one from the turnpike road to the city of Washington, near to and adjoining the plantations of Judge Ridgely, Mr. Allen and John Dorsey. There are on this land about 150 acres cleared and arable, the soil of which is improvable by plaster, and known to be adapted to the growth of tobacco—100 acres are very heavily timbered, part of which is valuable yellow pine; and the residue is well wooded. Near this land are now in operation two extensive Merchant mills, and other valuable improvements in contemplation. The tract will be sold together, or in lots as purchasers may prefer at the time of sale. It will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, each payment to be secured by bond, or note with approved security and bearing interest from the day of sale. On ratification of the sales by the chancellor & receipt of the purchase money by the Trustees—a conveyance to be made conformably to the decree.

William Gwynn, and Trustees.

Thomas L. Emory, Jr.

N. B.—The trustees, if notified a sufficient length of time before the day of sale, by one or more persons wanting a part, or parts of the above tract of Land, would have a survey made and plats prepared of such part or parts as may be suggested to them—and sell the tract thus divided into lots.

Baltimore, 1st January 1817.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him of debts that he is unable to pay.

Wm. R. Scriven.

Calvert county, Jan. 2. 4 Sw.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears from the deposition of Joseph Sprigg, Esq. of Washington county, that about three o'clock in the morning of the fifteenth ultimo, a fire broke out in his stable which entirely consumed it, and that he has strong reasons to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation; and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of said offence, provided he she or they or any of them be brought to justice. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton

By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 16

FOR SALE,

All the houses, lot, orchard and garden, at Calvert county court house, occupied last year by Mr. George W. Crane, consisting of three houses besides the kitchen, stables and out-houses, which has been occupied as a tavern, dwelling and store, and rented for 170 dollars per year. The above will be sold low for cash, or two thirds cash and the balance with approved security if application is made by the 1st February 1817, unto

Abraham Low.

Plumstead, Jan. 16 1817. 4w

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from A. A. County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 27th January, inst. at James Hunter's Tavern, in the City of Annapolis at 12 o'clock, for cash, two negro boys, William and Peter; also a negro man by the name of Moses Taken as the property of Solomon Sparrow, jun. to satisfy a debt due Joseph Sands, as security for Joseph Watkins.

R. Welch, of Ben

Shiff. A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from A. A. County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 27th January, inst. at James Hunter's Tavern, in the City of Annapolis, at 12 past 12 o'clock, for cash, a negro girl by the name of Mary, living at present with Mr. Purdy in Annapolis Neck. Taken as the property of Major William Brogden, to satisfy a debt due Arthur Shaff and George Shaw.

R. Welch, of Ben

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, January 14th, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Welch, administratrix of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,

for A. A. county

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Welch, 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, or to William Warfield, Annapolis, who is authorized to settle the estate, at or before the sixth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of January 1817.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,

for A. A. county

NOTICE.

The subscriber forwarns all persons hunting with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on his farm, on the north side of Severn river. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.

John A. Grammer.

Jan. 2.

From the Alexandria Gazette. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

January 14.

Yesterday an occurrence of some novelty took place in the house of representatives. It seems that some time in the course of the present session John Paulding of N. Y. state, one of the three captors of the unfortunate Maj. Andre, whose history and fate are sufficiently known, petitioned congress for an increase of the pension settled upon him for three years for that service. The committee of pensions and revolutionary claims to whom this petition was referred, made a report upon it, rejecting the application. Yesterday Mr. Chappell the chairman of that committee, brought up that report, when Mr. Wright made a motion to reverse the decision. On this a conversation arose, in the course of which colonel Talmadge said he felt it to be his duty to lay some facts before the house in relation to that affair. Every one knows how favourably to the captors that incident is mentioned in history, & has hitherto been received by this nation, and indeed by the world at large. Col. Talmadge however, felt, himself constrained by his duty to state some circumstances that cast upon it a rather different complexion. He informed the house that at the time of the capture of Major Andre, he was an officer on the lines, and was with a detachment of our troops in advance of the army. Gen. Washington was going into N. England to meet Count Rochambeau, and wrote to Mr. Talmadge desiring him, if there was any communications from the enemies lines to send them to Gen. Arnold who commanded at West Point. About that time Mr. Talmadge received a letter from Arnold informing him, that a New-York merchant of the name of John Anderson was expected by him with intelligence of importance, and desiring Mr. T. to give him a safe escort. The petitioner and the two other captors who were at work (I think Mr. T. said stabbing) between the American and British lines, brought up to Mr. Talmadge's regiment the said John Anderson. Circumstances arose which induced a suspicion that this man was not what he pretended to be—papers which were found upon him were sent to Gen. Washington, and the prisoner who became impatient and abhorrent of remaining in his assumed character, soon confessed himself to be Major John Andre, Adjt. Gen. of the British army, on which he was removed by order of Gen. Washington to West Point, and thence to the head quarters of the army. Mr. T. continued to state, that during the whole time from the day of Andre's being brought in a prisoner, up to the day of his execution he was never out of his (Talmadge's) sight, and during that time he spoke freely and without disguise of the manner of his being taken, and of the conduct of the captors to him, fully disclosed the offers he had made them and the reasons why they rejected them. Major Andre related to him that those who took him into the bushes, and with a view of pillaging him drew off his boots, in which they found the papers: that he offered them his watch, with the small sum of money he had about him, & promised them on his word of honour a larger sum if they would let him escape—but the impossibility of his securing them the payment—and they had no notion of trusting to his honor;—that with the offer of his watch, and the two or three guineas he had, they hesitated and reasoned that he (Andre) was convinced that if he had the command of a few more guineas they would have let him go.

The whole country not knowing any thing of this, regarded the transaction as an extraordinary act of patriotism, and lavished applauses upon it, while it certainly was good policy in Congress to reward and hold it up as an example. Mr. Talmadge said he did not wish to detract from the merit of the act and the value of the service rendered; but he considered those men as doing no more than it was the duty of every citizen in the United States under such circumstances to do. He could not consider the claim as standing on a footing with the ser-

vices of a man who had been wounded in the field, and thought they had been most amply provided for since: while the mutilated soldier had, even by the late increase, but 96 dollars a year, those had 200 from the U. S. besides a handsome donation of land from the state of New-York.

From Col. Talmadge's account too it would appear that they were not, as was the received opinion, soldiers in the army, but were of a class of persons who lived in a kind of dubious state between the two armies—a kind of scouts—a class that as well as I could hear Mr. T. was called by the American army, cow boys. At the same time Mr. Talmadge bore honorable testimony to the purity of Major Andre's character which forbid all suspicion of his uttering a falsehood.

This account produced strong emotions in several members. Gen. Smith declared it was novel to him; but he too bore still stronger testimony to the character of Major Andre, with whom he was long personally intimate both in England & America; and he declared that he would rely on his word as firmly as on that of any man that ever lived. He therefore regarded it as Major Andre's opinion only. Mr. Pickering said the information was perfectly new to him, but he perfectly believed it. Mr. Forsyth said he did not wish to call in question the word of Mr. Talmadge; and the character of Andre, except in the transaction which led to his fate, was honourable. The honourable gentleman from Connecticut had spoken from his personal knowledge and yet the account was so very different from that in history, that he heard it with distrust and regret, and wished for an examination. The fact of those soldiers refusing out of mere patriotism, a magnificent bribe, was, he remarked, one of the loveliest incidents in our revolutionary story: he therefore wished the report to be on the table in order to have an enquiry into the affair. Mr. Robertson declared that he would not believe one word of the statement. After much conversation, however, the report of the committee was agreed to and the demand of the petitioner was conclusively rejected.

From the National Intelligencer,

Jan. 9

United States Bank Directors—

William Jones, Stephen Girard and Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, George Williams, of Baltimore, and Walter Bowne, of New-York, are appointed, by the President and Senate, Directors, on the part of the government, of the Bank of the U. States, for the ensuing year.

From the Huntsville Republican,

New Channel of Commerce.

We take great pleasure in laying the following communication before the public; it is on the subject of the greatest importance to the community. The produce of all the upper and middle country, instead of passing along the meandering channels of the Tennessee and Ohio rivers into the Mississippi, will hereafter be transported to the nearest navigable waters of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, & thence to the Mobile. If from Huntsville to the falls of the Black Warrior be only 120 miles over a winding road, and can be travelled by loaded wagons in eight days, and if from the Mobile a cargo can be brought to the falls in 20 days, while the country is yet unimproved and scarcely settled, how much shorter will the distance, and how much sooner will the trip be performed when the roads will be straightened and improved, and the navigation of these rivers opened and the obstructions removed.

The merchant, instead of shipping his goods from New York and Philadelphia to Charleston and Savannah, and from thence transporting them by land to Ross's on the Tennessee river a route experimentally known to be fraught with delay, hazard and loss; will hereafter ship directly to the Mobile, or to some designated port on the Tombigbee or Alabama, from whence there is an excellent keel boat navigation to the falls of the Black Warrior. From Cuba to Mobile is said to be about 3 days sail; from Mobile to the falls of the Black Warrior is 16 or 20

POETS CORNER.

From the N. Y. Spectator.
The Grave of the Year.

The following Poem under this title, we recommend to the special attention of our readers. We have ourselves perused it, with no ordinary satisfaction. Among the many admirable productions, with which we have been favoured by the same esteemed author, we consider this as decidedly the best; and he who can read it, unmoved by the solemnity of its topics or the tenderness of its strains, must possess a kind of sensibility and taste which we can neither envy nor applaud.

For the Commercial Advertiser.

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR,

LINES WRITTEN FOR THE 31ST OF DECEMBER.

Be compos'd every toil, and each turbid
lent motion,
That encircles the heart in life's
treacherous snares;
And the hour that invites to the calm
of devotion,
Undisturb'd by regrets—nun-
cumber'd with cares.

How cheerless the late blooming face
of creation!
Weary time seems to pause in his
rapid career,
And fatigued with the work of his own
desolation,
Looks behind with a smile at the
grave of the year.

Hark! the wind whistles rudely—the
shadows are closing.
That envelop his broad path in the
mantle of night:
While pleasure's gay sons are in quiet
reposing,
Undismay'd at the wrecks that have
number'd his flight.

From yon temple where Fashion's
bright tapers are lighted,
Her votaries in crowds, deck'd with
garlands appear;
And as yet their warm hopes by no
spectres allighted
Assemble to dance—round the grave
of the year.

Oh! I have the stale cup which the idlers
have tasted—
When I think on the ills of life's
comfortless day,
How the flowers of my childhood their
verdure have wasted,
And the friends of my youth have
been stolen away!

They think not how fruitless the warm-
est endeavor,
To recall the kind moments, neglect-
ed when near—
When the hours that oblivion has can-
cel'd forever,
Are inter'd by her hand—in the
grave of the year.

Since the last solemn reign of this day
of reflection,
What throngs have relinquish'd life's
perishing breath!
How many have shed their last tear of
dejection,
And clos'd the dim eye in the dark-
ness of death!

How many have sudden their pilgrim-
age ended,
Beneath the low pall that envelopes
their bier;
Or to death's lone valley have
gently descended,
And made their cold beds—with the
grave of the year!

'Tis the year that so late, its new beau-
ties disclosing,
Rose bright on the happy, the care-
less, and gay,
Who now on their pillow of dust are
reposing,
Where the soil presses damp on their
bosoms of clay.

Then talk not of bliss, while her smile
is expiring,
Disappointment still drowns it in mi-
sery's tear.
Reflect, and be wise—for the day is
retiring,
And to-morrow will dawn—on the
grave of a year.

Yet awhile—and no seasons around us
will flourish,
But Silence for each her dark man-
sion prepare,
Where beauty no longer her roses shall
nourish,
Nor the lily o'erspread the wan cheek
of despair!

But the eye shall with lustre unfading
be brighten'd,
When it wakes to true bliss in yon
orient sphere;
By sun beams of splendor immortal en-
lighten'd.

Which no more shall go down—on
the grave of the year.

MONTGARNIER.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Osborn Belt, junr. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated on or before the third day of July next, and those in-
debted to make immediate payment.

Osborn Belt, junr. admr.
Jan. 2, 1817.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

NOTICE.

A malicious lie having been industriously propagated, that I had been as low as Huntingdon, in Calvert county, endeavouring to purchase up corn; that I had stated, that it was for Col. Mercer's family, and that I had actually agreed with one man for ten barrels, but afterwards insisting that it should be delivered at the cove, the bargain was broken off. I do hereby certify, that the above report is in all its parts untrue. I have not been in Calvert since July last, and then only for 36 hours, and that for a very different purpose, nor have I ever offered to purchase corn of any person in Calvert, or any where else, for nine years past.

Thomas Leitch.

West River, Jan. 6, 1817.

I should not have noticed the above contemptible and groundless falsehood, had it concerned myself only; but at the desire of Mr. Leitch, whom it may be intended to injure at this time when an alarm exists from a real scarcity, I readily certify, that I never gave him, or any one else, any authority or direction to purchase corn for me, either directly or indirectly, for several years past.

2

John F. Mercer.

United States of America

District of Maryland, to wit:

WHEREAS information has been filed in the District Court of the said United States, for Maryland District, by Elias Glenn, Esquire, attorney at law, against the schooner Arismande, alias Soap Dragon, alias Mendocino, for that certain goods, wares and merchandise, of large value, to wit, of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, were brought in said vessel from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, into the said United States, and were unladen and delivered from said vessel, within the United States, to wit, at the District of Annapolis, without a permit being first had and obtained from the collector of said district for such unloading and delivery, and praying a condemnation of said vessel, for the use of the said United States. And also against one hundred and seventy four bales, packages and trunks, of dry goods, the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown, for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, into the port of Annapolis in the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, in the said schooner or vessel, which vessel is the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown; which said goods were seized by John Randall, Esquire, collector of the customs for the district of Annapolis aforesaid, as forfeited, and which said goods, at the time of seizure, were subject to duty, and which said duty had not been paid or secured to be paid.

And also against sundry goods, wares and merchandise, to wit—sixty-six pieces of check, thirty six pieces of marseilles, seventy five pieces of cotton cambric, eighty nine pieces of handkerchiefs, forty-two pieces calico, twenty five pieces of striped cotton, two pieces cotton shirting, and thirty dozen cotton hose—for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, and were unladen and delivered from some ship or vessel at the district aforesaid, without a permit being first had and obtained therefor from John Randall, Esquire, the collector of the customs of said district where the said goods were unladen and delivered; and praying a condemnation of the same, as forfeited according to law.

And whereas the honourable James Houston, judge of the said court, hath ordered and directed Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, for holding a court, at the Court House in the City of Baltimore, for said trials, agreeably to the prayer of said attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that a district court will then and there be held for the trial of the premises, and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have or claim any interest therein or thereto, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final determination should not pass.

By order of the court,
Philip Moore, Clk.
Dec. 17, 1816.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, January 1st, 1817.

Wm. Adair, D. D. Addison, Ann B. Auld, Hugh Arthur, (2) Thomas H. Bowie, John Brewer, Sophia Brooks, Mark Collins, (3) Peter Carver, Jas. Campden, Walter Cross, John S. Campden, Mr. Cingett, Jeremiah Cosden, Captain Cooper, Doctor De Butts, Gen. John Davidson, John Fordice, Samuel Fountain, (2) Augustine Gambrill, Abraham Gardner, Wm. Grey, John Gaither, Richard Harwood, (2) Philip Hammond, Matthias Hammond, Samuel S. Hopkins, Jas. Hunter, Mingo Jones, Aaron Jones, Letty Jarboe, Edward Journey, Wm. Kilty, (2) Edmund Key, John L. Kerr, James Knight, Wm. Legg, Capt. James H. Marriott, John Muir, Eleanor M. Pherson, James Mills, Enos Holbrook, (2) Richard Owens, Moses Orme, Letecia Orme, Ceasar Peterson, Rev. Jas. Reid, Jas. G. Ringgold, Arthur, Shaff, Basil Shepherd, Gustavus Schmidt, Josias Sunderland, Len. Scott, (2) John Smith, (2) Margaret Shepherd, Charles Stuart, Philip W. Thomas, John Trout, Wm. Turner, The Sheriff of A. A. county, Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. (2) Richard West, Robert Welch, of Ben (2) Francis Welch, Robert Wilson, (2) Alice Watkins, John Wells, Charles Waters, Miss M. Wayman, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Welch, Daniel H. Wiggins, Robert Wright, Burton Wheelcroft.

2 John Manroe, P. M.

Jan. 9, 1817. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, November 19th, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Waters, of Annapolis, administrator of Henry Deaver, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, both obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Deaver, 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 sixth day of May next, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this nineteenth day of November, 1816.

5 Thomas Waters, of Plummer, Administrator.

Dec. 19, 1816. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, November 19, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Waters, of Plummer, and Benjamin Carr, joint administrators of John Beall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, both obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Beall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 21st day of February next, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of November, 1816.

Thomas Waters, of Plummer, & admrs Benjamin Carr, Junr.

LOST,

On the forenoon of Thursday last, supposed to be between the boarding-house of Mrs. Stevens, & the State-house,

A Mourning Breast Pin, with plated hair in the front, set with small black stones around. On the back is the name of the deceased, with the time of death and the age.

The finder, on leaving it with Mrs. Stevens, will be generously rewarded.

Annapolis, 23 Dec. 1816.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Nov. 21, T. Chase.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.

Upper-Maribro? Sept. 26.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

The subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his

NEW SHOP,

Nearly opposite the City Tavern,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionary and Fruit.

Cordials, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Peaches, Apples, Citron, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Wax Candles, Shell Barks, Toys for boys and girls, Best Playing Cards.

He still keeps in the

OLD STORE,

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Souchong, Green and Congo Teas, First Quality Old Cognac Brandy, and Jamaica Spirit, Rye Whiskey, and Common ditto, Peach Brandy, H. Gin, Country ditto, N. E. Rum, Molasses, Mould and Dipped Candies, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Fine, Coarse & Ground Allum Salt, Salt Petre, Blackbale, Shads, &c. Best Cigars and Tobacco.

Nov. 28, Leonard Scott.

Houses for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale the three following Houses and Lots in the city of Annapolis, to wit: The house and lot formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, as a Boarding House, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. (2) Baldwin. The house and lot on the north side of Church Street, and adjacent to the Stadt-house, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, and the house and lot occupied by Mr. John Munroe, on the north side of Church Street. The above are large and commodious brick buildings, and situated in the most public parts of the City. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to either of the subscribers.

George C. Stewart, Benedict Stewart, Charles Stewart, Edward H. Stewart.

Nov. 7.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. Munroe,

Has recently received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Principally purchased at Auction, for cash, which he will dispose of very cheap.

Also,

On Consignment

Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns,) and 14 and 58 Carpeting, which is offered for sale at the Baltimore prices.

Oct. 21.

NEW GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY,

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

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloths and Cassimeres, Blue and White Kersey, Plains, Boeking Baize, Coatings and Mole Skins, do 44 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings, 44, 64 Cambric Muslins, 44, 64 Figured and Plain Leno, and Jaconet Muslins, 34 Russia and 64, 84 Table Diapers, Ticklingburg, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

GROCERIES, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

All of which they are determined to dispose of at the most moderate prices for Cash, or on short credit, and to punctual customers as usual.

Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1816.

For Sale,

Several valuable plantation hands.

Inquire at this office
December 5.

Nov. 21.

New & Cheap Goods.

Nicholas J. Watkins.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received, informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following:

Black do.
Fancy Brown do.
London Brown do.
Fashionable Mixtures,
Best double Milled Drab,
Second do.
Black Cassimere,
Grey mix'd do.
Light do.
Light and dark mixtures,
Paris Olive Cloth,
Fashionable Light Cord,
Black Florentines,
Best White Marseilles,
Coloured do.
Fashionable Follinet,
Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.

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

September 26, 1816.

New & Cheap Goods.

EVANS & IGLEHART,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that

they have just received a

choice and select assort-

ment of

New & Fashionable Goods,

Suitable to the present and approach-

ing season—among which are,

Real Superfine Cloths, assorted Colours, Second ditto 64 and 54 ditto, Cassimeres assorted, Marseilles, Tonnetts Florentines, and other Vestings, Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Flushing, Plains, Kerseys, Baizes, Sheetings and other Flannels assorted, Rose Blankets, from 64 to 114, Matchcoat ditto, sorted, Cords and Velvets, 64, 84 and 104 Table Diaper, 34 ditto, 78 & 44 Irish Linens, Slurting, Knapped Cotton Coverlids, German Linens assorted, 44 and 64 Cambric, Book and Mul Mul Muslin, Levantines, Lustings and Florence, Crapes, Pattinet Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hierarchy, &c. &c.

With an assortment of

Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Also a general assortment of

Glass, China & Queen's Ware.

GROCERIES.

Prime Fresh Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Hyson Skin, Souchong ditto Brown & Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Mace, Cinnamon & Cloves, Best Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto, &c. &c. Old Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga Wines, Old Cognac Brandy, Spirit, Rum, P Brandy, Holland Gin Whiskey, &c. &c.

A small quantity of

Nice Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Many of the above Goods were purchased for Cash at the auction price, and will be sold Cheap for ready money, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 24.

STATE OF MARYLAND

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

December 31st, 1816.

On application by petition of John Murray, administrator with the will annexed of John Muir, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

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

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed of John Muir, 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 thirty first day of March next, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1816.

John Murray, Admr. Will Annexed.

Carriages for Sale.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Has, at his Shop, in Corn-Hill street, the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable,

New Gig,

well finished, and in complete order.

A light second-hand Jersey Waggon, calculated for country use; and

A second-hand Chaise.

The above carriages will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

Cash.

Annapolis, Oct. 17.

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days travel, and from the falls to Huntsville only 8 days over an excellent road; so that in 25 or 30 days a cargo might be brought from Havana to Huntsville. It is evident, that our sugars, wines, liquors and groceries of every kind will come much cheaper to us from New Orleans, or any of the West-India Islands by way of Mobile and up the Black Warrior in 25 or 30 days than those which we receive in three, four or six months up the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Our acquaintance with Captain Crump who has frequently traversed the country from Huntsville to Mobile induces us to rely implicitly on the truth of his statement and the correctness of his calculations.

To gratify public curiosity, and to give information deemed interesting to our citizens, I have been requested to give you a memorandum of my late trip to Mobile, and the navigation of the Tombigbee, and (as far up as the falls of) the Black Warrior river. I left home about the 1st of September for Mobile, & on my way engaged with Captain Bacon to take charge of my boat. Rer, which I procured at Mobile, drawing about two feet water when loaded; at St. Stephens the cargo was completed of some articles that could not be purchased below. I accompanied the boat about eight miles, to see her safe over Megrois Shoals, a place said to be dangerous in passing over loaded boats; there was at that time a flood in the river, and we had little or no difficulty in getting through. Captain Bacon states that he was 20 days coming from Mobile to the falls of the Black Warrior, including 5 or 6 days of delay. The impediments in the rivers are trifling to such a boat as mine, which is about 35 feet in length. The cargo, consisting of brown and Havana white sugars, coffee, rum, wine, oranges, and a few dry goods, arrived at the falls in good order: two wagon loads of sugar, wine, coffee and oranges I brought to Huntsville; and it is remarkable that out of one thousand oranges not more than half a dozen spoiled. In eight days the wagons reached this place from the falls of the Black Warrior, over a road three fifths of which is level and the balance not much broken; not more than three hills of consequence are recollected, and a four horse team can easily draw two thousand weight up either of them. There has been very little labour bestowed in cutting out the road, and I discovered that by turning it a little from its windings, it could be greatly improved. The distance I suppose from Huntsville to the falls of the Black Warrior is about 120 miles. It is evident the distance can be much shortened by straightening the road.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES O. CRUMP.
Huntsville, 6th Dec. 1816.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle of Jan. 6.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The treasury paper having officially announced that Jared Ingersoll, late Attorney General, had resigned, to expose the falsehood and to apprise the people how little reliance is to be placed upon official men and official publications, we this day publish the correspondence which passed between the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Mr. Ingersoll. It will be seen that the Governor, through the Secretary, gave *Pauly's* hint to the Attorney-General, with an affectation of feelings, congenial with those which Samokin Binns displayed to his dear friend Lyon. The truth is, that Mr. Ingersoll had given his displeasure to the Shamokin knight; and he long since announced that the Attorney General ought to be removed! but that the order of removal might not appear to come from Binns, the Captain General of this Commonwealth delayed the execution, until he supposed the order had been forgotten; for our illuminated Governor has not forgotten the sport of his childhood, when putting his hands before his eyes he has called out "You can't see me."

And in the downfall of the great and the good Ingersoll, what superstructure has been erected? He raised one whose pre-eminent qualification consists in boos and boos to the great man; a man who is as greedy of offices as a shark of mackerel, and who has been ascending like a rocket, and perhaps may descend like the stick. First he was made a representative in the General Assembly, then he was elected to Congress, but he car-

ried so little for the dear people, that the moment the office of judge presented itself, he snatched at it like a gudgeon, and left the dear people of his reverence and affections to the care of themselves. But even the office of judge was insufficient to satisfy his appetite; nothing less than the renown of supplanting age, experience, talents & virtue, could even stay the stomach of a political cormorant, who is as inferior to Mr. Ingersoll as a pebble of the Susquehanna is to a diamond of Golconda. But the new Attorney-General is a *patent democrat*; he loves the dear people and their treasury to idolatry, and if they have more, and better offices to throw upon him, he will use them with all the affection that puss does her captive mouse. He partakes of the nature of the Indian, who was to have the gratification of three wishes, and on being asked what he would have, replied, rum—what next? rum—and what next? more rum, more rum—so it is with the Attorney-General, his first wish is office—his next wish is office—and his third wish is more office, more office. This is the summum bonum of patent democracy, and the pole to which its needle always points.

Read the following letter "good people all of every sort," and judge for yourselves—have your eyes about you and you may, perhaps, perceive another reason which influenced the appointment of the modest Attorney General, in the removal of Mr. Ingersoll's deputies. Apple-toddy and deputies may get votes, and those may beget—more office, more office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BOILEAU TO MR. INGERSOLL.
Harrisburg, Dec. 13th, 1816.

Sir, The object of this letter is of a delicate, and to me of an unpleasant nature. But it becomes my duty at the instance of the governor to intimate to you, that it has long been his desire and that of the officers of the government, as well as members of the legislature, who during their sessions, have frequent occasion for legal opinions in the discharge of their duties, to have the first law officer at the seat of government. An opportunity has now occurred to fill that office by a gentleman of competent abilities residing at this place. You will readily perceive the course which the governor wishes to be pursued to save your feelings and his own.

I presume I need not be more explicit in explaining the object of this communication.

With high consideration and respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. B. BOILEAU, Sec'y.
Jared Ingersoll, esq.
Attorney-General.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17th, 1816.

Sir, Your letter of the 13th instant I received yesterday.

The Governor appointed me Attorney General without any application or expectation on my part, and with a knowledge of whatever inconveniences may attend my residence in Philadelphia.

If I had thought those inconveniences were greater now than when I accepted the appointment, I should have saved the Governor the trouble of intimating a wish for my resignation.

Yielding, however, to the official opinion and authority of the chief magistrate of the state, I shall retire from office, as I entered it, at his request.

I am Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JARED INGERSOLL.
N. B. Boileau, esq.
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

From the Federal Republican.

Authentic Confession from Washington.

Disclosure of Mr. Randolph, in his place, on the floor of the house of representatives:

"The time has arrived, when there is no longer any necessity for suppressing the fact, that the grand armory of Richmond, in Virginia, was built with an eye to putting down Mr. Adams' administration with the bayonet, if it could not be accomplished by other means."

Let those who make such an uproar about the Harford convention, read this declaration of Mr. Randolph, and then to breakfast with what appetite they may.

We understand that Buonaparte has been very communicative of late; let our administration look out!

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

A memorial from Robert Bowie, Robt. W. Bowie and Mary Bowie, of P. George's, for the sale of certain lands. A petition from Henry Beagley, of Frederick, to be exempted from paying toll. From Wm. C. Somerville, of St. Mary's to be paid for a negro killed by the militia during the war. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, counter to that for a road to Gun Powder. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore and Harford, for a road. Severally referred.

The supplement to the act authorising the levy court of Washington to levy money for the purpose therein mentioned, was read the second time and will not pass.

The bill to lay out and open a road in Anne Arundel, was, on motion of Mr. R. Dorsey, referred to the next general assembly.

The bill to establish county schools was recommitted.

The bill to repeal an act fixing the pay of the adjutant general and brigade inspectors, was passed—yeas 40, nays 16.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a bill to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city. Read, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Taney, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised and directed to subscribe for — shares in the Westminister, Taney-town and Gunpowder turnpike road company, and to pay the amount of the shares, so subscribed, to the president and managers of the said turnpike road company, one fourth of the whole sum subscribed annually, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The house rescinded the order of yesterday requiring the Speaker to address letters to the absent members requiring their immediate attendance at the seat of government.

The bill (from the senate) entitled, A further supplement to the act to make a turnpike road from the cross roads near Rd. Cato's lime-kiln, was amended, passed and returned to the senate.

PETITIONS.

From Joseph Darden, of Talbot, for further time to complete his collections. From Wm. Wightman, for a special act of insolvency. From Robert Young, of Cecil, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, relative to the turnpike from Harford-town to Havre-de-Grace.

The bills from the senate for altering the times of holding the courts of appeals, and of holding the court for Talbot—to provide for recording certain deeds and other papers, were severally passed, and returned to that body.

The bill for the relief of Jate White, was read the second time & will not pass—yeas 27, nays 41.

Mr. Nathaniel Pierce was elected by the House a director in the Bank of Baltimore.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

PETITIONS.

From John Resoner, of Allegany, and Wm. P. Ridgway, of Talbot for special acts of insolvency. From Martha and Benjamin Berry, to sell part of the real estate of Wm. Berry. From James Kennedy, and James C. Magaurin, to be remunerated for the destruction of their book and job printing-office by the mob in the City of Baltimore. From sundry inhabitants of Allegany, for a road from Cresap's-town. From the coroner of Baltimore county, that the levy court may be authorised to levy money for certain purposes. From Thomas Bicknell, of Anne Arundel, for the sale of the real estate of Amos Gambrell. From James Davidson, and Lawrence Simpson, old soldiers. From Alex. H. Magruder, and others, of Calvert, for the sale of certain lands. From John Graver, of Frederick, for recording a deed. A memorial from sundry citizens of the fifth judicial district, for the removal of Abraham Shriver, an associate judge. From the Medical Society of Baltimore, to be incorporated. From Robert Oliver, and others, for a law to secure them from injury in importing a valuable

breed of hares, partridges and pheasants. From the president and trustees of Charlotte Hall School for the state to release the interest due on a loan. From Zebulon Hollingsworth, for further time for his appearance before the house. Severally referred.

Mr. Semmes delivers a bill to incorporate Upper Marlborough. Mr. R. K. Watts a bill vesting in the levy courts the power of opening, straightening and amending, the public roads in their respective counties—Severally read.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, and after some time spent in discussing the same, the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 17.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into the election of Bank directors.

Mr. Hambleton delivers a bill to change the times of holding the elections in this state. Read.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, leave given to bring in a bill to provide for licensing and regulating auctions, brokers, pedlars, and lottery offices.

Mr. Sellman reported favourably on the petition of James Davidson—concurrent with. Mr. R. Dorsey favourable to the petition of Elisha Brown. Mr. Price unfavourable to the petition for a road from Moses Freeland's mill to intersect a road leading to or by Keeling's mill, in Baltimore county. Mr. Stoddert a resolution appropriating dollars to carry into effect the resolution of Dec. session, 1815, relative to public arms, camp equipage &c. Severally read.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of the city and county of Baltimore to widen Bridge street. From James A. Buchanan and James Calhoun, of Baltimore, relative to the property of James Calhoun deceased.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, and after some time spent in discussing the same, the question was put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 32, nays 20.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

PETITIONS.

From Robert T. Spence, to authorise him to shut up so much of a road as passes through his land. From the commissioners of the town of Bruceville, in Frederick, to have certain powers vested in them. A memorial from Christian Hager, of Washington, for the rejection of the further supplement to the act for quieting possessions, &c. From Wm. Layman, of Montgomery, an officer of the revolution. From sundry inhabitants of Hager's-town to prevent swine, geese and goats from running at large in said town. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, for a lottery to establish an academy at Cecil Cross Roads. From Solomon Sammers, of Queen-Anne's, a revolutionary soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, to incorporate The Chesapeake Fishing Company. From Wm. Boulden, of Cecil, to confirm a certain deed. From Thomas Noble, of Somerset for a support. From sundry inhabitants of the east and western extremes of Frederick and Baltimore for a new county. A memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a separation from the precincts. From the Vestry and others, of St. Paul's parish, in Prince-George's, for the sale of the Glebe. Severally referred.

Mr. A. D. Mitchell delivers a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the Susquehanna Bridge to the Wilmington and Newark turnpike. Read.

Mr. Posey delivers a report favourable to the petition of Lawrence Simpson—concurrent with. Mr. Causin a report favourable to Wm. C. Somerville—Read. Mr. Jenkins a report favourable to Nathaniel Downing—Read. Mr. Watkins a report favourable to Henry Leeke—Read. Mr. Washington a report favourable to William Layman—concurrent with. Mr. Potts a report unfavourable to Henry Beagley—concurrent with.

Mr. Blakistone delivers a bill to enforce specie payments from the several Banks within this state for

all bank notes not exceeding dollars. Read.

On motion of Mr. Davall, the following Resolution was read: Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorised and required, to cause repairs to the public property at the seat of government, as they may deem necessary and proper, & draw for such sums as may be necessary, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, not exceeding — dollars.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a bill relating to Banks. Read.

The house proceeded to the election of Directors in the several Banks mentioned below. Upon examination of the ballots it appeared that the following persons were elected, to wit: Richard K. Heath and Isaac Philips for the Bank of Maryland, Jonathan Meredith and Felix Jenkins for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, Stephen H. Ford for the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, Daniel Murray and Thomas H. Bowie for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Tench Tilghman and James Price, for the Branch of said Bank at Easton. John Harry and George C. Smoot for the Hager's-town Bank, and William Alexander for the Elton Bank of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Quinton, the following Order was adopted.

Ordered, That this house, after Monday next, will sit from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock P. M. and from seven P. M. till nine P. M. for the despatch of public business, the night sessions be confined to local business.

Mr. Driver delivers a bill relating to arrests by constables in Caroline county—read. Mr. Semmes a bill to lay out a town to be called Middle Town, in Prince-George's county—Read.

Adjourned.

Monday, January 20.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the report of the committee on so much of the communication from the Executive as relates to the insufficiency of the appropriation made under a resolution of December, 1815, to defray the expense of collecting the public arms.

On motion by Mr. Stoddert, the question was put. That the whole of the resolution after the word "Resolved," be stricken out for the purpose of inserting the following: "That the resolution passed December session, 1815, authorising the governor and council to collect the public arms, camp equipage &c. be and the same is hereby repealed?" Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Stoddert, the question was then put, That the blank in the resolution be filled up with "eight thousand dollars?" Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the House concur with the report and assent to the resolution therein contained? Resolved in the affirmative, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, Ordered, That the Speaker issue summons for Arnold T. Winsor, to give testimony relative to the conduct of Judge Harwood, returnable immediately.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the report on the memorial of Jehu Chandler.

On motion of Mr. Kell, the question was put, That the words "and forty-three" be stricken out of the resolution? Determined in the negative.

The report being read through-out, the question was put, that the house concur therewith and assent to the resolution therein contained? Determined in the negative, yeas 27, nays 32.

Mr. Lecompte from the committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice delivers the following report:

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the memorial of several citizens of the fifth judicial district of this state, praying the removal of Abraham Shriver, one of the associate judges thereof, be leave to report—That they have taken the same into consideration and whilst they are sensible of the respect and weight due to the presentation of respectable individuals of this state, upon all subjects they are penetrated with regret that this memorial should have been deferred until the lateness of the season, and the near approach of the usual period of its rising, preclude that full investigation, which a case of this nature requires on their part, and sufficient opportunity

ity of collecting testimony for the party implicated and interested to make his defence; and although they are free to express their opinion, that this case, when supported by proof, and not fully met and refuted by the party interested, would be a fair case for the intervention of the Legislature to remove the character of its judiciary from appointments which the constitution was specially intended to prevent, yet at this time they are disposed to believe, that the sense of the Legislature cannot be as generally obtained, as might have been if the subject had been before submitted to them. They are therefore of opinion, that this subject can be resumed by a succeeding Legislature, with more justice to the state and individual; and submit to the pleasure of the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the removal of Abraham Shriver, and the memorial on that subject, be referred to the next General Assembly.

Your Committee further report—that with respect to the memorial of Eubulon Hollingsworth, esq. associate judge of the sixth judicial district, which was also submitted to their consideration, their opinion at the lateness of the session forbids the indulgence prayed by the memorialist.

All which is submitted.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the house proceeded to the second reading of said report by special order; on motion by Mr. Kell, the words "presented in the memorial" were inserted after the word "nature" in the 14th line of the report.

The question was then put, That the house concur with so much of the said report and assent to the resolution therein contained as relates to Judge Shriver? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Kell moved to amend the report by inserting at the end thereof the following: "and in consequence of the lateness of the session, and the probable impracticability of full and convenient proceeding in the inquiry in his case, either on the part of the state or of himself, is therefore, Resolved, That the further consideration of the case of Judge Hollingsworth be referred to the next General Assembly."

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the question was put, That the following be received as an amendment to the said amendment? "Ordered, That it is inexpedient that the trial Judge Hollingsworth should be referred to the next General Assembly, as is all important to the best interests of the people, that the characters constituting their judiciary should be above suspicion, and that when any individual of that branch of our government shall be impeached before the representatives of the people of charges, that it is a duty owing our citizens that the same should be decided as speedily as is consistent with justice to the party impeached, and the welfare of the state, as it otherwise exposes the best interests of the state to injury, and gives perhaps an unworthy Judge an opportunity to enjoy his salary, when he no longer deserves it." Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 34, nays 27.

Mr. Stoddert asked for a division of the question. The question was then put, That the house adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Kell? Determined in the negative. The question was then put, That the house adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Stoddert? Resolved in the affirmative. The question was then put, That the house adopt the last part of the report relative to Judge Hollingsworth as amended? Resolved in the affirmative.

PETITIONS

From John Newman, an old soldier. From George Davidson relative to a road. From Henry Leake, a soldier of the revolution, several referred. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Mr. Thomas Blake, a delegate from Vermont, appeared, qualified, and took seat.

PETITIONS

From sundry inhabitants of Harford a road. From Zadock Harvey, an old soldier. From Wm. Penniman, Hoffman, and others, counter to petition of Archibald Golder and Peter Justin, of Allegany, to bring a free negro into the state. From A. Robertson, Aaron Offutt and Abel Robertson, for the sale of the estate of Saml. Robertson. From H. Rogers, Richard R. Bough, Wm. R. Smiley and Peter Smiley, Baltimore, and Wm. R. Sewell of Vermont, for special acts of insolvency.

From the trustees of the Methodist Church in Annapolis, for the state to relinquish its right to the ground on which their meeting house is erected. From Wm. Cook, to authorise suits for the recovery of any installment due the Elston Christiana turnpike company. From David Parke, Jas. Turner, and others, to be enabled to make a title in fee for certain lots. A memorial from the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, to repeal part of the supplement to the act for their incorporation. From several citizens of Frederick county, for the removal of Judge Shriver. From James Calhoun and Jas. A. Buchanan, against the passage of the bill for opening South-street. From the Trustees and Governors of St. John's College, for a restoration of its funds. Severally referred.

The house resumed the consideration of so much of the Report of the committee of Grievances and Courts of justice, as relates to Judge Harwood, and after hearing the testimony of witnesses on the part of the house, and on the part of Judge Harwood, the question was put, that the house concur therewith?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative. Messrs. Speaker, H. Watts, Blakistone, Causin, Boyer, Ringgold, Whittington, Horrell, Chew, Turner, Stoddert, Posey, Hambleton, Hands, Seth Banning, Long, Haynie, Pitt, Lecompte, Hart, Griffith, Beard, A. D. Mitchell, Thomas, Frey, F. M. Hall, Sammes, Quinton, Handy Potts, Howard, Davis, Driver, Houston, Kell, McDonald, Lanham, Washington, Cresap, Ridgely, Prather, Tomlinson, 43.

Negative. Messrs. Sellman, R. Dorsey, T. H. Dorsey, C. Stewart, Blake, Warner, Harryman, Price, Showers, Duvall, Claude, Meconickin, Harrison, Taney, S. well, Bradford, H. Hall, Glenn, W. Stewart, Williams, Schnebly, Hager, Watkins, R. K. Watts, 24.

Two thirds not concurring Judge H. was of course acquitted.

Seven o'clock, P. M.

The bill from the senate concerning public worship, was read the second time and will not pass.

Mr. Prather delivers a report favourable to the petition of John Newman. Read. Adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

The bill to appoint Isaac Mayo trustee for the sale of certain real property; the further supplement to an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike from the cross roads near Rd. Caton's line to Baltimore—the bill authorising Robert C. Lusby and Townley Robey to complete their collections—the bill to confirm the title of John Caldwell to certain lands—the bill for the benefit of John McGaw—the bill for the relief of John Conly—and the bill to provide for the appointment of an agent to settle the claims of this state with the government of the U. S. were severally passed, and sent to the house. Mr. Winder presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the City of Baltimore, relative to the regulation of public wharves. Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Dorsey reported a bill to authorise lotteries to constitute a fund for the establishment of schools for the education of indigent persons. Read.

The additional supplement to the act respecting a monument or statue to the memory of Washington, was passed. Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

The bill for extending front street on the east side of Jones' Falls; the additional supplement to the act to establish a bank under the name of The Havre-de-Grace Bank; the bill to make valid the proceedings of the trustees of the Rockville Roman Catholic Congregation; and the bill to authorise the orphans court of Charles county to appoint a guardian to Mary Foulke, and others, infant children of Gerard and Mary Bayne Foulke; the bill to authorise James Keene to complete his collections, were severally passed.

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

Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore furnish the senate with a list of the debtors to the state, shewing whether the sums respectively due by them are on bond, open accounts, judgments, or in suit, and what sheriffs have made their returns in the time prescribed by law. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 12.

The bill to change the mode of repairing the public roads in Caroline, this bill for the benefit of Anne Worrell Comegys, were severally passed.

The bill authorising Robert B. Dudley to remove certain negroes into this state, was read the second time and will not pass.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The bill to allow William Waller further time to complete his collections the bill for opening and extending South-street; the bill to enable Robert Gorsuch to complete his collection; the supplement to the act to incorporate the Manufacturing Company of Maryland; the bill to incorporate the Union Beneficial Society of Baltimore; the bill to lay out and open a road in Harford county; the bill to incorporate the Gas Light Company of Baltimore; the bill to incorporate Frederick town; the bill to repeal so much of the act to encourage the destruction of grows as relates to Queen Anne's, were severally read the second time and passed.

The further supplement to an act regulating the quality of silver plate manufactured and sold in the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and will not pass. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. John W. Thomas was appointed by the Senate a director on the part of the state in the Bank of Baltimore.

The supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make the several turnpike roads therein mentioned; the bill to alter and amend the act for the encouragement of such persons as will undertake to build water-mills; the bill authorising Townley Robey to complete his collection; the bill to authorise the drawing a lottery in Allegany county; the bill authorising a lottery to complete a school-house and purchasing church-bells in Boonsborough, the bill for the benefit of the University of Maryland, were severally read the second time and passed.

The bill to authorise the orphans court of Cecil county to appoint a trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of John Haddon, deceased—and the bill authorising the levy court of Talbot to appoint a person to take care of the court house in said county, were severally read the second time and will not pass. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

The bill for the benefit of Daniel Pendleton and Frederick Jenkins; the bill to authorise Robert Cooke, of Delaware, to sell a certain portion of land therein mentioned; the bill to authorise the levy court of Washington to provide an office for the clerk of said county; the further additional supplement to an act relating to public roads in this state; the supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Westminster to Hagerstown; the bill to authorise the levy court of Frederick to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned; the supplement to an act for erecting a town by the name of Cumberland, in Allegany county; the bill appointing commissioners to revise the original plot of the town of Cumberland; the bill to authorise a lottery or lotteries for raising a fund for the use of Washington college; the bill authorising a lottery to build an impartial academy, or free church, in or near Tancy-town; the bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph, the additional supplement to the act to incorporate the stockholders in the Hagerstown Bank; the bill respecting a road in Frederick county, were severally read the second time and will pass. The bill to prevent playing bullets, and fighting cocks, in the town of Jerusalem, in Washington county, was read the second time and will not pass. Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 17.

Joseph Cresap, esqr. was elected a senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Roger Perry, esqr.

Mr. Winchester presented a petition from John C. Weems for permission to withdraw his petition some time since presented, with the papers accompanying the same—granted.

The bill to repeal an act to fix and establish the pay of the adju-

tant-general and brigade-inspectors; the bill for the relief of Henry W. Gibbs, and the supplement to an act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes into this state, were severally read the second time and will not pass.

The additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in this state, was passed.

The bill to authorise the trustees of Hillsborough School to appoint a trustee in the place of Henry Downes, esqr. was read the second time and will not pass.

The resolution in favour of the printer to the State, was read the second time and dissented from. The resolution in favour of Wm H. Marriott was assented to.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Winder delivered a long report on the subject of the Hospital in the vicinity of Baltimore—Read. Mr. Dorsey submitted the following resolutions; which were read.

Resolved, That be and they hereby are appointed to revise the Acts of the Assembly of this State, and to prepare an edition thereof, including all public acts now in force, in the order in which they passed, from the end of the year seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, till the end of the present session; inserting in the same order the titles of all private acts, and of such public acts as are repealed, have expired, or have ceased to have any operation; the time of such repeal or expiring of each law to be noted in the margin, as also the continuances of such acts as were originally passed for a limited time, to be accompanied with a full and complete Index to the whole, compiled in the manner of the last edition of the laws of Maryland; that the said edition be completed within the present year, so as to be laid before the General Assembly at their next annual meeting; and that such compensation be allowed to the said

as the work, and the manner in which it may be performed, shall appear to merit.

Resolved, That there be included in the said collection the Constitution of this State as originally adopted by the Convention, together with the several alterations which have been made thereto by Acts of Assembly since that period; and that by way of appendix, there be also included the Act of Assembly commonly called the Land Laws, and the several acts for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers, which are not printed in the last edition of the laws; that is to say, the acts of 1692, ch. 13, ch. 30; 1694, ch. 11; 1699, ch. 18, ch. 42; 1704, ch. 24, ch. 79, ch. 98; 1705, ch. 10; 1706, ch. 1; 1715, ch. 45; 1717, ch. 9; 1718, ch. 18; 1720, ch. 17; together with such resolutions as may have passed since the Revolution, in the opinion of the Compiler proper to be published.

Resolved, That Jonas Green, printer to the state, be directed to print, and procure to be bound, copies of the said edition of the laws, under the direction of the said

and that the Governor and Council be empowered, by order on the treasury, to advance to the printer, out of any unappropriated money, such sum or sums as may be necessary for the purpose.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore be and hereby is directed to furnish the said with copies of such acts, (not already printed) as they may require, and to compare and examine, under their direction, the acts which they shall direct to be printed in the said edition, with the records of the said acts in the office of the Court of Appeals, and shall note under the title of each act the liber and folio of the record book in which the same is recorded.

Mr. Winder reported a bill to incorporate the Maryland Hospital—Read.

The Senate proceeded to the election of directors in several banks of this state; (for result, see proceedings of the house of delegates of this day.)

Mr. Leigh reported a bill to suppress duelling. Read. Adjourned.

Married, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at the residence of Colonel Green, in Charles county, by the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, Dr. Stanislaus Coomes, to Miss Maria, daughter of Col. Green.

Died—early this morning, after the short illness of 24 hours, Alexander J. Dallas. (Phil. paper Jan. 17)

From the Religious Intelligencer, published at New-Haven on Saturday.

Woes Cluster; rare are solitary woes;

They love a train; they tread each other's heel."

We stop the press to announce to the public, the melancholy tidings of the death of the Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. President of Yale College; who died at 3 o'clock this morning, in the 65th year of his age, and the 22d of his Presidency. From the cloud of gloom which overshadows us, we can only say, that "a great man has fallen this day in Israel."

By his Excellency Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the deposition of Upton Bruce, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, that a negro girl named Rebecca, slave to the said Bruce, did, to answer certain purposes, and to accomplish certain views, give to his infant child, about seven months old, a poisonous dose, and that in a few days afterwards she absconded; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Rebecca to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 23. 10w.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons under the severest penalty of the law, from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on my premises.

John Conter.

Bloomfield, Jan 20/ 4w.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all those who disregard it.

Nicholas Brewer, } Ex'trs.

Dennis Claude, }

January 23. 1f.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county. Orphans Court, December 21, 1816.

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

John Gussaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Hampton Robinson, 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 11th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December 1816.

Charles Robinson, Adm.

D. B. N. Will annexed.

Calvert County, Battle Creek, January 6, 1817.

I will sell forty or fifty barrels of excellent corn, well made, sound and dry, if applied for and taken away within three or four weeks from the date hereof.

Jan. 16. 2 M. Taney.

POETS CORNER.

Communicated for the Commercial Advertiser.

GDE

FOR CHRISTMAS 1816.

Hark, from Heaven in joy descending,
Swells the seraph's glowing song,
With the hymned triumph blending
Warm from man's enraptured
tongue!

Hark! the glad hosanna soaring
Kindles on the answering sky,
Wide o'er earth in gladness pouring
Notes of love and harmony!

Hail the morn, in beauty blooming,
Bright with heav'n's resplendent blaze,
Night's unfathom'd caves illuming
With its renovating rays;
When with loveliness resplendent,
Judah's star of glory shone,
When, in purity transcendent
Jesus left his Father's throne!

Hov'ring o'er the shepherd's slumbers
Angels told the joyful news,
As their soul entrancing numbers
Linger'd on the midnight dews;
Glorious, as to heav'n returning,
Rose the choir from mortal sight,
Lovely in the east was burning,
Christ's triumphant morning bright

Guiding to the hope of ages
From the orient realm afar,
Sweetly to the eastern sages
Shone a heav'n directed star,
With unearthly splendor gleaming
Flam'd its bright and blessed ray,
Nations hail'd its radiant beaming—
Star of an eternal day!

To the lands of sorrow weeping
Shone the Saviour's soothing light,
M'n, before in darkness sleeping,
Turn'd to him his raptur'd sight,
Earth's wild waste of desolation
Bloom'd anew with heavenly flow-
ers.

As the tidings of salvation
Roll'd along the blissful hours.

Brought again to life and heaven,
Man lifts up his drooping head,
Paradise again is given

Verdure blooms beneath his tread,
Heav'n expands its mazy portal
To receive him exulting

There to swell the strain immortal
Mingled with the angelic throng.

Loud the joyous anthem raising,
By his Saviour's side he sings,
Mid the pomp celestial blazing,
Borne upon seraphic wings

There the endless chorus pealing
Sweeps thro' heav'n's extended
region—

Countless saints and angels kneeling
Ere the triumphant strain!

Mortals! join the anthem glorious!
Nations! swell the lofty cry!
Sing the Lamb of God victorious
Beaming from his Father's sky!

Oh! your high salvation prizing,
Mingle in the rapturous song,
Hail the morning's lovely rising
That proclaims the Saviour's day!

Hark! from Heaven in joy descending,
Swells the seraph's glowing song,
With the hymned triumph blending
Warm from man's enraptured
tongue!

Hark! the glad hosanna soaring
Kindles on the answering sky,
Wide o'er earth in gladness pouring
Notes of love and harmony!

Epistol, R. I. Dec. 25, 1816.

From the Phil. True American.

Retrospection of the Year.

This day another year commences, and bids us remember that time on its rapid pinions, is swiftly bearing us from the premeral stage of existence, to the solemn silence of the grave. Yet a few more years, yes, perhaps a few days, and the spot that now knows many of us, shall know us no more. The last sad obsequies shall be paid; & save among the little circles of friendship, our memories shall be handed over to oblivion, and the world forget that we have ever been. We do not wish to awaken gloomy sensations in the mind, upon the day when men are wont to receive congratulations. We sincerely congratulate our patrons on this New Year's morn, and wish them a continuance of every blessing they can desire or receive; but we may be suffered to invite the attention of our fellow creatures to a retrospection of the departed year, and when we look inward upon all the faults, which during that period, we may have committed, blush for our immorality and resolve upon amendment. Let him who has rioted in dissipation, look with sincere abhorrence on his midnight orgies for a nobler life; let the mind enfeebled by intoxication, be restored to vigour by future forbearance, and him who has been lost in the deceitful wiles of the wanton, remember that her ways are the road to death and her steps take hold on ruin. He who would stake his all upon a cast and stand the hazard of the die, may

cast a retractive observation, and from the ruin attendant on such a course, learn to forego the dice-box, the billiard and the faro. Strange infatuation! Such gain as this produces is obtained by robbery! Not by the common robber, who seeks the spot where undefended, wealth becomes an easy prey, but by the wily thief, who watches the moment when the admonitions of reason are lost in the vortex of passion, to lead his victims to the gaming table, where every thing is staked, and in a moment lost forever! Honour, wealth, domestic peace and all the social virtues are trampled upon, till the deluded wretch closes the eventful tragedy in suicide! Let us avoid it as we wish to prosper. In short, by a review of the past, men are made better, for the vicious cannot reflect on vice without abhorrence, and the good man by retrospection is confirmed in his determination to abstain from evil. May we, then, this morning resolve on future emendation, and be enabled to hope, ere the opening of another year, that our hearts have been made better, and the principles of religion and morality implanted more firmly in our bosoms.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in jail, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her). She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Pound, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.

Upper-Marlb'ro? 15

Houses for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale the three following Houses and Lots in the city of Annapolis, to wit: The house and lot formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, as a Boarding House, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. Teem D. Baldwin; The house and lot on the north side of Church Street, and adjacent to the State House, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Mordick; and the house and lot occupied by Mr. John Munroe, on the north side of Church Street. The above are large and commodious brick buildings, and situated in the most public part of the City. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to either of the subscribers.

George C. Stewart,
Benedict Stewart,
Charles Stewart,
Edward H. Stewart.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. Munroe,

Has recently received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Principally purchased at Auction, for cash, which he will dispose of very cheap.

Also,

On Consignment

Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns,) and 14 and 58 Carpeting, which is offered for sale at the Baltimore prices

Oct 24. 14

NEW GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY,

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

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloths and Cassimeres, Blue and White Kersey, Plains, Bocking Baize, Coatings and Mole Skins, do 44 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings, 44, 64 Cambric Muslins, 44, 64 Figured and Plain Leno, and Jaconet Muslins, 34 Russia and 64, 84 Table Diapers, Ticklingburg, Brown Birlaps &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

GROCERIES, viz,

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

All of which they are determined to dispose of at the most moderate prices for Cash, or on short credit, and to punctual customers as usual.

Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1816. 15

For Sale,

Several valuable plantation hands. Inquire at this office.

December 5.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, January 1st, 1817.

Wm. Adair, D. D. Addison, Ann B. Auld, Hugh Arthur, (2) Thomas H. Bowie, John Brewer, Sophia Brooks, Mark Collins, (3) Peter Cavenagh, Jas. Campden, Walter Cross, John S. Campden, (2) Chagott, Jeremiah Corden, Captain Cooper, Doctor De Butte, Gen. John Davidson, John Fordice, Samuel Fountain, (2) Augustine Gambrell, Abraham Gardner, Wm. Grey, John Gaither, Richard Harwood, (2) Philip Hammond, Matthias Hammond, Samuel S. Hopkins, Jas. Hunter, Mingo Jones, Aaron Jones, Letty Jacob, Edward Journey, Wm. Kilty, (2) Edmund Key, John L. Kerr, James Knight, Wm. Legg, Capt James H. Marriott, John Muir, Eleanor M. Pherson, James Mills, Enos Holbrook, (2) Richard Owens, Moses Orme, Letticia Orme, Ceasar Peterson, Rev. Jas. Reid, Jas. G. Ringgold, Arthur Shaft, Basil Shepherd, Gustavus Schmidt, Josias Sunderland, Len Scott, (2) John Smith, (2) Margaret Shepherd, Charles Stuart, Philip W. Thomas, John Frost, Wm. Turner, The Sheriff of A. A. county Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. (2) Richard West, Robert Welch, of Ben (2) Francis Welch, Robert Wilson, (2) Alice Watkins, John Wells, Charles Waters, Miss M. Wayman, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Welch, Daniel H. Wiggins, Robert Wright, Burton Whitcroft.

John Munroe, P. 3

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, November 19th, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Waters, of Plummer, and administrator of Henry Deaver, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Deaver, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 21st day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this nineteenth day of November, 1816.

Thomas Waters, of Plummer, Administrator.

Dec. 19. 6

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, November 19, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Waters, of Plummer, and Benjamin Carr, joint administrators of John Beall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Beall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 21st day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of November, 1816.

Thomas Waters, of Plummer, & Benjamin Carr, Junr, 6

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands a bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl

J. T. Chase.

Nov. 21

Benjamin Sewell, BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a complete stock of good Leather, and is now prepared to do work in the neatest and best style, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, having employed Journeymen for both branches, who are first rate workmen.

He has for Sale Leather and Shoe maker's Utensils.

N. B. He has just received a few pair of Old England and Boston Bond Soals, suitable for Boots for the present season.

Dec. 26. 5

New & Cheap Goods.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received, informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following:

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

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

September 26, 1816. 18

New & Cheap Goods.

EVANS & IGLEHART,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a choice and select assortment of

New & Fashionable Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season—among which are,

Real Superfine Cloths, assorted in Colours, Second ditto 64 and 54 ditto Cassimeres assorted, Marseilles, Toilets, Florentines, and other Vestings, Pelase Cloths, Coatings, Flushing, Plains, Kerseys, Bazes, Sheetings and other Flannels assorted, Rose Blankets, from 64 to 114, Matchcoat ditto, assorted, Cords and Velvets, 64, 84 and 104 Table Diaper, 34 ditto, 78 & 44 Irish Linens, Shirting, Knapped Cotton Coverlids, German Linens assorted, 44 and 64 Cambric, Book and Mul Mul Muslin, Levantines, Lustings and Florence, Grapes, Pattinet Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.

With an assortment of

Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Also a general assortment of

Glass, China & Queen's Ware.

GROCERIES.

Prime Fresh Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Hyson Skin and Souchong ditto Brown & Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Mace, Cinnamon & Cloves, Best Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto, &c. &c. Old Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Old Cogniac Brandy, Spirit, Rum, P. Brandy, Holland Gin, Whiskey, &c. &c.

A small quantity of

Nice Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Many of the above Goods were purchased for Cash at the auction prices, and will be sold Cheap for ready Money, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 24. 14

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, December 31st, 1816.

On application by petition of John Murray, administrator with the will annexed of John Muir, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of John Muir, 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 thirty first day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1816.

John Murray, Admr. Will Annexed.

Carriages for Sale.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Has, at his Shop, in Corn-Hill street, the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable,

New Gig,

well finished, and in complete order; A light second-hand Jersey Wagon, calculated for country use; and

A second-hand Chaise.

The above carriages will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms for Cash.

Annapolis, Oct. 17. 15

To Travellers

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

Jan. 1, 1817. one year

NOTICE.

A malicious lie having been industriously propagated, that I had been as low as Huntingdon, in Calvert county, endeavouring to purchase up corn; that I had stated, that it was for Col. Mercer's family, and that I had actually agreed with one man for ten barrels, but afterwards insisting that it should be delivered at the core, the bargain was broken off. I do hereby certify, that the above report is in all its parts untrue. I have not been in Calvert since July last, and then only for 36 hours, and that for a very different purpose, now have I ever offered to purchase corn of any person in Calvert, or any where else, for nine years past.

Thomas Leitch.

West River, Jan. 6, 1817. I should not have noticed the above contemptible and groundless falsehood, had it concerned myself only; but at the desire of Mr. Leitch, whom it may be intended to injure at this time when an alarm exists from a real scarcity, I readily certify, that I never gave him, or any one else, any authority or direction to purchase corn for me, either directly or indirectly, for several years past.

John F. Mercer.

United States of America

District of Maryland, to wit:

WHEREAS information has been filed in the District Court of the said United States, for Maryland District, by Elias Glenn, Esquire, attorney for the same, against the schooner Arismania, alias Snap Dragon, alias Mendonza, for that certain goods, wares and merchandise, of large value, to wit, of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, were brought in said vessel from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, into the said United States, and were unladen and delivered from said vessel, within the United States, to wit, at the District of Annapolis, without a permit being first had and obtained from the collector of said district for such unloading and delivery, and praying a condemnation of said vessel, or the use of the said United States. And also against one hundred and seventy four barrels, packages and trunks, of dry goods, the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown, for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, into the port of Annapolis in the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, in the said schooner or vessel, which vessel is the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown; which and said goods were seized by John Randolph Esquire, collector of the customs for the district of Annapolis aforesaid, at the time of seizure, were subject to duty, and which said duty had not been paid or secured to be paid.

And also against sundry goods, wares and merchandise, to wit, sixty six pieces of check, thirty six pieces of marseilles, seventy five pieces of cotton cambric, eighty nine pieces of handkerchiefs, forty two pieces of calico, twenty five pieces of striped cotton, two pieces cotton shirting, and thirty dozen cotton hose, for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, and were unladen and delivered from the ship or vessel at the district aforesaid, without a permit being first had and obtained therefor from John Randolph Esquire, the collector of the customs of said district, where the said goods were unladen and delivered; and praying a condemnation of the same, as forfeited according to law.

And whereas the honourable James Houston, Judge of the said court, has ordered and directed Tuesday, the fourth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, for holding a court, at the Court House in the City of Baltimore, for said purpose, agreeably to the prayer of said petition.

Notice is hereby given, that a strict court will then and there be held for the trial of the premises, and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have or claim any interest therein, are hereby cited to be present, to appear at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why a final determination should not be made. By order of the court,

Phillip Moore, Clk.

Dec. 13 1816.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

The Memorial of the Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College.

YOUR Memorialists ask leave to call your attention to a history of this institution, and of its claims upon the State.

The war which secured to our nation its independence, had hardly terminated, and from the difficulties and distresses into which it had thrown us, the State had not recovered, when the great and enlightened men, who then ruled our councils, took steps for founding this College. In the preamble of the law for its establishment it is declared, that "institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue, knowledge, and useful literature, are of the highest benefit to society, in order to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men, for discharging the various duties and offices of life, both civil and religious, with usefulness and reputation, and that institutions of learning have accordingly been promoted and encouraged by the wisest and best regulated States." And in order to encourage "public spirited individuals" to contribute towards founding "a general seminary of learning," the legislature assured them of "legislative assistance," and "a lasting provision." In this act of Assembly it was engaged on the part of the state, that after the necessary buildings had been erected by individual contribution, the institution should not fail for the want of funds to employ and support its professors. It was enacted, "that to provide a permanent fund for the further encouragement and support of the said College on the Western Shore, the sum of £ 1750 current money, annually and forever hereafter, be given and granted as a donation on by the public to the use of said College on the Western Shore, to be applied by the visitors and governors of the said College to the payment of salaries to the professors and tutors of the said college."

Such were the assurances given, and the inducements held out to individuals, in order to raise by subscription ample funds for the erection of necessary buildings. The faith of the State was pledged, and the faith of the state was, at that time, deemed to be inviolable. Your memorialists need not mention, that the contract, on the part of the individual contributors, was fulfilled. In every part of the state subscriptions were obtained, and those who were thus induced to subscribe, were afterwards compelled to perform their part of the contract. The college edifice was erected, able professors were found for the various branches of instruction, and in the year 1790 the different schools were opened.

Your memorialists will not stop here to speak of the prosperity and reputation which Saint John's College once enjoyed, or of the invaluable benefits which this as well as others of the states, have derived from its institution; they will not state it, because all must know, that this seminary in the course of the very few years that it was permitted by the legislature to flourish, educated many youth, who have since become eminently useful to the state, and have since been called to some of its highest and most distinguished stations.

Your memorialists will not permit themselves now to dwell upon the repeated abortive attempts which were made in successive legislatures to destroy this institution, by withdrawing from it the funds which the State had so solemnly pledged for its support. All may easily imagine the injurious effects produced by these efforts, and how much the usefulness of the institution was abridged. These efforts, however, were defeated, until the session of 1805, when the then legislature, alike forgetful of the faith of the State, and of the claims which seminaries of learning have upon the public, passed by a very small majority, an act withdrawing the funds from the College, which enacting clause declares shall be and remain in the treasury, subject to the appropriation of the legislature, to literary purposes, and to the disseminating of learning in the several counties of this State, and not to other or different purposes. Such was the cover attempted to be given to this flagrant breach of the pledged faith of the State. Your memorialists need not remark, that as little regard has been paid to this appropriation, as was shown in the passage of the act, for the faith of the State. The fund has not remained in the treasury, nor has it been appropriated in conformity to this act. The College has been plundered, but the state treasury has not been enriched, and the result may serve to prove, that if a country wishes to flourish, it must build its prosperity on the foundation of justice, and must be miserably disappointed when it would owe any part of that prosperity to a violation of its faith, or a disregard of its duty.

Your memorialists persuade themselves, that it would be a waste of time now to demonstrate that this act was a violation of the engagement to which the State thus deliberately and most solemnly entered with many of its citizens, and that such an act of outrage, in a private individual, no community would be willing to tolerate. It is hardly to be supposed, that any man who has a mind capable of comprehending a plain subject, would chuse to be suspected

of entertaining any doubt, whether the State was bound, or could rescind and repeal its own contracts. The State proposed to make the contract with its own citizens—it urged them to make it—it would not permit its own faith to be questioned. In the same act, it declared what sum it would "annually and forever hereafter" give, and pledged specific funds for the payment thereof. It would not permit its citizens to rescind or delay the performance of their part of the contract, but armed its tribunals with power to punish any breach of it; and when the citizen thus contracting, thus obliged to fulfil his part of the contract, and after having honourably fulfilled it, reposes on the public faith, "annually and forever" thereafter to contribute the necessary funds, which are to support the necessary professors, and the College in which his children, and children's children, are to be fitted for useful and honourable employment; the State violated that faith, which all believed to be inviolable, and which it is the deep and lasting concern of all to preserve inviolate.

It perhaps may be thought, that although the Legislature of 1805, which passed this law, was guilty of a violation of the public faith, yet that that faith is not at all concerned in the fate of the application which is now to be presented to the General Assembly. What has been done cannot be undone—and therefore it may be supposed, that the present Legislature, by refusing to do any thing, would not subject themselves to the reproach of having disregarded what the state owes to its character and its engagements. A moment's reflection, however, must convince every man, capable of reflecting, of the fallacy and absurdity of this notion. What was the engagement on the part of the state? To contribute annually a specific sum out of a specific fund. It is true that the Legislature of 1805, designed not only to deprive the College of one half of the donation thus secured to it for the year 1806, but to prevent the payment of any part of the donation promised in any succeeding year. But it is equally true, that it was out of the power of that Legislature to perpetuate such a design. The Legislature of each succeeding year had the power to provide that the engagement of the state should be observed, at least for that year. Is not the faith of the state pledged to pay £ 1750 for the year 1817 as much as for any other year? Is not the Legislature, now in session, at liberty to order an observance of that engagement, and bound to do, whatever it can do, to preserve the faith of the state inviolate? Could it find in the misconduct of former Legislatures an excuse for its neglect to provide for the payment of the sum of money which, by the engagement of the state, is to be paid in the course of the present year? A man disposed to discharge an obvious duty, will not be misled by the evil example of others, or suppose that because others have done wrong, he is not bound to do right. If an individual refuse to perform his contract at the time stipulated for its performance, he is guilty of a breach of faith; but whoever supposed, that because he did not perform his contract at the time stipulated, he was afterwards under no obligation to perform it? Or that if he engaged to pay annually a certain sum of money, a refusal for several years to pay it discharged him from the obligation ever afterwards to pay it? The law, it may be said, which secured this donation is repealed. True, but the repealing law is not irreparable, and while it remains unrepealed public faith is daily violated. Those who are charged with its preservation, and feel the sacredness of the duty with which they are charged, cannot stand acquitted to their consciences, while any thing is left undone, which can be done to exempt it from the reproach of infidelity. If therefore, no other consideration could be found, which ought to influence those who are the guardians of the public rights and interests, the faith of the state, so solemnly pledged to its own citizens, would imperiously demand a repeal of the law of 1805, and a restoration of the funds to the College.

Ought it to be required of your memorialists, or would it be respectful to those to whom they address themselves to shew, that what a former Legislature declared is strictly true, and that institutions of learning in which to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of life, civil and religious, is necessary for the public good, and ought to receive its assistance? Surely, it cannot be necessary to prove how important it is to a state, at all times, to have able and learned men to fill the various offices of government; and without seminaries, liberally endowed, it is impossible that the youth of a state can receive that education which is to fit them for discharging, with credit to themselves, and with usefulness to the country, the various duties which the state demands of its citizens. To ask whether there ought to be seminaries of learning amply endowed, is to ask whether a state is at all interested in its own prosperity, or whether its interests and rights can be secure while the preservation of them is necessarily confided to those, who, by a most wicked and ill-judged parsimony, have not an opportunity of receiving the education which is requisite for them. The opinion, that ignorance is to be preferred

to wisdom, or that those who will be most likely to be the faithful guardians of the public rights, who have the least knowledge of them, will have but few admirers. A state must owe its greatness, its prosperity and its happiness, in a great measure, to the learning, the integrity, and talents of those who fill its various offices, and exercise its several professions. It cannot prosper unless its citizens be enlightened, and to provide for the instruction of those, who are to be its future officers and lawgivers, in all useful knowledge, is one of those imperious duties from which its public functionaries cannot, if they would, excuse themselves, and from which an enlightened Legislature would not chuse, if they were authorised, to be excused.

Perhaps, however, it may be said, that although the utility of public seminaries richly endowed, cannot be questioned, yet a necessity for having one such in Maryland, does not exist. In the neighbouring states, institutions of this description are to be found, and in them our youth may receive the necessary instruction to qualify them for the various departments of government. The correctness of a notion so singular may well be questioned; it has found its way into no other state in the union, and can have no claim, but that which its novelty may be supposed to give it, to be respected in Maryland. To encourage literature, to erect and endow seminaries, as well as to provide for their citizens the means of elementary instruction, is now in every part of the union a favourite employment of state legislatures. Scarcely one of them is without its own College, or obliges its citizens in order to acquire a liberal education, to exile themselves from its own bosom. Some of them have most liberally endowed more than one such institution, and Maryland can find, no where but at home, an example of a free and independent state, at war with institutions of learning, and proscribing from its limits its own youth.

With equal propriety might the state refuse to encourage the citizens to qualify themselves for the various duties of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, because the wise policy adopted by other states has enabled them to raise up men whom we may employ in these departments! To such a policy, so ruinous to our choicest interests, and which, if adhered to, must eventually deprive us of every thing like ability in our councils, or public spirit among our citizens; every feeling, which it is the duty of the state to cherish, is opposed. A state, which justly prizes its independence, chuses not to owe to others the knowledge of its rights, or the ability to preserve them. A state, which wishes its citizens to be enlightened, does not leave it to other states to provide the means of enlightening them, and compel its youth to seek abroad for what they have a right to find, but what is denied to them, at home. A state which wishes the affections of its citizens, will not be necessary to the crime of alienating those affections, or oblige its citizens to feel, that to other states their obligations are greater than to their own. A state which would not chuse to be a colony, is as reluctant to go to other states for its lawgivers, as for its laws. The singular praise of banishing its aspiring youth, is confined to Maryland. It is for the Legislature in its wisdom to say, how long it will continue to merit this praise.

We are aware, that it is the belief of some, that in the present situation of Maryland, it is more imperiously the duty of the legislature to provide for the instruction of all in the rudiments of learning. We will not dissemble our conviction, that to place within the reach of the whole community the means of instruction, is among those duties which a conscientious legislature would not chuse to leave unperformed. All have a claim upon the State—a claim which it is criminal entirely to neglect. But at the same time, it would be a most wretched policy, which while it provided for its citizens schools for their instruction in the rudiments of learning, would refuse to them an opportunity of procuring whatever further instruction the genius of the youth, as it developed itself, was found fitted to attain. Indeed it will ever be found, that one and the strongest inducement with the more illiterate part of the community, for placing their children in those elementary schools, must be derived from the knowledge that higher attainments are within their reach. The fond parent sends his child to school, not to fit him for the humble and obscure station to which his ancestors have been doomed, but in the hope, that his talents require only to be cultivated in order to fit him for, and to raise him to the most exalted stations in the government. The legislature which offers to the poor, the means of attaining the rudiments of learning, and at the same time is unwilling, by the erection and endowment of Academies and Colleges, to enable them to advance beyond the mere rudiments, insults them, while it affects to respect their claims, and when it tells them that their children ought to receive some education, at the same time proclaims that it is not for the child whose parents are not opulent to be treading in the paths of science, or aspiring to any thing more than that scanty knowledge which is calculated as well to confine them to, as to fit them for, a life of obscurity. A legislature which would pursue such a policy, would justly subject itself to the imputation of wishing merely

to qualify its citizens to write the ballots, which they are to give to others, and at the same time of being unwilling to see its indigent youth of talents, by a cultivation of those talents, rendering themselves worthy of the honours and offices of the State. But how are county schools to be established, unless the State provides other and higher schools in which proper teachers for these schools are to be formed? These schools would be worse than useless, until such teachers can be procured for them; and whence, if you have no other schools, are they to be brought? Every body is now acquainted with the difficulty of procuring in Maryland suitable teachers. Not only our academies, but private individuals, seek for them in vain. Is it not necessary to have in our own State, places in which they also can obtain the necessary instruction? Or is it designed to force upon our schools unprincipled adventurers, who, because others cannot be found, are now of necessity employed who get employment because we are strangers to their characters, and who would flock to us because they cannot remain where they are known? In the Colleges, young men are to be qualified for instructors in the Academies, and to the latter we must look, and can only look for fit teachers for inferior schools. To propose schools, and yet take no steps to procure instructors for them, would be to delude the people, and to deprive them of all opportunity of enjoying the benefits which such a plan would profess to offer to them. Such is the legitimate conclusion of reason, and this conclusion is every where established by experience. What has been one of the different free schools which our ancestors established in the several counties? Did they answer the benevolent purposes for which they were designed, or did they not fail, and fail entirely, not so much for the want of scholars or funds, as for the want of suitable instructors? They failed, and all plans for the general diffusion of knowledge must fail, when no provision is made for raising a succession of fit instructors to be employed in the schools. In every other State in the Union, and in every foreign country in which plans for the instruction of the poor have succeeded, it has been the invariable policy to establish other schools, for the assistance of those in which the rudiments of learning are to be taught. It is then too, and then only, that the poor will be induced to send their children to these schools. They will be unwilling to benefit by a plan which allows to their children nothing more than a knowledge of reading and writing, and which tells them, that their learning is to end, as well as to commence, with its rudiments. Of little benefit to them would be that beggarly instruction which is to be acquired in childhood, and would be almost forgotten before manhood. In the public councils of the nation, are to be found many men from other States of the most obscure origin, who for the elevated stations they attained were indebted to the wise and liberal plans of education which a provident policy had placed within their reach, and who, if nothing but county schools had been endowed by their native States, could never have received any education which would have fitted them for any thing but the humblest pursuits in life.

Your memorialists need not remind the legislature, that St. John's College, although it enjoyed the patronage and support of the State for so short a period, educated, entirely at its own expense, several youths of the most indigent circumstances, who have since pursued their several professions with distinguished reputation and success. If the College had done nothing more than rescue these youths from their indigence and obscurity, and qualify them for the employments, in which they afterwards engaged, the State would have been amply rewarded for its donations.

Your memorialists are happy that a fund has been provided, and is accumulating, for the general diffusion of education, which may in the course of a few years, if judiciously managed, be adequate to its destined purposes. If, in addition to this fund, suitable provision be made, in due time, for supplying these schools with fit instructors, then they may be productive of great and most essential benefit to the community. But a system which merely gives funds, and supplies no teachers, must inevitably

be found of lasting injury. Masters who are wretchedly ignorant themselves can never, however well paid, instruct others, and unless the morals of the preceptor be unexceptionable, his scholars will be much better instructed in the rudiments of vice, than of useful learning. Your memorialists therefore, in urging an observance of the faith of the state, are advocating its best interests, and recommending that course of policy which the state, if not bound, ought voluntarily to adopt.

If any objection to the prayer of the memorialists should be found to exist in the present state of the treasury, your memorialists in answer to it would observe, that the state is now much more able to pay the donation, than it was at the time the pledge was given—that the funds which were specifically pledged, are ample, cannot, but at the expense of public faith, be applied to any other purpose—that the difficulties and embarrassments of a state are often produced, but are not to be removed, by a disregard of its engagements; and further, that appropriations already made by the Legislature, will not allow your memorialists to doubt, that in the opinion of its members, the state is very able to contribute towards any useful institution, which requires its pecuniary assistance. It would be in the highest degree unworthy of the Legislature to say, that although it can afford to be generous, it cannot afford to be just—that its acts of charity leave it without the ability or inclination to discharge well founded claims.

Your memorialists have further to observe, that in the bill for endowing the College, it was evidently, and for obvious reasons, the intention and wish of the General Assembly, that the seat of government should be selected as the place for the College, and that in fixing upon this place, the trustees rightly judged that the benevolent objects of all who contributed to its foundation would be most likely to be answered. The College flourished for several years; the students were numerous, and collected from all parts of this, as well as from other states, and yet were never guilty of the riots and general disturbances which other seminaries of learning have had to deplore. The most sanguine expectations of its friends were more than answered. It produced more eminent characters than any other College in the union has been known to furnish in the same space of time, and but for the law of a former Legislature, of which they complain, and which deprived the trustees of the power to employ the necessary professors, would no doubt have proved ever since of equal benefit to the state. With the funds to which it is entitled, the trustees are assured that the institution would again attain its former celebrity and usefulness.

Your memorialists therefore pray the General Assembly, to restore to Saint-John's College those funds which have been pledged to it.

Samuel Ridout,
Lewis Neth, jun.
Lewis Neth, sen.
James Shaw,
Alexander C. Magruder,
Richard Harwood,
of Thos.
John M. Dowell,
Jno Ridgely,
Henry Maynadier,
H. H. Chapman,
Henry M. Murray,
Jona. Pinkney.

A list of Classes into which subscribers to St. John's College were directed to be formed, referred to in the above memorial.

Anne-Arundel County and City of Annapolis.			
Class 1st from subscription paper No. 1.	£	1001	10 0
Class 2d. do.		1000	0 0
Class 3d. do.		1003	5 0
Prince-George's county.			
Class 4th.		1006	10 0
Class 5th.		1003	0 0
Charles county.			
Class 6th.		1007	0 0
Baltimore.			
Class 7th.		1005	0 0
Class 8th.		999	5 0
St. Mary's.			
Class 9th.		1600	0 0
The Rector and Visitors of Annapolis School.			
		2000	0 0
£ 11,025 10 0			

Some of the above subscriptions were obtained from other counties.

MEMORIAL

Of the President and Board of Managers of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 14, read and ordered to lie on the table.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled—

The Memorial of the President and Board of Managers of the "American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the U. States."

Respectfully shews,

That your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow-citizens recently organized at the seat of government, to solicit congress to aid with the power, the patronage, and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution; an object deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions, as well of every patriot, in whatever condition of life, as of every enlightened, philanthropic and practical statesman.

It is now reduced to be a maxim, equally approved in philosophy and practice, that the existence of distinct and separate casts or classes, forming exceptions to the general system of polity adapted to the community, is an inherent vice in the composition of society; pregnant with baneful consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove it. If this maxim be true in the general, it applies with peculiar force to the relative condition of the free people of colour in the U. States, between whom and the rest of the community, a combination of causes, political, physical and moral, has created distinction, unavoidable in their origin, and most unfortunate in their consequences. The actual and prospective condition of that class of people; their anomalous and indefinite relations to the political institutions and social ties of the community; their deprivation of most of those independent, political, and social rights so indispensable to the progressive melioration of our nature, rendered by systematic exclusion from all the higher rewards of excellence, dead to all the elevating hopes that might prompt a generous ambition to excel; all these considerations demonstrate, that it equally imports the public good, as the individual and social happiness of the persons more immediately concerned; that it is equally a debt of patriotism and of humanity, to provide some adequate and effectual remedy. The evil has become so apparent and the necessity for a remedy so palpable, that some of the most considerable of the slave holding states have been induced to impose restraints upon the practice of emancipation, by annexing conditions, which have no effect but to transfer the evil from one state to another, or, by inducing other states to adopt countervailing regulations, and in the total abrogation of a right, which benevolent or conscientious proprietors had long enjoyed under all the sanctions of positive law and of ancient usage. Your memorialists beg leave, with all deference, to suggest that the fairest and most inviting opportunities are now presented to the general government, for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a numerous and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre, to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. These great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting in some salubrious and fertile region, a colony, to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the U. States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence.

Independently of the motives derived from political foresight and civil prudence on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other; there are additional considerations and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for our government, (the first to

denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers), to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon the large and interesting portion of mankind, benefitted by that deed of justice; by demonstrating that a race of men composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches; known to the enlightened nations of antiquity; and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization; for whom history has preserved up monuments of arts or arms, that even this hitherto, ill-fated race, may cherish the hope of beholding at last the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; while it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all prevailing power of liberty enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness; reclaim the rude wanderer, from a life of wretchedness, to civilization and humanity; and convert the blind idolater, from gross and abject superstitions, to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the Gospel; the nation, or the individual, that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory, founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race; unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of divine beneficence—a glory, with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in the competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. And above all should it be considered, that the nation or the individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured, by this exalted beneficence, the favor of that being "whose compassion is over all his works," and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest effort to do good to his creatures.

Your memorialists do not presume to determine, that the views of congress will be necessarily directed to the country to which they have just alluded. They hope to be excused for intimating some of the reasons which would bring that portion of the world before us, when engaged in discovering a place the most proper to be selected, leaving it, with perfect confidence, to the better information and better judgment of your honourable body to make the choice.

Your memorialists, without presuming to mark out, in detail, the measures which it may be proper to adopt in furtherance of the object in view; but implicitly relying upon the wisdom of Congress to devise the most effectual measures; will only pray that the subject may be recommended to their serious consideration, and that, as an humble auxiliary in this great work, the association, represented by your memorialists may be permitted to aspire to the hope of contributing its labours and resources.

BUSH WASHINGTON,
President.

From the Poughkeepsie Herald, Jan. 15.

Atrocious and unnatural Crime.

The following extraordinary case of the most atrocious of crimes, has lately come to our knowledge. For its correctness in every particular we cannot vouch, but the mournful intelligence has been received from so many directions, that we are inclined to believe it substantially correct.

The public will recollect, that some 8 or 10 years ago, a man by the name of Jesse Wood, was executed in this town for having, as was at that time alleged, and proved, caused the death of his son, Joseph Wood.

The old man persisted to the last in declaring his innocence—and it now appears that the principal witness against the unfortunate old man was his own son Kier, or Hezekiah.

This monster, in human shape, has lately been called upon to render an account for his doings in this life, and horrid to relate! he confessed, on his dying bed, that he was his brother's murderer! & that in addition to this unnatural crime, he had been guilty of perjury; and thus caused his innocent father to suffer an ignominious death! A just God has at length punished the unnatural wretch, and would not suffer him to depart hence, until he made a full disclosure of his accumulated crimes, in the presence of a number of witnesses.—He then gave him a prospect of the dreadful punishments that awaited him hereafter.—The miserable wretch after he had confessed his horrid crimes, declared that he saw hell open, and the flames ascending ready to devour him.

May his awful death be a warning to others, and deter them from the commission of even the least of crimes. If the life of this wretch could be known, it is probable the commencement of his depravity might be traced to petty pilfering. Beware, then, of doing any thing that looks like crime, lest your end may be like his.

We have seldom heard of a more aggravated case of crime, of the blackest dye, and nothing but a desire of doing justice to the memory of an innocent and much injured man, could have induced us to give publicity to this atrocious case.

Let the tragic end of the elder Wood be a warning to jurors—Let it be engraven on the memory of every man who may be called upon to perform this solemn duty—and let them remember, that it is far better for "ninety and nine criminals to escape punishment, than for one innocent man to suffer."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of A. A. County, to change the place of holding elections in the second district. From John Ricard, for a special act of insolvency. From Richard Updegrave, to shut up an old road in Cecil. From the widow and heirs of Saml. Comeys, to sell a house and lot. From Peregrine Bantom, an old soldier. From William Randle, counter to that of Larkin and James Hammond. From Henry McKimly, and others, for relief relative to certain judgments. Several referred.

Mr. Causin delivers a bill to incorporate The Specie Bank of Leonardtown. Mr. F. M. Hall a bill to incorporate The Philomathean Society of Upper-Matibro. Mr. Frey a bill to make a turnpike road from the contemplated bridge over Sasquehanna to the Pennsylvania line—severally read.

Mr. Blakistone reported favourably on the memorial of the President and trustees of Charlotte Hall School. Mr. Causin favourable to the petition of Lewis Medley.

The house proceeded to the second reading of so much of the report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice as relates to judge Bland.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the question was put. That the further consideration thereof be referred to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative.

The house then proceeded to the examination of the witnesses on the part of the house, and on the part of Judge Bland, and after hearing their testimony,

On motion of Mr. Potts, the question was put, that the house adopt the following Order?

Ordered, That no solemn adjudication having taken place in the sixth judicial district of this state, upon the constitutionality of the law vesting equity jurisdiction in the County courts, which was the foundation of the present enquiry, that the same be dismissed, and the Honourable Judge Bland be deemed acquitted of the charge contained in the report of the committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the question was put, that so much of the Report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice as relates to Judge Hollingsworth now have a second reading? Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, leave given to bring in a bill to provide

for the more easy administration of justice in this state.

Mr. Kell delivers a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, for an increase of compensation to the Justices of the Orphans Court.—also a bill to incorporate the Medical Society of Baltimore—also a bill relating to Inquests held by coroners—read.

A communication was received from the Executive, with a copy of a Resolution of the Legislature of North-Carolina—Also the following

In Council,
Annapolis, Jan. 20, 1817.

Gentlemen,

We conceive it our duty at this time to call the attention of the Legislature to the state of the public buildings in this city. Many years have elapsed since any appropriation has been made for repairs, rendered necessary by natural decay, and many other causes, which do not in so great a degree affect the property of individuals. We are of opinion that a liberal appropriation should be made for the purpose of preserving the State's property, and more particularly the State-house, and the adjacent buildings. If a sum sufficient for a complete repair of this property should be granted, there can be no doubt it would ultimately prove to be a more substantial economy than annual appropriations inadequate to the object, and which can neither be usefully or advantageously applied. To this subject we would most earnestly call the attention of your honourable body.

We have the honour to be, &c.
C. Ridgely, of Hamp.

Read.

Mr. Stoddert reported on the memorial of Philip Stuart, and others, interested in the fisheries of the Potomac. Read.

Mr. Seth delivers a favourable report on the petition of Solomon Summers—concurred in.

Seven o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Potts delivers a memorial from sundry citizens of Frederick county, for the removal of Judge Shriver.

Mr. Lecompte reported unfavourably on the petition of Zadock Harvey—read.

The bill annulling the marriage of Robert and Elizabeth Young, of Cecil, was referred to the next general assembly. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

PETITIONS.

From Mark L. Descaves, Philip Mercier, David Easterbrook, William Taylor, William Robinson and John Howard, of Baltimore, for special acts of insolvency. From James Jaffray, for the alteration of a docket entry. From Michael Lovejoy, of P. George's, relative to a hoghead of second tobacco. From John Benner, an old soldier. From John Street, of Harford, relative to a road running through his lands. From Solomon Lowe, of Talbot, to be paid for furnishing certain British officers and seamen with rations. From George W. Higgins, for a special act of insolvency. A memorial from a number of inhabitants of the western precincts of Baltimore, against a separation from the county. Several referred.

The bill from the senate to change such parts of the constitution as relate to the division of Washington county into election districts, was passed—yeas 24, nays 26—and sent to senate.

An affidavit from Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esq. stating the sickness and sickness of two witnesses material to his defence, was read. Adjourned.

Seven o'clock, P. M.

A quorum not attending, the members present adjourned till tomorrow.

Friday, January 24.

The bill from the senate, entitled an additional supplement to the act to establish a bank under the name of the Havre-de-Grace Bank was amended, passed and returned to that house.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to turnpike the road to Belle-Air. From sundry inhabitants of the eastern precincts, against a separation from the county. Referred.

PETITIONS.

From the trustees of St. Peter's Free School, for an extension of the time of repaying a loan. From Mary Barney of Baltimore, to make effectual certain deeds.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the case of Judge Hollingsworth, and after examining

...at the bar of the House. Mr. Kell moved, That further proceedings in his case be postponed. Determined in the negative—yeas 37, nays 37.

The question was then put, that the house concur with so much of the report as relates to Judge Hollingsworth.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. Speaker, Blackstone, Cagin, Boyer, Ringgold, R. Dorsey, C. Stewart, Horrell, Blake, Tappan, Stoddert, Rosey, Warner, Harbison, Price, Showers, Hambleton, Lands, Seth, Banning, Dennis, Long, Haynie, Pitt, Leconte, Hart, Griffith, Beard, A. D. Mitchell, Thomas, Frey, F. M. Hall, Semmes, Duvall, Roberts, Quinton, Landy, Potts, Toney, Howard, Davis, Glenn, Driver, Houston, McDonald, Hager, Watkins, Latham, R. K. Watts, Washington, Cressap, Ridgely, Prather, Tomlinson—54.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Schuman, T. H. Dorsey, Mcconnick, Harrison, Sewell, Bradford, H. Hall, Williams, Schenck—9.

Two thirds of the whole house concurring, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a bill to provide for the licensing and regulating auctions, brokers, peddlers, and lottery offices of this state—read.

Mr. A. D. Mitchell reported favourably on the petition of John Bennett—concurrent in.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a bill to provide for the separation of Baltimore county from Baltimore city, and to repeal and alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government in relation thereto—read.

Mr. Ringgold reported favourably on the petition of Peregrine Anthon—read. Mr. Ridgely reported favourably on the petition of Thomas Stallings, and others—read.

The report on the memorial of Philip Stuart, and others, interested in the fisheries of the Potomac, was concurred with.

Mr. Leconte delivers a report relative to the attendance of the judges—read.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

A number of bills were read the second time and passed, principally of a local nature.

Mr. Thomas delivers a bill to make a turnpike road from Elkton to the site of the proposed bridge near Rock Run—read.

Mr. Kell delivers a petition from sundry creditors of William Hollins, counter to his application for special act of insolvency—referred.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

The bill to establish a bank under the title of The Planters Bank of Prince-George's, was passed—yeas 29, nays 25.

A message was sent to senate proposing to adjourn the legislature at the first of February.

The house took up the consideration of the additional supplemental act for quieting possessions, &c. and after some time occupied counsel at the bar it was postponed till 5 o'clock.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house resumed the consideration of said bill, and the counsel at the bar having concluded their arguments, it was postponed until Monday.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

Mr. Stoddert delivers a bill to provide for the more easy administration of justice in this state—read.

PETITIONS.

From the creditors of William Lightman, counter thereto. From George Duns, an old soldier. From Am. C. Griffith, to bring a negro to the state. From the Warren Manufacturing Company, for an act of incorporation. From Wm. Done, to incorporate the Messrs. and Wardens of Somerset Lodge &c. 49. From sundry persons in want, to incorporate Shrewsbury Academy. From Geo. A. Smith, Sheriff of Caroline, for relief relative to sending prisoners victuals. Memorial from the levy court of Anne Arundel, for a lottery to build court-houses. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a separation from the precincts. Severally referred.

Mr. R. Dorsey delivers a bill authorising a lottery to build a court-house in Anne Arundel county—read.

Mr. Stoddert reported favourably on the petition of the heirs of John H. Stone. Mr. Warner favourably on the petition of the trustees of St. Peter's free school. Severally read.

The house resumed the consideration of the further additional supplemental act for quieting possessions, &c. and the question was put, shall the bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 36, nays 27.

Mr. Harryman reported favourably on the petition of George Diers. Mr. Thomas, on the memorial of the President and directors of the Susquehanna bridge and bank company—Mr. R. K. Watts, on the subject of Chancellor Kilty's report of the British Statutes. Severally read.

The bill to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes, was read the second time, amended, and passed—yeas 34, nays 23.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

PETITIONS.

From Thos. H. Bowie, register in chancery, for an extension of the time allowed by law for sending out his fees. From Nicholas Slubey, counter to that of Nicholas S. Jones. Referred.

The bill to authorise John C. Reeves to complete the collections of Alexr. Johnson, former sheriff of Charles county, was referred to the first day of June.

The bill for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Annapolis, was passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 26.

The bill for the relief of John Hoyer and Mary Hoyer, was read the second time and will not pass.

The resolution in favour of Luther Martin was assented to.

The bill to extend the powers of the levy court of Wicomico county; the additional supplement to the act for the relief of the poor of Washington county; the supplement to an act to erect a new court house in Hagerstown; were severally passed.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That all resolutions from the house of delegates granting pensions to old soldiers, be referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Dorsey, Leigh and Holyday, to consider and report thereon. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

A message was received from the House requesting the attendance of certain members of the Senate to give testimony relative to the conduct of Judge Harwood.

Ordered, That Messrs. Tancy, Magruder, Emerson and Vanhorn, be permitted to attend the House.

The supplement to the act for opening and extending St. Paul's street, was passed.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

The bill to make a turnpike from Boonsborough to the Conococheague creek; the bill to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county; the bill to authorise the chancellor and the several county courts to order and decree the sale of real estates of minors; the bill to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases; the bill to enlarge the powers of the levy court of Talbot for the benefit of the poor; the bill to provide for the administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and precincts of Baltimore—were severally passed.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

The bill for the sale of the Baltimore dancing assembly rooms; the bill to lay out and make public a road in Cecil; the bill to open a road in Cecil; the bill authorising Geo. W. Lightner to complete his collections, were severally read and passed.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, to establish a court of appeals, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, the question was put, shall the leave be granted.

Affirmative—Mr. President, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Gale, Mr. Hughlett, Mr. Leigh and Mr. Winchester—6.

Negative—Mr. Emerson, Mr. Hollyday, Mr. Magruder, Mr. Ta-

ney, Mr. Vanhorn and Mr. Windsor—5.

Determined in the negative. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the tenure of the office of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Winchester presented the petition of sundry persons in Baltimore for a change in the insolvent system—read.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

The bill to make public a road now open between the lands of Richard Caton and Robert T. Spence, and to stop up the hunting ridge road; the bill to lay out and open a road on the lands of the late Jos. Reynolds, in Cecil; were read the second time and passed.

The bill to authorise Hannah A. Hayes to sell certain real & personal estate, and the bill for the benefit of Job Wilson, were read the second time and will not pass.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

The bill for the relief of Achsah Risington; the bill to repeal the act to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county; the bill for the sale of the real estate of Thos. C. Bowie; the supplement to the act for the benefit of the heirs of John Stevens, deceased, of Worcester; the bill for dividing Dorchester county into five separate election districts; the bill to prevent fraudulent sales of flour and whiskey; the bill to incorporate the Maryland Hospital; the bill to authorise a lottery to aid in erecting a church in Charles county; the supplement to the act relating to sheriffs; the bill for the benefit of the heirs of Danl. Wright, of Lem. the bill to lay out a town to be called Middle Town, in P. George's; the bill for the relief of Teresa Thomas, were severally passed and sent to the house. The resolution in favour of Philip Reed was assented to.

The bill authorising Alexander Rigdon to erect gates on the road therein mentioned, and the bill to make valid a deed from Thomas Wedding and wife to Emma Moore, were read the second time and will not pass.

On motion of Mr. Windsor, leave given to bring in a bill for the temporary relief of the poor in the several counties.

Our fellow citizens of the second congressional district, composed of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, will perceive in the following extract, that Commodore Barney, who four months since had the effrontery to solicit their votes to place him in Congress, has been sea-sick and toasted in Kentucky at a great rate, and in a speech on one of these occasions, they will see what an exalted opinion he entertains of their valour and patriotism. The Commodore, it is supposed, is still smarting under the bold truths which were advanced at Annapolis & Bladensburg, by Messrs. Weems, Heath and Ridgely.

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

On Tuesday last the members of the legislature gave a dinner to that meritorious officer at Capt. Weiser's tavern. The Hon. E. Bullock, Speaker of the Senate, president, and the hon. J. J. Chittenden, Speaker of the House of Representatives, acted as Vice President. The following was drank amongst other toasts:

Com. Barney, our gallant guest—Two years, the land and the ocean, bear witness that he is a patriot and soldier.

When this toast was drank, the commodore rose and said,

Gentlemen—The testimony of respect which you have this day given, is doubly dear to me as coming from the Legislature of Kentucky. I had the good fortune to be in 17 battles during the Revolution, in all of which the star spangled banner triumphed over the bloody cross, and in the late war I had the honor of being engaged in battles, with the same glorious result, except in the last, in which I was unfortunate, although not in fact. If there had been with me 2000 Kentuckians instead of 7000 Marylanders, Washington City would

not have been sacked, nor our country disgraced.

If my arrangements shall permit, it is my intention to become a citizen of Kentucky—and when I die, I know that my bones will repose among congenial spirits.

The Commodore gave the following toast.

Kentucky—The admiration of her friends, and the terror of her enemies.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

We learn with extreme regret, says the New Brunswick Times, that a very serious rebellion has taken place in this institution; it broke out on Sunday morning last about 1 o'clock, and was distinguished by the usual symptoms of disorder, making the bell, burning a tar-barrel, &c. &c. A letter from Princeton dated on Tuesday evening, says, Fifty of the students of the college have been suspended, and the whole number of the students, except twelve, are in a state of revolt.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Sunday last, in the 41st year of his age, the Rev. JOHN V. WEYLIE A. M. professor of the Latin and Greek languages in St. John's College; a Gentleman whose correct principles and upright conduct commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was born in Cecil county in this state, and was indebted for his education to the benevolence of the virtuous Washington, and is mentioned in terms of respect in one of the biographical memoirs of that illustrious man. At an early period of his life he devoted himself to the study of divinity, and was ordained to the office of Deacon in the P. E. Church, by Bishop Madison of Virginia. His learning and his talents promised to render him a valuable acquisition to the church, and afforded pleasing hopes of his future usefulness in the Christian ministry. But these hopes were frustrated by an unfortunate impediment in his speech, which obliged him to relinquish the sacred profession in which he had engaged. Disappointed in his views of the ministry, he engaged in the instruction of youth, an employment the most consonant to his disposition and his feelings. He was for several years the principal of a respectable Academy in Fredericktown, from which he removed, in September last, to take charge of the department which had been assigned him in St. John's. Short as was his continuance in this situation he fully manifested, by the manner in which he discharged the duties of it, that his character as a teacher was of the highest order; he was assiduous and attentive, and possessed the happy talent of conciliating the affections and commanding the respect of his pupils, more by the influence of benevolence than by the exercise of authority. His learning was solid and profound, and his mind was enriched with the choicest treasures of classic lore. As a man, and as a christian, he was exemplary in all the various relations and duties of life; the recollection of his virtues, while it serves to mitigate, in some degree, the pain felt in announcing his dissolution, will afford to his afflicted consort the best solace of her grief, and the truest foundation of her hopes of his eternal bliss.

"The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

DIED IN THIS CITY ON SUNDAY MORNING.

Mrs. Margaret Sherbert, after a long and distressing illness, which she bore with christian fortitude.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 21st day of February next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, all that tract or parcel of land called Puddington's Gift, &c. late the property of Charles Stewart, deceased, lying on the south side of South river and on the navigable waters thereof, and adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Stewart, and the Rev. Mr. Duncan. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and plaster operates to great advantage thereon. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, granary, and every other out houses.

A further description is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises before the sale.

The above will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond or notes with such security as the trustee shall approve.

Saml. Harrison, of John, trustee.

January 30.

Last Concert.

Signior Carni, and family, beg leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that their next and last concert will take place on This Evening Jan. 30 at the ball room.

PART FIRST.

Overture, full band Haydn
Song, tell her I love her, on the violin, accompanied with violin tenor and bass Gillingham
Song
Concerto on the violin, Krentzer.
Grand piece on the piano forte, by a young lady of this city, accompanied by a violin tenor and bass Fodor.
A polka, Carusi.
Finale—full band, Gerovets.

PART SECOND.

Military Band.
Overture to Lodolska, Kr utzer.
Circus tunes, Carusi.
La Clemenza di titina, Haydn.
Austrian retreat, yellow haired lady, Butler.
and Copenhagen Waltz.
Grand piece, taken from the panharmonic, Carusi.
To conclude with patriotic airs.
Concert to commence at half past six o'clock, tickets to be had at the door.

To be Rented

For three years, either for a certain sum, or a share, at the option of the tenant, Mr. Kerr's farm on the north side of Severn, opposite to Annapolis. For terms apply to

Henry L. Davis.

January 30.

if.

In Custody.

Was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Will, who calls himself Will Currier, says he belongs to Peter Shriner of Frederick county; his clothing cannot be described. Will is about five feet nine or ten inches high, supposed to be between 30 or 40 years of age; says he was sold by Henry Maynadier, esqr. to the said Mr. Shriner. His master is hereby requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold agreeably to law.

R. With, of Ben shff.

A. A. County.

Jan 30, 1816.

By his Excellency Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the deposition of Upton Bruce, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, that a negro girl named Rebecca, slave to the said Bruce, did, to answer certain purposes, and to accomplish certain views, give to his infant child, about seven months old, a poisonous dose, and that in a few days afterwards she absconded; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Rebecca to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 23.

10w

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, December 21, 1816.

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

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Hampton Robinson, 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 11th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December 1816.

Charles Robinson, Adm.

D. B. N. Will annexed.

3

POET'S CORNER.

Communicated for the Commercial Advertiser.

ODE
FOR CHRISTMAS
1816.

Hark! from Heaven in joy descending,
Swells the seraph's glowing song,
With the hymned triumph blending
Warm from man's enraptured
tongue!

Hark! the glad hosanna soaring
Kindles on the answering sky,
Wide o'er earth in gladness pouring
Notes of love and harmony!

Hail the morn in beauty blooming,
Bright with heav'n's resplendent blaze,
Night's unfathom'd caves illuming
With its renovating rays;
When with loveliness resplendent,
Judah's star of glory shone,
When in parity transcendent
Jesus left his Father's throne!

How ring o'er the shepherd's slumbers
Angels told the joyful news,
As their soul entrancing numbers
Linger'd on the midnight dews,
Glorious, as to heav'n returning,
Rose the choir from mortal sight,
Lovely in the east was burning,
Christ's triumphant morning bright

Guiding to the hope of ages
From the orient realm afar,
Sweetly to the eastern sages
Shone a heav'n directed star,
With unearthly splendor gleaming
Flam'd its bright and blessed ray,
Nations hail'd its radiance beaming—
Star of an eternal day!

To the lands of sorrow weeping
Shone the Saviour's soothing light,
Man, before in darkness sleeping,
Turn'd to him his raptur'd sight,
Earth's wild waste of desolation
Bloom'd anew with heavenly flow-
ers,

As the tidings of salvation
Roll'd along the blissful hours,
Brought again to life and heaven,
Man lifts up his drooping head,
Paradise again is given,
Verdure blooms beneath his tread,
Heav'n expands its massy portal
To receive him exil'd long,
There to swell the strain immortal
Mingled with the angelic throng.

Loud the joyous anthem raising,
By his Saviour's side he sings,
Mid the pomp celestial blazing,
Borne upon seraphic wings;
There the endless chorus peeling
Sweeps thro' heav'n's extended
reign—

Countless saints and angels kneeling
Echo the triumphant strain!
Mortals! join the anthem glorious!
Nations hallel the lofty cry!
Sing the Lamb of God victorious
Beaming from his Father's sky!
Oh! your high salvation prizing,
Single in the rapturous lay,
Hail the morning's lovely rising
That proclaims the Saviour's day!

Hark! from Heav'n in joy descending,
Swells the seraph's glowing song,
With the hymned triumph blending
Warm from man's enraptured
tongue!

Hark! the glad hosanna soaring
Kindles on the answering sky,
Wide o'er earth in gladness pouring
Notes of love and harmony!

Bristol, R. I. Dec. 25, 1816.

From the Phil. True American.

Retrospection of the Year.

This day another year commences,
And bids us remember that time
on his rapid pinions, is swiftly bear-
ing us from the ephemeral stage of
existence, to the solemn silence of
the grave. Yet a few more years,
yes, perhaps a few days, and the
spot that now knows many of us,
shall know us no more. The last
sad obsequies shall be paid; & save
among the little circles of friend-
ship, our memories shall be handed
over to oblivion, and the world for-
get that we have ever been. We
do not wish to awaken gloomy sen-
sations in the mind, upon the day
when men are wont to receive con-
gratulations. We sincerely con-
gratulate our patrons on this New
Year's morn, and wish them a con-
tinuance of every blessing they can
desire or receive; but we may be
suffered to invite the attention of
our fellow creatures to a retrospec-
tion of the departed year, and when
we look forward upon all the faults
which during that period, we may
have committed, blush for our im-
morality and resolve upon amend-
ment. Let him who has rioted in
dissipation, look with sincere abhor-
rence on his revelings and resolve to
forego his midnight orgies for a no-
ble life; let the mind enfeebled by
intoxication, be restored to vigour
by future forbearance, and him who
has been lost in the deceitful mists
of the wanton, remember that her
ways are the road to death and her
steps take hold on ruin. He who
would wake his all upon a cast and
stand the hazard of the die, may

cast a retrospective observation, and
from the ruin attendant on such a
course, learn to forego the dice-box,
the billiard and the faro. Strange
infatuation! Such gain as this pro-
cess is obtained by robbery! Not
by the common robbery, who seeks
the spot where undefended, wealth
becomes an easy prey, but by the
wily thief, who watches the moment
when the admissions of reason are
lost in the vortex of passion, to lead
his victim to the gaming table, where
every thing is staked, and in a mo-
ment lost forever! Honour, wealth,
domestic peace, and all the social
virtues are trampled upon, till the
deluded wretch closes the eventful
tragedy in suicide! Let us avoid it
as we wish to prosper. In short,
by a review of the past, men are
made better, for the vicious cannot
reflect on vice without abhorrence,
and the good man by retrospection
is confirmed in his determination
to abstain from evil. May we, then,
this morning resolve on future emen-
dation, and be enabled to hope, ere
the opening of another year, that
our hearts have been made better,
and the principles of religion and
morality implanted more firmly in
our bosoms.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for
lodging in gaol, or bringing home ne-
gro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman,
about eighteen years old, well grown,
she has large grey eyes, and her hair
rather light. The above woman ran
away from Col. Waring of Mount-
Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of
whom I purchased her.) She has been
heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr.
William Tillard's near Pig Point, where
it is supposed she has been waiting to
get a passage in the packet to Balti-
more. She has acquaintances in Balti-
more, Washington, Annapolis, and Nor-
folk. Her clothing not recollected
excepting a green sun frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.

Upper Marlboro' 15th Sept. 26.

Houses for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale the three follow-
ing Houses and Lots in the City of Annapolis,
to wit: The house and lot formerly occupied
by Captain James Thomas, as a Boarding
House, and at present in the occupancy of Mr.
Levin D. Baldwin: The house and lot on the
north side of Church-street, and adjacent to
the Stadt-house, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Mur-
doch; and the house and lot occupied by Mr.
Jas. Moore, on the north side of Church-street.
The above are large and commodious brick
buildings, and situated in the most public parts
of the City. The terms, which will be accom-
modating, will be made known on application
to either of the subscribers.

George C. Stewart,
Benedict Stewart,
Charles Stewart,
Edward H. Stewart.

Nov 7

NEW GOODS.

H. G. Munroe,

Has recently received a general assort-
ment of

Seasonable Goods,

Principally purchased at Auction, for
cash, which he will dispose of very
cheap.

Also,

On Consignment

Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns,) and 4-4 and 5-8 Carpeting, which is
offered for sale at the Baltimore pri-
ces.

Oct. 24.

NEW GOODS.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY,

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

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloths and Cassi-
meres, Blue and White Kersey, Platts,
Becking, Balze, Coatings and Mole
Skirts, do. 4-4 Irish Linens, Russia
Sheeting, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
do. 4-4 Figured and Plain Leno, and
Jaquet Muslins, 3-4 Russia and 6-4,
4-4 Table Diapers, Ticklingburg, Brown
Ruslins, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

GROCERIES, viz,

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens
Ware and Ironmongery.

All of which they are determined to
dispose of at the most moderate prices
for Cash, or on short credit, and to
punctual customers as usual.

Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1816.

For Sale,

Several valuable plantation hands.
Inquire at this office.

December 5.

List of Letters

Remains in the Post Office, Annapolis, January 1st, 1817.
Wm. Adams, D. D. Address, Ann
B. Auld, Hugh Arthur, (2) Thomas
H. Bowie, John Brewer, Sophia
Broome, Mark Collins, (2) Peter Co-
venant, Jas. Campbell, Walter Cross,
John A. Campbell, (2) Charles Do-
mish, Charles, (2) John Cooper, Do-
De Butler, Gen. John Davidson, John
Fordley, Samuel Fountain, (2) Au-
gustine Gambrell, Abraham Gardner,
Wm. Gray, John Galtner, Richard
Harwood, (2) Philip Hammond, Mat-
thias Hammond, Samuel S. Hopkins,
Jas. Hunter, Mingo Jones, Aaron
Jones, Letty Jones, Edward Journey,
Wm. Kilty, (2) Edmund Key, John
E. Kerr, James Knight, Wm. Legg,
Capt. James H. Marriott, John Muir,
Eleanor M. Pharoah, James Mills,
Edna Holbrook, (2) Richard Owens,
Moses Orme, Letitia Orme, Caesar
Peterson, Rev. Jas. Reid, Jas. G.
Ringgold, Arthur Small, Basil Shep-
herd, Gustavus Schmidt, Josias Stun-
derland, Len. Scott, (2) John Smith, (2)
Margaret Shepherd, Charles Stuart,
Philip W. Thomas, John Frost, Wm.
Turner, The Sheriff of A. A. County,
Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. (2) Rich-
ard West, Robert Welch, of Ben. (2)
Francis Welch, Robert Wilson, (2)
Alice Watkins, John Wells, Charles
Waters, Miss M. Wayman, Mr.
Wheeler, Mr. Welch, Daniel H. Wig-
gins, Robert Wright, Burton Wheel-
croft.

John Munroe, P. M. Sw. Jan. 9th

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
November 19th, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Wa-
ters, of Plummer, administrator of Henry De-
aver, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,
it is ordered, that he give the notice required
by law for creditors to exhibit their claims
against the said deceased, and that the same
be published once in each week, for the space
of six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county
has obtained from the Orphans Court of
Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters
of administration on the personal estate of
Henry Deaver, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber, at or before the sixth day
of May next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this nineteenth day of
November, 1816.

Thomas Waters, of Plummer,
Administrator.

Dec. 19.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
November 19, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas
Waters, of Plummer, and Benjamin Carr,
joint administrators of John Beall, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is or-
dered, that they give the notice required by
law for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and
Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county,
have obtained from the Orphans Court of
Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters
of administration on the personal estate of
John Beall, late of Anne Arundel county
deceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the
21st day of February next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under my hands this
20th day of November, 1816.

Thomas Waters, of Plummer, & Benjamin Carr, Junr.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the
Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster
and Fishing Creeks. These lands a-
bound with ship timber, and wood of
almost every description. There is a
large quantity of firm marsh belonging
to it, and some low ground, which may
be converted into meadow at a small
expense. There are several small build-
ings on it. The whole contains between
three and four hundred acres. This
place is remarkable for fish, oysters
and wild fowl.

Nov. 21.

Benjamin Sewell,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

Respectfully informs the public; that
he has just received a complete stock
of good Leather, and is now prepared
to do work in the neatest and best style,
both for Ladies and Gentlemen, having
employed journeymen for both branch-
es, who are first rate workmen.

He has for Sale Leather and Shoe-
maker's Utensils.

N. B. He has just received a few
pair of Old England and Boston Band
Boots, suitable for Boots for the present
season.

Dec. 20.

New & Cheap Goods.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Thankful for the liberal patronage
which he has received, informs his
friends and the public, that he has just
received a new stock of
goods, consisting of the following:
Best Saxon and Blue Cloths,
do. Black do.
Pancy Brown do.
London Brown do.
Fashionable Mixtures,
Best double Milled Drab,
Second do.
Black Cassimeres,
Gray mixed do.
Light do.
Light and dark mixtures,
Paris Olive Cloth,
Fashionable Light Cash,
Black Florentines,
Best White Marseilles,
Coloured do.
Fashionable Flannel,
Olive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.

Any of the above goods will be made
up so as to suit purchasers in the best
manner, and on the shortest notice.
Those who want bargains will find it
to their advantage to give him a call.
September 26, 1816.

New & Cheap Goods.

EVANS & IGLEHART,

Respectfully inform their friends,
and the public generally, that
they have just received a
choice and select assort-
ment of

New & Fashionable Goods,

Suitable to the present and approach-
ing season—among which are,
Real Superfine Cloths, assorted in
Colours, Second ditto. 6-4 and 5-4 ditto
Cassimeres assorted, Marseilles, Toll-
nets Florentines, and other Vestings,
Peliase Cloths, Coatings, Flushing,
Plains, Kerseys, Balzes, Sheetings and
other Plainlinen assorted, Rose Blankets
from 6-4 to 11-4, Matchcoat ditto, as-
sorted, Cords and Velvets, 6-4, 8-4 and
10-4 Table Diapers, 3-4 ditto, 7-8 & 4-4
Irish Linens, Shirting, Knapped Cotton
Coverlets, German Linens assorted, 4-4
and 6-4 Cambric, Book and Mul Mul
Muslin, Levantines, Lustings and Flo-
rence, Grapes, Pattinet Lace, Ribbons,
Gloves, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Ho-
teroy, &c. &c.

With an assortment of
Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Also a general assortment of

Glass, China & Queen's Ware.

GROCERIES.

Prime Fresh Imperial, Hyson and
Young Hyson Teas, Hyson Skin and
Souchong ditto Brown & Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper,
Mace, Cinnamon & Cloves, Best Chew-
ing Tobacco, Common ditto, &c. &c.
Old Madeira, Port, Sherry, Labon and
Malaga Wines, Old Cognac Brandy,
Spirit, Rum, P. Brandy, Holland Gin,
Whiskey, &c. &c.

A small quantity of
Nice Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Many of the above Goods were pur-
chased for cash at the auction prices,
and will be sold Cheap for ready Mo-
ney, or to punctual customers on a
short credit.

October 24.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
December 31st, 1816.

On application by petition of John Murray,
administrator with the will annexed of John
Muir, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is or-
dered, that he give the notice required by law
for creditors to bring in their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and
Political Intelligencer of Annapolis, and the
Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

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

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the
orphans court of Anne Arundel county, let-
ters of administration with the will annexed
on the personal estate of John Muir, 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 be-
fore the thirty first day of March next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of said estate. Given under my hand
this 31st day of December, 1816.

John Murray, Admr. Will Annexed.

Carriages for Sale.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Has at his Shop, in Corn-Hill street,
the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable,
New Gig,
well finished, and in complete order;
A light second-hand Jersey Waggon,
calculated for country use, and

A second-hand Chaise.

The above carriages will be disposed of
on the most accommodating terms for
Cash.

Annapolis, Oct. 17.

Persons desiring to Baltimore
will find it expedient to leave
Annapolis by the way of the
River, as it is a short and
easy route, and the boats are
now kept in good order,
and constant attendance, for
Messrs. Johnson and Wm. Arnold,
where horses and horse feed can
be had. The road between the
River and Baltimore has lately
been straightened and improved,
and is only three miles from the
River to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge,
where it intersects the Washing-
ington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1817.

NOTICE.

A malicious lie having been indis-
criminatingly propagated, that I had
as low as Huntingdon, in Calvert
county, endeavored to purchase in
corn, that I had stated, that it was for
Col. Maroon's family, and that I had
actually agreed with one man for ten
barrels, but afterwards finding that
it should be delivered at the river, the
bargain was broken off. I do hereby
certify, that the above report is in all
its parts untrue. I have not been in
Calvert since July last, and then only
for 36 hours, and that for a very dif-
ferent purpose, and have I ever offered
to purchase corn of any person in Cal-
vert, or any where else, for nine years
past.

Thomas Leitch.

West River, Jan. 6, 1817.
I should not have noticed the above
contemptible and groundless falsehood,
but it concerned myself only; but as
the desire of Mr. Leitch, whom it may
be intended to injure at this time, when
an alarm exists from a real scarcity, I
readily certify, that I never gave out
or any one else, any authority or direc-
tion to purchase corn for me, either
directly or indirectly, for several years
past.

John F. Mercer.

United States of America

District of Maryland, to wit:

WHEREAS information has been
filed in the District Court of the said
United States, for Maryland District,
Elias Glenn, Esquire, attorney for the
same, against the schooner Ariadne,
alias Snap Dragon, alias Mendocino,
for that certain goods, wares and
chattels, of large value, to wit, of the
value of four hundred dollars and
wards, were brought in said vessel
from some foreign port or place to the
said attorney unknown, into the
United States, and were unladen and
delivered from said vessel, within the
United States, to wit, at the District
of Annapolis, without a permit being
had and obtained from the collector
of said district for such unloading, and
delivery, and praying a condemnation of
said vessel, for the use of the said
United States. And also against
hundred and seventy-four barrels,
bags and trunks, of dry goods, the
property of some person or persons to
said attorney unknown, for that
said goods were imported into the
United States, to wit, into the port
of Annapolis in the district aforesaid,
from some foreign port or place to the
said attorney unknown, in the
schooner or vessel, which vessel and
property of some person or persons to
the said attorney unknown, which
goods were seized by John Hand,
Esquire, collector of the customs in
the district of Annapolis aforesaid,
forfeited, and which said goods, at the
time of seizure, were subject to
and which said duty had not been
paid or secured to be paid.

And also against sundry goods,
wares and merchandize, to wit, six
pieces of check, thirty six pieces
marseilles, seventy five pieces of
ton cambric, eighty nine pieces of
handkerchiefs, forty two pieces of
twenty five pieces of striped cotton
two pieces cotton shirting, and
dozen cotton hose, for that the
goods were imported into the said
United States, to wit, the district
aforesaid, from some foreign port or
place to the said attorney unknown,
were unladen and delivered from
ship or vessel at the district aforesaid,
without a permit being first had and
obtained therefor from John Hand,
Esquire, the collector of the customs
of said district, where the said
goods were unladen and delivered; and
praying a condemnation of the same
forfeited according to law.

And whereas the honourable
Honourable Judge of the said court
ordered and directed Tuesday
fourth day of March next, at
o'clock in the forenoon of same
for holding a court, at the Court
in the City of Baltimore, for
the said cause, agreeably to the prayer of
said attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that
said court will then and there be
for the trial of the premises, and
owner or owners, and all persons
may have or claim any interest
in the said cause, are hereby and to be
appear at the time and place
aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have,
against determination of the court.
By order of the court.

Philip Moore.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

The Memorial of the Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College.

YOUR Memorialists ask leave to call your attention to a history of this Institution, and of its claims upon the State.

The war which secured to our nation its independence, had happily terminated, and from the difficulties and distress into which it had thrown us, the State had not recovered, when the great and enlightened men, who then ruled our councils, took steps for founding this College. In the preamble of the law for its establishment it is declared, that "institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue, knowledge, and useful literature, are of the highest benefit to society, in order to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men, for discharging the various duties and offices of life, both civil and religious, with usefulness and reputation; and that institutions of learning have accordingly been promoted and encouraged by the wisest and best regulated States." And in order to encourage "public spirited individuals" to contribute towards founding "a general seminary of learning," the Legislature assured them of "legislative assistance," and "a lasting provision." In this act of Assembly it was engaged on the part of the state, that after the necessary buildings had been erected by individual contribution, the institution should not fail for the want of funds to employ and support its professors. It was enacted, "that to provide a permanent fund for the further encouragement and support of the said College on the Western Shore, the sum of \$1750 current money, annually and forever hereafter, be given and granted as a donation by the public to the use of said College on the Western Shore, to be applied by the visitors and governors of the said College to the payment of salaries to the professors and tutors of the said college."

Such were the assurances given, and the inducements held out to individuals, in order to raise by subscription ample funds for the erection of necessary buildings. The faith of the State was pledged, and the faith of the state was, at that time, deemed to be inviolable. Your memorialists need not mention, that the contract, on the part of the individual contributors, was fulfilled. In every part of the state subscriptions were obtained, and those who were thus induced to subscribe, were afterwards compelled to perform their part of the contract. The college edifice was erected, able professors were found for the various branches of instruction, and in the year 1790 the different schools were opened.

Your memorialists will not stop here to speak of the prosperity and reputation which Saint John's College once enjoyed, or of the invaluable benefits which this as well as others of the states, have derived from its institution; they will not state it, because all must know, that this seminary in the course of the very few years that it was permitted by the legislature to flourish, educated many youth, who have since become eminently useful to the state, and have since been called to some of its highest and most distinguished stations.

Your memorialists will not permit themselves now to dwell upon the repeated abortive attempts which were made in successive legislatures to destroy this institution, by withdrawing from it the funds which the State had so solemnly pledged for its support. All may readily imagine the injurious effects produced by these efforts, and how much the usefulness of the institution was abridged. These efforts, however, were defeated, until the session of 1805, when the then legislature, alike forgetful of the faith of the State, and of the claims which seminaries of learning have upon the public, passed by a very small majority, an act withdrawing the funds from the College, which enacting clause declares shall be and remain the treasury subject to the appropriation of the legislature, "to literary purposes," and to the disseminating of learning in the several counties of this State, and so to other or different purposes. Such was the cover attempted to be given to this breach of the engagement of the State. Your memorialists need not remark, that as little regard has been paid to this appropriation, as was shown in the passage of the act, for the faith of the State, the fund has not remained in the treasury, nor has it been appropriated in conformity to this act. The College has been plundered, but the state treasury has not been enriched, and the only way to prove, that if a country wishes to flourish, it must build its prosperity on the foundation of justice, and must be miserably disappointed when it would owe any part of that prosperity to a violation of its faith, or a disregard of its duty.

Your memorialists persuade themselves, that would be a waste of time now to demonstrate, that this act was a violation of the engagement which the State has deliberately and most solemnly entered with many of its citizens, and that such an act of outrage, in a private individual, no community would be willing to tolerate. It is hardly to be supposed, that any man who has a mind capable of comprehending a plain subject, would choose to be suspected

of entertaining any doubt, whether the State was bound, or could rescind and repudiate its contracts. The State proposed to make the contract with its own citizens, it urged them to make it, it would not permit its own faith to be questioned. In the same act, it declared, that it would "annually and forever hereafter, give, and pledged specific funds for the payment thereof. It would not permit its citizens to rescind or delay the performance of their part of the contract, but armed its tribunals with power to punish any breach of it, and when the citizen thus contracting, thus obliged to fulfil his part of the contract, and after having honourably fulfilled it, reposes on the public faith, "annually and forever" thereafter to contribute the necessary funds, which are to support the necessary professors, and the College in which his children and children's children, are to be fitted for useful and honourable employment; the State violated that faith, which all believed to be inviolable, and which it is this deep and lasting concern of all to preserve inviolate.

It perhaps may be thought, that although the Legislature of 1805, which passed this law, was guilty of a violation of the public faith, yet that that faith is not at all concerned in the case of the application which is now to be presented to the General Assembly. What has been done cannot be undone, and therefore it may be supposed, that the present Legislature, by refusing to do any thing, would not subject themselves to the reproach of having disregarded what the state owes to its character and its engagements. A moment's reflection, however, must convince every man, capable of reflecting, of the fallacy and absurdity of this notion. What was the engagement on the part of the state? To contribute annually a specific sum out of a specific fund. It is true that the Legislature of 1805, designed not only to deprive the College of one half of the donation thus secured to it for the year 1806, but to prevent the payment of any part of the donation promised in any succeeding year. But it is equally true, that it was out of the power of that Legislature to perpetuate such a design. The Legislature of each succeeding year had the power to provide that the engagement of the state should be observed, at least for that year. Is not the faith of the state pledged to pay \$1750 for the year 1817 as much as for any other year? Is not the Legislature, now in session, at liberty to order an observance of that engagement, and bound to do, whatever it can do, to preserve the faith of the state inviolate? Could it find in the misconduct of former Legislatures an excuse for its neglect to provide for the payment of the sum of money which, by the engagement of the state, is to be paid in the course of the present year? A man disposed to discharge an obvious duty, will not be misled by the evil example of others, or suppose that because others have done wrong, he is not bound to do right. If an individual refuse to perform his contract at the time stipulated for its performance, he is guilty of a breach of faith; but whoever supposed, that because he did not perform his contract at the time stipulated, he was afterwards under no obligation to perform it? Or that if he engaged to pay annually a certain sum of money, a refusal for several years to pay, it discharged him from the obligation ever afterwards to pay it? The law, it may be said, which secured this donation is repealed. True, but the repealing law is not irrevocable, and while it remains unrevoked public faith is daily violated. Those who are charged with its preservation, and feel the sacredness of the duty with which they are charged, cannot stand acquiescent to their consciences, while any thing is left undone, which can be done to exempt it from the reproach of infidelity. If therefore, no other consideration could be found, which ought to influence those who are the guardians of the public rights and interests, the faith of the state, so solemnly pledged to its own citizens, would imperiously demand a repeal of the law of 1805, and a restoration of the funds to the College.

Ought it to be required of your memorialists, or would it be respectful to those to whom they address themselves to show, that what a former Legislature declared is strictly true, and that institutions of learning in which to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of life, civil and religious, is necessary for the public good, and ought to receive its assistance? Surely, it cannot be necessary to prove how important it is to a state, at all times, to have able and learned men to fill the various offices of government; and without seminaries, liberally endowed, it is impossible that the youth of a state can receive that education which is to fit them for discharging, with credit to themselves, and with usefulness to the country, the various duties which the state demands of its citizens. To ask whether there ought to be seminaries of learning, simply endowed, is to ask whether a state is at all interested in its own prosperity, or whether its interests and rights can be secure while the preservation of them is necessarily confided to those, who, by a most wicked and ill-judged parsimony, have not an opportunity of receiving the education which is requisite for them. The opinion, that ignorance is to be preferred

to wisdom, or that those who are most likely to be the faithful guardians of the public rights, are those who have the least knowledge of them, will have but few admirers. A state must owe its greatness, its prosperity, and its happiness, to a great measure, to the learning, the integrity, and talents of those who fill its various offices, and exercise its several professions. It cannot prosper unless its citizens be enlightened, and to provide for the instruction of those, who are to be its future officers and lawgivers, in all useful knowledge, is one of those imperious duties from which its public functionaries cannot, if they would, excuse themselves, and from which an enlightened Legislature would not chuse, if they were authorised, to be excused.

Perhaps, however, it may be said, that although the utility of public seminaries richly endowed, cannot be questioned, yet a necessity for having one such in Maryland, does not exist. In the neighbouring states, institutions of this description are to be found, and in them our youth may receive the necessary instruction to qualify them for the various departments of government. The correctness of a notion so singular may well be questioned; it has found its way into no other state in the union, and can have no claim, but that which its novelty may be supposed to give it, to be respected in Maryland. To encourage literature, to erect and endow seminaries, as well as to provide for their citizens the means of elementary instruction, is now in every part of the union a favourite employment of state legislatures. Scarcely one of them is without its own College, or obliges its citizens in order to acquire a liberal education, to exile themselves from its own bosom. Some of them have most liberally endowed more than one such institution, and Maryland can find no where, but at home, an example of a free and independent state, at war with institutions of learning, and proscribing from its limits its own youth.

With equal propriety might the state refuse to encourage the citizens to qualify themselves for the various duties of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, because the wise policy adopted by other states has enabled them to raise up men whom we may employ in these departments! To such a policy, so ruinous to our choicest interests, and which, if adhered to, must eventually deprive us of every thing like ability in our councils, or public spirit among our citizens, every feeling, which it is the duty of the state to cherish, is opposed. A state, which justly prizes its independence, chuses not to owe to others the knowledge of its rights, or the ability to preserve them. A state which wishes its citizens to be enlightened, does not leave it to other states to provide the means of enlightening them, and compel its youth to seek abroad for what they have a right to find, but what is denied to them, at home. A state which wishes the affections of its citizens, will not be accessory to the crime of alienating those affections, or oblige its citizens to feel, that to other states their obligations are greater than to their own. A state which would not chuse to be a colony, is as reluctant to go to other states for its lawgivers, as for its laws. The singular praise of banishing its aspiring youth, is confined to Maryland. It is for the Legislature in its wisdom to say, how long it will continue to merit this praise.

We are aware, that it is the belief of some, that in the present situation of Maryland, it is more imperiously the duty of the legislature to provide for the instruction of all in the rudiments of learning. We will not dissemble our conviction, that to place within the reach of the whole community the means of instruction, is among those duties which a conscientious legislature would not chuse to leave unperformed. All have a claim upon the State—a claim which it is criminal entirely to neglect. But at the same time, it would be a most wretched policy, which while it provided for its citizens schools for their instruction in the rudiments of learning, would refuse to them an opportunity of procuring whatever further instruction the genius of the youth, as it developed itself, was found fitted to attain. Indeed it will ever be found, that one and the strongest inducement to the more illiterate part of the community, for placing their children in those elementary schools, must be derived from the knowledge that higher attainments are within their reach. The fond parent sends his child to school, not to fit him for the burials and obscure station in which his ancestors have been doomed, but in the hope, that his talents require only to be cultivated in order to fit him for, and to raise him to the most exalted stations in the government. The legislature which offers to the poor the means of attaining the rudiments of learning, and at the same time is unwilling, by the erection and endowment of Academies and Colleges, to enable them to advance beyond the mere rudiments, insults them, while it affects to respect their claims, and when it tells them that their children ought to receive some education, at the same time proclaims that it is not for the child whose parents are not opulent in holding in the paths of science, or aspiring to any thing more than that scanty knowledge which is calculated as well to confine them to, as to fit them for, a life of obscurity. A legislature which would pursue such a policy, would justly subject itself to the imputation of wishing merely

to qualify its citizens to write the ballots, which they are to give to others, and at the same time to being unwilling to see its indigent youth of talents, by a cultivation of those talents, rendering themselves worthy of the honours and offices of the State. But how are country schools to be established, unless the State provides other and higher schools in which proper teachers for those schools are to be formed? These schools would be worse than useless, until such teachers can be procured for them; and whence, if you have no other schools, are they to be brought? Every body is now acquainted with the difficulty of procuring in Maryland suitable teachers. Not only our academies, but private individuals, seek for them in vain. Is it not necessary to have in our own State, places in which they also can obtain the necessary instruction? Or is it designed to force upon our schools unprincipled adventurers, who, because others cannot be found, are now of necessity employed, who get employment because we are strangers to their characters, and who would flock to us because they cannot remain where they are known? In the Colleges, young men are to be qualified for instructors in the Academies, and to the latter we must look, and can only look for fit teachers for inferior schools. To propose schools, and yet take no steps to procure instructors for them, would be to deceive the people, and to deprive them of all opportunity of enjoying the benefits which such a plan would profess to offer to them. Such is the legitimate conclusion of reason, and this conclusion is every where established by experience. What has become of the different free schools which our ancestors established in the several counties? Did they answer the benevolent purposes for which they were designed, or did they not fail, and fail entirely, not so much for the want of scholars or funds, as for the want of suitable instructors? They failed, and all plans for the general diffusion of knowledge must fail, when no provision is made for raising a succession of fit instructors to be employed in the schools. In every other State in the Union, and in every foreign country in which plans for the instruction of the poor have succeeded, it has been the invariable policy to establish other schools, for the assistance of those in which the rudiments of learning are to be taught. It is then too, and then only, that the poor will be induced to send their children to these schools. They will be unwilling to benefit by a plan which allows to their children nothing more than a knowledge of reading and writing, and which tells them, that their learning is to end, as well as to commence, with its rudiments. Of little benefit to them would be that beggarly instruction which is to be acquired in childhood, and would be almost forgotten before manhood. In the public councils of the nation, are to be found many men from other States of the most obscure origin, who for the elevated stations they attained were indebted to the wise and liberal plans of education which a provident policy had placed within their reach, and who, if nothing but county schools had been endowed by their native States, could never have received any education which would have fitted them for any thing but the humblest pursuits in life.

Your memorialists need not remind the legislature, that St. John's College, although it enjoyed the patronage and support of the State for so short a period, educated, entirely at its own expense, several youths of the most indigent circumstances, who have since pursued their several professions with distinguished reputation and success. If the College had done nothing more than rescue these youths from their indigence and obscurity, and qualify them for the employments, in which they afterwards engaged, the State would have been amply rewarded for its donations.

Your memorialists are happy that a fund has been provided, and is accumulating, for the general diffusion of education, which may in the course of a few years, if judiciously managed, be adequate to its destined purposes. If, in addition to this fund, suitable provision be made, in due time, for supplying these schools with fit instructors, then they may be productive of great and most essential benefit to the community. A system which merely gives funds, and supplies no teachers, must inevitably

be found of lasting injury. Masters who are wretchedly ignorant themselves can never, however well paid, instruct others, and unless the morals of the people be unexceptionable, the scholars will be much better instructed in the rudiments of vice, than of useful learning. Your memorialists therefore, urging an observance of the faith of the state, are advocating its best interests, and recommending that course of policy which the state, if not bound, ought voluntarily to adopt. If any objection to the prayer of the memorialists should be found to exist in the present state of the treasury, your memorialists in answer to it would observe, that the state is now much more able to pay the donation, than it was at the time the pledge was given—that the funds which were specifically pledged, are ample, cannot, but at the expense of public faith, be applied to any other purpose—that the difficulties and embarrassments of a state are often produced, but are not to be removed, by a disregard of its engagements; and further, that appropriations already made by the Legislature, will not allow your memorialists to doubt, that in the opinion of its members, the state is very able to contribute towards any useful institution, which requires its pecuniary assistance. It would be in the highest degree unworthy of the Legislature to say, that although it can afford to be generous, it cannot afford to be just—that its acts of charity leave it without the ability or inclination to discharge well founded claims.

Your memorialists have further to observe, that in the bill for endowing the College, it was evidently, and for obvious reasons, the intention and wish of the General Assembly, that the seat of government should be selected as the place for the College, and that in fixing upon this place, the trustees rightly judged that the benevolent objects of all who contributed to its foundation would be most likely to be answered. The College flourished for several years; the students were numerous, and collected from all parts of this, as well as from other states, and yet were never guilty of the riots and general disturbances which other seminaries of learning have had to deplore. The most sanguine expectations of its friends were more than answered. It produced more eminent characters than any other College in the union has been known to furnish in the same space of time, and but for the law of a former Legislature, of which they complain, and which deprived the trustees of the power to employ the necessary professors, would no doubt have proved ever since of equal benefit to the state. With the funds to which it is entitled, the trustees are assured that the institution would again attain its former celebrity and usefulness.

Your memorialists therefore pray the General Assembly, to restore to Saint John's College those funds which have been pledged to it.

Samuel Ridout,
Lewis Neth, jun.
Lewis Neth, sen.
James Shaw,
Alexander C. Magruder,
Richard Harwood,
of Thos.
John M. Dowell,
Jno. Ridgely,
Henry Maynardier,
H. H. Chapman,
Henry M. Murray,
Jona. Pinkney.

A list of Classes into which subscribers to St. John's College were directed to be formed, referred to in the above memorial.

Anne Arundel County and City of Annapolis.		
Class 1st from subscription paper No. 1.	1001	10 0
Class 2d. do.	1000	0 0
Class 3d. do.	1003	5 0
Prince George's county.		
Class 4th.	1006	10 0
Class 5th.	1003	0 0
Charles county.		
Class 6th.	1007	0 0
Baltimore.		
Class 7th.	1005	0 0
Class 8th.	999	5 0
St. Mary's.		
Class 9th.	1000	0 0
The Rector and Visitors of Annapolis School.	2030	0 0
	11,023	10 0

Some of the above subscriptions were obtained from other counties.

MEMORIAL

Of the President and Board of Managers of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 15, read and ordered to lie on the table.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled—

The Memorial of the President and Board of Managers of the "American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

Respectfully shews, That your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow-citizens recently organized as the seat of government, to solicit Congress to aid with the power, the patronage, and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution; an object deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions, as well of every patriot, in whatever condition of life, as of every enlightened, philanthropic and practical statesman.

It is now reduced to be a maxim, equally approved in philosophy and practice, that the existence of distinct and separate casts or classes, forming exceptions to the general system of polity adapted to the community, is an inherent vice in the composition of society; pregnant with baneful consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove it. If this maxim be true in the general, it applies with peculiar force to the relative condition of the free people of colour in the U. States; between whom and the rest of the community, a combination of causes, political, physical and moral, has created distinction, unavoidable in their origin, and most unfortunate in their consequences. The actual and prospective condition of that class of people; their anomalous and indefinite relations to the political institutions and social ties of the community; their deprivation of most of those independent, political, and social rights so indispensable to the progressive melioration of our nature, rendered by systematic exclusion from all the higher rewards of excellence, dead to all the elevating hopes that might prompt a generous ambition to excel; all these considerations demonstrate, that it equally imports the public good, as the individual and social happiness of the persons more immediately concerned; that it is equally a debt of patriotism and of humanity, to provide some adequate and effectual remedy. The evil has become so apparent and the necessity for a remedy so palpable, that some of the most considerable of the slave holding states have been induced to impose restraints upon the practice of emancipation, by annexing conditions, which have no effect but to transfer the evil from one state to another, or, by inducing other states to adopt countervailing regulations, and in the total abrogation of a right, which benevolent or conscientious proprietors had long enjoyed under all the sanctions of positive law and of ancient usage. Your memorialists beg leave, with all deference, to suggest that the fairest and most inviting opportunities are now presented to the general government, for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a numerous and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre, to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. Those great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting in some salubrious and fertile region, a colony, to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the U. States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence.

Independently of the motives derived from political foresight and civil prudence on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other, there are additional considerations, and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for our government, (the first to

denounce an inhuman and abominable trade in the pulpit and dispraise of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers) to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon the large and interesting portion of mankind, hitherto by that deed of justice, by demonstrating that a race of men composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and richness; known to the civilized nations of antiquity; and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization; for whom history has preserved no monuments, of arts or arms, that even this hitherto ill-fated race, may cherish the hope of beholding at last the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; while it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all prevailing power of liberty enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness; reclaim the rude wanderer, from a life of wretchedness, to civilization and humanity; and convert the blind idolater, from gross and abject superstitions, to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the Gospel; the nation, or the individual, that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory, founded in the mortal approbation and gratitude of the human race, unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of divine beneficence:—a glory, with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in the competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. And above all should it be considered, that the nation or the individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured, by this exalted beneficence, the favor of that being "whose compassion is over all his works," and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest effort to do good to his creatures.

Your memorialists do not presume to determine, that the views of Congress will be necessarily directed to the country to which they have just alluded. They hope to be excused for intimating some of the reasons which would bring that portion of the world before us, when engaged in discovering a place the most proper to be selected, leaving it with perfect confidence, to the better information and better judgment of your honourable body to make the choice.

Your memorialists, without presuming to mark out, in detail, the measures which it may be proper to adopt in furtherance of the object in view; but implicitly relying upon the wisdom of Congress to devise the most effectual measures; will only pray that the subject may be recommended to their serious consideration, and that, as an humble auxiliary in this great work, the association, represented by your memorialists may be permitted to aspire to the hope of contributing its labours and resources.

BUSH WASHINGTON,
President.

From the Poughkeepsie Herald, Jan. 15.

Atrocious and unnatural Crime.

The following extraordinary case of the most atrocious of crimes, has lately come to our knowledge. For its correctness every particular we cannot vouch, but the mournful intelligence has been received from so many directions, that we are inclined to believe it substantially correct.

The public will recollect, that some 8 or 10 years ago, a man by the name of Jesse Wood, was executed in this town for having, as was at that time alleged, and proved, caused the death of his son, Joseph Wood.

The old man persisted to the last in declaring his innocence, and it now appears that the principal witness against the unfortunate old man was his own son Kler, or Hezekiah.

This monstrous, inhuman shape, has lately been called upon to render an account for his doings to this jury, and he has been found guilty, and on his dying bed, that he was his brother's murderer; & that in addition to this monstrous crime, he had been guilty of perjury; and thus caused his innocent father to suffer an ignominious death. A just God has at length punished the unnatural wretch, and would not suffer him to depart hence, until he made a full disclosure of his atrocious crimes, in the presence of a number of witnesses. He then gave him a prospect of the dreadful punishments that awaited him hereafter. The miserable wretch after he had confessed his horrid crimes, declared that he saw hell open, and the flames ascending ready to devour him.

May his awful death be a warning to others, and deter them from the commission of even the least of crimes. If the life of this wretch could be known, it is probable the commencement of his depravity might be traced to petty pilfering. Beware, then, of doing any thing that looks like crime, lest your end may be like his.

We have seldom heard of a more aggravated case of crime, of the blackest dye, and nothing but a desire of doing justice to the memory of an innocent and much injured man, could have induced us to give publicity to this atrocious case.

Let the tragic end of the elder Wood be a warning to jurors—Let it be engraven on the memory of every man who may be called upon to perform this solemn duty—And let them remember, that it is far better for "ninety and nine criminals to escape punishment, than for one innocent man to suffer."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of A. A. County, to change the place of holding elections in the second district. From John Ricard, for a special act of insolvency. From Richard Updegrave, to shut up an old road in Cecil. From the widow and heirs of Saml. Comegys, to sell a house and lot. From Peregrine Bantmon, an old soldier. From William Randle, counter to that of Larkin and James Hammond. From Henry M'Kiny, and others, for relief relative to certain judgments. Several referred.

Mr. Causin delivers a bill to incorporate The Specie Bank of Leonardtown. Mr. F. M. Hall a bill to incorporate The Philanthropic Society of Upper-Matibro. Mr. Frey a bill to make a turnpike road from the contemplated bridge over Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania line—several read.

Mr. Blackstone reported favourably on the memorial of the President and trustees of Charlotte Hall School. Mr. Causin favourable to the petition of Lewis Medley.

The house proceeded to the second reading of so much of the report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice as relates to Judge Bland.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be referred to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative.

The house then proceeded to the examination of the witnesses on the part of the house, and on the part of Judge Bland, and after hearing their testimony.

On motion of Mr. Potts, the question was put, That the house adopt the following Order?

Ordered, That no solemn adjudication having taken place in the sixth judicial district of this state, upon the constitutionality of the law vesting equity jurisdiction in the County courts, which was the foundation of the present enquiry, that the same be dismissed, and the Honourable Judge Bland be deemed acquitted of the charge contained in the report of the committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the question was put, that so much of the Report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice as relates to Judge Hollingsworth now have a second reading? Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, leave given to bring in a bill to provide

for the more speedy trial of justice in said district.

Mr. Hall delivered a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, in an increase of compensation to the Justice of the Peace, and a bill to incorporate the Society of Baltimore, relating to Inquests—none read.

A communication was received from the Executive, with a resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina—also read.

In Council.

Annapolis, Jan. 20, 1837.

Gentlemen.

We conceive it our duty at this time to call the attention of the Legislature to the state of the public buildings in this city. Many years have elapsed since any appropriation has been made for repairs, and many other matters, which are not in so great a degree, affect the property of individuals. We are of opinion that a liberal appropriation should be made for the purpose of preserving the State-house, and more particularly the State-house, and the adjacent buildings. It is sufficient for a complete repair of this property should be granted, there can be no doubt it would ultimately prove to be a more substantial economy than annual appropriations inadequate to the object, and which can neither be usefully or advantageously applied. To the subject we would most earnestly call the attention of your honourable body.

We have the honour to be, &c.

C. Ridgely, of Harb.

Read.
Mr. Stoddert reported on the memorial of Philip Stuart, and others, interested in the fisheries of the Potomac. Read.

Mr. Seth delivers a favourable report on the petition of Solomon Summers—concluded in.

Seven o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Potts delivers a memorial from sundry citizens of Frederick county, for the removal of Judge Shriver.

Mr. Lecompte reported unfavourably on the petition of Zedek Harvey—read.

The bill annulling the marriage of Robert and Elizabeth Young, of Cecil, was referred to the next general assembly. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

PETITIONS.

From Mark L. Deaneves, Phil. Mercier, David Easterbrook, William Taylor, William Robinson and John Howard, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From James Jaffray, for the alteration of a docket entry. From Michael Lovejoy, of P. George's, relative to a hoghead of second tobacco. From John Benner, an old soldier, from John Street, of Harford, relative to a road running through his lands. From Solomon Love, of Talbot, to be paid for furnishing certain British officers and crews with rations. From George W. Higgins, for a special act of insolvency. A memorial from a number of inhabitants of the western precincts of Baltimore, against a separation from the county. Several referred.

The bill from the senate to change such parts of the constitution as relate to the division of Washington county into election districts, was passed—yes 14, nays 20—and sent to senate.

An affidavit from Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esq. stating the absence and sickness of two witnesses material to his defence, was read. Adjourned.

Seven o'clock, P. M.
A quorum not attending, no members present adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday, January 24.

The bill from the senate, adding an additional supplement to an act to establish a bank under the name of the Maryland State Bank, was amended, passed and sent to that house.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to stop the road to Belle Air. From sundry inhabitants of the eastern district, against a separation from the county. Referred.

From the trustees of St. John's Free School, for a statement of the time of repaying a loan. From Mary Barney, of Baltimore, to effect a certain act. The house proceeded to the consideration of the case of Judge Hollingsworth, and after examining

20 Dollars Reward

The above reward will be paid for leading in jail, or bringing home a negro woman, a bright, healthy woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tiller's near Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beatts.
Upper Marlboro? 19
Sept. 25.

Houses for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale the three following Houses and Lots in the city of Annapolis, to wit: The house and lot formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, as a Boarding House, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. Henry D. Baldwin: The house and lot on the north side of Church Street, and adjacent to the State House, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch; and the house and lot occupied by Mr. Jas. Munroe, on the north side of Church Street. The above are large and commodious, brick buildings, and situated in the most public parts of the City. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to either of the subscribers.

George C. Stewart,
Benjamin Stewart,
Charles Stewart,
Edward H. Stewart.

Nov. 7.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. Munroe;

Has recently received a general assortment of
Seasonable Goods,
Principally purchased at Auction, for cash, which he will dispose of very cheap.

Also,
On Consignment
Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns,) and 4-4 and 5-8 Carpeting, which is offered for sale at the Baltimore prices.

NEW GOODS.

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

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloths and Cassimeres, Blue and White Kersey, Plains, Boeking Balze, Coatings and Mole Skins, do 4-4 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 4-4, 6-4 Figured and Plain Leno, and Jaconet Muslins, 3-4 Russia and 6-4, 8-4 Table Diapers, Ticklingburg, Brown Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

GROCERIES, viz.

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

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

All of which they are determined to dispose of at the most moderate prices for cash, or on short credit, and to punctual customers as usual.

Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1816.

For Sale,

Several valuable plantation hands. Inquire at this office.
December 5.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,
Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

J. T. Chase.
Nov. 21.

Benjamin Sewell,
BOOT & SHOE-MAKER.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a complete stock of good Leather, and is now prepared to do work in the newest and best style, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, having employed Journeymen for both branches, who are first rate workmen.

He has for Sale Leather and Shoemaker's Utensils.

N.B. He has just received a few pair of Old England and Boston Brand Boots, suitable for Boots for the present season.

Dec. 26.

New & Cheap Goods.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received, informs his friends and the public, that he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the following:

Best Saxons and Blue Cloth, do. Black do.
Fancy Brown do.
London Brown do.
Fashionable Patterns.
Best double Mixed Drab, Second do.
Black Cassimers,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Light and dark mixtures.
Paris Olive Cloth.
Fashionable Light Col.
Black Florentines.
Best White Marseilles,
Coloured do.
Fashionable Tullinet,
Olive Cord and Flannel, &c. &c.

Any of the above goods will be made up as to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Those who want bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
September 26, 1816.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
December 31st, 1816.

On application by petition of John Murray, administrator with the will annexed of John Muir, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

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

4 This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of John Muir, 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 thirty first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1816.

John Murray, Admr. Will Annexed.

Carriages for Sale.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Has, at his Shop, in Corn-Hill street, the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable,
New Gig,

well finished, and in complete order;

A light second-hand Jersey Wagon,

calculated for country use; and

A second-hand Chaise.

The above carriages will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms for cash.

Annapolis, Oct. 17.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely

of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears from the deposition of Joseph Sprigg, Esq. of Washington county, that about three o'clock in the morning of the fifteenth ultimo, a fire broke out in his stable which entirely consumed it, and that he has strong reasons to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of said offence, provided he or they or any of them be brought to justice. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 16.

FOR SALE.

All the houses, lot, orchard and garden at Calvert county court-house, occupied last year by Mr. George W. Crane, consisting of three houses besides the kitchen, stables and out-houses, which has been occupied as a tavern, dwelling and store, and rented for 120 dollars per year. The above will be sold low for cash, or two thirds cash and the balance with approved security, if application is made by the 1st February 1817, unto

Abraham Loo.

Plum Point, Jan. 16, 1817.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Atlantic Ferry," formerly Holland's Ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

NOTICE.

A malicious lie having been industriously propagated, that I had been as low as Huntington, in Calvert county, endeavouring to purchase up corn; that I had stated, that it was for Col. Mercer's family, and that I had actually agreed with one man for ten barrels, but afterwards insisting that it should be delivered at the cove, the bargain was broken off. I do hereby certify, that the above report is in all its parts untrue. I have not been to Calvert since July last, and then only for 36 hours, and that for a very different purpose, nor have I ever offered to purchase corn of any person in Calvert, or any where else, for nine years past.

Thomas Leitch.

West River, Jan. 6, 1817.

I should not have noticed the above contemptible and groundless falsehood, had it concerned myself only; but at the desire of Mr. Leitch, whom it may be intended to injure at this time when an alarm exists from a real scarcity, I readily certify, that I never gave him, or any one else, any authority or direction to purchase corn for me, either directly or indirectly, for several years past.

John F. Mercer.

United States of America

District of Maryland, to wit:

WHEREAS information has been filed in the District Court of the said United States, for Maryland District, by Elias Glenn, Esquire, attorney for the same, against the schooner Ariamande, alias Ship Dragon, alias Mendezino, for that certain goods, wares and merchandise, of large value, to wit, of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, were brought in said vessel from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, into the said United States, and were unladen and delivered, from said vessel, within the United States, to wit, into the port of Annapolis, without a permit being first had and obtained from the collector of said district for such unloading and delivery, and praying a condemnation of said vessel, for the use of the said United States, and also against one hundred and seventy four bales, packages and trunks, of dry goods, the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown, for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, into the port of Annapolis, in the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, in the said schooner or vessel, which vessel is the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown: which said goods were seized by John Randall, Esquire, collector of the customs for the district of Annapolis aforesaid, as forfeited, and which said goods, at the time of seizure, were subject to duty, and which said duty had not been paid or secured to be paid.

And also against sundry goods, wares and merchandise, to wit, sixty-six pieces of check, thirty-six pieces of marseilles, seventy-five pieces of cotton cambric, eighty-nine pieces of handkerchiefs, forty-two pieces callico, twenty-five pieces of striped cotton, two pieces cotton shirting, and thirty dozen cotton hose—for that the said goods were imported into the said United States, to wit, the district aforesaid, from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, and were unladen and delivered from some ship or vessel at the district aforesaid, without a permit being first had and obtained therefor from John Randall, Esquire, the collector of the customs of said district, where the said goods were unladen and delivered; and praying a condemnation of the same, as forfeited according to law.

And whereas the honorable James Houston, Judge of the said court, hath ordered and directed Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for holding a court, at the Court House in the City of Baltimore, for said trials, agreeably to the prayer of said attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that said district court will then and there be held for the trial of the premises, and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have or claim any interest therein or thereto, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why a final determination should not pass.

By order of the court,

Philip Moore, Clk.

Dec. 12, 1816.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his land called "Bates" on Rhode river in Anne Arundel county, about nine miles below the city of Annapolis, known by the name of the

HAYLANDS.

This establishment has long been considered one of the most desirable in Maryland for a country gentleman, possessing as it does the requisites necessary to make it so; such as fertility of soil, fine springs, extreme beauty of situation, lofty airy and dry, a good neighbourhood. The quantity of land between twelve and fifteen hundred acres, well timbered and adjoining those of Col. Mercer. The improvements, a large two story brick house with wings, in good repair, over a horse, quarters, stables, tobacco houses, barn sheds and strong enclosures. The soil particularly favourable to the growth of tobacco, corn, clover and first quality white wheat; a large proportion of rich natural meadow and the uplands highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. The waters of Rhode river navigable for any craft of the largest size, encompass about one fourth part of these lands, which waters abound with crabs, fish, wild fowl and fine oysters, and come nearer than any other on the Chesapeake bay to the city of Washington, having the like and equal advantages, being distant from the city about thirty-two miles, and a good road thereto over Mount Pleasant, ferry and through Upper Marlborough. There has been formerly a mill on these lands, the stream attached to which is plentiful nine months in the year.

If desired, all the stock, except the Negroes will be sold with the farm. The stock is valuable, and consists of about eighty head of Cattle, one hundred Sheep, twelve or fifteen horses, hogs, &c. Mr. Gray, manager, will show the farm to any person desirous of making examination. Apply in Baltimore to

Jan. 4

JAMES CARROLL.

2mo.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co.

Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Outlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sein Twine, Cider, Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from A. A. County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 27th January, inst. at James Hunter's Tavern, in the City of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for cash, two negro boys, William and Peter; and a negro man by the name of Moses, Taken as the property of Solomon Sparrow, junr to satisfy a debt due Joseph Sands, security for Joseph Watkins.

R. Welch, of Ben

Shir A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from A. A. County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 27th January, inst. at James Hunter's Tavern, in the City of Annapolis, at 12 past 1 o'clock, for cash, a negro girl by the name of Mary, living at present with Mr. Parry in Annapolis Neck. Taken as the property of Major William Brodson to satisfy a debt due Arthur Spaff and George Shaw.

R. Welch, of Ben.

Shir A. A. County.

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,

January 14th, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Welch, administratrix of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills,

for A. A. county.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Welch, 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, or to William Warfield, Annapolis, who is authorized to settle the estate, at or before the fifth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of January 1817.

Eleanor Welch, administratrix.

Jan. 14.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forwarns all persons hunting with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on his farm, on the north side of Severn river. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.

John A. Granmer.

Jan. 2.

RENTS.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a new and commodious establishment for the reception of the public, at the corner of the State House, will at all times be most convenient, and having facilities for the public, he is enabled to patronize the establishment, and be assured that the best accommodations are provided; and the most attentive attention shall be paid to the guests. This establishment is always the resort of gentlemen from Eastern Shore, it is hoped that the constant to frequent it, and to the attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of the establishment to well known, he himself they shall not be disappointed. Boarders taken by the day, month or year, and horses taken at a very low rate.

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with a single room. Quarters at the short notice.

Sept. 12.

LAND AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on Saturday, the 1st of February, 1817, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Room of Ridgely and Nelson, North Charles street, in the city of Baltimore.

A Valuable Tract of Land.

Called "September 10th, 1733," two hundred and six hundred and thirty acres, lying in Anne Arundel county, about 12 miles from Baltimore, and from the turnpike road to the city of Washington, near to and adjoining the plantations of Judge Ridgely, Mr. Allen and John Dorsey. There are on this land about 150 acres cleared and arable, the soil of which is improved by plaster, and known to be adapted to the growth of tobacco. The remainder is heavily timbered, part of which is valuable yellow pine; and the remainder is well wooded. Near the land are now in operation two extensive Merchant mills, and other valuable improvements in contemplation. The tract will be sold together, or in parcels, as purchasers may prefer at the time of sale. It will be sold on a credit of 12, 18 and 24 months, each payment to be secured by bond, or note with approved security and bearing interest from the day of sale. On ratification of the sales by the Chancellor & ratification of the purchase money by the Trustee, a conveyance to be made conformably to the decree.

William Gayman, and ? Trustee.

Thomas L. Emory, Jr., Trustee.

N. B.—The trustees, if notified sufficient length of time before the day of sale, by one or more persons, making a part, or parts of the above tract of Land, would have a survey made and plat prepared of such part or parts as may be suggested to them, and the tract thus divided into lots.

Baltimore, 1st January 1817.

By the Committee of Claims.

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

By order,

Geo. Murdock, Clk.

Dec. 15, 1816.

NOTICE.

The subscribers forwarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on their farm, called "The President," and known by the name of "Horn Past," as they are determined to prosecute all such offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

George Barber.

John T. Barber.

Jan. 2, 1817.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

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

By order,

Richard Pinckell, Clk.

Dec. 12, 1816.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, duly authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal means will be resorted to against all who disregard it.

Nicholas Brewer?

Benjamin Curran?

Jan. 2.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons and the severest penalty of the law, for hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on my farm.

John Coburn.

Bloomfield, Jan. 20, 1817.