

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The Editor of the *Raleigh Register*, (who first published the letter respecting a VOLCANO in North Carolina) says, "From information lately received, we are satisfied, that the letter recently published in the *Star* and the *Register*, under the signature of *John C. Edwards* is destitute of truth, and that the name is an assumed one. We regret that the writer of that article, whoever he may be, should devote his talents to the fabrication of falsehoods. His labours may acquire for him the reputation of a wit, but he will forfeit a character of much more value."

Gen. Wm. Clark, of St. Louis, has written to his brother at Louisville, informing him, that a party of Puant Indians, who reside on the waters of the Illinois river, and who belonged to the Prophet's party, has robbed the trading houses of Mr. G. Hunt, and Nathaniel Pryor, Esq. killed Pryor, and two of Hunt's men—Hunt escaped. *(Phil. American.)*

We understand the U. S. sloop of war *Wasp* has been ordered here to wait for despatches, which are to be sent out to France and England. *(N. Y. Gazette.)*

## NEW-YORK, MARCH 3.

### LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship *Oronoko*, Richards, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 26th of Jan. Capt. R. informed us, that great rejoicing took place the day he sailed, on receiving official news of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, which place was taken by storm by the British army, on the evening of the 18th of January. Capt. R. further states, that two British regiments were cut to pieces, and one English general killed and another mortally wounded; great slaughter took place on both sides.

We further learn that the French general Marmont was marching to relieve Ciudad Rodrigo, at the head of 30,000 men, which place he was expected to reach about the 24th of January.

### LATEST FROM LONDON.

The fast sailing brig *Catharine Augusta*, capt. Center, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 44 days from Plymouth, and brings London papers to the evening of the 14th Jan. (two days later) and Lloyd's List of the same date, a file of which is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

## LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Some French papers were received on Saturday afternoon. They contain but little information from the Peninsula. It is stated, that the small places left by Suchet in his advance against Valencia, have all been since reduced, and that the siege of that city will be vigorously prosecuted by gen. Harespe, under the orders of Suchet.

Letters from Ostend mention, that Joel Barlow insists upon the restitution of the American property seized under the Rambouillet decree, previous to the formation of any commercial treaty, between the U. States and France.

It is stated in some Petersburg letters, that the exchange, which was very short time since at 15, is now only at 10 rouble. From this circumstance, and the increasing confidence in Government Paper, it is inferred, that the peace between Russia and Turkey is no longer viewed as doubtful. It however, by no means follows, that war with France must ensue. On the contrary, it may be reasonably apprehended that the prospect of an event so pregnant with danger and inevitable expense, would naturally operate to diminish both public credit and confidence.

Very recent intelligence from Holland states, that the measures enforced against all those who are detected in holding clandestine correspondence with G. Britain are most rigid. Lately several masters of merchant vessels have been arrested; of whom one has died in prison, and another is not likely long to survive. The son of a most respectable merchant at Rotterdam, it is added, was under orders for trial by court martial, the result of which it was not difficult to anticipate.

The church of St. Nicholas, at Stettin, in which the French garrison had deposited forty thousand quintals of hay, was on the 8th of Dec. entirely consumed, with its contents.

The following banking-houses were considered and acknowledged by the other bankers to be truly respectable and safe, all within the last 14 years, but now are vanished, and not left even a wreck behind:

Messrs. Clarke & Sison; Brickweed, Ogden & Co. Castell, Powell & Co. W. & G. Nightingale S. Smith, Sons & Co. Glover & Co. Sir Matthew Bloxam, Wilkinson & Co. Boldero, Livingston & Co. Staples & Co. Devaynes, Dawes & Co. Lockhart, Maxton and Co. Wilkes, Dickinson & Co. Harley, Cameron & Son. Mac George & Co.; Dorset, Johnson & Co.

JANUARY 14.

The correspondence between the dukes of York and Cambridge, the productions of

which Lord Cochrane gave notice yesterday in the House of Commons he should move for on Thursday se'night, relates to the duke of Cambridge's resignation of his District Command.

Yesterday 500 of the guards were selected for foreign service. The second battalion of the Coldstream, quartered in the Tower, which was inspected in the forenoon by his Royal Highness the duke of Cambridge, supplied 250 of this number; and the other 250 were drafted from the third regiment at the Portman street Barracks, by his Highness the duke of Gloucester. These troops are expected to embark at Portsmouth on the 24th inst.

On Wednesday last at 12 o'clock, the banking-house of Messrs. Fenton, Scott, Nicholson, and Smith, of this place, known by the name of the "Leeds Commercial Bank," stopped payment to the surprise and consternation of the whole town and neighbourhood.

Quebec letters and papers, which arrived on Saturday to the 2d ult. state, that large quantities of British manufactures continue to be smuggled into the territories of the United States from Canada. The Custom house officers on all frontier stations had been doubled and trebled; but, notwithstanding their vigilance, the temptation and facilities were so great, that English goods still found admission. Some severe contests had taken place between the officers and smugglers, which had not terminated without the loss of many lives. Precautionary measures had been adopted by Lieutenant General Sir G. Prevost the Governor of Canada, in the event of hostilities with the U. S. There were a considerable body of regular troops in our North American Provinces, besides a tolerable militia, among whom the best disposition prevailed. The non-importation act, and other recent measures of the United States Government, have had the effect of increasing the trade of our colonies in that quarter, and consequently removing slight discontents which might formerly have prevailed.

## PLYMOUTH, JAN. 16.

This night's Gazette contains the Prince Regent's Proclamation for a General Fast, to be observed throughout England and Ireland on Wednesday the fifth day of February next; and in Scotland on the following day.

## ST. LOUIS, JAN. 18.

### INDIAN DEPREDAATIONS!!

Extract of a letter to Gov. Howard, from a gentleman at Fort Madison, dated Jan. 7th 1812.

"I am sorry to inform you that on the 1st inst. a party of the Puants, about twenty in number, arrived at Mr. Geo. Hunt's house (Lead Mines) and killed two Americans and robbed Hunt of all his goods; Mr. Hunt bearing the name of an Englishman, saved his life; at the same time another party of the same Indians went to Pryor's house to kill him, and intended to kill every American they could come near. Their chief, observed, that the Americans had killed a great many of their people at Tippecanoe, and that they intended to kill all they saw. I expect they went upwards in search of more. Hunt and his interpreter, Legotrie, arrived here last night; on his way here he was informed by the Puants that a large party of Puants had set out for this place, & they shewed every disposition to be friendly and promised to save as much of his goods as they could."

\* Lieut. Pryor, formerly of the U. S. army, he was one of those who accompanied Lewis and Clark to the Pacific coast.

† The name of the Prophets town, which was destroyed by Gov. Harrison.

## RUSSELVILLE, (KEN.) FEB. 12.

### EARTHQUAKES!!

About half past 3 o'clock on Friday morning last, this place was visited by another earthquake, the convulsion of which was infinitely more considerable than any previously felt; it was succeeded by several lighter ones. On Friday night there were three light ones and we have several times since felt moderate shakes. The Little Prairie is the seat of the eruptions, we have every reason to believe, from the statements we have heard from travellers from that distressed part of the country; though it was not our opinion when we received Mr. Fletcher's statement which is confirmed by all the people from that country with whom we have conversed. We are told that every individual who has it in his power to move is doing so. Many fled precipitately with nothing but their clothes and a few blankets to shield them from the inclemency of the weather. Whole estates were offered for a single horse. We feel! let the reader feel! but we cannot describe, nor could our informants, what was felt by men of large families and small fortunes, with their helpless women and children who were not able to withdraw from this scene of dread and horror! We have seen no person from that country who did not leave it previous to any of the recent shakes; but all with whom we have conversed give it as their opinion that there is now no vestige of property in that country undestroyed, or one acre of land unshook!

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Reported for the Federal Gazette.]

Monday, March 2.

Mr. Milnor presented the petition of Neal M. Gennis, against whom was recovered in the District court of Pennsylvania a judgment of \$75,000 as a bondsman in a certain case. He prays release from the judgment, offering reasons for it. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Gholson from the committee of claims. The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the house of December 23, containing a statement of the amount of exports, &c. of the U. States from the adoption of the constitution to September last. Ordered to be printed. Also a report relative to refugees from British provinces. Referred to the committee on public lands. Also, a letter from the Chief Justice of the United States expressive of the sense of the court arising from the joint resolution of the two houses allowing them the use of the library.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of Friday last, internal taxes, &c.

Mr. Gholson said he was ready to meet as far as any man in providing a revenue to go as the exigencies of the times: he had voted against the salt tax on Friday, but as some gentlemen had considered the refusal to lay this tax, as of an injurious tendency, for the sake of conciliation he was willing to impose it. He therefore moved, being one of the majority, a reconsideration of the vote of Friday last, refusing to agree with the committee of the whole in the imposition of a tax of 20 cents per bushel on imported salt.

Mr. Nelson was opposed to reconsideration; as the question was not taken till after full consideration of the subject; as he did not consider the tax of much value, believing that in case of war, instead of producing four hundred thousand dollars, it would not produce fifty thousand dollars; and as other subjects of taxation that would be productive might be fixed upon. He would rather even lay an additional tax on land. He would not vote for it, for the purpose of encouraging domestic salt; as a little capital was required in that business and we have not encouraged other domestic manufactures.

Mr. Bacon explained the reasons that induced the committee of ways and means to propose this tax, and their reasons for believing it would produce the sum calculated.

Mr. Wright was opposed to reconsideration. Among a variety of other arguments he said the present dominant party came into power by electioneering and denouncing the federalists for laying this tax: and he hoped we should not furnish weapons to our enemies to serve us as we did them.

Mr. M'Kee, Mr. Cheves and Mr. Widgery spoke in favour of reconsidering.

The yeas and nays were at length taken & were, yeas 70, noes 53.

The yeas and nays were then taken on agreeing to the tax, and were yeas 66, noes 54.

The 5th resolution, Whiskey tax, was then taken up. Mr. M'Kim proposed an amendment by laying a tax of 25 cents per gallon on all domestic distilled spirits.

The Speaker informed him that the rules of the house required that all propositions for laying or increasing taxes, should first be discussed in committee of the whole.

Mr. M'Kim appealed from the Speaker's decision, but, before the question was taken, moved, instead, to go into com. of the whole.

Mr. Johnson very strenuously opposed this motion.

Mr. Fisk was in favour of it and of the increased tax on whiskey and other domestic spirits, by which a revenue of above six millions might be raised, or the people would become more temperate, in either case he thought the tax must have a beneficial operation. The house adjourned without deciding the motion.

## Tuesday, March 3.

Mr. Grundy spoke against the motion made last evening by Mr. M'Kim, to recommit to the committee of the whole the 5th resolution (imposing a tax on domestic distilled spirits, &c.)

Mr. M'Kim urged the propriety of his amendment (25 cents per gallon on whiskey, &c.) as it would destroy the necessity of the stamp, carriage, duty and other taxes. It appeared by the returns of the marshalls, that there were annually distilled in the U. S. 24 millions of gallons of ardent spirits. This would produce a revenue of 6 millions; \$1,275,000 more than the amount of the direct tax and the contemplated amount of the other taxes.

Mr. Findley was opposed to the motion; Mr. Wright supported it.

Mr. Randolph enquired whether a motion to recommit to the committee of the whole the whole of the resolutions would be in order.

The Speaker informed him it would, and would supercede the motion of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. M'Kim.)

Mr. Randolph then moved the resolutions be recommitted to the committee of the whole. He said he had determined to oppose the settled purposes of the house only by his own negative; but was induced once more to attend the calls of reason. He wished the country might not be compelled to pay the taxes contemplated. He would, as it had generally been remarked of minorities; that their whole aim was to pull down, never recommending remedies, present a project to be rid of these taxes, which he hoped would meet with the approbation of the house.

Mr. Randolph examined the state of the revenue from the time when Mr. Jefferson became President of the U. S. In the year 1801, it was twelve millions, and had been gradually increasing till in 1807, when it was about sixteen millions. The non-importation, the embargo and non-intercourse, had lowered it to what it now is; and the Secretary of the Treasury calculates, that in case of war it may amount to two million and a half; or, in case of peace, non-importation act continuing, it may amount to six millions.

As a substitute for taxes he would recommend the repeal of the non-importation act. A strict impartiality to England and France, not in words only but in fact; the revival of the treaty of 1806 made by Mr. Monroe and the British government; and the arming of merchant vessels that they might defend themselves against all unlawful aggressions.

Mr. Randolph advised resistance to Danish piracies, since we have had spirit enough to resist Tripolitan. He dwelt on the wretched situation of the country from the mismanagement of the government; and pressed the necessity and utility of repealing the non-importation, and continuing in peace.

Messrs. Widgery, Fisk and Alton opposed the motion.

Mr. Cheves and Mr. Calhoun spoke each at length against it, and on the disgrace that would follow retracing their steps.

Mr. Randolph replied.

After a desultory and unprofitable, though amusing debate of four hours, the yeas and nays were taken on the motion. Yeas 34, noes 83; and then the house adjourned.

## Wednesday, March 4.

The house proceeded to the order of the day, the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. M'Kim withdrew his motion to recommit to the committee of the whole the fifth resolution; that imposing a duty on domestic distilled spirits.

The yeas and noes were then taken on the resolution, and were, yeas 67, noes 38. The yeas and noes were then called on the sixth resolution (licenses to retailers, &c.) and were, yeas 68, noes 42.

The yeas and noes were then taken on the seventh resolution, (sales at auction, &c.) & were, yeas 79, noes 34.

The yeas and noes were then taken on the eighth resolution, (refined sugar) and were, yeas 80 noes 38.

The yeas and noes after a little debate, were then taken on the ninth resolution (carriage tax) and were, yeas 72, noes 48.

Mr. Little moved to divide the 10th resolution so as to take first the question on imposing a tax on bank notes, then on other notes.

The yeas on the first part of the resolution (bank notes) were 74, nays 43. On the other part of the resolution the yeas were 65, noes 53.

The 11th resolution (direct tax of three millions.) was next considered.

Mr. Randolph enquired whether this tax was to be imposed on the different states according to the census by which the members now hold their seats, or according to the census last taken.

Mr. Bacon informed him that the committee of ways and means had not noticed the subject, but he presumed there could be no doubt but that the tax would be proportioned according to the census last taken.

Mr. Randolph endeavoured to prove the one mode unjust and the other unconstitutional.

On this resolution the yeas were 77, the noes 39.

On the 12th resolution, (discounting for ready payment) the yeas were 73, noes 37.

The house agreed to the amendment of the committee of the whole striking out the latter part of the 13th resolution (letters of marque, &c.) The yeas, on this resolution as amended, were 80, noes 36.

The 14th resolution (discontinuing the taxes a year after the conclusion of peace,) was agreed to, 72 to 27.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the whole of the resolutions together, and were, yeas 56, noes 34.

The resolutions as adopted were then referred to the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill accordingly.

A message was received from the President containing the form of a constitution as adopted by the convention at N. Orleans for the government of that state. A motion was made to refer it to a select committee but as there was not a quorum in the house, a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at 11 o'clock on Monday the thirtieth day of March inst. at the dwelling of the late Joseph Jenifer.

All the personal property of the deceased, consisting of several valuable Negroes, household furniture, and Stock of all kinds. Terms of sale Cash.

Thos. Norris, Attorney in fact, for Ann Jenifer, executrix of Joseph.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber on or before the first day of June next.

Thos. Norris, of Jno. West River.

March 12, 1812. 3w.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 31st inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of John Rawlings, deceased, near South river church.

All the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of One Negro Man, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a quantity of Indian Corn, Bacon, and Lard, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid; all sums of that amount, and over, six months credit will be given, on the purchasers giving note with approved security. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

John Duvall of M. Adm'r.

N. B. At the same time will be offered for rent the Plantation of said deceased for the present year.

J. D. Adm'r.

March 12, 1812. 3w.

## For Sale

THE plantation called *Aberdeen*, and Lands adjoining, containing about 350 to 60 acres, situated within a half mile of South River Ferry. Also the Houses in this city, occupied at present by Messrs. John Munroe, Wm. Tuck, and Gilbert Mardock. Also a number of Negroes, amongst them there are several valuable tradesmen. Apply to

William Steuart.

March 12, 1812. 3w.

## Public Sale.

The subscriber being appointed trustee by a decree of the chancery of the State of Maryland, to sell NEGRO JIM, the property of John B. Weems, to satisfy a debt due the late firm of Pinkey & Munroe, will expose the said negro to public sale on Saturday the 28th inst. at Wm. Brewer's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis. This negro is strong and healthy, and about twenty-five years of age. Terms of sale Cash. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

H. G. Munroe, Trustee.

March 12, 1812. ts.

## Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, a present dwelling, called 'Galloway's Ridge,' a variety of property, consisting of Plantation Utensils, Stock and Negroes, on Tuesday the 17th March, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The terms of sale are—for all sums above ten dollars, six months credit will be given, on the purchaser giving note, with approved security, and for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid.

Mary Rawlings.

Feb. 25, 1812. 3t.

## NOTICE

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Rawlings, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted, to make immediate payment.

John Duvall, of M. Adm'r.

March 12, 1812. 1t

## Ridgely & Pindell,

Have just received, and offer for sale, Fresh Red Clover Seed.

Annapolis, March 12. 3w.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Ridgely & Weems*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them, or either of them, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to them, or either of them, in any manner whatever, are requested to make immediate payment to *Ridgely & Pindell*, who are authorized to settle the business of said firm. It is earnestly hoped that proper attention will be paid to this request, as those who neglect or refuse to comply with the same, after the twentieth day of March next, may expect suits to be brought against them.

Ever grateful to a generous public and their friends, they return them their sincere thanks for their liberal patronage.

Absalom Ridgely, James N. Weems.

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1812.

P. S. The business will in future be carried on by Absalom Ridgely and Richard Pindell, under the firm of

RIDGELY & PINDELL,

who hope by their strict attention to the same, to merit and share the custom of their friends and a liberal public.

3t. Absalom Ridgely, Richard Pindell.