

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, May 27. Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill to repeal all such parts of the sixth section of the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, passed at November session 1811, as authorizes and empowers a commanding officer of a regiment, battalion, or extra battalion, to order the militia in cases of invasion threatened invasion, and for other purposes. Twice read by special order, and the question put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 42, nays 30.

Post Meridieum, 4 o'clock. The house proceeded to the second reading of the additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts assembly therein mentioned, and other purposes, and on motion Mr. Emerson, the question was put, that the words "until the end of the session of the next General assembly of Maryland," be stricken out for the purpose of inserting "during the continuance of the present year." Determined in the negative yeas 10, nays 48.

Mr. Quinon moved the following additional section to the bill; And be it enacted, that no attorney shall be entitled to collect by execution, any fee or fees now due, that may hereafter become due, during the continuance of this act." On motion of Mr. Dorsey the question was put, that the following words be added to the amendment: "or clerk of any of the courts of this state." Determined in the negative—yeas 24, nays 5.

The question was then put, that the house assent to the said amendment as amended? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," passed by the senate, read and referred to Messrs. Dorsey, Potter and Donaldson. On motion of Mr. Parnham, the following resolution was read. Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby requested to cause the public arms distributed to the militia of the counties of Washington, Allegany, Montgomery and Frederick, to be collected, repaired, and distributed, where the public safety may require. Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 29, Adjourned.

Friday, May 29. Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill from the senate, entitled, A further supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, with amendment. Read. The said bill was read a second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative—yeas 7, nays 59.—Sent to the Senate.

The bill to provide for the payment of the militia which have been called into actual service and expended incurred by reason thereof, was read and sent to the Senate. On motion by Mr. Grahame, the following preamble and resolution was read. The Secretary of War of the United States having required of the Governor of this State, that a detachment of the drafted militia under the law of congress, should be ordered out for the defence of the

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saints Parish Church, in said county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions, on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the day of sale.

William Holland, Richard Grindame, Daniel Kent, James Wilcox, John H. Chew. May 20th, 1813. 8w.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE, Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles. ALSO GROCERIES, Ironmongery and Stationary. All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. May 6. tf.

B. CURRAN,

CORN-HILL STREET, HAS FOR SALE, A variety of Blue Cloths, Blue and other Cassimeres, Superfine Black Cloth, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, White and Corded Marseilles, Cambric Muslin and Shirting Cambricks, Irish Linens and Long Lawn, Buckskin and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric, & Handkerchiefs. And a good assortment of Union Factory spun Cotton for Weaving, and twisted cotton for knitting and netting. Annapolis, May 13, 1813. tf.

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift in the month of April last, off the mouth of South River, by a detachment of militia from my company, a vessel which had been schooner rigged, measuring 66 feet on deck, in beam 20, and hold 9; with the words "Richard of Baltimore" painted on her stern; both masts cut away. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. May 30. JOSEPH WATKINS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, at the store of Mr. Henry Childs, in the Town of Friendship, on Friday the 11th day of June next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, a tract or parcel of land in Anne-Arundel county, called TRENT, containing seventy acres, mortgaged by James Trott to Robert B. Belt and Theodore & David Weems. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey. 2X Quis Cassaway, Trustee. May 27. 3w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield, deceased, are requested to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment. Gustavus Warfield, Charles Alex. Warfield, Adm'rs. May 24, 1813. 4w.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on each being returned to his petition; and having satisfied that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also sworn in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order, and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee, for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen. Richard H. Harwood, 3w.

is impossible; nature does not permit that great, powerful, intelligent sections of country can long be content, with a state of things, in which their interests and rights are holden in subjection; and managed, at the caprice of men, living a thousand miles inland; who know nothing about their interests; who care nothing about them; and who make, or mar, the fruits of their industry not by any known rule, or standard, but as whim, or passion, or political intrigue, dictates. It is impossible. Nature does not permit a long continuance of such a state of things. The people of this country have but two events, between which to select. And that at no distant period of time. Either to put an end to this oppression and the chance of its recurrence, by a new and amicable modification of the proportions and powers of the constitution; or to worry along a little farther, until the weight of grievances, and convulsions, which will be brought to the constitution, result by a systematic and simultaneous action of the commercial states. There exists through the whole extent of the southern and western country, a generous, intelligent, and virtuous class of men; depressed, indeed, and ground to the dust, in point of political importance, by the prevailing influences of that quarter; but who feel as strongly and see as plainly as we the consequences of this system of things. These men can do nothing, while the commercial states are divided. It cannot be expected, that they should lead up a phalanx in defence of commercial rights; so long as we are timid and time-serving, and tracking; looking after our tarms and our merchandize; and permitting six-dollar-a-day patriots to barter away our birth rights, on the floor of congress, for offices, contracts, appointments, and every mess of pottage, corrupt men can proffer. If relief come, and permanent security, it must proceed from a concentration of the sentiment of the commercial states, and a consentaneousness of constitutional action; having for its object, not temporary relief, but such modification of the principles of the association as will give security for the future. It is certain, that the existing principles, usurped, and constitutional, by which, the proportion of political power is regulated, in these states, have thrown into relative insignificance the power of the commercial states to protect themselves. Bound hand and foot, they are delivered over to be scourged, by the interior influences. If the commercial states are true to themselves, this state of things may be changed, in a constitutional way. Changed it must be, or our prosperity is a shadow; and our liberties, a name. The spirits of our fathers will disown those as their children, who stand by in apathy, while the deep and ancient foundations of the prosperity of their state is upturning. And the spirit of Washington, itself, shall grieve, at the success of "encroachments," which he declared to be "whatever the form of the government, a real despotism."

A Teacher Wanted.

Upper Marlboro' May 20, 1813. Any Gentleman disposed to take charge of a School in this place, who is well qualified to teach the Latin Classics, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the English Grammar, will meet with encouragement on immediate application to the subscribers, provided he can produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications. Truman Tyler, John Read Magruder, John Hodges, of Thos. Benjamin Hodges, of Thos. John S. Brookes, William B. Beanes.

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his Patrons and the public in general, that he has now on hand Bottled Porter, Ale, and Strong Beer, (or Draught) in prime order, at his Cellar, in Corn-Hill street, opposite Mr. Alexander's Store, and will use every exertion to please all those who will favour him with their custom. D. HANLON. May 27. 3w.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board of Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County adjourned until the first Monday in June next, and will set for twenty days for appeals, &c. agreeably to an act of Assembly passed at November session 1812. By order, H. S. HALL, Clk. Com. Tax A. A. C. May 20th, 1813. 3w.

Thus, then, is the undeniable condition of the United States. A sections, cabal governing them, not according to the true interests of any part, but solely according to the interests of their own ambition; degrading and misleading the inland influences, corrupting and depressing the commercial. The basis of their power not temporary, but permanent, because it rests upon changes, which time and usurpation have made in the relative proportion of the powers of the constitution. What are the remedies? The spirit of Washington answers! "Submit to no change by usurpation. If the distribution or modification of the constitutional power, be wrong, let it be corrected in a constitutional way."

But how is this to be effected, weak, divided, and oppressed as are the commercial states? I answer, let them be ashamed of the past. Be wise for the future. Put away these divisions. Let common interests cement your affections. Out, from your councils, and out, from your confidence, be every man who will not maintain the old foundations of New-England prosperity. Follow no longer after, the doctrines and commandments of men, from the mountains. Contend earnestly for the commercial faith, delivered by your fathers. And let him, who will not stand up for it, be to you worse than an infidel.

Let ancient divisions cease; and the poor triumphs of party be forgotten, in the contemplation of the interests of Massachusetts. The venerable name of government, the respect due to authority, the obtrusive pretensions of impostors in power, have misled many. Thank Heaven! the scales are fast falling from the eyes! The snare of the fowler is broken, and New-England is escaping.

But remember. It is not relief from commercial restrictions; nor yet the attainment of peace; nor yet the change of your rulers; that is to be the object of your struggles. Doubtless the jugglers will shift the hand, when they see the old game is discovered. They understand well, that the commercial influences are not to be crushed, in a moment. Although the Leviathan is hooked, he cannot be drawn, at once, and speared to the land. He must be played backward and forward, at the end of the line. Now a little given, and then taken away. Until, exhausted by idle efforts, the strength and adhesion of his parts gone; his fat shall be transferred to the mountains; and he shall remain, the skeleton of his former greatness, the scorn and the sport of his spoilers.

People of Massachusetts! People of the commercial states! Look into the foundations of your security. Strive to bring back the principles and proportions of the constitution to the standard of Washington. Nay more, by a great, consentaneous, and constitutional effort, strive to bring it back to the principles of wise and honorable safety. Look at the fact, that, by the operation of the slave ratio, in the constitution, and by the unlimited power of making new states, partly the result of the provisions of the constitution, partly of usurpation, the proportion of political power bears no relation to the proportion of your real interests. Recollect that this state of things is daily growing worse. Remember, that the very blacks of the southern states are equal in weight, in the political scale, to the whole state of Massachusetts. Is this a condition of things patiently to be borne by freemen; at least without one constitutional effort. If it be, we deserve what we endure. We deserve to be, what we are—of no more weight than slaves.

But it is said, that the southern and western states will never accede to any relinquishment of their power, be it constitutional or usurped. Well; then, if we are destined to be slaves, let us, at least, show that we know our condition; and that we are not of that brutal kind, "so perfect in their misery, not one perceives his foul disfigurement." Let the commercial states, by a constitutional exertion prove, at least, that they have the will to be free;—that, if they are not, that it is necessity, not choice. Every day the weight of the commercial states, particularly of New-England, is growing less and less; and the security of their rights are consequently diminishing. Not an hour that does not put a new rivet into their chains. Every man, who opens his eyes, sees it. Every man, who reflects, must feel it. A state of things is advancing, which will be absolutely insupportable. It

fought and triumphed, together; that our liberty and independence was the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes? Now I ask how do these reasons apply in favour of mutual confidence, or affection, or indeed, in favour of the constitution, after our liberties have been mutilated by the admission, (as it is called) of Louisiana into the union? In what fields did the inhabitants of that country fight and triumph with us, for independence? In which of our councils, or efforts, or dangers, or sufferings, or successes, were they united? What sympathy have we for the Frenchmen and Spaniards, and Creoles, beyond the Mississippi? When did Massachusetts agree, that her destinies should be thrown at the mercy of those people; and that her political rights should be annihilated, as they will be, indeed, as they now are, by Louisiana, and that odious brood of states, she is hatching in her bosom?

I know that, in reply to the suggestion of a local interest and of a party intent upon the ruin of commerce, it is said that the most obtrusive, and the most violent clamours, in favour of navigation and commerce, are uttered by men from the south and the west; and it is asked, how is this consistent with a purpose to destroy them? I admit the fact. It is undeniable. The floor of congress exhibits perpetual proof of it. There a man's zeal in favour of commerce, is generally in an inverse ratio to his interest in it. There, for the most part he talks the most about it, who knows the least; and has its interests nearer his tongue, in proportion as they are distant from his heart. You may, almost every day, see some half-bred lawyer, "raised" a thousand miles from the seaboard, who knows no more of a sailor than he does of a salamander, and who has seen, as many of the one species, in the fire, as of the other on the water, stand up on the floor of congress, and wipe his crocodile tears, and whine and clamour in favour of "seamen's rights," an hour by the dial. And all this stage trick and bluster, in support of restriction, or of embargo, or of war, on the frontier, or for invasion of Canada, or of Florida; in support of every measure, which has a direct tendency to make the seamen's condition more desperate and miserable.

All this is true; and all is demonstrative of the settled policy of these men and of the influences, which they support. If it were their real purpose to encourage commerce, would they not adopt a policy more conformable to the known wishes of the commercial states? Were it their purpose to annihilate it, is not this the only course they could adopt, with any chance of success? Were men, from the south and west, to come forward and say to the people of New-York and New-England, "You must abandon your modes of industry. Your prosperity sickens us. We envy your wealth. We fear your greatness. What you employ, on the ocean, we want on the land. We have every thing else except population and capital. Come, be weighed in a land scale, and then we are sure of perpetually preponderating." Were these men to make such an explanation of motives would not their policy lie at an end, in a moment? Would the commercial states endure it? Certainly not. The only course such men have to pursue is that, which they have adopted. To be clamorous in favour of every extravagant commercial claim, and to embarrass commerce, by pretending to defend it. Accordingly, these are the men, who talk about "the sacredness of the flag"—that "it shall cover every thing and every body," that "the ship is but an extension of the territory," and that "the rights of naturalized citizens are as perfect as those of the native."—Principles, which they know well, if enforced, would be in the relative condition of our maritime power, a perpetual embarrassment of commerce. These are the influences, which in defence of the carrying trade, granted a specific non-importation; which, as a security for our seaports devised gun-boats; which, to save our essential resources, be bestowed upon us an embargo. Last of all, as a sovereign panacea for all commercial ills, they have prescribed war; and this too, which from the power of the adversary is a total annihilation of our prosperity, is made, if you believe these men, for our special accommodation and relief.