

and that less will not afford a proper security to the public.

That if six millions could be procured, the payment of the notes in specie could only be continued for a short period.

That if the notes are not paid in specie, they will infallibly depreciate.

That if they depreciate no existing Bank can possibly take them.

That if the notes are not taken by the existing Bank, they cannot serve as a general medium of circulation.

That they have no doubt that treasury bills issued nearly in the way proposed by the committee of ways and means, would be found of more service to the government and less dangerous to the public than the notes of the bank. It was read and ordered to lie on the table.

And the house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the National Bank: When

A motion was made by Mr. Gaston to alter the capital from fifty to twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. Webster was explaining his reasons at length, and with much ability in favor of Mr. Gaston's motion—when

[DEATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.]

The secretary of the senate entered with a message, in which was announced the death of Elbridge Gerry, vice-president of the United States.

The secretary also brought in the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed jointly with such as may be appointed on the part of the house of representatives to consider and report measures proper to manifest the public respect for the memory of the deceased, and expressive of the deep regret of the congress of the U. S. on the loss of a citizen so highly respected and revered.

This resolution was immediately concurred in by the house, and Messrs W. Reed, Findley, Macon, Tallmadge and Nelson, were appointed the committee on the part of the house.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

IN SENATE.

Friday, November 25.

On motion by Mr. Brent, that the senate now proceed to the election of a president pro tem.

Mr. German submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the senate will, on Monday next at 12 o'clock, proceed to the choice of a president pro tem.

This question was negatived by the following vote.

For the motion—Messrs. Dagget, Dana, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Mason and Thompson—10.

Against it—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Chace, Condit, Fromentine, Gaillard, LaCock, Morrow, Roberts, Robertson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varum, Walker, Wharton—20.

Mr. Brent's motion was then agreed to, and the senate proceeded to a choice accordingly.

On the first ballot the whole number of votes being 30, there were

For Mr. Gaillard	14
Mr. King	10
Mr. Chace	3
Mr. Anderson	1
Mr. Smith	1
Mr. Tait	1

On the second ballot there were

For Mr. Gaillard	16
Mr. King	10
Mr. Chace	3
Mr. Anderson	1

Mr. Gaillard was therefore declared duly elected; & on taking the chair, addressed the senate nearly as follows:

"Honourable Gentlemen,

"While I lament the sudden and melancholy event which has led to the distinguished honour conferred on me, I am so truly sensible of my own incompetency to discharge the duties of the station to which I am called; in a manner suitable to their importance; and correspondent to the dignity of this honourable body, that I approach the exercise of them with unfeigned diffidence and apprehension. All that I dare hope is, that my efforts will be considered as the result of well-meant intentions; all that I dare promise is, that my best exertions shall be directed to a faithful and impartial execution of the trust confided to me. Relying, then, on the candour and liberality which have ever characterized this respectable assembly, I will proceed to the performance of the duties assigned me."

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the petty officers and seamen under the command of Capt. Joshua Barney. Mr. Smith in the chair.

The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Gaillard, so as to include the non-commissioned officers and privates of the marine corps; and then,

On motion of Mr. Brown, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to the first Monday in April next.

The bill supplementary to the act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, &c. (for the relief of S. Gerard, &c.) was further considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

NORWAY.

Between His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, in the name of the King of Sweden, on the one part, and the Norwegian government on the other part, concluded at Moss, Aug. 14.

Art. 1st. His Royal Highness Prince Christian, shall as soon as possible, convoke the States General of the Kingdom of Norway, according to the mode prescribed by the existing constitution—The Diet shall be opened on the 1st day of September; or if this be impracticable, within the first eight days of October.

2. His Majesty the King of Sweden shall communicate directly with the Diet by one or more commissioners whom he shall appoint.

3. His Majesty the King of Sweden promises to accept the constitution framed by the deputies of the Diet of Eswoold. His majesty will promise such changes only as are necessary to the union of the two kingdoms, and engages to make none other but in concert with the Diet.

4. The promises of His Swedish Majesty, and of the Prince Royal to the Norwegian people, shall be strictly fulfilled and confirmed by his Majesty to the Norwegian Diet.

5. The Diet shall assemble at Christiansa.

6. His Majesty the King of Sweden decrees, that no person shall be molested, directly or indirectly, for any opinions heretofore expressed adverse to the honour of the two kingdoms. The Norwegian civil and military functionaries, or those who are foreigners, shall be treated with all regard and courtesy. None of them shall be harassed for his opinion. Those who decline continuing their services shall be pensioned according to the laws of the country.

7. His Majesty the King of Sweden shall employ his good offices with His Majesty the King of Denmark, to procure the revocation of the ordinances or edicts promulgated since Jan. 14th, 1814, against the public functionaries, and the Kingdom of Norway in general.

Done at Moss, Aug. 14th, 1814. Ratified. CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

CONVENTION.

Art. 1st. Hostilities shall cease by sea and land between the Swedish troops and fleets on the one side, and the Norwegian troops and fleets on the other, from the day of convention till 15 days after the opening of the diet, with 8 days notification beyond that time.

2. The blockade of the Norwegian ports shall be raised from the day of signing these presents. Importation and exportation shall be free, regard being had to the Norwegian custom duties.

3. If the fortress of Frederiksteen has not already capitulated, it shall be immediately surrendered, with the works thereunto belonging, to the troops of his Swedish Majesty. The garrison shall march out of the fortress with arms, baggage and military honours. The officers shall be permitted to go wherever they think proper; the soldiers shall return to their homes. Both shall promise not again to serve against the troops of his Swedish Majesty.

4. and 5. These articles trace the line of demarkation, stipulate that the Norwegian national troops shall be disbanded, and return to their respective provinces; that only four regiments, and a brigade of artillery shall be maintained.

6. Only two Swedish divisions with a proportion of cavalry and artillery, shall remain in Norway. The rest of the Swedish army shall return to Sweden.

The parts of the Norwegian army remaining under arms, shall retire within the line of demarkation in two days. The Swedish army returning home shall commence its movements as soon as possible.

8 and 9. Provide for the reciprocal restoration of harmony between the two armies; for the discontinuance of contributions and requisitions, and for the liberation of prisoners.

10. Stipulates, with a view to the freedom of deliberation of the diet, that neither the Swedish nor the Norwegian troops shall approach within three miles of the place of its sitting.

PROCLAMATION OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Norwegians,

When upon the dissolution of your union with Denmark, we took upon ourselves the direction of the affairs of Norway, it was to prevent your beloved country from being torn to pieces by civil war and factions. Your wishes called us to the throne of Norway; we obeyed your call.—Your confidence and your good cause demanded our participation. We resolved to make every personal sacrifice, in order to secure to you those benefits.

It is true we were aware of the dangers which threatened your hopes and ours in such an unequal contest; but we could not possibly conceive that the most powerful states of Europe would continue to oppress a noble and innocent people whose reasonable wish was liberty, and whose only desire was independence.

Meanwhile Sweden's powerful allies informed us by their Envoys, that the union of Norway with Sweden was irrevocably determined on. It was known to you that we were willing to sacrifice our personal happiness, if the great assembly of the nation should find it conducive to the happiness of the nation; but you likewise know, that the conditions upon which an armistice was at that time offered were such that we could not at that time accede to them till the fortune of war had been tried, because they were contrary to the fundamental laws.

We saw with regret that our sincere endeavours to avoid a war in the north were fruitless.

The extensive frontiers and sea-coasts of Norway made it necessary to divide the troops. Sweden made great exertions to arm at different points, and in the uncertainty on what part of the kingdom the attack might be expected, from which we could cover the interior provinces of the kingdom, and at the same time hasten to the assistance of such points as were threatened or attacked. In all these respects, Glommen seemed to present the most advantages.

On being informed of the enemy's invasion by Ide Steiton and Swensand, we hastened to collect a corps at Rakestad in order, by an attack from that side, to stop the further progress of the enemy; but the unexpected surrender of Fredrickstad obliged us to take a position on the Glommen, the enemy having obtained a secure passage so that the road to Christiansa might be forced.

The enemy being superior at sea, had it in his power by frequent landings to turn our right flank.

A long blockade by the English & Swedish naval force had hindered us from furnishing our magazines in a sufficient manner; they were nearly exhausted, and want of the first necessities threatened to break that courage which the superior force of the enemy could not bend. The deputies from the Diet were not received by the English Ministry, and therefore, returned without any hope of assistance or a relaxation of the inimical measures of that kingdom.

Under these circumstances Sweden proposed an armistice; of the two fortresses, the occupation of which by Swedish troops had been refused in the negotiations that were broken off, one was already in their hands, and the other cut off from all relief and bombarded. The fortune of war had declared against us, and the continuation of the contest would in such circumstances have led only to the total ruin of our country.—To prevent this, and give the nation an opportunity of learning the condition of the kingdom by a meeting of the Diet, we repeat our offer of retiring from that happy situation to which your confidence had called us.

The armistice and convention of the 14th inst. were signed, and in consequence thereof, we have by our rescript this day directed to all

the chief Magistrates caused an extraordinary Diet to be summoned, to meet at Christiansa, on Friday 7th Oct. this year. Beloved people of Norway! only imperious necessity, this you cannot doubt, could have induced us to take a step, which your attachment to us renders doubly painful. Our desire was to deserve your love; our comfort is the conviction of your sentiments, and the consciousness that your welfare was the object of our actions.

Given at Moss, Aug. 16, 1814, under our hand and the seal of the kingdom.

(L. S.)
CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.
Von Holten.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DEC. 1. 1814.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Henry Darvall to Miss Pamela Dawson, all of this city.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 25. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The schooner Chauncey has just arrived from Ostend, in the remarkable short passage of 23 days—sailed the 1st of November, and bro't us a file of Paris papers to the 26th of October; the Haerlam Courant of the 28th, and Brussels Gazettes to the 29th, containing London dates to the 18th of Oct. We have not time to make translations this evening. Our Commissioners were still at Ghent going on with the negotiations. The Continental Congress assembled at Vienna on the 3d of October, and entered upon the business of the meeting, and after being in session several days the negotiations broke off. Lord Hill was preparing to leave England for the continent with all the disposable force that could be raised. It was believed hostilities would shortly take place again between France and Great Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 28.

Mr. Connel, the bearer of despatches from our commissioners at Ghent, reached Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, on his way to Washington, and politely favoured the editor of the Freeman's Journal with a file of Ghent papers to the 26th of Oct. and repaired to Ostend, where he was instructed to detain the Chauncey three days. On the 30th the British commissioners handed in a note to the American commissioners. Mr. Tol one of the secretaries of legation, immediately bro't the despatches to Ostend, and the Chauncey sailed on the 1st November.

Ghent, Oct. 17.

We learn nothing particular respecting the congress, except that the respective plenipotentiaries receive from time to time despatches & exchange diplomatic notes, of which nothing transpires. The American ministers are about to make a tour to Brussels, Antwerp, and other cities of Belgium, in order to see what is most remarkable in these places.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.

The business of the congress is treated with the greatest activity, since the emperor of Russia announced his intention to leave Vienna before the end of the month.—We are assured also that an official note was presented to the Congress on the part of Russia, in which it is declared, that the intention of his majesty is to have the treaty of Paris fulfilled in its entire form and tenor.

London, &c.

The Dutch are preparing an expedition to take possession of Batavia.

WILMINGTON, NOV. 28. LATEST FROM GHENT.

We understand that letters were received in town yesterday, dated Ghent the 26th of Oct.

The negotiations were still pending; but in the opinion of our Commissioners, with views on the part of the British government, exclusively to her own purposes, and not with any direct intention of making peace between the two countries.

England was anxious to see the campaign closed in this country, and would be regulated in her demands by the good or ill fortune which

should attend her prospects here.— She would also be disposed to wait the issue of the Congress at Vienna, before she would close the negotiation one way or the other.

Our Commissioners did not expect to return before spring.

There was a great probability that there would be a conflict between France and England for the Netherlands.

The National Bank bill, after having been amended and re-amended, and discussed until the subject was nearly exhausted, was yesterday in the House of Representatives re-committed to a select committee, who may report it in an entirely new shape. We shall hazard no further predictions in relation to it.

The tax bills now engage the attention of the House, and will probably be finished before any other subject is taken up.

Nat. Int.

DEATH OF MR. GERRY.

WASHINGTON CITY NOV. 24. This day we have a melancholy duty to perform.

Another of the worthies of the revolution, the tried patriot and consistent politician, the second officer of our government, the venerable GERRY, is no more!—Yesterday, between the hours of ten and eleven he breathed his last.

His death was as sudden as it was unexpected. In apparent health he presided in the senate during an arduous sitting on the preceding day; fifteen minutes before his death, although in his 70th year, he bade fair to outlive many of those who read these lines! At a few minutes warning, the thread of life was cut, and his spirit winged its flight to happier realms.

Nicholas J. Watkins, TAILOR.

Nearly opposite the City Tavern, Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a fresh supply of elegant Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, and a choice selection of Vestings, which he is ready to make up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms, that the times will admit of. He returns thanks to his old patrons for their custom, and solicits a continuation of the same.

Annapolis, Dec. 1. 1814. t f.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 23d day of December next, on the premises.

Part of a tract of land called Sarah's Allotment, late the property of Richard Marriott, deceased, containing 958 3-4 acres, more or less.

This tract of land is situate near Gambrill's tavern, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain. The improvements consist of a dwelling-house and every necessary out house. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase, will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will shew the same to any person inclined to purchase. Should any person be inclined to purchase previous to the day appointed for public sale, they can know the terms by applying to R. Welch, of Ben. who is duly authorised by me to contract and dispose of the same.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser.

Wm. H. Marriott, Trustee.

December 1.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK: he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A A County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H.

December 1. 4

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDER, 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 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 a member for 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 directions 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 second district; Alexander C. Hanson, esq. was elected for the third district; George Baer, esq. was elected for the fourth district; William Pinkney and Nicholas R Moore, esqrs. were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Robert Wright, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

LEV. WINDER.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick-Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Hagar's-Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper-Cum-Berland.

By order,
Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

Basil Bowling,

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has experienced at Piscataway, (his former residence) and now informs them that he has taken and opened that well known and long established INN, at Upper Marlboro' lately occupied by Mr. John S. Brooks, where he hopes to receive a continuance of their favors—assuring all who may please to honor him with their custom that every possible attention will be paid to make them comfortable.

Nov. 24, 1814. 2 4w.

Jonathan Hutton, COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

Thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received solicits a continuance of the same, and assures those who feel inclined to patronize him, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction.

He has just completed
A NEAT LIGHT RIDING GIG,
which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street. 2
November 10, 1814. 5 w.

Thomas M'Nier, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs', in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their custom.

Annapolis, Nov. 3. 5

John Thompson, TAILOR.

Nearly opposite the City Tavern. Returns his thanks for the patronage which has been afforded him, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has lately provided himself with a good selection of Broad and Narrow Cloths, and a handsome assortment of Waistcoatings; which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, and on accommodating terms.

November 10. 3 1st St.

Basil Shephard, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully acquaints his friends and customers, that he has received a neat supply of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
of superior quality, which he offers for sale, or will make up in the most faithful and fashionable manner, and upon the best terms. He solicits a share of public patronage and will endeavor to deserve encouragement.

November 3. 5