

Frederick county, and a petition from the trustees of Bethel congregation in Harford county, were read and referred.

On motion, ordered, That the clerk to the governor and council be requested to lay before this house the journal containing the proceedings of the executive department of this state for the present year.

A petition from the directors of the Baltimore water company, was read and referred.

Mr. Stuart has leave of absence.

A petition from John Carpan and a petition from Abraham Pennington, both of Cecil county, for special acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Petitions from Peter Jackson and Manasseh Logue, of Cecil county, for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A message was sent to the senate, informing them, that the office of register of wills in Frederick county was vacant, and proposing to proceed immediately to an election to supply the vacancy, nominating Mr. Richard Butler, and appointing Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Shaaff to join in counting the ballots.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year, passed by that house; which was ordered to be engrossed; and a message, agreeing to proceed immediately to the election of a register of wills for Frederick county, appointing Mr. John Johnson and Mr. Brown to join in the examination of the ballots.

The house proceeded to ballot for a person to be recommended to the governor to be commissioned as register of wills for Frederick county, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Richard Butler had a majority of votes, and was recommended accordingly.

The following message was sent to the senate:

This being the day appointed by the constitution for the choice of a council to the governor, previous to the discharge of this important trust we wish to be informed, whether any communication from the executive have yet been made to your honorable body, and if such have been made and perused, we request that they may be transmitted to this house, in order that every due information may be received previous to our choice.

A petition from William Hayward, of Harford county, for an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers a communication from the executive with sundry enclosures, and, on motion, the question was put, That the reading of said enclosures be postponed? Resolved in the affirmative, Yeas 32—Nays 31.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to proceed immediately to the election of a council to the governor, nominating Allen Bowie Duckett, John Scott, Francis Digges, Richard Hall Harwood, doctor Reverdy Ghiselin, Philip Reed, Richard Tilghman Earle and doctor John Maxwell, and appointing Mr. Somervell and Mr. Eannalls to join in the examination of the ballots.

A message was received from the senate, agreeing to proceed immediately to the election of a council to the governor, appointing Mr. Hayward and Mr. Houston to join in examining the ballots.

The house, having qualified for that purpose, proceeded to the choice of a council to the governor, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Allen B. Duckett, Reverdy Ghiselin, Richard T. Earle, Francis Digges and Philip Reed, had a majority of votes. Whereupon it was resolved, that Allen B. Duckett, Reverdy Ghiselin, Richard T. Earle, Francis Digges and Philip Reed, be, and are hereby declared to be, the council to the governor.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1805.

THE house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Stuart. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Petitions from Jacob Loudenslager, of Baltimore county, Elizabeth Keetch Cartwright, of Saint Mary's county, and James Hicks, of Caroline county, for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preservation of the breed of wild deer in Somerset county.

A petition from Lawrence Brengle, of Frederick county, was read and referred.

Leave given to withdraw the petition of Richard Waters, of Wm. of Somerset county, for the purpose of referring it to a special committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Hyland, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smoot, be a committee to consider and report thereon.

A petition from James Williams, of Saint Mary's county, was read and referred.

On motion, the question was put, That the enclosures contained in the communication from the executive, endorsed "confidential," be now read? Resolved in the affirmative. They were accordingly read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

A letter from the secretary of state, with sundry enclosures respecting the more effectual preservation of the peace in the ports and harbours of the United States, was read and referred.

The following resolution being propounded to the house was read.

Resolved, that so much of the executive communication as relates to the appointment of Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq; and the compensation allowed him by the governor and council, and also so much of the said communication as authorises the said agent to deduct the amount of the expences in selling the

stock, and investing the amount in the funds of the United States, shall not be considered as confidential.

Mr. Higgins has leave of absence for the remainder of the day.

A letter from the governor of Kentucky, with a resolution of that state therein, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was read and referred; and also a resolution of said state disapproving the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the state of Massachusetts, which was read.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee of claims, delivers a report; which was read.

Mr. Kuhn delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing Lawrence Brengle, late collector of Frederick county, to complete his collections; which was read.

A petition from Horatio Johnson, of the city of Baltimore, for an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

Ordered, That the committee of claims procure weekly one copy of the Maryland Gazette for each member of the legislature.

Mr. Carroll delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Thomas Webb, of Montgomery county; which was read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, was read and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

### SENATE.

ON Saturday last the senate of this state formed a quorum and proceeded to business.

THE Students of St. John's will deliver public Orations in the Hall of the College, on Friday, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

### FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IN all public deliberative assemblies, more especially in those which are elected by the great body of the people for the purpose of legislation, whose acts are to bind and pervade the whole community, the freedom of conduct, speech, and sentiment of the members, ought to be most sacredly guarded. An attempt to abridge or destroy this freedom by intimidation of any kind, or by any other means, is treason against the rights of the community. It seems a member of the general assembly has received a letter of this complexion, which has been read in the honourable house of delegates, therefore is a matter of public notice. If it should be considered in that body in this light, an immediate inquiry, I think, ought undoubtedly to be made into the matter. It is a duty due to their constituents—The member himself is bound, as I think, to demand it. The citizens of Annapolis, with some of whom this offence is supposed to have originated, (I think I can answer for them,) will meet such an inquiry with readiness and pleasure. Whatever their sentiments of public affairs may be; whatever they may think of the conduct of their legislators; and however deeply they may be concerned in the event of their decisions, (though their ruin may be involved,) I can say, I can with proud confidence say, they will never act the part of ruffians or assassins.

### A CITIZEN OF ANNAPOLIS.

From the Rights of Man.

MR. WILSON,

SIR,

At the request of general Eustace, I visited him some days previous to his death. During the course of conversation, he expressed his faith in the Christian religion, his hope in the Blessed Redeemer, and intimated his intention, if God should be pleased to spare him, of partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. After sometime, taking me by the hand, he read to me, in a very solemn and affecting manner, a paper containing a declaration of his faith and hope. This paper he delivered to me, desiring me to retain it. It was afterwards shewn to a near relative of the general's, who hath since expressed a desire that it might be published in the Newburgh newspapers. With this desire I readily comply, and herewith send you a copy of it for publication, because I consider it as the general's dying testimony of the truth of the Christian religion, and an evidence that this religion only can comfort and support the soul, in the view of dissolution. I am, Sir, yours,

JAMES SCRIMGEOUR.

Copy of the paper read by gen. Eustace, a few days before his death, entitled,

### A SOLDIER'S CREED.

I solemnly and devoutly declare to you, Sir, that I am a firm and unequivocal believer in the Blessed Redeemer of mankind.

My credence extends as far as a vigorous and enterprising genius can comprehend the Divine word; yet I look not forward from this limited distance with the slightest doubt or distrust: No, Sir, it is there, (pointing up towards Heaven) that FAITH becomes my patron and my guide, and it is from my present couch of suffering, but not of complaint, that I wait, almost impatiently, for the joyful summons of my God and Saviour.

16th Aug. 1805. 4 aftern.

There is one particular that the farmers fail in very much—that is in cutting their wheat before it is perfectly dry; which is almost the only reason of the smut troubling them. I commonly let my wheat stand longer than my neighbours, and never have been troubled with smut except when I bought my seed;

from which I have concluded that it was the time of harvesting that prevented smut from damaging flour. About thirty years since I bought a crop on the ground—it proved to be very smutty; nearly one-eighth. I thought to try what would prevent its damaging the flour—accordingly I let it stand till it was quite dry, so that when cut in binding, the ground was checked under the sheaf. When I threshed it there was no smut to be seen. Ever since, by the same method, I have found the same good effect. Wheat that is harvested after this manner, will be as good for seed as if there had been no smut among it. Farmers are of opinion if their wheat shells in binding there is a great loss; but they are mistaken—there is greater loss in threshing wheat that is harvested before it is dry, than is wasted in harvesting when it is over dry, (so termed.) If there is any smut in wheat that sweats in the least degree in the mow, it will certainly infect the kernel and by that means smut is propagated.

Cutting wheat with a cradle is pernicious, for it collects a great quantity of green weeds, &c. which, before it is dry, is put into the mow or stack, and will certainly smut, and by that means, the smut, which is light, will be carried by the stream through the whole mow or stack—besides, the cradle cuts off that, which if left standing, would enrich the ground. [Aurora.]

### STATE PRISONERS.

Some of the state prisoners in Kilmainham goal, wearied out with long confinement, and not possessing the means of supporting their families, have, we hear, volunteered to go to America, on the government paying their expences, which, we are informed, has been acceded to, and they are to take their passage in the first vessel that sails for any of the ports of that country. This measure is considered as a prelude to a general goal delivery of all those persons confined on suspicion of state offences. [Con. Top.]

The new invented life boat, with which experiments have been making here for sometime past, is buoyed up by eight casks, four on each side, water tight, and independent of each other. When men are saved from a wreck and landed, the boat may return, and some tons of goods may be put in the casks, if the sea will admit of its being taken out of the wrecked vessels. In a storm the boat is dismantled and rowed by 14 men, who are all fastened to their seats. As the sea breaks into the boat it immediately runs out of her stern ports. It is impossible to sink her. She has 14 life lines, the end of which float with cork, by which men that are washed off the wreck may take hold, before they can be taken into the boat. She brings before the wind, or nearly so, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck—She is as manageable with sails as any boat of her size. The rudder is on a new principle: she has 14 grappings for a wreck, a room ten feet wide, water tight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her construction is entirely new.—*ibid.*

The fatal effects of the weavel in sea-bread have been severely felt by seamen employed on long voyages: rewards have been humanely offered by the legislature, for a cure or preventative, but hitherto without success. The following fact, discovered by accident, is strongly recommended to the attention of those who may be concerned.

A bag belonging to a powder mill fell into a cauldron of liquid nitre; it was immediately taken out, plunged into cold water, and hung up to dry: several days after this circumstance the bag was filled with fine biscuit, and sent on board a West-Indiaman, where it was stowed away among the captain's stock. The vessel was nine months out of England before she proceeded on her passage home, when she got becalmed, and remained so long in that situation, that her crew were forced to be put upon half allowance, more particularly so, as their bread was much destroyed by the weavels, and was hourly consuming. The captain at this time wishing to make use of the bag above-mentioned, which had not been opened since the ship left England, ordered it to be examined, when greatly to his surprise, the whole contents were found to be perfectly sound, without any appearance of having been injured by any: a circumstance solely to be attributed to the quality of the bag.

Filloch. In Coxe's Phil. Med. Museum.

During the session of the supreme court in Orange county, Vermont, the following persons were found guilty of counterfeiting bank bills, and received sentence of punishment, viz. Samuel Sterling, for counterfeiting bills of the N. H. bank, to stand in the pillory one hour each day for three days successively, be whipped 39 stripes, and pay a fine of 400 dollars; John St. Clair, for the same offence, to stand in the pillory one hour for two days successively, receive 39 stripes and pay a fine of 20 dollars; Rufel Underwood, for counterfeiting bills of the Boston United States branch bank, to stand in the pillory for one hour for two days successively, receive 39 stripes and pay a fine of 100 dollars. John Giles, for passing counterfeit bills of Providence and Keene banks, to stand one hour in the pillory, to be whipped 39 stripes and fined 20 dollars; which sentences have been executed.

There were indictments presented by the grand jury against seven others, for being concerned in the counterfeiting business, and the state treasury has been benefited to the amount of 4400 dollars, by the forfeiture of bonds for the appearance of delinquents.