

For the Maryland Gazette.

I AM happy to see announced for publication in this city, "The Evidences of the Christian Religion," by Dr. Beattie. This excellent work was intended for the use of some young persons with whom the author was connected; but happily its circulation has not been confined within the limits of its original destination. The most prominent features and principle evidences of christianity, are comprised in this short treatise, and exposed in a language singularly perspicuous and familiar. The objections to our religion, by its avowed or concealed enemies, are fairly stated, candidly and temperately investigated, and most convincingly refuted. This essay, distinguished by its energy of thought and classical purity of diction, is eminently entitled to the attention and patronage of every christian; and if extensively circulated, may prove permanently useful. It is worthy of the simplicity and majesty of the truth it proposes to support, and may be safely pronounced the fairest triumph of reason and religion over sophistry and error.

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A gentleman in Baltimore, possessing a tobacco plantation in Anne-Arundel county, received from thence forty-two hogsheds of tobacco, raised on said plantation, which, in April 1810, he shipped on board the Virgin, captain Auld, bound to the Island of Sylt, where it arrived safe in the month of June, following—in April, 1811, this tobacco, by a French decree, was peremptorily ordered under pain of confiscation to Hamburg; when it reached that place, the emperor of France took twenty-four and a half hogsheds for his portion, and left the owner seventeen and a half for his part, saddled with all the expenses from Baltimore to Hamburg. In the month of July, 1811, the consignee made sale of the forty-two hogsheds, and returned the following, which is a literal copy of the account of sale, leaving a balance due the owner of 91 dollars, viz:

Account of sales of 42 hogsheds of tobacco, received by the ship Virgin, captain Auld, from Baltimore, and sold by order and for account of James Carroll, Esq. of Balt.

Tare,	1400		
G. wt.	167		
Refraction,	662		
	2239	2229	
		14,430	
At 13 1/2 Stivers—	11949	13	6
Agio 25	2389	15	
Discount,	143	6	6
	2533	5	6
		2533	5
			6
Marc's Banco at 33 1/2 cts.	9416	8	
Amount in dollars,	3138	13	
Deduct the following charges, viz. freight of 42 hds. from Baltimore	2820	11	
Expenses at Hussum on do.	1088		
Carriage at Altona & expenses there,	3613	04	
Interest & postage,	206	03	
Carriage to Hamburg inward town, duty, Insurance against fire, portorage, receiving and delivering, warehouse rent, &c. on ditto.	1415	6	
	9143	8	9143
Amount in dollars,	3047	13	
Balance Marc's Banco	273	or	
	91	Dollis.	

PARRISH & CO.

July 17, 1811.

Remarks.—The French Tariff, which reduced the above 42 hds. to 17 1/2 was at the rate of 60lb. for every hundred weight. In order then to see how much the Emperor of France received, for his twenty-four and a half hogsheds, add sixty per cent to the \$ 3138 13, the sum for which the 17 1/2 hds. sold clear of expenses, & it makes \$ 5021. It must appear from the above circumstances, that the agents of the French government at Hamburg, calculated the probable value of the above Tobacco, and only left so much thereof in Mr. Parrish's hands as would probably pay the charges thereon, taking all the rest for the Emperor of France. If so, it can be considered in no other light than an absolute confiscation of the property, and that, no longer ago than the month of July, 1811.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH LOTTERY.

Twenty-sixth Day.
Prize of Twenty-five Tickets—No. 2493.
Prize of \$ 50—No. 1130. Prizes of \$ 10—Nos. 1836, 716, 1837.
Prizes of \$ 6—Nos. 348, 633, 2295, 1097, 617, 1009, 1134, 752, 1151, 2606, 2315, 1592, 265, 2076, 1648, 2186, 285, 88, 525, 1914, 19, 2072, 645, 2363, 471, 1284, 35, 588, 568, 2405, 1401, 288, 1638.
Twenty-seventh.
Prizes of \$ 100—No. 29. Prizes of \$ 10—Nos. 1338, 2104.
Prizes of \$ 6—Nos. 21, 1693, 2698, 2258, 2227, 2033, 1967, 170, 297, 1622, 2757, 551, 2632, 365, 1766, 2617, 1218, 1643, 2109, 1470, 1050, 2797, 715, 1108, 215, 818, 697, 1898, 2108, 1787.
Twenty-eighth (and last day.)
Prize of \$ 1500—No. 1052. Prize of \$ 10—No. 702.
Prizes of \$ 6—Nos. 896, 2117, 2171, 2100, 1358, 235, 1673, 1647, 1451, 2788, 1816, 2369, 2421, 2082, 1878, 818, 1920, 1089, 1928, 2296, 2723, 2095, 323, 2018, 1979, 515, 558, 1620, 2689, 800, 743, 741, 860, 732, 2025, 2634, 2626, 2733, 2345, 31, 2518, 1601, 2019.

From the American.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS—DATED, Washington, Feb. 6.
"It is confidently reported in the political circles here, that Mr. Foster has proposed to our cabinet that the treaty, signed in 1806, by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney in behalf of the United States, and lords Holland and Auckland on the part of G. Britain, shall now be ratified by the two governments.—The note annexed to that treaty by the British commissioners is to be stricken out.—Some provision or arrangement is to be made in relation to impressment, as soon as practicable. It is believed by some of the friends of government, that the proposition of Mr. Foster will be acceded to. I give you these reports, with a vouching for their truth.—Yet I must add, that they appear to me not to be devoid of probability. Should they be accurate, an immediate change in our measures must take place, highly interesting in more than one respect."

EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his way to New-Orleans, to a friend in this place, dated 20th December.
"We entered the Mississippi river on the morning of the 14th, and on the night of the 15th came to anchor on a sand bar, about 10 miles above the Little Prairie. Half past 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, we were aroused from our slumbers by a violent shaking of the boat—there were three barges and two keels in company, all affected in the same way. The alarm was considerable, and various opinions as to the cause were suggested, all found to be erroneous; but after the second shock, which occurred in fifteen minutes after the first, it was unanimously admitted to be an earthquake. With the most awful feelings, we watched till morning in trembling anxiety, supposed to be over with us. We weighed anchor early in the morning, and in a few minutes after we had started, there came on in quick succession, two other shocks, more violent than the former. It was then day-light, and we could plainly perceive the effect it had on shore. The bank of the river gave way in all directions, and came tumbling into the water; the trees were more agitated than I ever before saw them in the severest storms, and many of them from the shock they received broke off near the ground, as well as many more torn up by the roots. We considered ourselves more secure on the water, than we should be on land, of course we proceeded down the river. As we progressed, the effects of the shocks as before described, were observed in every part of the banks of the Mississippi. In some places five, ten, and fifteen acres have sunk down in a body, even the Chickasaw Bluffs, which we had passed, did not except; one or two of them have fallen in considerably. The inhabitants of the Little Prairie and its neighbourhood, all deserted their homes, and retired back to the hills or swamps. The only brick chimney in that place was entirely demolished by the shocks. I have not yet heard that any lives were lost, or accident of consequence happened. I have been but twice on shore since the first shock, and then but a very short time, as I thought it unsafe, for the ground is cracked and torn to pieces in such a way as makes it truly alarming; indeed some of the Islands in the river that contained from one to two hundred acres of land have been nearly all sunk, and not one yet, that I have seen, but are cracked from one end to the other, and has lost some part of it. There has been, in all, 41 shocks, some of them have been very light; the first one took place at half past 2 on the morning of the 16th, the last one at 10 o'clock this

morning, (20th) since I commenced writing this letter." The last one I think was not as severe as some of the former, but it lasted longer than any of the preceding; I think it continued nearly a minute and a half. Exclusive of the shocks that were made sensible to us on the water, there have been I am inclined to believe, many others, as we frequently heard a rumbling noise at a distance when no shock was to us perceptible. I am the more inclined to believe there were shocks, from having heard the same kind of rumbling with the shocks that affected us. There is one circumstance that has occurred, which if I had not seen with my own eyes, I could hardly have believed; which is, the rising of the trees that lie in the bed of the river. I believe that every tree that has been deposited in the bed of the river since Noah's flood, now stands erect out of water; some of these I saw myself during one of the hardest shocks rise up 8 or 10 feet out of the water. The navigation has been rendered extremely difficult in many places in consequence of the snags being so thick. From the long continuation and frequency of these shocks, it is extremely uncertain when they will cease; and if they have been as heavy at New-Orleans as we have felt them, the consequences must be dreadful indeed; and I am fearful when we arrive at Natchez to hear that the whole city of New-Orleans is entirely demolished, and perhaps sunk. Immediately after the first shock and those which took place after day-light, the whole atmosphere was impregnated with a sulphurous smell. [Lex. (Ken.) Gaz.]

CONGRESSIONAL.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 1.
Mr. Bigelow stated that the committee appointed to wait on the President with the resolution adopted on Thursday (calling for a statement of captures &c. by foreign governments.) had performed that duty, and received for answer that the subject should meet with due attention.
The bill for altering the time of holding the district court of Connecticut was read a third time and passed.
The bill for classing and arming the militia was taken up.
Mr. Widgery moved an indefinite postponement of it. Lost 46 to 53.
Mr. Condit moved the appropriation of 200,000 instead of 400,000 dollars. Carried without a division.
Mr. Tallmadge moved that it lie on the table. Motion carried 51 to 45.
The bill making appropriations for the civil list for the 1812 was taken up, and gone through within committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair. The several blanks were filled by the chairman of the committee of ways and means, Mr. Bacon, and the bill was reported to the house, who ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday, and then adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Widgery presented the petition of Mr. Leonard of Maine praying leave to import certain articles from the Island of Jamaica.—Referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill on that subject.
Mr. Mitchell presented the petition of Murray Milbrand and others, praying encouragement of malt liquors by the adoption of some method to lessen the consumption of ardent spirits. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.
Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Wm. and John G. Ladd of Alexandria, praying to be relieved from a judgment recovered against them in consequence of being bound for the appearance of a certain capt. Hatheway, against whose timely appearance there were insurmountable obstacles. Referred to a select committee.
Mr. Ormsby from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the relief of Christopher Miller. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.
The Speaker laid before the House certain resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, approving of the proceedings of government, &c. Laid on the table.
Certain resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio favourable to the contemplated canal between north River, were reported to the committee some time since appointed on the subject of canals.
A statement was received from the Secretary at War of the contracts made with that department during the last year. Ordered to be printed.
A message was received from the President relating to a road in Ohio.
The bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1812 was read a third time and passed.
The bill for arming and classing the militia was taken up.
Mr. Tallmadge spoke against the bill about an hour and an half, endeavouring to prove the principles of it unconstitutional,

and many of the details inexpedient and evil tendency.
Mr. Law spoke about the same time. He left scarcely any part of the bill untouched and touched no part without additional arguments against it.
Mr. Williams replied to a part of the observations made by the two gentlemen from Connecticut.
Mr. Tallmadge answered Mr. Williams.
Mr. Wright spoke a short time in favour of the bill, and the house adjourned without a decision.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Baker presented the petition of several inhabitants of Jefferson county, Va. requesting that a boat way may be made through the causeway from Mason's Island to the Virginia shore, to render more safe the passing of boats from above the falls to Alexandria.—Referred to the committee of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Basset presented the petition of Thos. Ewell & Co. stating that they had erected a mill, and now manufacture in this district the best gunpowder—and that they do not charge like others. They pray encouragement.—Referred to the committee of the District of Columbia.
The petition of Gen. St Clair was presented by Mr. Gholson. The petitioner claims payment for money expended in the recruiting service during the revolution. A bill, two years ago, passed in his favor, but neglected noticing the interest which amounted to more than the principal. Referred to a select committee.
The petition of the Legislature of Tennessee, praying that a road may be opened from Knoxville, (Tenn.) to Augusta (Ga.) was referred to the President of the United States.
Mr. Bacon from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for repealing the 10th section of the act incorporating the U. S. Bank—[that making U. S. bank notes a legal tender for the payment for custom-house bonds.] Read and referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.
Mr. Lewis, from the committee of the District of Columbia to whom had been referred a bill further to amend the charter of the city of Washington, reported the same with amendments. Referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.
A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, giving a statement of the salaries, rations, &c. of the Naval Officers, Midshipmen, &c. Ordered to be printed.
The Bill arming and classing the militia was considered.
Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Sturges, Mr. Rhea, Mr. Potter, Mr. Mosely, and others, spoke against it. Mr. Williams, Mr. Smilie, Mr. Wright, and others, in favour of it.
Mr. Sturges moved to recommend it to the committee who drafted it. Motion lost, 30 for it.
The yeas and noes were then taken on its engrossment for a third reading; and went, yeas 62, noes 59.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. Bacon presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Alexandria, similar to that presented yesterday from Jefferson county complaining of the causeway, at Mason's Island. Referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.
The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the governor of Kentucky, containing resolutions of the legislature of that state, approving of the proceedings of the general government, &c. Referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.
The Speaker also laid before the house the memorial of the Synod of Kentucky, complaining of the infringement of the Sabbath, by the Post-Office regulations. Laid on the table.
The bill for arming and classing the militia was read a third time.
Mr. Mosely spoke a short time against it.
The yeas and noes were then taken on the final passage of the bill—Yeas 55, noes 58. So the bill was rejected.
The bill making an appropriation of one million for fortifications was read a third time.

Messrs. Cheeves, Mitchell, Tallmadge, Potter, Wright, Sheffey and Widgery advocated it; Mr. Hall, (Ga.) and Mr. Rhea opposed it. It passed—yeas 88, noes 25.
The house went into committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1812. Mr. Stanford in the chair. The several blanks were filled by Mr. Bacon, chairman of the committee of ways and means.
To the same committee of the whole was referred the bill making appropriations for the six companies of mounted rangers.—The blanks were filled, and the bill agreed to.

To the same committee of the whole was referred the bill making appropriations for the additional military force. The blanks were filled, and the bill agreed to.
The committee rose, and the house concurred, and the bills were ordered to a third reading to-morrow.
Mr. Nelson took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the naval establishment for the year 1812. The blanks were filled up by Mr. Bacon, the bill agreed to, and reported to the house, who concurred, and ordered its engrossment for a third reading to-morrow. Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Quincy offered the memorial of the Vermont Mineral Company, praying additional duties on imported coppers, they having the materials and manufacturing it. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.
Mr. Quincy offered the petition of Joseph Ward, praying a fulfilment of a contract between the petitioner and the government, relative to certain bills of credit. Referred to the committee of claims.
Mr. Gold offered the petition of the Woolen Manufacturing company of Oneida county, N. Y. praying leave to import from Lower Canada, wire for cards. Referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill authorising the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize from Great Britain.
Mr. Williams, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill authorising a detachment of one hundred thousand from the militia.—The bill authorises the president to call out the whole or any part of them for a term not exceeding six months, and appropriates one million. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.
Mr. Williams, offered a resolution, authorising the Clerk of the House to cause to be printed in all the public papers that publish the laws of the United States, the bill for arming and classing the militia, as engrossed for a third reading and rejected yesterday. Objections were made to it as a novel and improper precedent, being a direct appeal to the people. The resolution was negatived, 30 only for it.

The bills for the support of the six companies of Rangers, the military establishment, the additional military force, and the naval establishment, for the year 1812, were read a third time and passed.
A resolution was offered by Mr. Condit, and carried, instructing the committee on military affairs to bring in a bill for arming the militia.
The house, on motion of Dawson, proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary and present army. The bill was agreed to, and ordered to its third reading on Monday next—yeas 54, noes 38.

Mr. Moore took the chair in committee of the whole, on the bill authorising the secretary of the treasury to locate certain lands in the Mississippi Territory, for the use of Jefferson College. The bill was agreed to, and ordered to a third reading.
It was moved and carried that when the house adjourn to-morrow, they adjourn to meet again on Monday.
Gen. Breckenridge took the chair in committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Capt. Silas Belton. He was a captain in the revolutionary army, and was disabled, by disease, for life, while in the service of his country: old, "miserably poor," at last he has applied for relief. The law provides relief only for the wounded. Messrs. Gholson, Gold, Widgery, Wright, Mitchell, Nelson & others supported the bill; Messrs. Williams, Alston, Boyd, Bacon and Macon opposed it. After debating almost 3 hours the bill was agreed to, 15 or 20 only against it. The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 7.

The bill from the senate establishing a quarter-master's department, was returned with the proceedings of that house upon the amendment proposed by the house. The consideration of that amendment is postponed till the first Monday in Dec. next. Mr. Williams inquired what was the situation of the bill? the senate had passed it; the house had concurred, and proposed an amendment;