

The house met. Present the same as yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The house returned the consideration of the further additional supplement to an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State, and on motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be referred to the first day of August next? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Young, the following message was read, agreed to, and sent to the Senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate We have receded from the first, second and third amendments, proposed by this House, to a bill which originated in your House, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this State.

On motion by Mr. Bowler, the following resolution was read, assented to, and sent to the Senate.

Whereas, a Resolution passed the Legislature on the fifteenth day of December, sixteen hundred and twelve, authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to loan fifty thousand dollars of the six per cent of the United States, to the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, &c. their pledging the funds of said company; whereas upon examination of the law incorporating said company, and the various clements thereto, there is no power vested in said company to make such pledge; therefore Resolved, That so much of the said resolution as requires the President and Directors to pledge the funds of said corporation, be the same is hereby repealed and made void.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, Leave was granted to bring in a bill to repeal an act to alter the times of the meeting of the court of appeals and for other purposes.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the preamble & order relative to the apprehension and commitment of Tobias E. Stansbury; and, on motion by Mr. Lecompte the question was put, That the preamble and order from the first word "whereas" be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative—45 yeas 11.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, That the following be adopted in substitute: "it appears to the house of delegates of Maryland, from the testimony of William R. Smith, Thomas Kell, Esq., John Johnson, William Merryman, Abraham Hinton, John T. H. Worthington, William Gwynn, Robert Carey Long, John Welch, and Isaac Dickson, That Tobias E. Stansbury, of Baltimore county, and a delegate from the present house of delegates, on the 28th day of July last, at the Baltimore county, to conduct himself as give rise to a belief, that the said Tobias Stansbury did countenance and approve feloniously breaking into the gaol of Baltimore county, by sundry persons (the names of delegates unknown) which terminated in the murder of General James M. Leason.

And whereas, it is an object of the utmost importance to the future tranquillity of this State, that all such daring violations of the peace should be punished, and the duty of the house, whenever they have reason to believe that any offence against the law is committed to take such steps as will ensure a due investigation thereof by the interposition of a grand jury of the county where the offence was committed; therefore,

Ordered, That the attorney-general of Maryland be requested to cause subpoenas to be issued for the above named witnesses, to testify to the grand jury in and for Baltimore county in the premises; and that the governor be requested to communicate a copy of the preceding preamble and order to the attorney-general of this State? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 29, nays 27.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was read the second time, and the question was put, That the house assent to the same? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 23.

The resolution authorizing the executive to have printed the testimony taken before the committee of grievances and courts of justice was read the second time, assented to, and sent to the Senate.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the resolution in favor of John Norris, of Harford county, endorsed "dissented from." The resolution in favor of John Sullivan, endorsed "assented to." The bill for the relief of Henry King, and the bill to authorize a lottery for the use and benefit of the Washington free school in the city of Baltimore, were read the second time, and the question was put, That the house assent to the same? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 23. The resolution authorizing the executive to have printed the testimony taken before the committee of grievances and courts of justice was read the second time, assented to, and sent to the Senate.

William Smith, and others, of the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The house adjourn till 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock, P. M.
The house met.
The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer, (elect) of the Eastern Shore, notifying his acceptance of his appointment.

Adjourned till to-morrow

We know not which most to admire, the system of falsehood and misrepresentation which has already sprung into existence, intended to mislead and excite distrust in the people of Maryland against their delegates to the general assembly, or the zeal with which the democratic printers have entered the lists of electioneering. A set of individuals, who for several years have subsisted upon the treasury of the State, and lent all the aid of their abilities to involve the nation in the ruinous contest in which, unfortunately, we are at this time engaged, will no doubt employ every artifice, which either disappointed ambition, hatred, or interest, can suggest, to produce a change in the political sentiments of the people, favourable to their return to office.

In this cause we may expect the Maryland Republican and Baltimore Whig, will stand conspicuous. The one backed by a host of disappointed men—the other conducted by advocates of mobs. From their commencement we can easily anticipate the extent of their contemplated fabrications. Jehu uttered in the new-year with the following catalogue of falsehoods: We would caution him, particularly, against this system, lest he should share the fate of the boy in the stable to be doubted even should he speak the truth. First then, Jehu says, "when the order was proposed by Mr. Crabb, to commit Mr. Stansbury to prison for trial as an accessory to the murder of Gen. Lingan, a spirited debate took place, in which several of the members on both sides partook. And that Mr. Kilgour maliciously charged Mr. Stansbury with being guilty of murder, upon which, he believed, he was called to order by several members of the house, before the speaker interposed."

This, in the first instance, is false—for it was not upon this proposition that Mr. Kilgour addressed the chair. The debate arose in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Donaldson, to strike out all that part of the additional report of the committee of grievances, which declared the belief of the house, as to the intention of Mr. Stansbury, in making use of the inflammatory language at the gaol, and in presence of the assassins! Mr. Donaldson contended, that the evidence collected by the house did not justify the indulgence of such a belief. Mr. Kilgour replied, that the evidence irresistibly induced such a belief, and that in his opinion it proved Mr. Stansbury to be a murderer. Upon this he was twice called to order by the speaker, without the interposition of any member. It is likewise untrue that the order of Mr. Crabb was referred to a committee to report precedents. A committee was originated to report precedents—This they did, as will appear by the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the order of the House of Delegates to examine and report precedents, beg leave to report. That your committee upon examination of the votes and proceedings of the general assembly, find, that in the year 1777, upon the memorial of a certain William Goddard, complaining of an illegal association of sundry citizens of Baltimore to expel him from his residence, the House of Delegates adopted resolutions, censuring such associations, requiring the executive to issue a proclamation declaring all such associations unlawful, and recommending the said Goddard to the protection of the judiciary & executive. That in 1804, upon a complaint made to the House, that two American citizens were detained on board a French vessel called the President, the same was referred to the committee of grievances, who ordered the Sergeant at Arms to go with his mace and demand, the men. The committee are unable to refer to any other precedents. All which is submitted,

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, jun. clk.

We perfectly agree with Mr. Jehu, that this is a novel case, for no other legislature we believe were ever compelled to investigate scenes similar to those which devolved on the present. They saw the rights of individuals had been trampled under foot, their property wantonly destroyed, and themselves mangled by an organized banditti, without the interference of the proper authority. That the murderers of the old, the venerable, the gallant General Lingan, had been acquitted by a jury, with scarcely the semblance of a trial; and that many who were placed high in authority connived at the horrid transaction; This the mass of testimony that has been exhibited will plainly show. Upon this testimony was founded the report of the committee, which Jehu has the effrontery to say was unfaithful and unsupported by evidence; and that G. Dorsey, Esq., as chairman, made the report without the assent of the committee.

tee—This the annexed certificate will prove to be a direct and palpable falsehood. We did approve of and assent to the report submitted by Clement Dorsey, Esquire, as chairman of the committee of grievances, and requested him to deliver the same in. It is false that either of us ever contemplated to submit any other.

Benj. W. Lecompte, Thomas Bayly,
G. N. Causin, E. N. Hambleton.

It is not recollected that but two instances occurred in the house during the discussion of either report, in which Mr. Donaldson, who was very ardent in every thing connected with the justification of the persons implicated by the report, attempted to show that it was unsupported by evidence. One case has been already mentioned, that of Mr. Stansbury—The other was as to that part of the report in which it was stated "That the weight of character was not generally brought into addition to allay the feelings of the mob, but that on the other hand a belief was impressed that Mr. Hanson and others were murderers," &c. He next would attempt to excite alarm, by a false statement of the expense which the State has been at in this investigation. He has no hesitation in saying it will cost the State from 10 to 15,000 dollars!! But this, good people of Maryland, is only a new-year's trick he wishes to play upon you. The official report of the committee shews the expense to have been no more than \$784 60 cents.

REPORT.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Delegates the committee of claims have carefully examined into the expenses incurred by the committee of grievances and courts of justice, charged with the examination into the causes of the late mobs and riots in the city of Baltimore, and find, there is allowed on the journal of accounts

To witness summoned by said committee, \$ 562 00
To Jub Fowler, for house rent, 33 00
Sergeant at arms for serving process 34 00
Clerk for issuing summonses 39 60
For printing 56 00
Door-keeper to committee 60 00
Total amount \$ 784 60
By order, Benj. W. Lecompte, Chk.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

"My thoughts, I must confess, are turned on peace."

It ought to be the wish of every man who is at all acquainted with the disastrous consequences incident to a feebly conducted war, that a speedy termination of the present one may take place. But it seems that our national honour is tarnished, and that before we can be respected among nations, we must wipe off the ignominious stain. To effect this, an invasion of the possessions of a country, said to have injured us, is attempted. The conquest of which is unattainable so long as our resources continue circumscribed. Previous to commencing hostilities we should have provided every thing needful. Government, however, fancied that the subjugation of Canada was certain, and therefore commenced her operations against it, without furnishing herself with the necessary means for conducting them. "Twas strange," 'twas passing strange," that she should have such a fancy. For an old woman in the experiment of cattle-building never entertained a more foolish one. The nation were little aware of the vicissitudes that awaited them, or they would not prematurely have declared war. The existing system of measures is calculated to produce the most ruinous effects. Our dissensions are thickening upon us—it is time to extricate ourselves from the embarrassments with which we are encompassed. We ought to employ the physical force of the union to avert them. If it be the determination of the executive to carry on the war let it be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, the sinews of government should be stretched. But I am apprehensive they are nearly paralyzed. The war party pretend ignorance of this, for their ejaculations are "our voice is still for war;" not so with the peace men, for they greet our ears with the welcome sound of "our thoughts are turned on peace." It was impolitic to resort to hostile measures until suitable preparations for aggression had been made. Instead of which they were entered into at a period when the country was totally unprepared for military operations; consequently we have to regret the fatality that awaited the American troops at Detroit, Queenstown, &c. Our manoeuvres on the Canada line have thus far proved unavailing and detrimental to the welfare of the United States; a shameful waste of blood

and treasure. Who can view, with unconcern, the deplorable condition of our country. Our recent defeats plainly shew that we are incapable of annoying the enemy by land.—On the ocean we have had success; there trophies have been obtained, and Hull, Jones, & Decatur, deserve the plaudits of every good and amiable citizen.

LUCIUS.

NEW-YORK CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

RETURNS COMPLETE.
Dist. Republican. Federal.
1 Ebenezer Sage Benj. B. Blydenburgh
John Jefferts, jr. Peter A. Jay
2 Egbert Benson
Jotham Post, jr.
3 Peter De Noyelles
4 Thomas J. Oakley
5 Thomas P. Grosvenor
6 Jonathan Fisk
7 Abr'm Hasbrouck
8 Samuel Sherwood
9 John Lovett
10 Hosea Moffitt
11 John W. Taylor
12 Zebulon Shepherd
13 Eliza I. Winter
14 Alexander Boyd
15 Jacob Markell
William Dawse
Joel Thompson
Morris S. Miller
William S. Smith
Moss Kent
James Geddes
20 Daniel Avery
Oliver C. Comstock
21 Samuel M. Hopkins
Nath' W. Howell.
* Election contested.
Thus it appears that this State will be represented in the 13th congress, by 19 federalists and 8 republicans, or 21 of the former and 6 of the latter, as the case may be determined in the 1st district. Among the federalists are more of distinguished talents than that party has had in Congress from this State at any former period.

[Columbian.]

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston Jamaica, to his friends in this town, dated Nov. 9, 1812.
"I could write you much respecting the Spanish Maine, but you may perhaps be in possession of information from that quarter long before this will reach you—MIRANDA has turned traitor to the cause of the independents, and has since been apprehended and sent to old Spain to await his fate—it seems his object was gain. The Viceroy of the province of Mexico, for some reason or other ordered every 5th man in a city, (which was composed of 40,000 inhabitants) to be put to death.—The consequence was that a large and powerful army composed of Spaniards, Indians and some Americans (Independents) swore revenge, stole a march upon the Viceroy and was near taking his person, but he escaped.—They took 5000 of his troops, forced them to lay down their arms, marched them out 6 miles, and shot every soul of them. I can only add, that it is my firm belief that the whole Spanish Maine will declare themselves independent of the mother country, Carthagenia is already in the possession of the Independents, and is no inconsiderable place.—There must be much blood shed ere the banners of a republic shall wave as free as they have done in that once happy country N. America.
"Of Jamaica, I have not room to say much, it has been and is still very sickly throughout the Island, and in many instances proves mortal. We have had a tremendous hurricane here, which did much damage to the shipping, plantations injured and several lives lost. About 14000 bbls. Flour was brought into this port, prizes to some of the majesty's cruizers. They had licences to proceed to Cadiz, but the government here have ordered the property to be sold, (not including the vessels) what will be the result to the shippers I cannot say, but I think their case desperate. There is 1 or 2 vessels from Boston one of which is the barque Morning Star, Winflow, she was homeward bound with wines, &c.

CURIOS SETTLEMENT OF OFFICIAL CHARGES.

From the Buffalo Gazette of December 15. DUEL!

[The challenge, we understand, was given by General Smyth.] A meeting took place between General Smyth and General Porter, yesterday afternoon on Grand-Island, in pursuance of previous arrangements. They met at Dayton's tavern, and crossed the river with their friends and surgeons—both gentlemen behaved with the utmost coolness and unconcern—a shot was exchanged in an intrepid and firm manner as possible, by each gentleman and without effect. It was then represented by General Smyth's second, that General Porter must now be convinced that the charge of cowardice against General Smyth was unfounded, and should in honour be retracted; which, after mutual explanations, as to the matters which had given rise to the charge, was accordingly done by him. Gen. Smyth then explained that his

remarks on Gen. Porter were the result of irritation, and were intended as provocatives, from having been assailed by Gen. Porter, and that he knew nothing derogatory to Gen. Porter's character as a gentleman and officer.

The hand of reconciliation was then offered and received.
We congratulate the friends of these gentlemen upon the fortunate termination of a difference, arising from too much precipitation, but which has been adjusted in a manner so honourable to both.
WM. H. WINDER,
SAML. ANGUS.
Black Rock, Dec. 13, 1812.

OGDENSBURGH, Dec. 13.

To day about 11 o'clock a flag of truce crossed over to Prescott, the commandant at that place told Col. Benedict that on the 28th ult. 400 of our troops crossed in Canada at Chippeway. An action took place in which 100 of our troops were killed. All the officers in a British company were killed, and the company taken prisoners. British reinforcements arriving our troops withdrew in good order, taking the prisoners with them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Generosity of American Tars. In the action between the United States and Macedonian, one of the carpenter's crew was killed, and left three children at the mercy of the world and a wretched mother who had abandoned them. Yesterday the father of the deceased went on board the frigate to claim the property and wages of his son, when an enquiry into the circumstance of the family took place, and a plan was agreed upon by the seamen for the relief of the orphans and two dollars a piece immediately subscribed amounting to about eight hundred dollars for the maintenance and education of the bereaved infants, to be placed in the hands of suitable trustees for the purpose.

We understand that, in pursuance of what he has for sometime past contemplated, the hon. PAUL HAMILTON has resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy.

Died.—In this city, at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the venerable JOHN SMITH, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania aged about 74 years.

Suddenly, on the 19th inst. at his country residence, Wm. LOUGHTON SMITH, of South Carolina. The regret of all patriots must follow him to the grave.
[Nat. Intel.]

William Bates, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Now occupies the office formerly occupied by Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire. Annapolis, Jan. 7th. 1813.

NEW TAVERN,

ON THE ROAD TO BALTIMORE. The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends & the public generally, that he has opened a tavern on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore, at the place known by the name of PORTER'S BRANCH, being just half way between the two Cities; the improvements are entirely new and commodious, and well calculated for the accommodation of travellers. And having furnished himself with the best of liquors, of every description, as well as every other article in his line, he flatters himself he will receive a share of public patronage, as no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. Private dinners for select parties can be had at the shortest notice. The tavern being situated in a part of the country well calculated to give amusement to gentlemen disposed to amuse themselves by fox hunting, during the seasons, they are informed that they can be accommodated with every thing in his line at the shortest notice.
John Welch.
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January 7, 1813.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 23d day of January instant, at the Tavern of James Hunter, in the city of Annapolis,

Several Negroes.

Belonging to the estate of Robert Welch, of Inohale of the county aforesaid, deceased, to wit: Two Negro Men, one about nineteen and the other about twenty-five years of age. Also two Negro Women, one about fifty years and the other about twenty-two years of age. white children. Also three Negro Girls, one six years old, one twelve years old, and the other sixteen years old. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale. The same will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until the whole are sold.
Benjamin Welch, Executor.
January 7, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne Arundel county court, or some one of the Judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1809, and the several supplements thereto.
January 7, 1813.
William Foxcroft.