

be found of lasting injury. Masters who are wretchedly ignorant themselves can never, however well paid, instruct others, and unless the morals of the preceptor be unexceptionable, his scholars will be much better instructed in the rudiments of vice, than of useful learning. Your memorialists therefore, in urging an observance of the faith of the state, are advocating its best interests, and recommending that course of policy which the state, if not bound, ought voluntarily to adopt.

If any objection to the prayer of the memorialists should be found to exist in the present state of the treasury, your memorialists in answer to it would observe, that the state is now much more able to pay the donation, than it was at the time the pledge was given—that the funds which were specifically pledged, are ample, cannot, but at the expense of public faith, be applied to any other purpose—that the difficulties and embarrassments of a state are often produced, but are not to be removed, by a disregard of its engagements; and further, that appropriations already made by the Legislature, will not allow your memorialists to doubt, that in the opinion of its members, the state is very able to contribute towards any useful institution, which requires its pecuniary assistance. It would be in the highest degree unworthy of the Legislature to say, that although it can afford to be generous, it cannot afford to be just—that its acts of charity leave it without the ability or inclination to discharge well founded claims.

Your memorialists have further to observe, that in the bill for endowing the College, it was evidently, and for obvious reasons, the intention and wish of the General Assembly, that the seat of government should be selected as the place for the College, and that in fixing upon this place, the trustees rightly judged that the benevolent objects of all who contributed to its foundation would be most likely to be answered. The College flourished for several years; the students were numerous, and collected from all parts of this, as well as from other states, and yet were never guilty of the riots and general disturbances which other seminaries of learning have had to deplore. The most sanguine expectations of its friends were more than answered. It produced more eminent characters than any other College in the union has been known to furnish in the same space of time, and but for the law of a former Legislature, of which they complain, and which deprived the trustees of the power to employ the necessary professors, would no doubt have proved ever since of equal benefit to the state. With the funds to which it is entitled, the trustees are assured that the institution would again attain its former celebrity and usefulness.

Your memorialists therefore pray the General Assembly, to restore to Saint John's College those funds which have been pledged to it.

Samuel Ridout,
Lewis Neth, jun.
Lewis Neth, sen.
James Shaw,
Alexander C. Magruder,
Richard Harwood,
of Thos.
John M. Dowell,
Jno Ridgely,
Henry Maynadier,
H. H. Chapman,
Henry M. Murray,
Jona. Pinkney.

A list of Classes into which subscribers to St. John's College were directed to be formed, referred to in the above memorial.

Anne-Arundel County and City of Annapolis,	
Class 1st from subscription paper No. 1,	\$ 1001 10 0
Class 2d. do.	1000 0 0
Class 3d. do.	1003 5 0
Prince-George's county.	
Class 4th.	1006 10 0
Class 5th.	1003 0 0
Charles county.	
Class 6th.	1007 0 0
Baltimore.	
Class 7th.	1005 0 0
Class 8th.	999 5 0
St. Mary's.	
Class 9th.	1000 4 0
The Rector and Visitors of Annapolis School,	2000 0 0
	\$ 11,025 10 0

Some of the above subscriptions were obtained from other counties.

MEMORIAL

Of the President and Board of Managers of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 14, read and ordered to lie on the table.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled—

The Memorial of the President and Board of Managers of the "American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the U. States."

Respectfully shews,

That your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow-citizens recently organized at the seat of government, to solicit congress to aid with the power, the patronage, and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution; an object deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions, as well of every patriot, in whatever condition of life, as of every enlightened, philanthropic and practical statesman.

It is now reduced to be a maxim, equally approved in philosophy and practice, that the existence of distinct and separate castes or classes, forming exceptions to the general system of polity adapted to the community, is an inherent vice in the composition of society; pregnant with baneful consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove it. If this maxim be true in the general, it applies with peculiar force to the relative condition of the free people of colour in the U. States; between whom and the rest of the community, a combination of causes, political, physical and moral, has created distinction, unavoidable in their origin, and most unfortunate in their consequences. The actual and prospective condition of that class of people; their anomalous and indefinite relations to the political institutions and social ties of the community; their deprivation of most of those independent, political, and social rights so indispensable to the progressive melioration of our nature, rendered by systematic exclusion from all the higher rewards of excellence, dead to all the elevating hopes that might prompt a generous ambition to excel; all these considerations demonstrate, that it equally imports the public good, as the individual and social happiness of the persons more immediately concerned; that it is equally a debt of patriotism and of humanity, to provide some adequate and effectual remedy. The evil has become so apparent and the necessity for a remedy so palpable, that some of the most considerable of the slave holding states have been induced to impose restraints upon the practice of emancipation, by annexing conditions, which have no effect but to transfer the evil from one state to another, or, by inducing other states to adopt countervailing regulations, and in the total abrogation of a right, which benevolent or conscientious proprietors had long enjoyed under all the sanctions of positive law and of ancient usage. Your memorialists beg leave, with all deference, to suggest that the fairest and most inviting opportunities are now presented to the general government, for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a numerous and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre, to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. Those great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting in some salubrious and fertile region, a colony, to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the U. States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence.

Independently of the motives derived from political foresight and civil prudence on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other; there are additional considerations and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for our government, (the first to

denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers) to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon the large and interesting portion of mankind, benefited by that deed of justice; by demonstrating that a race of men composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches; known to the enlightened nations of antiquity; and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization; for whom history has preserved no monuments of arts or arms, that even this hitherto, ill-fated race, may cherish the hope of beholding at last the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; while it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all prevailing power of liberty enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness; reclaim the rude wanderer, from a life of wretchedness, to civilization and humanity; and convert the blind idolater, from gross and abject superstitions, to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the Gospel; the nation, or the individual, that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory, founded in the mortal approbation and gratitude of the human race; unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of divine beneficence:—a glory, with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in the competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. And above all should it be considered, that the nation or the individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured, by this exalted beneficence, the favor of that being "whose compassion is over all his works," and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest effort to do good to his creatures.

Your memorialists do not presume to determine, that the views of congress will be necessarily directed to the country to which they have just alluded. They hope to be excused for intimating some of the reasons which would bring that portion of the world before us, when engaged in discovering a place the most proper to be selected, leaving it, with perfect confidence, to the better information and better judgment of your honorable body to make the choice.

Your memorialists, without presuming to mark out, in detail, the measures which it may be proper to adopt in furtherance of the object in view; but implicitly relying upon the wisdom of Congress to devise the most effectual measures; will only pray that the subject may be recommended to their serious consideration, and that, as an humble auxiliary in this great work, the association, represented by your memorialists may be permitted to aspire to the hope of contributing its labours and resources.

BUSH, WASHINGTON,
President.

From the Poughkeepsie Herald, Jan. 15.

Atrocious and unnatural Crime.
The following extraordinary case of the most atrocious of crimes, has lately come to our knowledge. For its correctness in every particular we cannot vouch, but the mournful intelligence has been received from so many directions, that we are inclined to believe it substantially correct.

The public will recollect, that some 8 or 10 years ago, a man by the name of Jesse Wood, was executed in this town for having, as was at that time alleged, and proved, caused the death of his son, Joseph Wood.

The old man persisted to the last in declaring his innocence—and it now appears that the principal witness against the unfortunate old man was his own son Kier, or Hezekiah.

This monster, in human shape, has lately been called upon to render an account for his doings in this life, and horrid to relate! he confessed, on his dying bed, that he was his brother's murderer! & that, in addition to this unnatural crime, he had been guilty of perjury; and thus caused his innocent father to suffer an ignominious death! A just God has at length punished the unnatural wretch, and would not suffer him to depart hence, until he made a full disclosure of his accumulated crimes, in the presence of a number of witnesses. He then gave him a prospect of the dreadful punishments that awaited him hereafter.—The miserable wretch after he had confessed his horrid crimes, declared that he saw hell open, and the flames ascending ready to devour him.

May his awful death be a warning to others, and deter them from the commission of even the least of crimes. If the life of this wretch could be known, it is probable the commencement of his depravity might be traced to petty pilfering. Beware, then, of doing any thing that looks like crime, lest your end may be like his.

We have seldom heard of a more aggravated case of crime, of the blackest dye, and nothing but a desire of doing justice to the memory of an innocent and much injured man, could have induced us to give publicity to this atrocious case.

Let the tragic end of the elder Wood be a warning, to jurors—Let it be engraven on the memory of every man who may be called upon to perform this solemn duty—and let them remember, that it is far better for "ninety and nine criminals to escape punishment, than for one innocent man to suffer."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of A. A. County, to change the place of holding elections in the second district. From John Ricard, for a special act of insolvency. From Richard Updegrave, to shut up an old road in Cecil. From the widow and heirs of Saml. Comegys, to sell a house and lot. From Peregrine Bantom, an old soldier. From William Randle, counter to that of Larkin and James Hammond. From Henry M'Kinly, and others, for relief relative to certain judgments. Severally referred.

Mr. Causin delivers a bill to incorporate The Specie Bank of Leonard-town. Mr. F. M. Hall a bill to incorporate The Philomathean Society of Upper-Maryland. Mr. Frey a bill to make a turnpike road from the contemplated bridge over Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania line—severally read.

Mr. Blakstone reported favourably on the memorial of the President and trustees of Charlotte Hall School. Mr. Causin favourable to the petition of Lewis Medley.

The house proceeded to the second reading of so much of the report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice as relates to judge Bland.

On motion of Mr. Spoddert, the question was put. That the further consideration thereof be referred to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative.

The house then proceeded to the examination of the witnesses on the part of the house, and on the part of Judge Bland, and after hearing their testimony.

On motion of Mr. Potts, the question was put, that the house adopt the following Order?

Ordered, That no solemn adjudication having taken place in the sixth judicial district of this state, upon the constitutionality of the law vesting equity jurisdiction in the County courts, which was the foundation of the present enquiry, that the same be dismissed, and the Honourable Judge Bland be deemed acquitted of the charge contained in the report of the committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice. Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the question was put, that so much of the Report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice as relates to Judge Hollingsworth now have a second reading? Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, leave given to bring in a bill to provide

for the more easy administration of justice in this state.

Mr. Nell delivers a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore for an increase of compensation to the Justices of the Orphan Court. A bill to incorporate the Medical Society of Baltimore. Also a bill relating to Inquests held by coroners—read.

A communication was received from the Executive, with a copy of a Resolution of the Legislature of North-Carolina—Also the following

In Council,
Annapolis, Jan. 20, 1817.

Gentlemen,
We conceive it our duty at this juncture to call the attention of the Legislature to the state of the public buildings in this city. Many years have elapsed since any appropriation has been made for repairs, rendered necessary by natural decay, and many other causes, which do not in so great a degree affect the property of individuals. We are of opinion that a liberal appropriation should be made for the purpose of preserving the State's property, and more particularly the State-house, and the adjacent buildings. If a sum sufficient for a complete repair of this property should be granted, there can be, no doubt it would ultimately prove to be a more substantial economy than annual appropriations inadequate to the object, and which can neither be usefully or advantageously applied. To this subject we would most earnestly call the attention of your honorable body.

We have the honour to be, &c.
C. Ridgely, of Hamp.

Read.
Mr. Stoddert reported on the memorial of Philip Stuart, and others, interested in the fisheries of the Potomac. Read.
Mr. Seth delivers a favourable report on the petition of Solomon Summers—concluded in.

Seven o'clock, P. M.
Mr. Potts delivers a memorial from sundry citizens of Frederick county, for the removal of Judge Shriver.

Mr. Lecompte reported unfavourably on the petition of Zadock Harvey—read.
The bill annulling the marriage of Robert and Elizabeth Young, of Cecil, was referred to the next general assembly. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 23.
PETITIONS.
From Mark L. Descaves, Philip Mercier, David-Easterbrook, William Taylor, William Robinson and John Howard, of Baltimore, for special acts of insolvency. From James Jaffray, for the alteration of a docket entry. From Michael Lovejoy, of P. George's, relative to a hoghead of second tobacco.

From John Benner, an old soldier. From John Street, of Harford, relative to a road running through his lands. From Solomon Lowry, of Talbot, to be paid for furnishing certain British officers and seamen with rations. From George W. Higgins, for a special act of insolvency. A memorial from a number of inhabitants of the western precincts of Baltimore, against a separation from the county. Severally referred.

The bill from the senate to change such parts of the constitution as relate to the division of Washington county into election districts, was passed—yeas 14, nays 26—and sent to senate.

An affidavit from Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esq; stating the presence and sickness of two witnesses material to his defence, was read. Adjourned.

Seven o'clock, P. M.
A quorum not attending. The members present adjourned till tomorrow.

Friday, January 24.
The bill from the senate, entitled "An additional supplement to the act to establish a bank under the name of the Havre-de-Grace Bank" was amended, passed and referred to that house.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to turnpike the road to Belle-Air. From sundry inhabitants of the eastern precincts, against a separation from the county. Referred.

PETITIONS.
From the trustees of the Free School, for an extension of the time of receiving a loan. From Mary Barnaby of Baltimore, to nullify certain deeds.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the case of Judge Hollingsworth, and after examining

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