Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 13.

Arrived Schr. Gen. Macomb H. Wright, 80 hours from Charles-Thursday evening last, bound to Baltimore; put in on account of the ice. Gargo-Cotton, Rice, Brau-dy, Hemp, & Merchandize, to Henry Thompson, Esq. owner, Prentiss and Carter, A. A. Williams, C. D. Williams, and Mr. Childs. Passengers from Charleston, Mr. M. M. Russel and lady, Master J. To-bias-from Norfolk, T. D. Garrett, and J. Villamil. The Gen Macomb is intended as a regular Packet from Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston. & has elegant & commodious accom

COMMUNICATED.

But a few days before the close of the session of the general assembly. when a number of the members, hav ing acted as they supposed upon all the important business which would claim the attention of the legislature, had returned to their beines, and when those who remained at their posts, only remained in order to dispose of the bu siness then before them, a proposition was most unexpectedly introduced, "to remove the seat of government." As may well be supposed, such a proposition, and at such a time, whether introduced in a fit of fun, or of phrenzy, excited some surprize. A few days, however, after leave to bring in such a bill had been asked, and when almost every body had forgotten that even the leave had been asked, a parcel of gentlemen in Baltimore, proprietors, would seem of a Dancing Assembly Room, of which they were willing to dispose, chose to make a serious proposal to the legislature to remove every thing to Baltimore, in order that they might sell to the state their ball room Accordingly a description of the house was brought down, and hung up in the committee room of the house of delegates, to satisfy the members of the assembly how comfortably they could be accommodated in "the Metropolis" of the state, if peradventure they would give a good price for, and take possession of their Ball Room, and the card rooms, dressing rooms, and other rooms thereto appertaining. The bill was accordingly reported; but the house of delegates it, seems was so uncourtly as to refuse even to consider the proposal, br to submit it for consideration to the people. Some of them indeed, were so wanting in manners as to say it was rather officious, and o thers thought it discovered too strong a disposition unwarrantably to inter fere with, and to manage the public concerns. This scheme, however, though treated by the legislature with such want of respect, appears to have been more seriously though of ing the Metropolis." The public prints there were really disposed to be lieve that the legislature could be so mad, if not corrupt, as to sanction it and at this, which some people would consider most afflictive intelligence they actually rejoiced. One of them undertakes to assure us of the probability of the passage of the bill, " if i could be officially understood that the government could be immediately and comfortably accommodated," in Baltimore; and another for ooth, is equally well assared that the legislature ought to be in Baltimore, "for the sake of information." If we are to believe the latter, the business of our legislators, when they go to legislate, is tago in search of ordins," and it would seem that the good people of Baltimore have of this commodity enough and to spare. Metropous, most miserably scarce, and that-of whatever else it might choose to boast it could not reasonably boast of a superabundance of intelligence. It might therefore well be supposed, that if our delegates wanted wisdom for legislation, it would be prudent in thom to

seek it elsewhere.

As to the "comfort" which was to he had in Baltimore by the members of the assembly, those who have been in the legislature have often complained how much they are teazed and plagued by its citizens, even when at such a distance from "the metropolis." Baltimoreans seem to suppose, that the legislature only meets to attend to th concerns and wishes of the citizens of Baltimore; and when about the simple business of appointing a bank director, individual members have been more plagued and worried than by the whole business of their own constituents. Now, if this has been the case, when the seat of legislation has been so far removed from Baltimore, it may easily be imagined how much of "comfort" members would enjoy when they were to legislate at the doors of these

people.

But notwithstanding every flying which has been said in behalfor Baltimore as the seat of government, none have ventured an attampt to obviate one have ventured an attempt to obviate one small objection to it. This place, by its past conduct, has secured to itself the name of Mob Town. Mobis have occasionally collected in it, and it is generally thought, that if the general

bly was to meet there meba to be more frequently raised, in to sailtract the legislature in its of the the sake of information on such subjects." If (to give one ex-ample) the legislature had met in Bal-timore to decide the question whether the precincts should be attached to the city, every body will admit the possibi lity that a mob might have appeared in the streets to diter the finid, and no body can feel quies certain that the 80 or 90 proprietors of the Dancing As-sembly Rooms would have been willing to risque their lives in protecting the property of which they have been able to dispose, (upon advantageous, terms no doubt) or reme the members who had facilishly been persuaded to choose such a place for legislation What is yet thought about its mobs.

even by citizens of Baltimore, may be

inferred from this one circumstance. For months before the electoral election one of the great advantages which the whole state, and Baltimore especially, was to derive from the success of the federal party was, that when both branches of the legislature became federal, necessary alterations might be made in the charter of that city, which were greatly to assist in keeping even the mob in order. The powers of the Mayor were by much too limited, and of course ought to be greatly increased; but then they could not be in creased with any prospect of essential benefit, while the mob had the electi on of the man who was to exercise them, because a Mayor, elected by the mob, would not be willing to act against the mob, and therefore it was absolutely necessary to have him elected by the governor and council. Yet more-we were sometimes told, how many men of wealth would quit Balti more, and go elsewhere for the security of their wealth, unless we could have a legislature which could give to "the Metropolis' a better police. The state became federal, and the legislature no doubt was well disposed to do any thing which might be necessary order to preserve the peace of that city. But, strange to tell! No such proposition was ever made to the legislature; no change of the charter was ever asked for, by those who found so much fault with it; and what is still more surprizing, their former advocates are most of them understood to have become extremely timid of any

such dangerous innovations. Every thing which has been done or asked-for, in order to secure the peace and quiet of Baltimore, is to constitute a new court, in place of the old one, and to give to this new court some additional powers, such as to appoint a few constables, &c. The old court, at the head of which was the ablest criminal lawyer in these United States, is put down; but who now wishes to disturb the repose or to strip of his ho-nours "our excellent and spirited new Mayor?" If mobs are no longer bug bears even to Baltimoreans, how could it have happened, that what was once so much desired, seems so soon to have been deprecated, and, so far as relates to the peace and security of Baltimore every thing which was to have been done, has, with the entire consent of all parties, been left undone? To be sura some people out of Baltimore, have heard something of intimations or threats, that if the Mayor of the mob was dethroned by law, bayonets might be used to keep him in power but such threats even if used, could have no influence upon those who are absolutely certain that mobs in Balti more will forever hereafter be as scarce as White crows. Be this as it may, after all have heard upon the subject; after all the depositions of the late Mayor, Mr. Sterett, Mr. Kell, and others, which in the course of the last summer and fall were published in some of the Baltimore prints, to show what a miserable police that unfortu-Some people indeed have thought that nate city had, no change of it has been attempted, and every thing which has been done, is to kill one Judiciary, merely to hatch another, the principal recommendation of which is, that it is

> How preposterous is this notion that there are to be no longer moba in Baltimore! In all large cities there will ever be a portion of its population ready to units in overthrowing the constituted authorities, and in acts of outrage and tioleness. Even in the city of the continued of the city of the ci outrage and violence. Even in the city of London, although a considerable military force is always within reach to disperse them, they cannot be over-awed; and in our large cities, it may ever be expected, that there are men who have been taught, in other countries how to raise and manage a mod, and who, having been obliged to fly from their countries is order to exercise from their country is order to escape the halter, take refuge among us, and are at any moment more ready to overturn than to submit to government. If timore subjects would frequently come before it, in which the mob might be induced to take an interest, about which they might be persuaded that they had a right to dictate to the Legislature, and peradventure to mark those refractory merobers, who were more willing though the dictates of conscience, than the mandates of the turbulent. So far

from wishing Baltimers to be the place appointed for the sittingsof the legisla-

three even although they might thereby be enabled to dispose of a few houses, for which their owners could find an

an encreased annual expense of some two or three thousand dollars to the

State treasury.

not, sviry citizen, of Baltimore, male and female, ought to dread the measure more than they would the introduction. of plague and postlience among them. It is to be hoped, for the sake of those concerned in it, that they all of them seted in the business without taking time to reflect upon any of the conse-quences, and that they chemselves would be ancious in order to escape the more serious charge of intending wickedly to be thought to have acted foolishly. The expense of such a measure was not thought of, and yet it will not be extravagant to say, that the expense of removing to Baltimore, and of erecting the necessary public buildings, in the style which Baltimore would insist upon having them, would have fallen little, if any thing, short of one million of dollars. It would indeed have been highly honourable to the mem bers remaining at the seat of govern-ment, to have been able to tell their constituents, upon their return to them. that very little more than a quorum of the Legislature, without time to conaider the business they were about, or without any expectation of it by the people in any section of the state, had adopted a measure, which, when adopted, Baltimore would no longer allow them to change, and thereby had subjected the state to all the cost of erect ing, in the Baltimore style of elegance and expense, a most splendid Stadthouse a palace for the Governor, and other suitable buildings, and that as an unavoidable consequence, grinding and oppressive taxes were necessary in or

to pay for the whistle.

It is affirmed with confidence that there exists no one good reason for a removal, even if there could be found no substantial and unanswerable objections to it. But if there could be found some great State necessity for a removal from Annapolis; as the inevitable effect of such a measure would be much individual distress; as it would be productive of so much suffering and calamity to many, whose enemics no body would wish to be considered; as it would be thought a question of al most life or death to some who are helpless and too often friendless, to wi dows, and to orphans; such a state of things-a measure of such dire necessity, one would suppose, might almost soften the heart of a savage, and even, although the public interest did imperiously demand a removal, the vote which was dictated by that interest, would agonize the bosoms of those who gave it But he, who, without any such evident and imperious necessity and merely with the expectation of getting elsewhere more splendid dinners, of receiving more particular attentions, of being able to indulge in more amuse ments and vice, and perhaps of making more advantageous sales of his produce by the aid of his legislative votes, could deliberately resolve upon a measure productive of so much public mischief and individual distress, may be safely told, that such feelings, even the cul prit on his way to the gallows, would

> Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

have no right to envy.

Tuesday, Feb. 4. The bill to repeal an act to with draw the funds from Washington and St. John's colleges, was read the second time and will not pass.

The bill to suppress duelling, was read the second time, amended, and passed—yeas 29. nays 19.

The bill to change the time of holding the elections in this state, was referred to the next general as-

Five o'clock, P. M. The bill for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, was read thesecond time, amended, and passed.

The bill to provide for the education of poor children in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne Arundel, Montgomery and Calvert counties, was read the second time, amended, and passed. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 5. The bill from the senate to after and change all and every part of the constitution and form of fgovernment ascrelates to the attorney-general was read and passed-year 27,

The bill to incorporate the Gas Light Company was passed and returned to the senate.

The bill to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitu-

the city of Annapolis, and still diture excitations. A ten-bill being referred to the consider will be shown tion of the next general assembly. for the purpose, no doubt, of agitating the question at an election canvas and so this paper, parporting to be a bill, had not the blank filled designating the place for the future sixting of the legislature, and at the very heel of the session, thereby not affording an opportunity of offering amendments; and inasmoch as the dangerous and over growing preponderance of the city of Baltimore might prove of evil tendency to the body politic, as it did to sundry unfortunate victima during the existence of the ever memorable Mobs of July, 1812-the delegates of the freemen of Maryland deem it their duty to express to the good people of this state their opinion pl the inexpediency of a removal of the seat of government at all, es. pecially to a removal to Baltimore herefore, Resolved, That the seat of go

vernment ought not to be in a large and populous City, especially in the city of Baltimore, where great outrages have frequently occurred, and where Mobs the most furious are reared with unparallelled facility, such that might, and very probably would, retard and infringe the freedom necessary and essential in legislation, and might cause the enactment of measures destructive of the interest of the more thinly populated parts of the state, and thereby subvert that freedom and impartiality intended to be preserved by the wise sages that have gone before us, to the baneful injury of society and corruption of good mo-

Mr. Lecompte called for the pre vious question-Shall the main question be now put? Determined in

the negative. Mr. Kell delivers a hill to increase the number of delegates from the city of Baltimore to the general assembly, and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the number of delegates from the said city-twice read and will not pass yeas 24, nays 30.

Four o'clock, P. M. On motion of Mr. Haynie, Ordered. That the thanks of this house be unanimously presented to the nonourable Nicholas Stonestreet, or his faithful and dignified discharge of the duties of the chair

during the present session. On motion of Mr. Blakistone the

following resolution was read: Whereas, a citizen of Annapolis, by the name of Christopher Hohne. ventured his life by going on the roof of the State-house to extinguish the fire on said roof, therefore Resolved, that in consideration thereof the treasurer of the western shore pay unto the said Chris topher Hohne, or order, the sum of - dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury. The sum was fixed at \$ 50 and passed both branches.

Adjourned until the first Monday in October next.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. The following sportive article has been communicated by an anony-mous correspondent. There is such a sprinkling of innocent humour a-not have been the consequence, is bout it, that we cannot deny it insertion ; particularly as it alludes to so pleasing a subject his the restoration of specia circulation.

Advertisement Extraordinary.

SURPRISING NOVELTY.

Day Francis, the Great, Sieur Breslah, and the Magician Potter, having already amused and astonish ed the town by their wonderful performances in slight of hand and magic, it has at length devolved upon a native of the United States, to have the honour of surpassing all their dexterity and skill. The public are therefore respectfully informed that the first exhibition will take place on the 20th inst, in Carpenter's court, and by the agents of the subacriber at the different City Banks:

Visitors wishing to hold then shell hands is miller of calculations of the will be charged 40 cents and or fifty dollars for the weeks As comes the Zence representation is closed, a new accordance of the parties with the cd, illustrative of the departs. rits of innumerable 50's, 23's, 15's
10's and 62's, which base you
this tomb of the Gapulets, —
scene lies near a Beach wood requiem will then be sung over the zequem will then be sun of the same as be a by a select choir from the borders of Schuglkill, from different parts of North America, and senseurs of Philadelphia, drop scene will close with a ste cherus from a number of Farme and Mechanics, and some scienti Pennsylvanian's, accompanial celebrated frampeter from the ern' Liberties.

n Liberties.
To diversify the amusements a ern Liberties. much as possible. Eighty-eight Exchange Mont

Brokers, will go through several wouders feats on the slack rope: (their ness being rather alack,) Ale which, they will throw.

Eighty-Eight Flip Flaps through a PAPER BALLGON, flated with Gas, and alight on the heele, without any visible injury their heads .- " Othello's occupati on's gong."

By way of Interlude a Commercia al and Mechanic Professor will pe form a Minuet on a platform gauze; and in order to discount nance all idea of deception, vi conclude by throwing

Sixty-Three Somersetts from the platform.

Tune .- " Click, Click, Crock

The Miraculous Plug-top which will revolve on its and teen millionts of times, without la ing one cent's worth of its momes tum, or centrifugal velocity. The will be the only time of its exhibit tion; and will conclude with a BRAVARO DANCE, in chine

Tune-"Molly put the kent on."

The whole- to conclude with newly composed Hornpipe by The American Mammoth.

Tune_" Come Paddy, none d your blarney to me."

Admittance gratis—to those win pay interest NEBUCHADNAZER BRAZES

From the National Intelligencer.

It is well the compensation liwin defunct, before the resolutions of the Kentucky legislature reached the seat of government Otherwise, the noxious as that laws is confested to have been in the estimation of ams jority, of the community, it would scarcely have been repealed. For surely, if any thing could have rom sed the proud feelings of cours ous rectitude to a resistance of the known public will, it must have been effected by the form and to per of those resolutions, as in proposed, and even as amended; they reached the city before Cogress had, in a manner which be came their dignity as a body so their self-respect as men, retries their steps, by repealing that lit. Retredt is always painful ; bit is ver was a retreat more honoral. It was with a deliberate step, and erect countenance.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURA RESOLUTIONS.

In relation to the law increasing compensation to Members of De

gress, affered by Mr. Rowal.
The report of the committees and by Congress to enquire interexpediency of modifying or tepe ing the law enacted at their last sion, whereby the compensation the members of that body for the legislative services was varied as stion and form of government as telate to the administration of oaths
in certain cases, was read the seli cond time and will not pass.
On motion of Mr. Duvall, the following presmble and resolution was
read the first and second time.
Whereas a bill has been brought forward in the bouse of delegates during the present seasion of the general assembly of Maryland, purporting to be a bill for the removal of the seat of government from

excite, we cannot forbear to express our wish for the repeal of that obnoxions law we say obnoxious ; for, having but just emerged from hich though glorlous in event was flictive and expensive in its proress, it was to be espected that drrepresentatives in congress would display practically that patriosism which they had so often avowed, in sistaining theerfully their equal-hare of the common pressure it has hey would not, while necessity and policy forbade the taxes to be repeald or even impeli diminished have hanged their character, & doubled he amount of their own compenation. Justly obhoxious; because may form a precedent by the anorieval which inroads may in fuire be made upon the public treaury in times less pure and patriotthan the present: In times when upidity and avarice shall have trinohed over delicacy and correct ntiment. The retroactive opertion of that law, cannot, we think, e vindicated. In that respect, it iolated a great principle of politial and moral fitness, which has, by re wisdom of the American people, een incorporated in most of their ce constitutions. But most just. obnoxious in its change of the er diem into an annual, compensaon. In this the representative rinciple the most highly charac-ristic feature of republicanism ems to have been forgotten or nelected; for all experience and the istory of governments prove, that ppression finds its way most freently through official channels to e people; that among the mem ets of the official corps in every overnment there have been harmoy of sentiment and sympathy of seling in relation to power and to oney; that under various specious retexts, the one has been accumuted, and the other exacted, until ne people have been weakened and mpoverished, and consequently op-ressed and enslaved. When the epresentatives of the people, who e their centinels against danger om official and other sources, shall ave erected themselves into salaed officers, other representatives re wanting to supply the places of ose who have attached themselves the body whence danger is most be apprehended : Wherefore,

Resolved as the opinion of the Memers of the Legislature of the Comonwealth of Kentucky, That the w aforesaid is intrinsically & justobnoxious, and ought to be re-

And it is farther resolved. That ur senators and representatives in e Congress of the United States, o whom, upon that subject, gross rror of judgment and not terpitude motives is ascribed), be, and they e hereby instructed to use their st influence to procure the unquafied repeal of that law.

Resolved, That the acting governbe, and he is hereby requested to ansmit to each of our senators and embers of the house of representives in the Gongress of the Unid States, a copy of the foregoing

The following is given by the Reorter for the Baltimore Federal epublican as a part of one of Mr. andolph's speeches upon the bill r repealing the compensation law. A great name has been introaced into this debate, the name of dmund Burke, and not more to my regret, it has en treated by some gentlemen is great man has been mentioned if he was some miserable hireling, me Peter Porcupine, no longer own under that appellation, but w become "Mr. Cobbett," and as ch referred to and quoted as high thority the highest jacobinic aurpassing even in weight there of moble pupil, the member from extminister himself. Sir, the name of Burke excites

me the name of burke excited me the same train of ideas as to vernment, that Newton does in lation to physic and Lockelin retry to the human mind; and I fook on every min who calls in question the political principles of Barke I should regard him who should struct some new theory of phisophy, upon the ruins of the Newnian system. Sire with respect to orinciples of Burke, there is bw no longer room for dispute— the British brig. Fliomas Navley are settled as incontestibly as & Hatchman, relative to a hog a w no longer room for disputee principles of Sir Isasa Newton, ted to belong to that vessel, they now are and must forever be which Hatchman had picked up the river.

press the feelings, other than those the principle of cegrate, which it is calculated to fair. Calbon 16. sed in four short words -- Man me tacin contendiatinction to dres and fancies of governing was as as well are might theorists by ? puting to matter some imagine tuality which does not and not can belong to it-buless it sho please him who made it to change. nature hope to overthrow the a ten of graditation, as to carp at a doctrines of Burks. Sir. Edmu Burks was no empiric. He did a present the world with the infal ble pill, or the infallible drop, whi was to cure every disease incide to man ; spited to every constitu on, and season. No air, he sa let me see the patient, for me he the case." And in this sir co sists the difference, not im medici only, but in politics, and in eve profession & calling in life between the regular practitioner and t

Sir, it is with reluctance, th with every other light that canthrown upon the case, the physic an will prescribe without seeing t patient; never where access to h is practicable, and what shall shink of the frontless imposts who for all ages, sexes, habits a diseases has but one prescripti and one nostrum. Who wishes r to see the patient not to know ev the nature of the emplaint, but prepared, before-hand, with a mo of treatment, at whatever haz of health, of happiness of life; a trust me, air millions and tens millions have been sacrificed by t empiricism in politics, as well as medicine. For do you believe th this complicated machine called ; vernment, and all the multifario disorders and distempers to whi t is liable require less judgment a skill in the treatment than are r cessary in an ordinary case of bo ly disease. What, sir, will you s mulate and deplete with the sai noatrum—shall we purge the ger weal, and cleanse the pub blood, with less knowledge of t patient or the science than wo: set up a country apothecary? Wyou trust the impostor who te you, although your blood were, leprous as "the buried majesty Denmark," poisioned through ears, " take that and you shall whole and smooth, and fair as a he thy infant?" It was against t whole tribe of political Charlata that Burke entered the lists, a

hey were no more. Sir, I have been hurried aw from the question by the name Edmund Burke-a-powerful sp -for I had not the most remo thought of him when I rose, or the subject of instruction. Let n however suggest to my honoural colleague-ne will pardon the berty, for I have known him from his childhood, and have been in t habits of personal and political timacy with his father before him let me suggest to him, who has sp ken somewhat lightly, not to say reverently of the august name of great father of political philosopl that he may stand in danger of th which I am persuaded he wou shun, the sin of ingratitude; a de and deadly sin. Sir, next to Geor Washington, Edmund Burke w the best friend that this country en knew. I will not refer to his oth works, imperishable as the art printing or as danguage, but I w intreat my worthy colleague to re his address to the king and to the loalsts in 1777, and then lay head upon his pillow if he can wi out sentiments of the deepest gra tude and veneration for the memo of Edmund Burke.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27. The Trial of Thos Hatchman of schr. Jefferson, who was indictor the murder of Wm. Milgrove seaman belonging to the British'b Waterloo, came on in the court Sessions, on Friday last. The amination of witnesses & the ple ings of counsel, occupied all ri day, and until late on Saturday vening. The Jury, after receive a luminous charge from the H Judge Grimke, who presided, rel d, and in about 25 minntes vern

It will be recollected that the fortunale man, Millgrove, was a on the night of the 27th Dec. la in consequence of a dispute wh arose between some of the craw

ed with a verdice Not Guilly.