demand explanation, . He was very sorry, extremely sorry, he said, the matter had taken this turn. As he said before, though there was some little Teeling on the present occasion, there was nothing of pas-

Here ends the second day's debate.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 20.

PLE CEFCOS M.CSECOS Arrived in this city on the twelfth instant, last from Port-an-Prince, on board a Baltimore vessel, the Patriot General Sir Gregor M Gregor, and Lady, attended by one of his aids. The ramour lately in circulation of this aftire efficer having abandoned the Patriot cause, is said to se erroneous, as well as several respresentations of his character which have appeared in the publications of this country. He has proceeded to Baltimore, where, it is presumed, during his temporary stry in this country, he will reside.

PREVISTIVE TO THE ETDEPHORIA.

Take of the fresh leaves of the

box tree two punces; of the fresh leaves of rae two cunces; of the leaves of sage one half ounce-Chop these fine, and boil them in a piet of water till the creatity be reduced to half a pint; strain it carefally-then put the same ingredients into a pint of milk, which likewise boil down to half a pint. Mix both the lignors, and they will form three doses for a human subject. Double the quantity is a dose for a borse or com; and two thirds of it for a large dog. Three dosys are sufficiest, given each subsequent morning, farting. This remedy, which appeared in a selected article published in the Medical Berriew, of 1507, is said to be as ancient as vainable. and to have proved a preventive to meldy-nine animals fauch as come. benses, and dogs) one of winefu, being injured by the bite of a mad The article ferther says, "about furty human persons have taken this remedy, and in every instance it has succeeded equily as with animals; but candour obliges us to merice that in a considerable proportion of them, other means were used, as the actual or potentaal emptery , but in all the animals other means were purposely omitted. That this remedy has a preventire quality is unquestionable, and now perfeculy established; for there was not the smallest doubt of the animals mentioned either having been bitten, or of the dog being mad who bit them, as great pains were in every instance taken to ascertain these pairts." On human surjects, the effects of the remedy were never known to be unpleasant of active. On dogs they are sometimes strong, and produce considerable bickness, panting, and onessiweek, it as therefore a honghi prudent, in administering it to them, to begin with a small dose and increase

it gradualit. The highly respectable character of the Million Bericky taken with the bold and confident manner in which it recommends the use of this remely, leaves little or as doubt of its being a sovereign preventive to that shocking and fatal disease, the hydrophobia; and it is sincere-IT to be without, hould say oppos tunity happen of trying its efficacy, the experiment will be made, and the result faid before the public for zheir benein.

For the Marghand Guzette.

Mr. Printer,

\* Ever since our legislature broke un, I have been trying to find out what mighty mischaif they have been doing time year. For you will remember how the democrats swore to me, that if ever we had a federal Senate, and a federal House of Delegates, there would be fire in the woods. All the poor people's rights were to he taken away from them; none of them were to vote hereafter. Accordingly, thinks I, may be these people may tell the grath. At least that some parted the many charges which they brought against the sederalists would turn out to be irne. So I booked over the proceedrings of the House, and I have send the list of laws, but nothing whith the democrats assured as would happen, has taken place—No harm has been dope, and all our rights are as Becure as every The democrats then are false prophers, and must not expert to be believed bereifter. Now I hope, that as the Tederalists have proved that they are not our med by the court, and if found to be of that set, nor will I bereafter be enemed, the democrate will make correct shall be admitted to record so concerned, directly or indirectly, no more noise about them. If here-in the same minuter that other, ad-in any such duel, so help me Gad."

have the same right to latter they should oppose the menin power, Taball b they never believed themselves on word of ukut they told the people and that they are not merely false prophets, but wilful story tellets. As they pretended to oppose the inbecause they away, as they thought, the people's their fears are groundless, their op-If they are bonest men they mus be pleased with the federalists for having behaved in the assembly, so much better than they said that they would.

I find too, by your list of laws

that some very valuable ones indeed have passed. They have passed a law to suppress duciling; and I am told its provisions are such, that it must answer-As men who wish to fight duch will no longer be allowed to boid offices, there are very iew among us who will choose to she each others blood. This law must give joy to the heart of the christian; and if nothing else had been done, the legislature which passed this one law, would be entitled to the thanks of all who love God, and wish his communiments to be obeyed. I see too, that they have been deing something to give us schools for the education of our children. That is a good thing, which the demotrats were always promising us, drug never thought of doing it. The federal assembly has done it. and let one just ask any good demotrut in the state, if this looks as if the inderalists were the enemies of the poor. I was reading the other day, aspessh whole of our Congressmenia which he says, and with truth ton, that no free government like this could be maintained without virthe and intelligence in the peoplewithout letting the little children come for education. - and forbidding them mat." not have schools and colleges at the public expence? is not the state as much interested in having our children educated and qualified for its offices as they are manaring good toads? And why then, should have roads at the public expence, and not schools for the education of our children? I'll engage for it, that the pour people will approve of what per federal assembly has done for us, and as for the democrats, I doubt whether they would be willing now to ask the people to consi-

will say not another word. RICHARD SIMKINS.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

der who are their real friends, they

or the federalists? Having nothing

more to say to you, at present,

Passed December session, 1810. A further supplement to the act, en miled. An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments; the daties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orpnans, and other representatives of de-

Be it enacted by the Gedy of Maryland, That ral guardian or guardians by last will and testament, of the estate or property of sa din , bund so guidal , sunias curities in he approved by the erphans court; shall settle the accounts of their guardianship, and ball be under the like rules and regulations as are prescribed by the original; att-me which this is a sunplement with respect to other guardiene.

2 And he at empered. That the cophans courts shall have authority to mpower any guardian to sell any herschold estate belonging to his ward, if the court shall think such sale advantageous to such minor, and shall order the proceeds of such sale, of any surplus money belonging to said minor or cuphan, to be invested in bank stock or any other good security, which investment shall be made in the maine of the minor, or orphan, and that no sale, transfer, or disposal of the stock, of surl minor or orphan, shall be made without the containence of the or-THE DOUBLE

And be it enucled. That in case of the death of an executor or ad ministrator before an account of his administration shall have been setthed with the orphisms court, it shall be the duty of the executor or admimistrator of the one so dying, to reader such account, shewing thereby the amount of assers received, and the payments made by the detensed executor or administrator, and the account so rendered shall be exami-

and recorded.
4 And be it emitted. That when

ever any joint administrator or exe-cutor shall syntchend they are like-ly to safer by the depligence or unconduct in the administration, or improper use or application of the exects of the estate, by any co-ex-ecutor of administrator, shey shall make complaint thereof to the orphans court, and if the same shall be adjudged well founded, the court shall have authority, in their discretion, to revoke the powers and authority of the executor or administrator so complained of, and to en-force, by attachment, and commitment if necessary, the surrender and delivery, to the remaining executors or administrators, of the assets of the estate, and of all books, accounts, papers, and evidences of debt, of the estate that may be in the possession or control of the person so dismissed from the admimistration; and the remaining exeentors or administrators, shall have remedy, by an action on the case, for the recovery of any loss or damage they may be subjected to, or miler, by the executor or administrator whose powers shall have been revoked as aforesaid.

5 And le il enacted. That in the recess of the sessions of orphans courts, the register of wills in the several counties of this state, upon application, may receive inventories and accounts of gales, enamine routhers and state guardians, executors and administrators and untasubject to the review and final passage or rejection by the orphans

6 And it enacted. That the re-Es shall be and are heregisters e d to take probates of by antho accounts against deceased persons estates that are proper to be brought before them, or before the orphans court for passage or settlement in the respective counties is which they act as registers, and to receive six and one quarter cents for each probate so taken.

AN ACT

Te suppress duelling.

Whereas experience has evinced that the existing remedy for the suppression of the barbarous custom of deelling is inadequate to the purpose, and the progress and consecuences of the evil have become so destructive as to require an effort on the part of the legislature to arrest a vice the result of ignorance and barbarism, justified neither by the precepts of morality nor by the didities of resson; Therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person who shall hereafter wilfully and maliciously, or by previous a-greement, fight duel, or single combat, with any engine, instrament or weapon, the probable consequence of which might be the death of either party, and in so doing shall kill his antagonist, or any other person or persons, or is flich such would as that the person injured shall die thereof within twelve months & a day thereafter, such of fender, his aiders, abettors & councellors, being thereof daly convicted. shall be sentenced toundergo a confinement in the pentientiary-house for a period not less than five 'nor more than eighteen years, any law, custom or usage of this state, to

2. And be it enected, That if my person whitsoever shall chal lenge another to fight a doel with any weapon or in any manner whatspever, the probable issue of which may or might result in the death of the chillenger or chillenged, or if any person shall accept a challenge, or fight a duel with any we pon or in any way whatsoever, probable more of which may might terminate in the death of the challenger or challenged, such person shall be incapable of holding or being elected to any post of profit trust or emplument, civil or milita-Ty in this state.

3. And be it confied, That from and after the passing of this art, every person who shall be appoint-ed or elected to any office or place civil or military, in this stite, shall in addition to the tath now prescribed by law, tabe the following eating (as the case may be) that I have not been engiged in a duel, as principal or second, by sending, or accepting or carrying a challenge to light a duel, or by lighting a duel, er in my etter manaer, in violetion of the ail, emitted, "An act to suppress duelling," since the passage

atted, That if thall veral county cours at their resp tire terms, to give in thirpe pressly to the jury, all the laws in locce to suppress duelling, also to charge the jury to present all pering, or accepting a challenge,

5 And be it exacted, That when any judge or magistrate of this state has good cause to suspect, any person or persons are about to be engaged in a finet, he may issue his warrant to bring the parties before take of them a recognizance to keep the peace, he shall insert in the dition, that the party or parties shall not, during the time for which they were bound, directly or indirectly be concerned in a duel, either with the person suspected, or any other person, within the time limited by the recognizance.
6 And be it enacted, That if any

person or persons shall, for the purpose of eluding the operation of the provisions of this law, leave the state, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed as guilty, and be subject to the like penalties as if the offence had been committed within this state; if any person shall leave this state with the intention of giving or receiving a challeage to fight aduel, or of aiding or abetting in giving or receiving such challenge, and a duel shall actually be fought, whereby the death of any person shall happen, and the person so leaving the state shall remain thereout so as to prevent his appre-cession for the purpose of a trial or if any person shall fight a duel in this state, or aid or abet therein, whereby any person shall be killed. and then flee into another state to avoid his trial, in either case it shall be the duty of the executive, and they are hereby directed, to adopt and pursue all legal steps to cause any such offender to be apprehended and hought to trial in the county when offeace was committed, uel shall have been min the state, and when fought it shall have been fought without the state, then in that county where, in the opinion of the executive, the evidence against the offender can be best obtained and produced upon his trial.

7 This act shall be in force from the first day of April next.

To the Editor of the Federal Gazette. Baltimore, 10th Feb. 1817

You will oblige me by inserting in your paper the following address delivered to the gentlemen of the bar, the jurors and spectators, attending the court of over and terminer and gaol delivery this morning, before its adjournment; and, at the same time, by giving me an opportunity, through your paper, of requesting the different editors of newspapers, without distinction, throughout the U. States, to give it a place in their papers.

LUTHER MARTIN. THE ADDRESS.

" As this is the last time, my fellow citizens, I shall ever address you from this place, let me ask your indulgence for a few observations which under present circumstances, justice to myself seems to demand.

And though I am sensible I may se charged with being my OWD CD. logist, yet I flatter myself this will be deemed one of those occasions, which may render me, at least, excasable.

From the seclusion of Princeton College, where I had completed my education, I came to Maryland in the 19th year of my age, a stranger without fortune, and without friends. I had just comfortably esblished myself in the practice of the law, before the courts of justice. were closed, in consequence of our revolutionary contest. I have lived in this state ever since; and the derided part I took in that contest, is well known to all those now living who, at that time, were at the age of discretion.

Young as I then was, I was member for Sumerset county, in the state convention before the declaration of Independency. In the phia, by which the constitution of the United States was framed, had the hoper to have a seat, as a representative from Maryland; an was a member of the convention at Ammpolis, wherein it was but this state ratified and adopted.

I was also elected, by a joint ballor of the legislature, a member of congress; but as a doubt existed whether the attorney-general could constitutionally serve in this cha-

I served this state thirty estice of this court. 

and that I still possess bation, the legislature proof in the second in the both brimshes senting voice of which the me fifter and the second in the ditional compensation for my the years services at chief justice of the At the same time, I can pros

boast, without the fear of control diction, that in the whole course my life, from my first entrance. on it, I have never courted it great, nor lawned on wealth orpo er: I have never sacrificed one in gle duty which I owed to myself my country, or to my God; even one bonest feeling of my bein to obtain their favor or patronic nor have I ever sought for popular

ty, but by deserving it. And in all the different station have filled, (in some of which I my rendering services to my country when the members of the presen executive council were, most, if he all of them, puling in their name arms) while my natural disposition as well as my principles, prevend me from intentionally giving nincessary or wanton offence to one-yet have I never shrank free doing what I considered my day, to avoid the displeasure of the created being, or from fear of he enmity.

However, notwithstanding then proofs of confidence, which I have so long and so continually received the honorable members of our pri sent executive, have availed the selves of the law recently pane to declare, that they do not this me worthy any longer to presided ver the griminal jurisprudence d this city; and have therefore le me out of the present commission.

Such, gentlemen, has been the conduct of a federal executively And towards whom? Towards well known federalist; than the there is not in this state a gentle man, whose principles and what practice have been more underiningly more correctly uniform and decided, unembittered by parry ris cor, unpolluted by sardid interest Towards a federulist, I fear not w be thought vain for saying, the whom there is not in Marytand i man, whose legal acquiremenum der him filter, for the office all whose acceptance of it would be done as much honor to the exertive appointment, as their appoint ment could have done honor to his

But these honorable gentlemen for who will dare to doubt they so entitled to this appellation, will hope excuse me, if instead of sin ing under so pointed a mark of the disapprobation I endeavor to supp it without losing my fortitude my temper; and this I am the le ter enabled to do, from the sould consciousness, that the Legislate when they passed the law, had intention such effect should foll from it, but on the contrary, of templated my re-appointment in absolute striating, and that a gui greater indignation than myself; well as from the most perfect of viction, that my reputation arth ble or so capricions a tenur, that of executive breath. Will at the same time, they have, how ver undesignedly, done an acl, with s not only highly advantageout to interest, but has saved me from painful alternative of totally of ficing that interest, which just to myself and to those who are to myself and to those who are, pendent upon me, trist now, bidden—or, perhaps, by define to serve it any longer, of thought wanting in gratitude to state, to which, I am proud by knowledge myself under, so mand to great obligations.

However, as my good frield, sach, in truth, I once took thought them, have by leaving out of the commission, as is

out of the commission, as far a them lay, stigmatized me as all son unfit any longer to perfets duties; and as the first of Mo duties; and as the first of du-will a soon artice. I am not be sirons of inflicting penishmen, on any person, how much sorre may deserve it, nor so fond of cising a little brief authority last moment I provess it, as it indeced thereby to preven the whose prosecutions are still denabilities will ensure them superior In descending from this Bench. Labally once more, take my station of equality among my proin perfect equality among my pro-lessional brethren, no longer tram melled with that distinction, which or a short time has existed; a dishe lele, but wille on the Bench, and they only so far, as migh be hecessary towarder and decorrent.

I shall now once mare return to

the peaceful paths of private life,

for which I am bus has d, and to my professional parture which from my late official united have been

greatly interropted. While walking in those paths, and engaged in those pursuits; my fargent wishes for the prosperity of this city, in which I have so long resided my rdent my unextinguishable desire or the welfare and happiness of my adopted State, on whose many fayours it is my pride to reflect; and the pleasure I shall ever enjoy in contributing to either, to the utmost of my power, will remain ever the same, unaltered and unmpaired by this most extraordinary and most unmerited treatment which I have received from its Executive. Nay this very treatment, unworthy and injurious as I shall ever consider it. although I hold myself perfectly justifiable thus publicly to spress my sensor of its wanton impropriety, yet from whatever motive, however. malignant it may have proceeded, I feel myself bound by superior considerations, by the noblest of motives, frankly & sincerely to forgive it; & far from cherishing a sentiment of resentment, greatly indeed should I sink in that scale of self estimation, which I hope ever sacredly to pre serve, as the most precious treasure of my soul, did I not feel myself incapable to retaliate on them, had I the opportunity, the injustice, which they have done to me; or even to hesitate for a moment in rendering to either of them any kind service in my power, were

they to need it. I have only to add that in any thing I have said I mean not, in the slightest degree, to reflect upon the respectable gentlemen appointed. On the contrary, I embrace with pleasure the present opportunity to express my high sense of the worth and respectability of the gentleman who is immediately to succeed me-and sincerely do I wish him to find his seat more abundanty strewed with flowers, than has fallen to my lot. My well known wish, that he should have filled the lete vacancy in the Senate occasi-oned by Col. Howard's resignation, a sufficient pledge or the sincerity of this declaration,"

Washington, Feb. 12.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. At twelve p'clock a message was sent to the senate to inform them that the house of representatives was ready to receive them, to proceed in counting the votes for the election of president and vice-president of the United States, ac ording to the resolution of yesterday.

The president and members of the senate accordingly attended, and the president being conducted to the speaker's chair, and sea Gd by his side, the two houses proceeded to count the votes, which were found; to stand thus :---

N. Hampshire 8 Massachuserts 22 Rhode-Island Connecticut Vermont. New-York 29 New-Jersey Pennsylvanie Delaware Maryland Virginia N. Carolba 15 S. Carolina Tennesseo Ohi istana diana 183 34 183 27 Just as the votes for Indiana were about to be counted, the proceeding was interrupted by Mr, Taylor, of

lew-York, who objected that as In-

sent occasion—but it might herea ter have a material militence on a

presidential election, and the present was the time to decide t question. A that as the Mr. Cady said, that as the high I never wholes should are of the U. States had received be wille; on the Bench, senator, and that house a repress tative from Indiana, it would be

consistent in them to refuse to receive the votes of that state for ur sident and vive president.
Mr. Sharp moved a resolution that the votes of Indiana for his sident and vice president of the Statek were legally and proper given, and ought to be counted.

Mr. Basset was of the same op nion as Mr. Taylor. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. T. Nelse spoke each a few words, but we cou not distinctly bear them.

Me. Sheffey insisted, that the was nothing at all objectionable the votes, . Indiana was ordered ! congress to become a member . the union as a state, on her pe forming certain conditions-She h performed those conditions, and that moment she had the right ed in her.

Mr. Gaston said, that instead arguing the matter be would re the act of congress admitting-I diana as a state to show that the votes were correctly given. H accordingly read it, by which it a peared that the power of formis that territory into a state, was del gated by congress to a convention of its inhabitants. The condition upon which that power was grante was that they should adopt a repu lican form of government. If the was no breach of that condition, th power was complete, and if the pr positions annexed to it were accep ed, the act was to be obligatory. the United States-which manifes ed that the moment the power granted was exercised the newsta was called into existence. 'As the difficulty which turned out to wholly unfounded, had stopt t proceedings of the two houses. said that the proper course would to inform the senate that the hou was now ready to proceed again.

Mr. Robertson, Mr. Patkin & M Hendricks severally spoke again Mr. Taylor's resolution-at leng Mr. Ingham rose and moved to po pone the resolution indefinite which was granted, and a messa was ent to the senate according Mr. Gaston's proposition, in imm diate compliance with which t senate returned.

To the Editors of the Federal Reg " lican and Bultimore Telegraph Gentlemen,

Mr. Randolph's Tribute to Virtues of Mr. Pickering have be very imperfectly reported. Such tribute, considering who the part are, will be a valuable fragment the hands of the future historia and ought therefore to be preserve with the most scrupulous adherer to the very letter. I herefore se t to you not only with a desire correct the erroneous statement but with a request that you w publish it thus corrected apart fr the residue of that speech, a

A member of Congress. [See Fed. Republican Feb. 8 2d pr

Gol. 3d.] been more migunderstood-No m been more misunderstood—No, new more reviled—and that is a bold claration for me to make, than Al ander. Hamilton so unless, perhithe venerative member from Maschusetts who generally aits in seat, and whom, whatever may said of him, all will allow to be honest min.—The other day whom the compensation question was speaking of his own, as we is when his voice faultered and eyes filled at the mention of his eyes filled at the mention of his verty, I thought I would have a the riches of Diver himself for feelings at that moment :- for poverty was not the conseque of idleness, extravagance in luxi nor of the gambling spirit of spe lation—it was an innourable verty after a life spen in a labous service, and in the highest ces of crust under wovernment. ring the war of independence well as under the present const tion. Sir, I have not much, al to plead poverty. What I h however, such as it is, I would I ly give to the venerable gentler if he will accept it, to have it New York, who objected that as Indians had not gone through all the
formalities of admission into the
union at the time of election of the
president and vice-president; her ty of his successor.