

that nineteen or twenty of the officers then there, who are now living, will say that such was the general opinion at that time.—That such was the opinion of Andre himself, and also of two American officers, who certainly had an excellent opportunity of knowing the public opinion, there can be no doubt; but superior to all this, we have what I consider Mr. Van Wart's own confession of the facts.

There has certainly nothing appeared which shows that Colonel Talmadge wished to injure these men, he might have made this declaration years ago, yet he was willing they should enjoy the reputation which they possessed, but when they petitioned Congress for an additional pension, (I ask pardon of Mr. Getz) when John Paulding petitioned Congress for more money, implying that they had not been sufficiently paid for the service, then was a time when it became the duty of Colonel Talmadge as a member of Congress to declare the facts, that the members might better decide how to act. These men received the thanks of Congress, and a medal, besides a yearly pension of two hundred dollars during life, for simply performing what was the duty of every honest American to perform, and which never cost them so much as a scratch on the finger; and now after a lapse of thirty six years, when they find the members of Congress helping themselves to a little more money these men want a little more too. Hundreds of widows and orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have fallen on the field of battle, now suffer in poverty and obscurity, while these men who were in the prime of life, and who have never shed a drop of blood in defence of a country which has done so much for them, ask for a little more money. In this request the "cow boy" is sufficiently apparent. It has been said that these men could have accepted the British and let Andre go. They could so, but they must have been consummate villains to have done it; and they probably expected to get more from the Americans for him, than what Andre offered for himself. Feeling however that the sum is a little deficient, they want a small addition, and as it is worth more than two hundred dollars a year to be honest, they must have a small bonus besides.

The character and services of Col. Talmadge certainly demand the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has served his country faithfully through the bloody war of the revolution, and has received the thanks of the commander in chief of Congress, for his gallant conduct in the destruction of the British stores on Long Island, which will live with gratitude in the bosom of the American people, when the names of Gardiner, Allen & Co. and the humble Editor of the *Standard* shall be remembered no more.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 10.

To the Ministers and Lay Readers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland.

The City Court of Baltimore, having manifested a laudable anxiety to suppress those numerous and flagrant profanations of the Lord's day, which prevail too much in this city and state, by ordering to be published the 10th and 11th Sections of a Law, passed by the General Assembly, at September Session, 1723, chap. 16th; to aid in the accomplishment of this object, I have thought it proper to enjoin, and I do hereby enjoin all the Ministers and Lay Readers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, to read from the Desk on some Sabbath day, the abovementioned Sections, to illustrate their meaning, and to enforce their observance.

JAS. KEMP,

Bishop of the P. E. Church in Maryland.

March 27, 1817.

The Editors of Newspapers in this State are requested to give this two insertions in their papers.

[Continued.]

The following interesting Story of Madam N. is taken from "A World without Souls" a valuable little work.

But I have to explain the influence of this upon Mons. de N.

"She hoped that there was some modification of an ambitious mind,

by which it might aspire to an union with God; and that the eye which rejoiced in every vast object, would naturally rest itself upon eternity. But she was deceived. Religion seemed, in his eyes, to degrade every thing which it touched. Altho' he looked above the world, he never looked to heaven. For some years then he met her arguments, and her affection, when employed in the service of religion, with almost equal insensibility. Nor was this all. It was impossible for such a mind as his to find a stationary point; and there was therefore scarcely any place for him between an enthusiast and an infidel. In a short time, he found his little belief a burden to him, and became the last.

"I have said, with how lofty a nature he was endowed. His hopes and projects were such as might be expected from one thus constituted, & did not accommodate themselves to the dull realities of life. Shall we wonder then that the visions he sought, continually eluded his grasp? This by degrees, however, soured his disposition; and, as the space between the opposite extremes is seldom great, the once sanguine N. sat down in sullenness and despair. His love of Caroline was indeed the last anchor which the storm carried away. But, as he had not taken the ground of infidelity from a conviction that it was the best, but had hewn it out as a place of refuge from irresolution and indifference, the subject of religion was one which now wrung every fibre in him.—Whenever therefore her mild language or bright example pressed it upon him, he felt it as a wound, and began to dislike the hand which gave it. It was with himself that he was angry, but he soon vented it upon her. One act of unkindness ever produces another; for 'men always hate those they have injured.' At the end of six years, therefore, when the first sentiment which had lent any grace or polish to the colossal features of his character was worn away, he stood like some shapeless relic from the hand of a great master—which we only admire for what it has been. "At the same time there were many intervals during this period, in which he seemed to start back into himself. I shall mention one. Their only child was our own Emily. As N. had now taken a decided part in his hostilities to religion, Caroline trembled at the influence he might have with her, when her advanced years should throw her more into his society. During the first part of her life, she herself naturally enjoyed the almost exclusive management of her; and, throughout this period, she watched, with all the eagerness of a mother's eye, every avenue by which corruption could enter. She even felt it her duty, though it was pain and grief to her, to guard her child against the sentiments of its father. She did more; for she taught it to lift its little hands, unspotted at least with its own crimes, in supplication for those of its parent.

"It was to a scene of this kind, that N. was accidentally a witness. She had been teaching Emily in what sense God is the Shepherd of his people. The door was not closed; and, as he stood there, he saw Madame de N. in the attitude of prayer—her eyes lifted upwards, but dim with anguish. Emily knelt beside her, touched by her mother's sufferings, and in childlike accents repeating her petition, 'O thou great Shepherd, bring back thy lost sheep to the fold.' There was something in the scene which spoke to a heart strung like that of N. He felt it, I believe, deeply.

"It was the same evening that he stood for some time musing upon a painting by some celebrated master of the Roman school; in which, whilst a holy family are taking their flight to heaven, one despairing wretch among them is struck to the ground by its thunders. He seemed greatly agitated—beckoned Caroline in a hurried manner—laid his finger upon the figure, and rushed out of the room.

New-York, March 31.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Blatchford, to his son in this city, dated

Lausburgh, March 26.

"I presume you have heard that Thomas Lent, of the borough about six miles above Waterford, has been committed to gaol as one of the murderers of Miss Hamilton. He was engaged in this guilty business with another, of the name of Sickler, a native of the same town. Lent has confessed all the particu-

lars, to which he has subscribed his signature. They are briefly as follows: Lent and Sickler had enlisted in the army, from which they deserted and returned home; but being pursued, they to prevent being taken, determined to go to N. York.—Sickler resolved to violate the chastity of the first female he should conveniently meet. They met Miss Hamilton in Athens, near her father's house. Sickler seized her with one hand round the waist, and with the other pressed upon her mouth. Lent took her by the legs. They carried her about half a mile up to the fatal bridge. There Sickler committed the rape; and (as Lent says) on account of her struggles and agonized resistance, Sickler asked Lent for his club, with which Sickler broke in her skull, & having robbed her of her gold earrings, threw the body into the creek. They both ran and reached a barn about 2 miles below Catskill, where they slept that night. In the morning they got on board a Troy sloop, arrived soon after in New-York, tarried there a day or two and then returned on the west side of the river; stopped near Catskill, hired themselves out for a month, stole two horses, were overtaken, and committed to Catskill gaol for the theft; broke gaol, and returned to the borough. After some time Sickler went to the westward, where he has resided nearly ever since, in the county of Cayuga. But the eye of God is upon the wanderings of the murderer, and he often takes from him the common prudence of the human mind. It was so in this case. Sickler had given frequent hints, (obscurely indeed) that he and Lent had perpetrated the crime in question, but these were not regarded as any thing more than the vain boastings of abandoned villainy. At last, however, the thing was brought to light. Lent's wife was found by her husband reading; he asked her what she said the bible he snatched it from her, swearing bitterly, and threw it into the fire. She got it out again, and a quarrel ensued, in which he threatened her life, and told her he had killed one woman already, and would kill her. Her sister's husband, Isaac Armstrong, came in at this time, and heard the words. He mentioned them at Mr. Trip's, at whose house Sickler had been brought up, and where he had boasted of the crime. This brought to their recollection what they had heard Sickler say in Lent's presence, and mentioned to Isaac Armstrong. He came down to Waterford, and told it to Mr. Franklin Livingston, the deputy sheriff, who went up and took Lent at his own risks, summoned the witness; and after several examinations, Lent confessed the whole. Mr. Livingston, empowered by the recorder of Albany and the lieutenant-governor, sat off in pursuit of Sickler last week, and I hope by this time has got in safe custody the other monster."

From the Democratic Press.

HYDROPHOBIA.

On Wednesday 1st medical aid was called in to Mr. John Wolf, near Germantown, who complained of a violent pain in the shoulder extending to the neck. It was supposed to be a rheumatic attack and treated according. On Friday when Dr. Runkle saw the patient, who was about 22 years and six months old, he was struck with an expression of wildness in the eye and a general aspect of alarm. These symptoms, for the first time induced an idea that the case was very different from what it had heretofore been supposed. The Doctor asked for some water, as soon as it was brought, the patient shrank back with alarm—the water was then taken out of his sight and poured from one vessel to another, the sound produced a still more serious alarm in the patient, and left no longer any doubt as to the nature of the disease. Upon strict inquiry it was found that Mr. Wolf had been to Philadelphia in the month of Dec. last, and was bit in the calf of the leg, through his woollen pantaloons, by a small dog; no apprehension was excited, nor did any suspicion arise of any ill consequences until Friday last.

The nature of the disease being ascertained, Mr. Wolf felt his situation and expressed his conviction that his death was inevitable. He requested his father to put him in irons—this his father refused to do; the young man then had the irons procured, put a padlock on, locked it and gave the key to his father.—He then desired to see the Rev. Mr. Wack, with whom he had much re-

ligious conversation, prayed with fervor and resigned himself to the will of his Creator. Soon after the departure of Mr. Wack the disorder attained its height, and Mr. Wolf died about six o'clock on Saturday evening. He was interred in the German Reformed Burying Ground, near Germantown, on Sunday last. His remains were followed by a great number of relations, friends and neighbors, who were deeply afflicted at his loss and the melancholy circumstances which preceded it. The funeral service was performed and a sermon from the following words delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wack—"Seek the Lord & ye shall live, lest he break out like fire in the house of Joseph, and devour it, and there be none to quench it in Beth-el" Amos ch. V. v. 6.

From Relf's Phil. Gazette.

General Wilkinson's Memoirs.—

We have hastily glanced over this voluminous work, and particularly that part of it which may be termed original—for a large proportion of the volumes is made up of documents which have already been before the public.—Upon the whole, however, it must be deemed a work of no common value; and to the future historian will prove an important guide and auxiliary. The general writes, as he no doubt, would fight, with great force & bitterness. The following extract from his introduction, is the general's miniature likeness of Mr. Madison:

"The freedom with which I have treated president Madison, may be imputed rather to disappointed ambition & personal resentment, than a sense of political obligation; and I confess the magnitude and notoriety of the wrongs I have received from him, and by his authority, furnish strong grounds for this suspicion: yet if that faithful monitor which speaks within, has not deceived me, I may conscientiously deny the imputation; for if I have on the severest scrutiny of my heart discovered any resentment to the man I declare it to be of that kind of evanescent pain which leaves no sting behind: Personally, I, from my heart acknowledge myself obliged to him because his persecutions have taught me humility & his attempt to wound my pride and impoverish my old age, has furnished me leisure to turn my thoughts to duties too often neglected, and as far as may be allowed to frail man, to prepare himself for that awful moment which is to determine my fate for ever. Nor! I disclaim personal resentment; but will acknowledge that I most ardently detest the vices of the man, and although the exposition of his character and conduct was indispensable to the vindication of my own, candour requires I should acknowledge an additional motive, in a sense of duty to my country, under the most solemn conviction that he unites in his character the tyrannical disposition and cold hypocrisy of Tiberius, without either his energy or partial respect for justice: that he has professed principles in which he had no faith, to effect popular delusion for the accomplishment of his ambitious views: I consider him an enemy to the constitution which he professed to admire and swore to support, treating his oath with disregard, and his early professions with indifference: I verily believe he has laid the foundation of a monied aristocracy in these states, and fostered a spirit of official speculation, which tends to subvert the principle and spirit of the government; and that he is desirous to give force and effect to those measures by the undue extension of executive influence and the increase of a standing army!"

REPORT

On colonizing the free people of colour of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 11.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the president and board of managers of the "American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States" have had the same under their deliberate consideration. The subject is of such magnitude, and attended with so many difficulties, it is with much diffidence they present their views of it to the house.

Were it simply a question of founding a colony, numerous and well known precedents show with what facility the work might be accomplished. Every new territory esta-

blished by our government, indeed, is a colony, and with great ease, because it is an extension of homogeneous elements. But in contemplating the colonization of the free people of colour, it seems obviously necessary to take a different course. The distinct character and condition, under an entire separation from our own states and territories indispensable. And this separation must be such as to insure of an indefinite continuance. Hence it seems manifest that these people cannot be colonized within the limits of the United States. If they were not far distant, the extending settlements of our white inhabitants would soon reach them, and the evil now felt, would be renewed; probably with aggravated mischief. Were the colony to be remote, it must be planted on land now owned and occupied by the native tribes of the country, or could a territory be purchased, transporting the colonist thither would be vastly expensive, the subsistence for a time difficult, and a body of troops would be required for their protection. And after all, should these difficulties be overcome, the original evil would at length recur, by the extension of our white population. In the mean time, should the colony so increase as to become a nation, it is not difficult to foresee the quarrels and destructive wars which would ensue; especially if the slavery of people of colour should continue, and accompany the white in their migrations.

Turning our eyes from our own country, no other, adapted to the colony in contemplation, presents itself to our view, nearer than Africa, the native land of negroes; and probably that is the only country on the globe to which it would be practicable to transfer our free people, with safety, and advantage to themselves and the advantage of the world.—It is the country which the order of Providence, seems to have been appropriated to that distinct family of Mankind. And while it presents the fittest asylum for the free people of colour, it opens a wide field for the improvements in civilization, morals and religion, which the humane and enlightened memorialists have conceived it possible, in process of time to spread over that great continent.

Should the measure suggested be approved, an important question occurs—In what way shall its execution be essayed?

A preliminary step would be to provide for the perfect neutrality of the colony, by the explicit assent and engagement of all the civilized powers, whatever dissensions may at any time arise among themselves.

The next important question is—Will it be expedient to attempt the establishment of a colony in Africa, or to make Great Britain a proposal to receive the emigrants from the United States, into her colony of Sierra Leone?

At Sierra Leone, the first difficulties have been surmounted; and a few free people of colour from the United States have been admitted. A gradual addition from the same source (and such would be the natural progress) would occasion no embarrassment either in regard to their sustenance or government. Would the British government consent to receive such an accession of emigrants, however, eventually considerable, from the U. States, would that government agree to the period when that colony should be capable of self government & protection, it shall be declared independent? In the mean time, will it desire to monopolize the commerce of the colony? This would be very serious to the colonists, as well as the U. S. Should that country, in the nature of its soil and other circumstances, hold out sufficient inducements, and to draw to it the U. States, the great body of the free people of colour, these would form its strength, and its ability to render its commerce an object of consideration. Now as the permanent benefit of the people, was the fundamental principle of the establishment—will the British government decline the position calculated to give to the benefit the important advantages which will arise from a free commerce, to those, at least, whose expense, and by whose means the colony shall be essentially benefited? Should an agreement with Great Britain be effected, no negotiation, nor any extraordinary expenditure of money, will be required. The work already commenced will be continued—simply

are willing to... It would be... confine the... colony. The... dependent col... protected by... would natu... rit and distinc... and protectors... the peace, and... Even the simp... dependence, w... to produce col... between the two... less, indeed, th... from each oth... feat the furth... ed views of... them. The sp... the founders o... fra Leone, wou... fact a union of... dial co-operati... vnement with... might be hope... cess. It would... with the spirit... the last treaty... the two gove... ed to each oth... endeavors to... tion of the tra... the proposed i... to diminish the... actually existi... If, however... liberal views... than the desig... rate colony mi... the American... ritime powers... of the neutral... tained. Your commi... proper to pur... further at this... vnement shou... the suggested... which ulterior... pend. In conclus... leave to be exp... embracing the... exhibited.

Resolved by... of Representatives... America, in Con... the President... authorized to c... with all the go... nisters of the... shall be accred... effecting an en... bolition of the... And also to... on with the g... Britain, for re... lony of Sierra... free people of... States, as... shall be carried... such terms as... cial to the co... motes the pea... Britain and... And should this... accepted, then... Britain, and... powers, a stip... declaration to... ranting a per... any colony of... which, at the e... auspices of the... established on... Resolved, Th... on shall hereaf... any necessary e... be incurred in... ing resolution i...

From the Boston... ELEGANT... [Taking up t... a few evenings... zily struck wi... some of his ren... state of politic... chusetts.]

Sluggishness... "The federa... ward from his b... hoping that a li... quench it, and... turn to sleep un... easy, perhaps i... make the citi... liers, to persua... their arms, re... drum, to repel... cabins, on la... will sink their... of civil libe... gives joy, gives... very thing by... apt, in obfus... ion of splen... say that the sin... worthy more... practical condi... some what aban... individual... require a le... maintain it." "Danger of... "With all th... contempt, an...