TACOUSTION TO THE PROPERTY DELIVERANTE RECEIPTION FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP ANNAPOLIS

ently made: considerable additions to his ods. It now embraces a variety of articles compe e denominations of Dry Goods; Groceries, Tro-ry, Stationary and Books.

Dry Goods Bice-Three Dillars per Angum

es of various qualities, e Vesting,

net, Corduroy, Velvet, Cords, Drawers and Jackets,

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nplexion. It was well known, he mplexion. It was well known, he was a citizen the United States, and, he be-

ing an extensive assortment at prices much lower than the

tutionary & Books, fortunately for him, they did not.

ling a great variety of Writing Paper, of different size. Quills. Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Ink powder, Inker Cypaering and Copy Books, &c. &c.

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In all its varieties executed as usual. polis, Nov. 20.

Take Notice.

rsons are forewarned landing ossing through any part of my South river, also from hunt h either dog or gun, through thereof, likewise from gunducking round the shores, or in the ponds, as I am determin-t the law in force against all

3 Henry S. Holland.

s is to give notice, the subscribers hath taken out dministration on the person Michael Burgers, late of A. ty, dect. sed. All persons hav-ms against the said deceased, tested to bring them in, legally leated, and those in any manbted to the estate o make pay

Basil Burgess, admir.

CAUTION.

one are hereby cantioned from to a certain William Williams, more, Washington, Anne Man of the year 1910, as I am ded not to pay said bond having a excepting a green sun from the said to the said bond having a said to the said bond having a said to the said bond having a said to the said

Henry Price, having joined he ship with begonard Scott, is his and Confectionary Establishmet, business will hence be conducted the firm of Scott & Price. To tend keeping on hands condin

NOTICE.

Fruits & Confections of the best quality, also an arm of Grocerics, and best Harana They solicit a share of public

agement. Dec. 18.

20 Dollars Reward

The above reward will be lodging in gaol, or bringing to gro Sophia, a bright multile about eighteen years old, well about eighteen years old, well she has large grey eyes, and he rather light. The above area away from Col. Waing old Pleasant, about the lath whom I purchased her. She heard of in the neighbourhood William Tillard's near Pig Plantit is supposed she has been aget a passage in the packet more. She has acquaintains in more. Washibutun, Apur him.

Upper Marlbrd?

TVOL LXXVI

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 4819.

tracted confinement. It is not my

tterry disclaim all intention of connetting this subject with other ques-

tions now under discussion, or which

may fall under discussion, between

this government and Spain. Mr.

T. averred also that he had entire

executive heads of the government

and had no doubt that every thing

which could be done had been done,

in behalf of Mr. Meade. But he

held it the duty of this house to en-

quire into this (he would again call

it) extraordinary case, and, if the

PRINTED, AND PURLISHED IONAS GREEN. DAVECH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 23. Cise of Mr. Meade, in Spain. Mr. Trimble, of Ky. offered for mideration the following resolu-

Resolved, That the President of . United States be requested to se to be laid before this house information he may be able to municate relative to the imeat of Richard Cowles Meade, a

facts and circumstances shall require it, make such expression of its opiesment and detention in confine. nion as will add weight and force to future executive exertions. If the tuen of the United States. case were as well-founded rumour Mr. Trimble said, that, having told, he for one was ready to volunfered the resolution, it might be teer his arm in defence of Mr. Meade. spected that is would give some and breast the storm, unfearing consequences. For, said he, while I have the honour of a seat in this des. He had a right to presume every member of the House had house, no lawless despot shall lay ard of the confinement of Mr. an angry finger on a fellow citizen ade. More than three years ago of mine, without the hazard of gentleman had been incarceratbringing that finger to the block. in a Spanish dungeon, where he lever since remained. It was He was one of those, he said, who were willing to believe that we ought thin his (Mr. Trimble's) recollecnot at this time uselessly to embroil on, that many persons had expect. ourselves with any foreign power; that the last Congress would and he was thoroughly satisfied that we caused an inquiry to be made it is our best and wisest policy to the subject; but, since that pehusband our resources, our men and , the case had assumed a new our means, to meet the coming conaracter, of most extraordinary flict with the only nation that dare plexion. It was well known, he strike us upon the land, or on the that Mr. Merde was a citizen us a "annibal, gr whom we shall ved; was, at one time, an accrerevisit with a Scipio-that nation ed consul, resident in some part who has already sacked our infant Rome, and whose proud Carthage the Spanish dominions. Either racter ought to have protected we shall one day humble in the dust, from violence and outrage. But, and sweep with the besom of retributive desolation. But, said he, there are no present circumstances, ment were unknown to Mr. or looked-for events, that ought to imble: they were probably buried incline us to harden our ears, that the vaults of the inquisition .-we may not hear the calls of a sufat, however, was of little consefering citizen, impioring our pronce, if the facts which he was tection. Solon, I think it was, upon at to state were true; and that being asked, "What form of governy are true was evinced, he said ment is best?" replied, " That form document which he held in his in which the smallest insult offered , and which, he said, struck the to the meanest citizen is considered with as much force as if it was an injury to the whole community." ked with the characters of offi-Could a better maxim be adopted in certainty. I am prepared, said a government like ours? Is there to admit, that if a citizen of the any thing which so exactly accords ited States shall violate the pewith the principles of our constitu-tion? This, it is true, is but a sinor criminal code of any other intry, he must submit to the pugle instance of individual oppressihment which may be inflicted upon; but the outrage done to the perhim; but such is not the case of sonal rights of the victim; the in-fraction of national law; and the . Meade. It was not contended, said, that the person in question affront, the insult offered to our goviolated the letter or spirit of vernment, is exactly the same as if part of the penal or criminal half a million had been incarcerated; of Spain-and, on the contrafor he held that our system of gothe document which he held in vernment is the true poetic chain, hand afforded the highest eviwhich links us together as a band of ce that there was no cause of brothers-and plaint against him .- Upon some and vigorous remonstrances made on this subject by our ster, Mr. Erving, a public noous royal order was issued. k me, sir, said he-a public nous royal order, announcing to n, to America, and the whole that there was no cause for

reminion, who had come skulk-

through the vau ts of those

es of death, with another se-

orner. Mark me, again, sir-

time, under the same royal

thre, commanding his keeper to

the prisoner at his peril. Yes, ne order public and notorious

easement, and another secret

for confinement, of the same

and the same royal signature.

se facts be true, the case stands

oft a parallel in angient or mo-

the case of Czerney George

o similitudes, pe was a monater, ated by the Turk, because he

in cold blood, flunged his sabre

If from that chain a single link you strike,

"Ten, or ten thousand, break the

chain alike." We are bound, sir, said Mr, T. under our. constitution, to protect the life, liberty and property of every citizen of our country. But etention of Mr. Meade, and where may he claim that protection? ing his immediate releasement. the aching heart of Mr. Meade have throbbed and swelled, red with the prospect of leavin a few hours his loathsome ential dungeon, to breathe once the free and wholesome air! it must have sunk and died a him, when the doors of his ion house" were unbarred by a

Or rather, where shall his right to claim it cease? Is it confined to the limits of the union? or does it not extend to the remotest region of the globe which is visited by our people? May the citizen claim it against the savages of the western wilds, and is he not entitled to it, among the still more lawless chieftains of a decaying, perishing and ruined monarchy? It is not in this land of liberty that the citizen need call for protection; here it comes, as it were unbidden, to encompass him about; but when oppression falls upon himin a foreign land, among strangers, friendless and unprotected, his sup-plicating voice should not be heard in value, for every thing which is obligatory in the social compact, or honoutable in humanity, calls for and commands your protection, as il he stood upon the sacred soil that gave him birth. Who of us, said Me. T. vid the condition of Mr. Meade, would not ask this enquiry af this Housel Which of us will

seluse tel For the dionage of my

Bu the heart of his own father. The motion of Mr. T. was agreed

ed to be an innocent victim suffering hider to be an innocent victim suffering nor attempt, said Mr. T. to paint the horrors of a Spanish dungeon, of the sickenings of hope at pro-

wisheto axcito public feeling, and I Lynchburg Ohio, the committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the

compensation paid to jutors and witnesses summoned to attend, the confidence in the late and present several courts of the United States. REVOLUTIONARY SURVIV. ORS. The House resolved itself into a

committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving officers & soldiers of the revolutionary warbut before a decision was had, tho' several amendments were made, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 24. SURVIVING REVOLUTIONA. RY PATRIOTS.

The bill providing for certain surviving officers of the revolution ary army, was read a third time:-The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative without a division. And the bill was sent to the Senate or concurrence

[The bill provides that "every commissioned officer, and non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner. marine, and private soldier, who served in the revolutionary war, in any of the regiments raised by authority of Congress, or of any of the states, or in the nawy of either of the states, or of the United States, mater the only nation that can send Green Both treaty of peace with Great Britain, of 3a September, 1783, who are yet citizens of the United States, and are, or who hereafter shall be, reduced to indigence, and incapable of procuring aubsistence, and who shall have substantiated his incapacity in the manner by the bill directed, shall receive a pension from the United States; if an officer, of twenty dollars per month, during life; if a non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner, marine or private soldier, of eight

dollars per month, during life, &c." The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. A. Smyth in the chair, on the "bill by which the right of citizenship may be relinquished."

On suggestion of Mr. Lowndes, that this was a subject of too much importance to be acted on with so thin a house, Mr. Robertson, of L. (the author of the bill) consented to its postponement, by the committee's rising and obtaining leave to sit again. And the House adjourned

Monday, Dec. 29.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of War, made in pursuance of a resolution | House was already charged with the of the House, emeracing a list of whole subject; what they meant to the army at the close of the late war, their lineal rank at the time of receiving the brevet; and a list of officers of the present army, who hold brevet rank higher than their lineal rank, and the number and grade of such officers as receive, in virtue of their brevet rank, greater pay or emoluments than they would otherwise be entitled to by law; which report was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

The Speaker also laid before the house a report from the Commissioner of Claims, of the facts of the cases of Richard Marsfield, of William B. Stokes, and Mary Sears, and of Samuel Hughes, referred to him; which was referred to the committee of Claims.

The Speaker communicated also report (of facts only) from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of John Peters and Saben Pond, which had been referred to him. The report was ordered to ie on the table.

Mr. Poindexter offered the followng motion:

Resolved, That a committee be ppointed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the President of the United States to exchange with the Chactaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, or either of them, lands belonging to the U. States, West of the Misalssippi, for lands now in possession and occupancy of said tribes of Indians, or either of

Wherear Mr. Meadeuracknowledg . 149 without opposition or further de . On motion of Mr. Cobby falters Acther hour it was impossible to On motion of Mr. Lewis, the sind his assenting thereto the reactions with the moyer of the bill so tritical an examination was amended by including the reaction was amended by includin this shape, and after, on motion of Mr. Taylor, referring the enquiry to the committee on the public lands instead of a select committee, the

resolution was agreed to. The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from Wm. Allen, accompanied by a present to the house of a copy of the President's Message, printed on silvered sheep skin, for the manufacture of which he has obtained a patent.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

THE ACT OF NEUTRALITY. Mr. Miller, of South Carólina, submitted for consideration the fol-

owing resolution: Resolved, I'nat a committee be, appointed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the fourth section of the act passed on the Sd of March, 1817, entitled "An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the U. States," as o embrace within the provisions thereof the armed vessels of a gov-roment at peace with the United S ates, and at war with any colony, district or people with whom the U ited States are or may be at

Mr. M. called the attention of the House to the act of the last ession, wherein it would be seen that, by an oversight certainly, because it cord not have been the intention of the House, that the vessels of O'd Spain might now enter our harbours and increase their force, whilst those of the colonies were prohibited from so doing. The omission of the words "district or people," in this part of the act, gave it a force as to the vessels or the colonies which it did not possess in regard to Spain, who was not at war with any "Prince or State" at peace with the United States. The operation of the law thus exclusively favoured Old Spain, which, Mr. M. repeated, never could have been the intention of the House. The act, as it originally passed this House contained no such provision, and the error could only be accounted for by its having passed, when returned from the Senate, without due attention. It was the deliberate sense of Congress at the last session, that the United States ought to assume an attitude entirely neutral, in the contest between Spain and her colonies; but, this act having a different aspect, he had thought it his duty to bring the subject to the view of the House, that it might immediately act on this point. It was true that a committee of this perhaps they might intend to offer an entirely new system; but on this point he thought Congress ought to

Mr. Forsyth said, it might be recollected by the House that the committee on Foreign Relations were specially charged with the whole subject of the neutral relations of the United States. That committee, he stated, had not reported, because they had not received all the information they wished from the Executive offices, but which they were in hourly expectation of receiving. When received the committee would report with promptitude. Mr. F. vindicated the committee of Foreign Relations of last session, and the House, from participation in the error which was apparent in the act; for, as the gen tleman from S. Carolina had truly stated, it was the object of the House of Representatives, and, he believed, of the Gongress, to pass an act to preserve to each party all its rights as a neutral nation. The bill which passed this House was framed for that epecial purpose, and would have answered it. The Senate, preferring a different form for the bill, had struck out the whole of it, except the enacting clause, and passed the bill which passed the Senate was brought, into this house after ten United States is authorited to beite, o'clock on the last night of the session, kand its courts to condema auch yes

act without reference to any gene-

ral system. The partial error

should be rectified by a special act.

confolusion, Mr. F. observed, he could say with confidence, that of the committee of Foreign Relations did nothing else on the subject teferred to them, they would attend to this object; and he therefore hoped the house would not, by this resolution, take the subject out of treir hands.

Mr. Miller said, that the reason which the gentleman from Georgia had offered why the committee had not reported, was the very reason why he had proposed the motion. That committee had before it other matters requiring deliberation and further information; but it was 'no reason for refusing to remedy a pare ticular error, that the committee wished to form a system. If that argument prevailed, and the president were to delay until the last day of the session the information desired, there would be no or portunity of correcting a mere verbal inaccuracy, self-evident, requiring no information, and of merely making a particular act what congress originally intended it should have been. Incidentally referring to Cobbett's letter on the subject of the act in question, in which this error was alluded to, Mr. M. said, he would avail himself of any suggestion, from any quarter, having for its object to place the United States in an entirely neutral position. The moment he was placed in possession of the fact of an inequality in any of our laws on this head, that moment he was for acting on it, without waiting for the report of a system which had no necessary connection with

Mr. Holmes of Mass. seeing that the subject was already generally referred to the committee of foreign" relations, moved to amend the propored resolution, so as to refer it to that committee instead of a select committee.

Mr. Miller, regarding such a reference as a special charge to that committee, accepted Mr. Holmes'.

amendment as part of his motion. Mr. Forsyth said, if the house indeed thought it all-important that this error should be immediately corrected; that it was important to the interest of the colonies and of the United States, that the error should be corrected the moment it was pointed out by Mr. Cobbett, or by any body, this resolution might have some claim to the favour of the house. But, Mr. F. said, no evil had arisen, nor would-arise from the error, before it is corrected: he would say, without fear of contradiction that no Spanish vessel had been arm ed, or had her armament increa ec, since the passage of that act, or would all officers who held brevet rank in do in relation to it he knew not; be now. As this subject was already in the view of the within the scope of its duties, Mr. F. hoped this special instruction would not be given.

Mr. Edwards of N. C. concurred in opinion, that the proposed alteration of the law ought to be made: but he had full confidence in the committee which was already charged with the investigation of the subject, and it was no more than ordinary courtesy, after the assurance received from the chairman of that committee, (Mr. Forsyth) that this sp cial instruction sliould not be given. He therefore moved that the resolve lie on the table.

Mr. Miller said, in addition to the general propriety of his motion, he had just received information that vessels of war were actually building in New-York for the use of the Spanish government. But, he said, if no inconveniences have resulted from the defect of the law, it does not follow that they may not. To rescue this house from the imputation of a partiality which it hadnever been their intention to have manifested, he was desirous to have the subject immediately and specially acted on.

Mr. Forsyth said, if the gentleman's information was correct, that armed vessels were preparing for the use of Spain in our ports, that was a case amply provided for already by the law. The government of the