

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 22.

We regret the limits of our paper preclude the commencement, this week, of a publication on the subject of a "Naval Depot" which is published in pamphlet form. It is ably written, and the arguments in favour of Annapolis conclusive. It will be commented next week.

In the first page of this day's paper will be found a very able and interesting report "on the deficiency of state funds," made to the House of Delegates by Mr. Leconte. The report suggests the sources to which recourse may be had to provide a revenue adequate to meet the future demands upon the treasury without the necessity of resorting to taxes, and which will even place at the disposal of the state a surplus, which if deemed proper, may be applied to the establishment of free schools for the education of the poor, the wilful neglect of which, on the part of those whose duty it was years back to have attended to them, has been a subject of astonishment to other states, and a cause of reproach to our own. This astonishment and reproach, we are happy to perceive, the maturing plans of our legislature promise at no very remote period completely to efface.

The bill for the extension of Pratt-street, in the city of Baltimore, was taken up in the house of delegates on Tuesday; the house formed itself into a committee of the whole; the bill excited a lively debate, which continued all day, and was resumed yesterday and kept up till late in the evening, when the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

The dwelling-house and barn, of William Hughlett, esq. a member of the senate of this state, from Caroline county, were a few days ago accidentally consumed by fire.

JOHN ANDERSON.

The House of Representatives on the 16th instant, finished the trial of John Anderson, for a contempt of its privileges, and he was solemnly reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged!

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

PETITIONS. From Catharine Freshour, of Frederick, for a divorce. From Mary Larmer and William Lilly, of Annapolis, for a support. Also from the official members of the Methodist Church, to be enabled to finish a house of worship. From Robert Lloyd Tilghman, and others, of Talbot, to suspend the operation of a certain resolution. From Thomas and Nicholas Worthington, counter to that of Wm. J. Turner. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to restrain acts of cruelty upon horses, &c. in city of Baltimore. From Cassandra Wiloxen, of Montgomery, for a support for her son.

The clerk of senate delivers the additional supplement to the act to regulate elections; the bill relating to Dark Lane, in city of Baltimore; the bill enabling Robert Gorsuch to complete his collections; and the bill for revaluation of property in the counties therein mentioned—severally passed. Ordered to be engrossed. Also the bill for relief of William Damsell, and the bill for straightening a road in Sassafras Neck—severally will not pass.

Mr. Pearce reported favourably on the petition of James Leonard.

The additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Susquehanna, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. R. Dorsey reported unfavourably on the petition of William J. Turner. Read. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

PETITIONS. From sundry inhabitants of Queen-Anne's and Kent, relative to the destruction of fish in the Chesapeake. From James Carroll, and others, counter to that for the erection of a bridge over the lower ferry on Patapsco. From the trustees of the poor of Frederick, for an increase of salary to the Overseer. From sundry inhabitants of Westminster, for the regulation of said town. Severally referred.

Mr. Eccleston reported unfavourably on the petition of Samuel Ringgold—concurrent with.

Mr. Kell delivers a bill for the preservation of buoys in the Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay. Also a supplement to act concerning crimes and punishments. Also a bill to preserve and distribute vaccine matter. Also a bill for the extension of Lombard-street.

Mr. Schnebly reported favourably on the petition of Thomas M. Barony. Mr. Pearce favourably to the trustees of the Ekton Academy—severally read.

The supplement to an act to establish a bank to be styled The Bank of Westminster, was read the second time, amended, and passed—yeas 39, nays 32.

Mr. Jenner delivers a bill further to amend the act for the encouragement of such persons as will undertake to build water mills.

The bill from the senate relating to election districts in the city of Baltimore, was passed. Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 16.

PETITIONS. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a road. From Elizabeth Everitt, of Baltimore, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a bridge across the Monocacy. From Henry Casson, of Talbot, to bring slaves into the state. From Charlotte Philips, of Frederick, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, to abolish the office of trustees of the poor. From Henry Winsar, of Allegany, to reinstate a certain suit. From James Brawner, of Charles, for transcribing certain records. Severally referred.

Mr. Stephen delivers the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, it is in the contemplation of the government of the United States, to establish a Naval Depot at some place best fitted to answer the purposes of providing for the common defence, and promoting the general welfare: And whereas, the harbour of Annapolis is in all respects well adapted to answer those important views, by reason of its central position, and other weighty considerations, if it should be selected for that purpose, provided the navigation into the Severn River should be facilitated by the removal of a small and inconsiderable obstruction near the mouth of said river; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, current money, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to be applied to cutting a channel through an obstruction, or bar, at or near the mouth of Severn river, so as to render the ingress into said harbour, of vessels of the largest class, perfectly free from all difficulties; Provided, however, that before the said sum of twenty thousand dollars, or any part thereof, shall be paid to the said

or either of them, they shall give their bond to the State of Maryland, in the penalty of

dollars, current money, with securities to be approved by the Governor and Council, binding themselves, and their said securities, their heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, that the said sum of twenty thousand dollars, and every part thereof, shall be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purpose aforesaid; which said bond shall be recorded in the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, and upon the same, or a certified copy thereof, a suit or suits may be instituted in the name and for the use of the State, if the said money, or any part thereof, shall be applied to any purpose or use other than that contemplated by this resolution. Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 17.

PETITIONS. From the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Talbot, to confirm their title to certain lots. From William L. Weems, of Prince-George's, to record a certain deed. From Benjamin Murdoch, of Frederick, a revolutionary officer.

Mr. Leconte delivered a report on the subject of the deficiency of state funds; (for which see first page.)

Also the following bills as part of said report, viz. A bill to regulate lotteries—A bill to establish a comptroller of the treasury—A bill to authorise a loan to the state, and for other purposes—and a bill to provide for the payment of the loan made by the inspectors of the Penitentiary, & for other purposes. Read

The house resumed the consideration of the supplement to an act to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city, and after amending the same it was passed. Adjourned.

THE HYSTERICAL FOOT-MAN.

BY DR. MOORE.

I had once a footman, who with the legs and shoulders of an Irish chairman, had the cheeks of a German trumpeter. Before his being engaged in service, the man had always been under the necessity of working a great deal and eating very moderately; of course he could have digested more victuals than he ate; but afterwards having little to do, and being allowed to eat as much as he pleased, he generally ate more than he could digest. This at last deprived him of what he had never felt the want of before, and his chief anxiety was derived from a new source; instead of labouring for victuals to his appetite, he applied to the apothecary for an appetite to his victuals. He had little or nothing to do but meditate on his nerves, & his bile, and flatulence, which he had learned were the origin of all his misery. I was a little surprised one morning to see this fellow enter the room without being called. He told me in a doleful voice, "that he was afraid he was infected with the hysterics, for he had a palpitation and a beating in his veins which he dreaded, would reach his arteries if it was not stopped in time; for he felt a dejection of spirits, and was ready to cry." I ordered him to go and cry below stairs, and next day paid him his wages and dismissed him.

When he had spent all his money he came and told me, he was in great distress, and begged that I would recommend him to some other service. I said that no service would suit him so well as his majesty's; & that if he pleased I would recommend him to my friend Col. W. of the foot guards. He accordingly enlisted—the hardships of a military capacity, soon cured the poor footman of his hysterics, and afforded him a greedy appetite. Often would the poor footman while standing on his post, exposed to wind and weather in the dead of winter, reflect on his former happy days and regret with sorrow the day he became a soldier. By accident one day we met together, I inquired of him how he liked his new situation, he answered should liberty once more crown me free, I would not seek military aid as a cure for the hysterics—no damn me if I would. So we parted at his conclusion.

From the Bristol, Eng. Gazette.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

We are always glad when this subject is brought before the public in a dispassionate manner. The following testimony in its behalf, is extracted from the Address of Mr. Baron Garrow, to the Grand Jury of Gloucester:—

"It has been by some urged as an objection to the establishment of these Schools, that they have a tendency to remove men from their proper sphere, and to disorder Society; and that, in giving education to the whole population, you would make the lower order dissatisfied with their condition, and disposed to aspire to others, for which they are not qualified. You will thus, the objectors state, leave none to till the ground, or to carry on the useful, necessary, and indispensable occupations of a humble life. I am persuaded that there is not any real foundation for such apprehensions; but am convinced, that men will be better servants, labourers, and artizans, in proportion as they are instructed in the duties of their respective stations, and that all the various gradations of society will be better supplied, when moral and religious motives lend their powerful aid to the suggestions of interest and obligations of duty. Let us appeal to the experience of the northern part of our Island, and to our own, ask—Has there been in those districts a deficiency in the number of persons to fill the various subordinate stations of labour; or has their character for honesty, fidelity, sobriety, and industry, suffered by the improvement of their minds? It has been said too, that to instruct the poor to read, to excite a curiosity which it may be dangerous to gratify; and that you prepare them for the reception of infidelity, blasphemy, and sedition! I am convinced that the contrary is the case, and that those who would propagate these dangerous and destructive

doctrines, would desire no better soil in which to sow the seed of temporal and eternal, than in the minds of persons at an early age totally destitute of instruction. I am persuaded that the humble attendant upon these schools would baffle the attempts of the scoffer at religion; who would present to him his impious and diabolical parody of our Lord's Prayer, the creed and the most sublime parts of the Liturgy of our Church; and, with his Bible in his hand, would be able to detect, resist, and expose the insolent and unavailing endeavour to rob him of his prospects here, and his glorious hopes of an hereafter. But I feel that I am invading the province of others, in whose hands this important subject has found, and will continue to find, the most powerful advocates, and incur the hazard, by treating it imperfectly, of injuring, rather than promoting its objects.

"It may appear to some, that these topics are not suited to this place, but I would observe, that no persons have more opportunity of judging of their importance than those who are concerned in the administration of justice. There is no security for any thing dear to man in society, property, liberty, honour, life—but in the solemn obligation under which justice is administered; and how can the totally ignorant and uninformed understand or feel the high importance of the solemn sanction?"

"I was present, many years ago, at the trial of a person convicted of a most atrocious murder; a young man was tendered as a witness to a fact of the highest importance, whom the learned judge (since deceased,) who then presided, found himself under the necessity of rejecting, as incompetent from his total ignorance of the nature and obligation of an oath. The punishment of an offence of great enormity, was thus nearly prevented; and I am sorry to say, that upon the present Circuit a similar instance has occurred before me. In a case of burglary, the servant of a farmer of respectability was produced as a witness; on his examination it appeared that he could not read, and that he never went to church or any place of public worship—He knew indeed that the beasts of the plough rested from their labours on Sunday, and that he was not obliged to rise at so early an hour as on the other days of the week; but, of the duty of prayer—obligation to speak the truth—the existence of a life after death—the joys of Heaven, or the punishment of wickedness and vice, he had never heard, nor felt any thing of the blessings of the Christian Sabbath! I need not say, he could not be received as a witness in a case in which his testimony, if he could have been examined, would have been very important. In the course of the day, I had an instance of a gratifying contrast to this state of disgraceful and disgusting ignorance. A case occurred, of the prosecution of two men for cruel treatment, and an attempt to rob a female on the highway. From the nature of the subject, the prosecutrix was the only person who could give any information upon it; and from her youthful appearance it was supposed that she would not be found competent. She was the daughter of a man in the most humble state of laborious occupation; and it was the employment of the child to go to a distance of ten miles to carry the heavy and cumbersome load of articles which he made, for which she brought back the small pittance of 2s. 11d. But she had received the benefit of instruction afforded by one of these schools; and her answer to every question proposed, evinced a state of improvement and information which would not have discredited the education of a person of much higher order. She gave her evidence upon the subject of the charge in the most ingenious and satisfactory manner.

"Nor are the benefits derived from these Institutions confined to their immediate objects, or remote in their effects—it has been attested by humane persons, who employ much of their time in visiting the poor at their own habitations, that it is not difficult to discover at the first entrance whether the children of the family are trained in these schools, or destitute of instruction. The contrast of comfort and order to be found in the meanest abode of the one, and the filth and wretchedness, with the squabbled miserable appearance of the objects that inhabit the other, are such evidences, to the practised philanthropist. Cases are not want-

ing in which persons who had never entered the portals of a school, the Sabbath in their hands, and their names of their Redeemer, were horrid blasphemies and imprecations—have been induced, by the order and cheerful appearance of the children on their return from school, and by a sense of shame, the superior manners of their parents conveyed, to reform their lives, and become regular attendants at the appointed seasons at the Lord's table, surrounded by a virtuous and happy family.

"But I feel that I am trespassing too much upon your time and patience. In your kind indulgence, may I hope for my excuse; and I no longer detain you from the performance of those solemn and important duties, which on so many occasions you have discharged to your own honour, and the advantage of the country."

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 7. COMPENSATION TO MEMBERS.

The order of the day, being announced for the third reading of the bill on this subject—

Mr. Harrison said, he was persuaded that the members of the house who had voted for a compensation beyond the ancient allowance of six dollars, had voted under great embarrassment, pressed as they were on the one hand by a sense of duty and justice, and on the other by that delicacy which must be felt when they were acting as judges in their own cause. He thought however, that there was a mode by which their feelings would be saved, in which, if adopted, would be highly acceptable to the people at large, would be honourable to their representatives. It would evince a disinterestedness & magnanimity which could not fail to produce the most happy effects, and finally fix the compensation at the sum which their disinterested judgments should deem right. Being satisfied that it was a question to be determined rather by feeling than argument, he would say no more, but submit a resolution to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend it so as to fix the compensation for the present congressional session at eight dollars.

On suggestion of Mr. Miller, South Carolina, the question was divided as to be first taken on amendment simply, without instructions.

[On this motion Mr. Williams of N. C. spoke in favour of the recommitment for the purpose of reducing, and Mr. Cobb of Geo. for the purpose of increasing the compensation.]

The question was then taken on the motion to recommit the bill as decided in the negative, yeas 47.

The bill to fix the compensation of Senators, Representatives, &c. Delegates in Congress, was read a third time; and the question having been stated—Shall it pass?

After some further debate, it was decided as follows:

Yeas, 109. Nays, 60.

So the bill was passed (at 10 o'clock) and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 8.

CASE OF COL. JOHN ANDERSON.

The Speaker having stated to the House that the sergeant at arms returned on the warrant issued to him yesterday, that he had arrested Anderson, therein named, and that he now held him in his custody subject to the further order and direction of the house:

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed, and that the committee be instructed, in the mode of proceeding, in the case of John Anderson, who was arrested yesterday by order of the house; and the same committee be leave to sit immediately.

This motion gave rise to a debate of nearly two hours in length, so much on the propriety of the

particular proceedings, the legality of the case, &c. more, and Mr. Tucker, Hopgent and Cobite ground. The resolution of Messrs. Tucker, Pitkin and committee acc... Anderson was... as will be... Mr. Forsyth... appointed to d... commanding th... to the follow... Resolved, t... be brought to... and interrogat... written inter... the charge of... a letter to a m... offering him a... answers theret... the minutes of... every question... ber be reduced... tion made tha... the Speaker—... answer shall b... notes of the h... interrogatorie... house deem it... further enquiry... same be condu... to be appointe... Mr. Beecher... refer the report... the whole hous... Mr. Beecher... tested against... report. The report... out a division... Mr. Beecher... he allowed con... Mr. Sergeant... would be time... when the priso... Mr. Beecher... of this individ... vel a situation... pointed out to... he might not k... Mr. Tucker... the Speaker be... the accused th... sel, &c. Which was... mation from t... should consid... ject was ma... caused-informa... The Sergeant... directed to bri... bar of the Hou... On his appe... directed a chair... addressed him... "John And... doubt aware th... before this hou... having written... gentleman who... man of a com... a letter, of th... you are appriz... to propound t... ries on this sub... you that, if yo... make of the ho... counsel, for rea... nesses; for any... belonging to pe... tations, the hou... it. If you do n... counsel, or for... er will proceed... interrogatorie... To this the... replied, in subs... distinctly, tha... tion he desired... time until to-m... opportunity of s... to testify to th... sustained throu... Whereupon t... was directed t... from the bar. Some convers... the precise m... which resulted... tion that the... to inform the a... comply with hi... Mr. Herrick... notion so as t... furnished prev... the written inte... to him. To this Mr. I... case it would... the object of th... object was to a... accused admitte... were imputed... ed it, it would... substantiate its... for the hon... might thereof... of the offence.