

... members voted in support of that authority of this House, which is now questioned, and if only against it, while the majority were equally divided between the two rival parties.

A precedent, entitled to higher confidence, could not be adduced. It is a precedent, too, directly in point, establishing not only the general authority of the House, to punish contempts, but a contempt of the same species with that which has occasioned this debate.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 25.

COMMUNICATION.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette, and his correspondents, really seem to be in a terrible rage with our State Legislature, and State Executive. What a pity it is that these good folks could not have acted so as to gain the good will, or at least have averted the indignation of these would-be dictators to our public functionaries. In the first place, it was wrong to tax the United States Bank, and because—now Mr. Gwynn's own best reason—the federalists believe Congress had a right to establish a bank. And really this is such a reason, that it is somewhat marvellous it should have escaped our legislators. And now that it is suggested, mayhap Mr. Gwynn would confer a favour upon every member of this community, if he would be so good as to acquaint us, in his way, how he would prove that the legislature ought not to have taxed the branch bank of the United States, unless the majority of the said legislature had thought the law which created that bank to be unconstitutional. This surely would be as good a reason for not taxing the state banks, as the constitutionality of their charters has never been doubted. Perhaps the said editor could tell us, how it could be proved that a federal legislature was in duty bound not to tax this United States bank.

Some of the writers too for that paper, a e, it seems, boiling over with indignation at the Council, for some recent appointments. How shameful it was in our Executive not to let these people tell their honours whom they ought to appoint to office—we must have a most naughty executive indeed.

Then again the legislature has passed a law vesting most enormous powers in the corporation of Baltimore. Now I guess that this is a most excellent law, and if it be the sort of law which it is represented to be, the general assembly of Maryland is welcome to my most hearty thanks for having enacted it. The less of the business of Baltimore is to be done by the legislature, the better for the whole state of Maryland. No man, who was an eyewitness to the Baltimore gentry, who were here during the last session, baring the members, can regret, that in future they are to have their business, and to carry on their intrigues at home. Our Baltimore friends, some of them, seem to have taken most mistaken notions about matters. It seems to have been thought by them, that the affairs of State were to be managed by them, and they will no doubt continue to think, that until they do get the management of them, bad laws and bad appointments must be inevitable. Perhaps, however, it will be of service to them to vent their spleen—and if so, why not permit them to say what they please in the Federal Gazette.

A LOOKER ON.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr Editor,
I perceive by the newspapers, that some of our democratic printers are industriously giving currency to the opinion, that this state is 150,000 dollars in debt; and with their accustomed effrontery endeavour to make it appear, that it is the fault of the federalists. As the charge is malicious and false it deserves refutation and exposure.

To every man who is in any wise acquainted with the affairs of the state, it is well known that the debt alluded to is not of recent date, but was contracted during the war, when the frequent calls made by the general government upon the militia of this state, which it will be recollected had to advance money for the support of her own soldiers during the time they were in service, made it necessary for the state, to raise money, to resort to loans; the only alternative left her, save that of taxing the people, who the federalists

were well aware, had but then enough laid upon them by our democratic congressmen. (who at the same moment were quarrelling among themselves whether they should pocket twelve or seventeen dollars per day of the public money,) without having additional burthens imposed by the state legislature.

As this accounts for the treasury not being so full as it was previous to the war, and for the manner in which the state first became involved, it will be well, first to declare that the assertion that the "treasury is bankrupt" is false, and then prove it to be false by simply stating, that two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars of the disbursements made by this state, at the time and for the purpose before mentioned, are speedily to be paid back into our treasury, by the general government, which after a candid examination of the claims of Maryland, has acknowledged the correctness of them and agreed to liquidate them.

This state's debt, come have said, is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; let it be supposed so, and take that sum from the two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars advanced by her for the U. States, and which measures are now taking to place in our treasury, and it will leave a clear balance of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, even after paying off this debt, or rather this loan, which compared with the enormous loans obtained by the general government, and approved of by these very same democratic scribblers, must appear quite insignificant. This is, indeed, "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

AN OBSERVER.

A. A. county, Feb. 23.

OBITUARY.

"Some for hard masters, broken under arms,
In battle lopp'd away, with half their limbs
Beg bitter bread thro' realms their valour sav'd
If so the tyrant, or his minion, doom"

DIED, on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst. Capt. HENRY GASSAWAY, a meritorious officer of the Revolutionary Army, after a long and painful illness, which he bore, to the last hour of his existence, with that resigned and cheerful firmness that characterised the honest christian and the patriot soldier, from the slavish bigot and the daring infidel; and assured to his friends, that the sting and terrors of the grave and death had been long since extracted from his bosom, by the silent but unerring influence of a philanthropic life, and the regenerating power of a Saviour's Love.

In the neglected life and death of our friend, we record another instance of the ingratitude of this republic to the officers of that band of worthies, who won for the sons of Columbia, from the pride and tyranny of Britain, amidst dangers and deaths, the blessings of a free government. To stand forward at any time in defence of the natural rights of Man, against the tyranny of a gigantic despotism, is indeed praiseworthy, and merits the gratitude of the country thus defended—what then shall we say of that glorious host, who undisciplined, unclothed, unpaid, and unarmed impelled and supported by a sacred love of country alone, dared take the field against the flower of the British armies, and Hessian banditti, more mercenary in triumph than the fiercest savage of the wildest wilderness, when at the very apex of her political greatness and military strength? What then, I ask, shall be said of that immortal peasantry, "for though they die, yet shall they live," who against the prejudice of an education, which ought them to look upon Englishmen as a race of superior beings, and to England for protection; which had still told them, that her arms were invincible, and her sons unequalled, what I ask shall be said of—how shall be rewarded that gallant host, who without arms, equipments or discipline, against such fearful odds dared erect the standard of Freedom, and support, and victoriously too, its glorious motto "Liberty or Death!" To remunerate them for such services is impossible.—To reward such patriotism, is beyond the power of a patriotic posterity.—We are and shall be their debtors for ever—money cannot pay them—money cannot restore the health that the exposures of an eight years campaign (encountered by them while we were yet unborn, or slumbered in our cradles,) has destroyed. Money cannot stay the anguish of a wound received in battle, while we slept securely, "neath their protection, upon the bosoms of our parents. Money cannot supply the loss of a leg or an arm, that the cannon of the enemy has roft from them; or re-

store the vigour of a broken constitution, that the fatigues and hardships of military life, has filled with disease, infirmities and wants. We should be still then, in spite of every effort of gratitude, to cancel our obligations, their debtors. We cannot remunerate them. Their services are paramount to all reward. Gracious Heaven! what then will be said of us, by our posterity, when they are told by the Holy page of History, that most of them have died neglected by their country, in absolute poverty. That most of them have been abandoned by the country they rescued from the iron arm of an enormous oppression, and left in the most abject want, to fret out the remnant of a life fevered to disease, and pain, and anguish by the deprivations and exposures they encountered and endured, to win for us the blessings of Liberty, the invaluable heritage of the rights of freemen. What will be said of us by them, when they are told that the man who fought at Staten Island, at German-town, at Monmouth, at White Plains, and at Brandywine, was left by his country, at an advanced age, when incompetent from disease, the best of his patriotic services, to earn his livelihood, to the mercy of the few friends whom humanity brought him, for the very means of a common subsistence. What will be said of us by them, when they are told, that the gallant soldier, whose death and sufferings we record, whose services, in conjunction with his brethren, merited a monument to spell their actions, and to perpetuate the gratitude of a redeemed country, was left, at sixty years of age, when our very natives, uninjured by military exposures, uncrippled by wounds, demand every indulgence that luxury can afford, that the wearied heart may sweetly slumber to its last repose, to the misery of a few charitable souls for the bare necessities of life. That he had not the means to get the prescriptions of his physician, or a fire to warm the frame, untimely decaying, from the rackings of rheumatism contracted by revolutionary services, but from the kindness of his fellow-citizens. "Name it not in Gath, let it not be told in Ascalon" But he hushed the voice of accusation—be still the tongue of complaint. He, for whom we have thus far spoken, is at rest, with his departed brothers of '76; whom, like himself, an ungrateful country had forgotten and the summer wind will fan the grassy turf beneath which the soldier's ashes rest, as sweetly as if he had died "neath a crimson'd canopy. He feels no more the wants of age—his furrowed cheeks are no more fretted by the involuntary tear, that in spite of all the efforts of a soldier, would still flow at the sight of his children, that soon must be left helpless, or to the guardianship of that mercy that suffered their father to die unburied in the deepest distress. He no more feels, on his war-worn cheeks, the scalding tear, that in spite of an entire resignation to the decrees of a mysterious Providence, would still accuse the unkindness of that country he had sacrificed health and the hopes of fortune to save. He lives again where sorrow cannot come—he rises above, with the blessed redeemed, where the faithful soldier receives the full reward for all those services that an ingrate country had forgotten. Snatched from slavery and ruin, and given to eat, by the labour of their fathers, in safety beneath their own vine and their own fig-tree, with none to make them afraid. They soon forgot the worthies by whom this safety was achieved, and could hear, unmoved, that the veteran soldier, the friend and copatriot of our gallant chief, the immortal Washington, the man who had bravely fought at Monmouth, White Plains, &c. &c. the man who had marched bare foot o'er the frozen forests of Canada, and the burning sands of the south, to drive the enemies of Columbia from her shores, was sinking to the grave without the means of procuring the common sustenance of life.

Oh, look around you Columbia! 'ere the hour of salvation is past, and redeem you now forfeit fame! Oh, look around you, and let poverty no more oppress the last hours of the war-worn soldier! Oh, look around you, & snatch from want the remaining few of those steady patriots, who taught your fields, your mountains, and your valleys, first to smile beneath the sun of freedom, and blessed at the hazard of health, life and fortune, your children with a free constitution! Oh, let not another winter find one solitary individual, of the heroes of '76, on whom an adverse fate has dared to frown, as did on him whose death we record, without the means of stripping the bitter biting north wind of its fury, and making their crippled, wearied frames, as easy, as a happy competence can make them. They offered, at the shrine of your safety and glory the sacrifice of their lives. They murmured not when fighting your battles, tho' half starved, half clothed, and unpaid, for they saw before them, in bright perspective, the reward they hoped your gratitude would bestow. Oh, make now, in the day of their prosperity, the setting of their bosoms sun, the visions of their youthful fancies to be realized. Oh, make the close of their last hours on earth amongst their fellow men, free, say, independent and happy. And remember, in the hour of thy justice, the widows and orphans of thy departed worthies. Their husbands and fathers

deserve a monument from your hands. In the name of Honour, in the name of humanity, in the name of justice, do not their children, in remembrance, wail their heads. One word more to the memory of him you abandoned, in age and infirmity, to despair and want. His God stood by him at the close of his life, and raised him friends, though you deserted him, or he had indeed been wretched, even beyond the soldier's lot, in our ingrateful country. He was an heir of father Adam, our first parent, and liable to error. He was human, and had doubtless, like his fellow men his frailties. But he sleeps the sleep of death, and they arise, not to mar the hour in which memory by her magic influence brings him again before us, as he was "ere disease, and misfortune had laid their wiry arms around him, and plucked the rose from his manly cheek, and the sweet sparklings of burning friendship from his eye of benevolence. His faults are hidden in the earth to which we gave his body. His virtues will live for ever in our hearts. We remember him as a faithful friend, a patriot soldier, a good husband, an affectionate brother, a kind father, and a liberal and unprejudiced christian. We remember that his delight, whilst he sojourned with the sons of men, was to do as he would be done by, and to clothe and feed (while a momentary fortune gave him the means) the widow and the orphan, and to make welcome to his hospitable board the sojourning stranger. Thus living, we are confident of his reception in Heaven, and rejoice at the welcome summons that called him from want and an ingrateful world, to live for ever in happiness and glory with the choirs of light, of harmony and love.

AMICUS.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED—Mrs. Sarah Coraish Scott, consort of Leonard Scott, Merchant, in the 41st year of her age. She was truly a loving and agreeable companion, and a friend to the poor. Her near connexions and friends have experienced a considerable loss in the death of this dear woman. Her complaint was the Dropsy, which produced a lingering illness, which she bore with patience and resignation to the will of her God. On the 18th of February, at seven o'clock, A. M. she asked her sister and nurse to alter her situation by turning her over; as soon as the act was performed, she proclaimed her assurance of life and immortality, and bid them an affectionate farewell, and exclaimed, "farewell vain world," and fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer, without a groan. Death could not make her soul afraid, For God was with her there: She walked through the darkest shade, And never bowed to fear. Let sickness blast, and death devour, If Heaven will recompense our pains, Perish the grass, and fade the flower. Still firm the word of God remains. 2w.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday Feb 14.

The bill from the senate relating to vagrants in the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and will not pass.

The resolutions for compiling the laws were assented to.

A number of bills, principally of a local nature were read and passed. P. M. 4 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Kell, the following resolution was twice read & assented to.

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby requested, to call on the president & managers of the turnpike roads passing westward through the state, for such information as may enable the executive to present to the next general assembly of Maryland, which they are hereby requested to do, a full view of the state, and probable progress of each of the said roads, and particularly the road undertaken to be made by the banks in this state, with such suggestions as shall appear to them useful, for the consideration of the legislature, in promoting these desirable improvements.

On motion of Mr. Long, Ordered, That the thanks of this House be unanimously presented to the honourable Nicholas Stonestreet, for his faithful and dignified discharge of the duties of the chair during the present session.

Monday, Feb. 16.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the following resolution was twice read and assented to.

Resolved, That the commissioners of lotteries be and they are hereby directed, to inquire, if any, and what lotteries, or schemes, or schemes thereof, have been sold or

restored by the payment of the claim, the injuries and destruction occasioned by the deprivations of the enemy being repaired, and the citizens of the state in general entering with increased ardour, and unwonted harmony on the prosecution of the peaceful pursuits of civil life. I cannot forbear, in the moment of our separation, congratulating the honorable the general assembly on the prospect of Maryland. Her speedy restoration, to a situation of unprecedented prosperity and calmity, to one of vigorous prosperity, affords the best proof of the wisdom which has guided her councils, and the firm patriotism of her people: while from it we draw a fresh practical illustration, that a people true to themselves, and their country, have nothing to fear from domestic calamity, or the assaults of foreign hostility.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, Feb. 25.

GENTLEMEN,
I have the satisfaction to communicate to the honorable the general assembly, that the payment of the claim of the state of Maryland for the expenses of the militia, called into service during the late war, has been assumed by the general government. The enclosed letter from the agent, at Washington, contains an assurance also, that the claim will be settled with promptitude and liberality. The amount of this claim, as soon as it is the most satisfactory evidence of intrinsic justice, while the documents before communicated, illustrate the distinguished ability and zeal with which it has been enforced by the agent of the state.

The finances of the state being restored by the payment of the claim, the injuries and destruction occasioned by the deprivations of the enemy being repaired, and the citizens of the state in general entering with increased ardour, and unwonted harmony on the prosecution of the peaceful pursuits of civil life. I cannot forbear, in the moment of our separation, congratulating the honorable the general assembly on the prospect of Maryland. Her speedy restoration, to a situation of unprecedented prosperity and calmity, to one of vigorous prosperity, affords the best proof of the wisdom which has guided her councils, and the firm patriotism of her people: while from it we draw a fresh practical illustration, that a people true to themselves, and their country, have nothing to fear from domestic calamity, or the assaults of foreign hostility.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

The honorable the President of the senate, and the honorable the Speaker of the house of delegates, Washington, Feb. 14th, 1815.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to announce to you, that I have obtained from the honorable the Secretary of War, an order to the director of his department, for a settlement of the claim of Maryland of the United States, for the expenses incurred during the late war with Great Britain; and I am assured, that the same liberal policy, which has dictated the amendment of this claim, will be extended to the detailed adjustment of it.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN L. KELL, of Hampton, Governor of Maryland.

Copy from the original on file in the executive department of Maryland.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of Council.

Which was read.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the following resolution was twice read and assented to.

Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized to invest the amount of the sum assumed by the general government due to this state, in such manner as they may deem most expedient.

The house adjourned on the first Monday in December next.

From the Christian.

REFLECTIONS FOR SATURDAY.

"He that is without sin, let him first cast a stone." Thus said the Saviour, kind, to certain scribes, who seem to have given their voices, against a miserable man, who had broken one of the commandments. How can we, how can we, who are God, in the operation of his Spirit, self-condemned, and on this occasion, as on all

others, be the first to cast a stone? He that is without sin, let him first cast a stone. Thus said the Saviour, kind, to certain scribes, who seem to have given their voices, against a miserable man, who had broken one of the commandments. How can we, how can we, who are God, in the operation of his Spirit, self-condemned, and on this occasion, as on all

ANOTHER BARK.

A bill has passed the Representatives fishing thirty banks, with a joint resolution for the same, and dollars, and will probably pass. The evils this infatuation will multiply, must be sprung up, that destroy the monopoly, make it universal, method of restoring the body politic, disease to the legislature, of some measure, of the same belief, they have new banks during these measures, eventual distress of our position, to the system, of wretchedness, of children's wail.—Cincinnati.

TENNESSEE.

This is the day, Jackson, for the troops at Fayetteville, and march days since—and hundreds fine lay through this Fayetteville, from Major Cook, from

KENTUCKY.

A company of Russellville, corner R. Chittenden, equipped, passed a few days since join Gen. Jackson. The annexed ed by authority the purpose of among the troops zation.

GENERAL.

Volunteers of—Once more, a year, you are field. Your need for your service to your patriotic promptly. T which you have ter the hardship winter's campaign, est evidence of ed of you in the trial. The sava unwilling to be, more raised the blood of our ready they are derable force to ous schemes into contented with that has from shewn them selves victims to they vainly thin que the country Stupid mortal- ten too, soon their ill-fated pot- tem. They have but a short time almost destroyed preserved by the uranity of that now oppose. taught, that how humane that con- sacred rights to impunity will no- ery of her peac- ing citizens.

BRAVE VOICES.

enemy you are with you have fought. You can gain con- can't fight but member, then, successfully, to the life