

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
Annapolis, Thursday, March 5.

A London paper of January 1st mentions, that "the exploring expedition to the North Pole," is to sail in the course of the present month, and that intelligence has been received in England, that the "ice, to the extent of 50,000 square miles, has broken up and cleared away in the neighbourhood of that Pole."

Extract from the report of Nathaniel Williams, Richard B. Magruder, and James Williams, a committee appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to proceed to Annapolis, with the memorial of that corporation to the Legislature.

"The resolution pledging the Corporation of Baltimore, to provide ample and convenient public buildings for the accommodation of the several departments of the State Government, free of all expense to the state, was delivered by us to the Delegates from this city. As this resolution authorised these gentlemen to make the offer, only in the event of a disposition to remove the seat of Government, being manifested by the Legislature, or by either branch thereof, it did not seem proper to them to present it, more particularly as a large sum of money was appropriated for the repair of the public buildings at Annapolis, which seemed to evince on the part of the General Assembly a disposition not to transfer the State Government from the place where it is at present established."

COMMUNICATION.

I read the other day in the American, some bitter remarks upon our state legislature; and the other day too I read something just as bitter said of the same legislature by the Federal Gazette. Mr. Gwynn has many grievances to complain of. The piece in the American, complains most because Baltimore has not a much larger representation in the state legislature, & he thinks that instead of two she ought to have an immensely large additional representation. This writer considers Baltimore to be "the soul of the state"—what a deal of the wealth of the state it possesses. Now with all due submission, I judge that this writer cannot tell any thing about the wealth of Baltimore. Every body knows that there are a great many people there who live like wealthy men, and would be thought wealthy men, and who can talk, like this writer, about their wealth, and yet are not worth one cent. And as to their bank capital, it so happens that much of that is in the hands of people who do not reside in Baltimore. Next we are told, that when the state wanted to borrow money during the war, Baltimore had to furnish it. Now this happens to be very untrue; some of the banks in which the state had considerable stock, loaned a part of the money; but as to the good people of Baltimore, from them not one cent could be got; the only private individuals who loaned to the state, resided in and near Annapolis. After all this, as if the writer was afraid that he could not get too far from the truth, our claim against the United States is not settled, owing to the oppugnation made to the war by the state authorities; The author, however, had the modesty afterwards to acknowledge, that this is a mistake, into which, owing to the violence of party zeal, he, in common with his fellow citizens, had fallen. Furthermore, we are told, that "our general assembly possesses less talents and much less common sense than any in the union." The writer, in addition to all this, insists, that no two gentlemen can attend to the Baltimore business, as it ought to be, and therefore the two gentlemen generally selected, ought always to be the wisest men that could be found in this great city. But, then, are they? So far the American and Federal Gazette agree tolerably well, but now they differ a trifle. The Gazette complains of the extensive powers which have been vested in the corporation of Baltimore, but the American paper complains of the strange jealousy against this city, which prevents the enlargement of the powers of its corporation. Now one of the other of these two gentlemen must settle it between themselves.

R. O.

DUELLING.

The following is an extract from the speech of Gov. Vilers, by Louisiana, to the Legislature of that state:

"There is another crime on which I believe it also necessary that some new provisions should be adopted—it is that of Duelling.—This crime, which every year deprives society of several of its members, has remained to the present moment unpunished. The natural consequence has been, that persons without principle, without character, and destitute of all respectability, have made a profession of insulting and provoking many estimable citizens, who, too weak to raise themselves above a prejudice worthy only of the dark ages, and permitting themselves to be led on by a false idea of the point of honor, have accepted their infamous challenges, and have become the victims of their savage fury.

"The too great severity of the law which makes no distinction between him who provokes and the provoked, is perhaps the sole cause of these deplorable excesses. If, instead of punishing equally both the one and the other, the law was rigid solely against the person provoking who should have triumphed in the duel—and if instead of sentencing him to death, it only condemned him to imprisonment for a certain number of years, would it not be reasonable to expect, that here long society would find itself, in a great degree, rid of professional duellists, those despicable characters, by which it is outraged and dishonored?"

A Nuremberg paper gives the following information respecting the family of Luther:—Luther, himself, though he married, as is known, a Nun, died without posterity. His brother, who remained in the village of Moera, in Saxony, where he was born, left several sons, of one of whom there still exist two descendants. The wife of the first lives in a hamlet with her son, who is epileptic. She and her husband are in the greatest distress.—The other is engaged in rustic occupation, in another hamlet. While the Germans, therefore, celebrate solemnities in honour of Luther, they suffer his family to struggle with poverty in obscurity.

Kosciusko was never married, having been disappointed in love in his youth, which perhaps, was one cause of his coming to America. He has only one surviving relation, a nephew.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican Feb. 14.

COLONIZATION.

It has been said that the scheme of colonizing Africa is idle, visionary, and impracticable; these are the common objections made to every thing novel, more especially, if the measure is important in its various bearings and relations. The abolition of the slave trade was originally met by objections of the same kind, and yet we have seen united Europe adopting a policy originally denounced as visionary and impracticable. But what is there extravagant or even hypothetical in the project now proposed for adoption? Is it incredible that the Africans are by nature capable of governing themselves; this is to fly in the face of all history, and to declare that no such country as Carthage ever existed; that Hannibal never thundered at the gates of Rome—It is to deny the most brilliant period of Roman history itself, and to represent the character of Scipio Africanus as a hero of romance! But it is said that the present race of Africans have degenerated from their ancestors—so have the Romans, the conquerors of Africa—so have the Greeks. This is the very reason why a large and comprehensive philanthropy should labor for the improvement of this degraded race. Why we should endeavor to plant in those gloomy deserts, the bright and blooming rose of civilization. But the question does not stop here—it is not less a dictate of philanthropy than of justice; it is a debt that we owe to that unhappy species for the injuries that we have done them. It is an unquestionable fact, that the European monarchs would lend their assistance to promote a plan so fraught with benevolence. The independence of the Africans would be placed under the joint guarantee of all the monarchs who constitute the holy league. Alexander, the mouth piece of this confederacy,

has declared, that he will assert all his influence in favor of the blacks. Under how much more favorable auspices would a colony of this kind be established in Africa, than the first attempt to plant a colony in the country that we inhabit! A handful of persecuted men sought amongst the ferocious Indians that liberty of conscience that they were denied in their native land; they were abandoned by their native country and thrown away as outcasts. Yet this little colony has from that time been expanding, until they have monopolized a continent, destined hereafter, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to fill an important rank in the history of nations. It has been said indeed, that these savages can never be reclaimed—with what complacency do we attempt to monopolize all human intellect to ourselves! Our ancestors, our own ancestors, were savages once—they perpetrated acts of enormity sufficient almost to raise a blush on the cheeks of an African—and perhaps it was said by the Romans when they reduced England to a Colony, that the savages of Britain were incapable of being taught the arts of civilization. And yet these very savages have lived in their posterity, to see the day when they are able to teach their former masters all the blessings of freedom, of literature and of law. With such examples before our eyes, can this scheme be deemed impracticable; and shall we in so doing turn our backs on our ancestors? Shall we say that all history is false—the mere dream of a Poet, who conjures up his phantoms to "strut and fret their hour upon the stage and then to expire!" On this point we have not the shadow of a shade of an objection.

It is a mere chimera, raised to obstruct the designs of such enlarged benevolence—it is a mountain of fog, that appears dark, dreary, disconsolate, and impassable, when viewed in prospect; but as we approach, it becomes radiant with solar beams, rolls away in majestic masses before the wind, and leaves a large, extended, beautiful plain, twinkling with the gems of morn, and inviting, by its verdure, the weary and night-foundered traveller to continue on his journey, to that glorious band who have volunteered their services, on this occasion, we can only pass on; a guardian angel will direct your footsteps.

[By request]

From the Easton Gazette.

The following editorial article appeared in the Federal Gazette of the 10th inst. "The house of delegates of this state have rejected the bill passed by the senate for changing the mode of electing the Governor and abolishing the Council. The pretence is, that they wish if the mode is changed, to have the Governor elected immediately by the people; a mode which is found to be attended with such pernicious effects in those states where it now prevails." Now it is true the bill was rejected, but it is wholly untrue that it was rejected for the reason stated by Mr. Gwynn. It was rejected because the majority of the house did not wish any change in the mode of electing the governor, nor to abolish the council—such were the reasons avowed on the floor at the very time the motion for rejection was under consideration. They even refused to hear any amendment. Of all modes that could have been suggested that which Mr. G. supposes to have been so acceptable, would have been the most obnoxious. The writer hesitates not to state without the fear of contradiction, that not a single individual of the majority of the house of delegates, who rejected the proposed alteration, would have given their sanction to a proposition "to have the governor elected immediately by the people." They could have no doubt that the effect of such a measure would be to transfer the appointment of the executive and all officers deriving their existence from that department of government to the city of Baltimore. To have done this, would have been a vile abandonment of their duty and of the high trust reposed in them by their fellow citizens. The reasons of the majority of the house of delegates for rejecting the proposed alteration, Mr. Gwynn might readily have ascertained, if he had the candour and industry to have asked any one of that majority, or any of his acquaintance who visited Annapolis during the session.

The majority of the house made no secret of their hostility to the bill; and of their reasons for such hostility. However, Mr. Gwynn may affect to regret the necessity of censuring the conduct of the house of delegates on this or any other account, no one can believe him sincere. To impute motives to public men, which if known to have existed, would lessen the public confidence in their political sagacity, without ascertaining whether they be true or false, is not surely nor cannot be, an evidence of friendly feelings, especially in a matter where he could have been with so much facility and with such little trouble correctly informed. Such conduct could only have proceeded from a mind habitually restless and mischievous, or one "sore" by the acts or omissions in matters of personal or private concern, of the individuals who have thus become the objects of his censure and abuse.

A Member of the H. of Delegates.

From the Washington City Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The proceedings of the Courts Martial for the trials of Captain Oliver H. Perry and myself, having been called for by the House of Representatives, and being now presented to the public, I feel it an imperious duty to notice one or two allegations in Captain Perry's defence, which it left unexplained, might operate to my injury. I am aware of the unequal ground upon which I stand with that officer; and had I consulted my own ease or the dictates of policy, I should have shrunk from the disclosure of the outrage and oppression of which I have been the victim. But I am now interested in vindicating the statement I have hitherto presented to the public, both on account of my own reputation which I value as dear as life, and in justification of the memorialists at whose instance, the inquiry now pending in Congress originated. Captain Perry, in his speech before the court, whilst advertising to the apology which he offered to make for the outrage committed on my person, remarks, that "I had before received a blow for which I was content to receive a moderate satisfaction;" and there is no further explanation given of the circumstance alluded to. Here was a manifest attempt to distort a transaction, the circumstances of which when disclosed, will present a very different aspect. The affair referred to, is as follows:—About seven months preceding the trial, an officer in the wardroom of the Java, my intimate friend and mess mate having been engaged in a little social excess, gave me (without a cause, as he afterwards acknowledged) some abusive language, upon which we exchanged blows. The next morning I demanded in writing an explanation, which produced the following letter. As I have not the writer's permission to publish his name, I have declined doing so, but the original is in my possession. "United States' ship Java, 20th Feb. 1816.

"SIR—Your letter of this morning has apprised me of my improper conduct towards you last evening, which I was perfectly ignorant of. I feel it a duty incumbent upon me, to offer you an apology for my gross conduct, and trust it will be received. I sincerely regret the circumstance, and am assured that I have always respected you as a gentleman and a man of honor, and hope that the same friendship which has always existed between us may continue. Being sensible of my improper conduct, and hoping it may be entirely erased from your mind, I remain your friend,

The public can best judge whether there is the most remote resemblance between this letter or the transaction which produced it, and the cautious and jesuitical overture of Captain Perry, for a violent assault on my unarmed and defenceless person, in which overture too it was expressly reserved that the terms of the apology (should I agree to receive one) were to be dictated by himself. How Captain Perry ever knew the particulars of an affair which transpired in the privacy of the ward-room and was solely the effect of accident, I am at a loss to imagine; and why he referred to it by dark insinuation seven months after, I can only ascribe to his malevolence. I cannot close this explanation, without advertising to another statement on rather insinuation of Captain Perry, in his defence before the

majority of the house made no secret of their hostility to the bill; and of their reasons for such hostility. However, Mr. Gwynn may affect to regret the necessity of censuring the conduct of the house of delegates on this or any other account, no one can believe him sincere. To impute motives to public men, which if known to have existed, would lessen the public confidence in their political sagacity, without ascertaining whether they be true or false, is not surely nor cannot be, an evidence of friendly feelings, especially in a matter where he could have been with so much facility and with such little trouble correctly informed. Such conduct could only have proceeded from a mind habitually restless and mischievous, or one "sore" by the acts or omissions in matters of personal or private concern, of the individuals who have thus become the objects of his censure and abuse.

A few more remarks and I have done. It is a fact worthy of observation, that on Captain Perry's trial, a letter was written by him to Tunis Bay to Commodore Chauncey, was submitted and considered by the court as a part of his justification. The extravagance and misrepresentation which it contains, are almost too obvious to require comment. The vague and indefinite assertions which he makes of my general indolence and inattention as an officer, are sufficiently refuted in the testimony before the public, and therefore deserve no further notice; but to what but the most bloated arrogance, can be ascribed the absurd and inconsistent declaration, that although he did not absolutely defend the mode of redress which he adopted—yet he insisted the consequences were produced by a sufficient provocation.—What caps the climax of absurdity and hardihood in this letter, is that Capt. Perry seems to be in great anxiety that an investigation should be made, into his conduct, that the "navy and country might be satisfied of the integrity of his motives"—and he requests that his honorable friend, Commodore Chauncey, would give immediate attention to his request; though it seems he waited quietly nearly one month before he solicited the inquiry. It requires but little sagacity to perceive how ingeniously Captain Perry has attempted to varnish over his own criminal despotism, which he has endeavored to present in its true light in the worst possible manner. Thus, for example, alluding to the expressions which escaped me in the cabin, he says that I "during the outrage the vital interests of the service in his person." What a glaring outrage consisted in, I am at a loss to conceive, unless it was telling him in reply to his vulgar and virulent abuse, that I bore a commission as well as himself, and was determined to obtain redress in such language.

I sincerely wish, that a full and correct picture by some able practitioner in the Mediterranean, could be presented to the public.—It would then be seen that rank is not always accompanied by merit, nor a splendid reputation by a separately allied to virtue. The people with whom the navy is so much favored establishment, would be with consternation and regret, the softness and effeminacy of luxury possessed more attractive than a good example—and that spirit of self-indulgence pervades even to such a degree on the coast, that the funeral solemnities of a gallant and lamented officer (Captain Gordon) were prematurely invaded by the boisterous clamor of midnight debauchery and extravagance.

I repeat the confidence that I pressed in my former publication, the justice and generosity of John Shaw. Although he is the president of the court I have agreed he possesses in too great a degree the feelings of a gentleman—a man of honour to have submitted to the persecution by which he has been assailed, or to have allowed rank and power from military distinction. It must be regretted that the friends of that officer, who that he has disabled, and that the nature to the letter of the court and commanders of the 20th Feb. 1817, soliciting the Secretary of the Navy to remove from their duty any commands the subscribers memorial to the Senate, and to forfeit all claims in their example, to the vessel assigned to their charge. When every man who reads this every man who reads this

which casts so much

from the memorialists, at whose hands is recorded the selfish and distinguished Thomas A. Gates, of Virginia, and all other whom as honorable and patriotic men, as being to our navy. Something I sincerely think is due to their representations, and I hope that something will be done to prevent a repetition of the most disgraceful outrage and oppression.

JOHN HEATH,
Late Captain of Marines.
Washington, Feb. 23, 1817.
Such newspapers as have published the proceedings of the courts martial are requested, as an act of justice to give insertion to the foregoing statement.

State of Maryland, sc.

Arch. Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of John Linstead, administrator of Sarah Maccubin, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Maccubin late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818. John Linstead, adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Ann. Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 28, 1818.

On application by petition of Ann C. Pumphry, (now Thomas) administratrix of Aquila Pumphry, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aquila Pumphry late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1818. Ann C. Pumphry, (now Thomas) adm'r.

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at private sale, the farm where the subscriber formerly resided, being part of the tracts of Land called "The Connexion and Woodward's Inclosure," but generally known by the name of the "Black Horse." This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, and is about one mile distant from the river Severn, more than half in wood, well watered and stocked with an abundance and a great variety of fruit trees, with every necessary building thereon.—Terms to be known, and the property shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by applying to the subscriber. Lancelot Warfield.

March 5.

100 Dollars Reward.

Run away on the 26th inst. from the farm of Elk Ridge, of George Howard, a Negro Man named Jack, calls himself John Mitchell. He is about 30 years of age, erect in his carriage, tho' his right arm is six feet or upwards in length, and his face is of a dark color. He wears a new drab coloured coat of plaid cloth (home made cloth) the lining in his back and sleeves are red bays or fannel, a green coloured sailor jacket with sleeves, a gold watch chain, a good wool hat, small the crown and rim, a pair of white stockings, and a pair of coarse shoes pretty much worn. Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the said Jack, or One Hundred Dollars if he is brought out of the county, and secured in the Baltimore Jail. Charles B. Mitchell, Junr. March 5, 1818.

FOR

A parcel of

Feb. 26, 21