## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 9.

For the Maryland Gazelle. MR. GREEN,

You will favour, in a high degreen a number of young ladies of this city, your constant readers, by giving this communication a place is your useful paper as soon as posfible. We cannot deny, we feel somewhat aggrieved by some severe strictures upon, and libercies taken with the dress, garments, and modesty of our sex generally, by seme old Batchelor, under cover of an old Maid's petticoat, whom he has assumed as a cover for his ill natured attack-We mean the person who has assumed the name of Tabitha, in the National Messenger, and which you have copied in yours of last Thursday, March the 5th 1818. We are aware of your partiality for the fair sex, and therefore have no doubt, you will lend your aid in our desence. Indeed, "fair play is bonny play," as the adage has it-therefore we claim it of your justice. Without farther preface then, we will take the liberty of quoting to you those expressions and ideas of which we conceive we have a right to complain. grieves me to see the departure from delicacy that manifests itself in the dress of our girls of the present day. I am an old Mail," &c. &c. Ofthis she need not inform us: but we are unanimously inclined to consider her an old Maid in Breeckes instead of Petticoats, who was either fearful or ashamed to lecture the supposed follies and exuberancies of youth, in his own proper person. Miss. Tabby talks of the verging disposition to nudity of the ladies, or girls, as she calls them, of her city; the fact may be so, or not, of her city; we can very truly assure her however, that we of this city are not to be accused of such verging with impunity. Every one knows, as well as Miss Tab. that old maids and old batchelors are not over fond of displaying any verging to nudity -because we suppose their modesty encreases with their wrinkles, in proportion to the decreasing contour of a stiff silk gown and a long flapped waistcoat. We are sorry this old maid under false colours has not read, or if she has read it, that she did not take a wholesome lesson from the fable of the Fox who lost his tail. The poor onfortunate Fox reasoned for the same cause, and from the same motive, which influences the former-merely to reduce the swelling natural charms of youth to a level with her own, or to hide them for ever from her envious gaze -it is absolutely reasoning from necessity. How natural it is, to denounce the folly of those pleasures we no longer enjoy—of tails we no longer have. On this point old maids reason like toxes. But let us again to our quoations: "so much are nort little mises, nowandows are pert little misses, now-a-days bent on obtaining husbands, die they care not what exposition of their persons they make, provided they think it will produce them what they desire; at one time (and not tradas was expected, &c." It might puzzle even an old maid to prove the predominant feature of this harsh, indelicate and ill natured quotation. Pert little misses-expositions of their persons-procure them what they desire-presented to the eye of the gaping coxcombs as much of their beautiful bosoms, &c. Are not these terms and accusations to be repelled? Is not the

whole drift of such broad and im-

polished imputations, if true, in-

compatible with real virtue, with

moral rectitude? And a few lines

below this, we have it .- "They

have run headlong into midity with

scarce a fig leaf for their covering,

leaving back, breasts and arms ex-

posed, &c. &c." It is not a difficult

matter to bring accusations against

our neighbours-it is easy to see

the mote in our neighbour's eye

whilst we cannot perceive the beam

in our own. Dress never had, nor

never shall have any thing to do with,

or have any influence on, virtue. Vir-

tue was purest when there had been

no external decoration. All cloath

ing and covering then, is either an

indication of vice, an accommoda-

tion to the prevailing fashion of the

day, a matter of necessity, in order

to guard against the cold or the

from the eye of the beholder any

amidst the deep foliage of the forces as soon as nature informed her of her conscious diverging from the path of rectitude. So is it with every discontented and fastidious believe us, his much obliged and diverger of the present day-they cover themselves up in the fig leaf of their own deformity, and yet they must have all those who are utter strangers to such conscious feelings, shrink back abashed at the rays of light, like a bat in the depth of the forest, and insist, that this is virtue. No, no-by your leave Miss or Mis ter Tab .- these " pert little misses" of nature and virtue are not conscious of any shame or sin, in skewing the shining arm, the alubuster neck, the swelling bosom, thro' which the palpitations of nature and of nature's God, in loudest, in loveliest accents, proclaim that woman, lovely woman, was never created to be shrouded in darkness. Virtue is never ashamed of beauty. The history of mankind prove it to be a Those, any way conversant in the

history of mankind, know that the aboriginal inhabitants of all nations, when first discovered, are found in total partial nudity, and b gin to clothe themselves, in proportion as they advance in crimes and fushions of older and wickeder nations. The bravest race of mankind, of which history conveys to us any knowledge had been compelled to go naked, in all their martial and festive exercises, not excepting the fair sex. This they were ordered to do, by the greatest of all lawgivers-Lycurgus. The history of Spartan Dames are familiar to every one .- They did not boast in vain, when, they said, "they were the only women who brought forth men." Their vittue and fidelity were equally irreproachable. Yet those venerable matrons had been trained from infancy to go naked, as well as the other sex, in all their public games and exercises. But in this age of fastidious tolly and buckcam-virtue, an old maid cannot behold a naked elbow, nor an old batchelor a well formed ankle, a trig, tidy petticoat, without a blush! Alas! for age and ill nature laced up in a whale bone jacket! If the ladies wear long dresses, they are assailed-if they shorten them, they are assailed; and if they throw them off they are assailed-and all this is called "a departure from delicacy." What then? shall old age and decripitude lead the fashion for youth & sprightly activity? Or shall conscious vice, or deformity, train inconscious virtue and beauty into their un sightly uniformities? Shall not the fragrant primrose, the dappled daisy, the lively violet, the blooming rose, the gorgeous lilly of the vale, display their heaven-born fragrance, nor their earth-born decorations, because an untimely prude, a worn out coxcomb of a tulip, who can neither boast of the one nor the other, says it is immodest?

As to the society in Washington and George-Town, "who style themselves dandy's or dandies" we have but very little to do; further than we do not consider it becoming the character of an "old maid' very long ago) they presented to the eye of gaping coxcombs as much of their beautiful bosoms, aye more than was delicate—this did not atpraying with the sacred locks of our to require from your Committee any preachers". She may freely discommendation. This gentleman pose of the hair of the coxcomb and the beau, as her passions may urge her; bet with the tonsiere of the pulpit!-really-we-doubt-your pretended morals-we conceive, it little becomes you, to twist your fingers in: As to the switch-tail gentry, whom you have honoured with a castigation, we have nothing to do-they are able, so let them defend themselves. As for any thing we have to do with their exterior, appearance, they may wear a bobtail, a crop tail or a switch-tail, or no tail at all, if it so befit them. It would seem, old friend Tabby, that altho', at your time of day, it might fairly be reckoned or guessed, that your teeth are very short, or entirely gone, once more, to join their mother earth; yet we percelve, with much surprise, that you can crack some very hard latin words. What mean you by vacuum in the back? we can easily conceive a hol-low or empty space between the back and the gown or frock;-but a vacuum in the back!-we scorn such foreign barbarisms. Nevertheless, we can candidly say we wear corslets, merely to float smoothly on with the current of fashion; but we discover no nudity; so far from it that we are ruffed up to the ears heat of climate, or in order to screen and eyes, like an English pheasant, to please such old fastidious relicts, natural or accidental deformity. Nature in all ages, and in all nations as yourselves: Therefore, we pro-ons, it must be presented, is true to pose that you dub us the Amazo. naval depot.

herself. Eve slunk into the shade | ning society, for the abolition of wudities and mammillary projections; for the state of Maryland. At present the editor, will, exense the length of this communication, and very humble servants,. Anna-Maria-Catherina-Antilabitha.

NAVAL DEPOT. Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the Preadent of the United States be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to cause the harbour of Annapolis to be surveyed for the purpose of ascertaining its fieness as a scite for

a naval depot. Resolved. That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state be, and they are hereby requested to take such steps as they may deem proper, to bring before the General Government the subject of the establishment of a naval denot at Annapolis.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to send to the President of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, copies of the two reports of Mr. Latrobe, accompanying these resolutions, and a copy of these Re-

JAMES MOSHER. President of the First Branch of the City Council. HENRY PAYSON,

President of the Second Branch of the City Council. Approved 31st March, 1818, GEORGE STILES, Mayor.

From the Baltimore Patriol. RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the proceedings of the Corporation of Annapolis, upon the subject of the establishment of a Naval Depot, and that this Committee be instructed to enquire and report to this Branch upon the most eligible place for such an establish ment, and whether it is expedient for the Corporation of Baltimore to make any representation to the General Government, or adopt any other measure in relation to the

REPORT OF THE COMMIT-TEE.

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution of the First Branch of the City Council, upon the subject of the establishment of a great naval depot at Annapolis, or elsewhere upon the Chesapeake, have had the same under serious consideration, and now submit to the Council the result of their investigation.

In commencing their inquiry into a matter of so much importance as well to the City of Baltimore as to the state of Maryland, your Committee deemed it advisable not only to examine the proceedings of the Corporation of Annapolis in relation to this subject, but also to obtain information from such persons as they thought competent to furnish it. They accordingly invited the aid of Mr. Latrobe, whose distinguished talents and abilities es an architect and civil engineer, are too well known to the Council had been selected by the corporate authorities of the City of Annapolis, in the month of February last, to make a Survey of that Harbor, and to report his opinion as to the practicability of the removal of the Bar which passes from Horn to Greenbury Point, and obstructs the entrance into the Harbor, this Bar being considered an insurmountable objection unless it could be removed. The Survey was accordingly made, and Mr. Latrobe has submitted to your Committee the result of his enquiries, accompanied with a map of the Harbour, and two interesting reports containing the necessary explanations, and fur-nishing replies to several inquiries suggested by your Committee in relation to the scite of the contemplated establishment. To these documents as well as to the very able report of Mr. Hughes (one of the Committee of the Corporation of Annapolis, appointed to prepare arguments in support of the Memorial of that Body upon the subject of a depot addressed to the Legislature of Maryland) the attention of the Council is respectfully requested, as being papers not only very interesting in themselves, but containing sound and powerful argnments in favor of the selection of Annapolis as the most suitable scite for the establishment of a

These papers exhibit the argi ments upon the subject in whitous point of view, and the white mat-ter is so completely discussed therein, that your Committee have deem ed it entirely unnecessary to do more than refer to them as a part of this report; being sensible that any thing which they might suggest, would probably be little more than a repetition of some of the reasons adduced in those documents. Your Committee are perfectly 82. isfied that as much of the bar which obstructs the entrance into the Harbor as it may be expedient to remove for the purpose, can be removed without much difficulty, and at an expence trifling in comparison with the benefits which would result to the State at large and particularly to the city of Baltimore, from the selection of Aunapolis for the object contemplated, And from the best views which they have been able to take, they are of opimion that if the objection of its distance from the sea is not deemed insurmountable, the Harbor of Annapolis is in every other respect the most suitable of any upon the Chasapenke. It affords a sufficient depth of water and is secure from the attack of an enemy. It is spacious, protected from every wind, convenient to the Bay and at all times open to navigation. As it respects healthiness of situation, it is

unsurpassed if not unequalled by any other place combining the same advantages. Its proximity to the requisite supplies of timber, and naval stores, to a populous neighborhood, to the seat of the national government and to the city of Baltimore, affords strong arguments in favor of its selection, and it is sufficiently near to the sea, consistently with that complete security required for a naval depot. Your Committee are far from considering its remoteness from the ocean as a formidable objection. If they are correctly informed, the facility of getting to sea from Annapolis is at least equal to that of some of the places which have attracted attention. But it is not the intention of your Committee, nor is it, perhaps, their province or duty to submit in this report, the claims of different ports or harbors, or to enter into an elaborate detail of the superior advantages afforded by any particular scite.

In pursuing the inquiry with w ich they were charged, your committee could not lose sight of the object for which a depot is to be established-the building and equipment of a Navy; an object of vital importance to the interests of this great and enlightened community, and in the promotion of which all the feelings of the nation are enlisted. Who can look back upon the scenes which passed before our view during the late war, and not cherish with en husiasm the exploits of our Navy? The seas are yet brilliant "with the dazzling splendor of its .victories." The rays of its glory have irradiated the hori-The waves are no longer subject to the dominion of a single power. The achievements of our gallant tars have secured the free and uncontrolled navigation of the common highway of nations. Our common highway of nations. Our ture, and proceeded to the page to the Dey, with his colleagues the commerce visits every port; and ther consuls. The Dey response our enterprize is no longer check our enterprize is no longer check

ed by the jealous spirit of a rival. These blessings were obtained in part at least, by the valor of our naval officers and seamen, at a period too when our Navy was in its infancy. It has fought itself into repute, and the current of popular opinion runs strongly in its favor. It is the nation's pride, and if fostered as it ought to be, it will be the nation's bulwark. The administration of the general government seems to be aware of the necessity of following the advice of the venerated founder of this republic, to prepare in time of peace for the evils which may result from war, and is wisely strengthening our positions for defence, and establishing the necessary military and naval depots. It is the duty, as well as the interest of every por tion of the community, but more particularly of that part of it which may be in possession of superior advantages, to be alive to their pretensions towards establishments of this nature; and it becomes them to afford to the proper\_authorities such local and other information as it may be in their power to 'render, and to solicit an examination of their claims and pretensions.

This opportunity is now afforded and from the view which your committee have taken of the subject, it would seem to be incumbent on all be better managed in its fee who feel interested in the prosperi- I the last.

Opycoming asserted the flation Annipolise. The Levistmenth State has taken up the subject, the resolution of that holy pas at its late Session has been submitted to the Congress collheitheite States. It seems to your compitthorities of this City lability cor tainly very deeply interested in he quest an, should set upon the sub-ject likewise, more especially as favourable opportunity of seminal the preventions of Amagoliu an shortly be afforded it being ander stood that the Commissioners appointed by the President to surery certain places Which have been de signated as most favourably small ed for the object in view aterben ly to proceed in the execution of their duties. Your Committee in of opinion that it will be proper to petition the General Governmen that instructions may be given hese Commissioners to include the Harbour of Annapolis in the surp, which they are about to make, at to report thereon, and recommen the adoption of the accompanying Resolution ..

RICH'D. B. MAGRUDER, WM. STEUART, NATH'L. WILLIAMS. ISAAC PHILLIPS, JAMES WILSON.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, March 31. consideration the following resolu-

Resolved, That in addition to the harbors and waters to be surved by a resolution of the 18th insuit, for the purpose that two suitsle scations may be selected for the stablishment of arsenal ports the President of the United States and he is hereby requested for the purpose aforesaid, to cause asurer to be made of the harbour of Arm polis, and the adjacent water of the Severn. Adopted.

## FOREIGN.

London, Feb. & Paris papers to the 3d inst. line been received. One of their foreign articles is highly interesting to Batish feeling, but we are glad tope, ceive that the relation in curnitarends with an expression of doubt as to the accuracy of the bomble circumstance stated. It is the detail of more outrages at Algen, contained in a letter from Gesti, the 15th of January, purporting to be related by the vice-consul from the Sardinian Court to Algiera to had fled from the scene of home It is stated that the vice-comit Sardinia, at Algiers, had strived Genoa, who relates the following facts: A Sardinian big had his captured and carried into Afret and under the pretence that here pers were not regular. The re-consul protested against the ep-ture, and proceeded to the place his guards. The English of presented himself at the same to complain of acts of which had been committed spot been stopped in the street young man had been thrown in dungeon, and the two land been conveyed to the series the Dey, where Turkish dress been given to them. The I a fury, ordered his captain a guards to bring in the young lishman, whose head was call the presence of his father bleeding head was exposed a gate of the palace, and the consul withdrew tremblie Sardinian vice-consul recent Sardinian vice-consultation other answer to his representation than an order immediately at Algiers, and they took from the consultation of the co

daughter by force. We have some difficulty 15. credit to this horrible statement the letter says in conclusion article has probably best to from an Italian journal, first tents being happily anable and ed, we shall say hothing of the they would obviously into England, if they should be to be true. We shall ment? that if it shall be detried att. to send another experiments.
Algiers, we hopeward min

eities staled in the French paper on the authority of letters from Ge not, we are plad to find, are no confirmed by the accounts to the Datch and Hamburg malls, which have subsequently bean teferved. The Hamburg mall however, regence. According to the information thus durived, the murder of the British vice consul's son was not perpetrated but threatened. The ormer accounts from Algiers alledged the forcible consignment of the British vice-consul's daughter to the haren of the reigning despot, and the murder of his son, before his eyes, by the same barbarous authority, and in the presence of the an powers. The Hamburg papers mention only the niece of the Sar-Amian consul as being so insulted.

Thus, however, from various sources of intelligence, we learn, that a great outrage has been committed. but, 23 truths of painful nature are seldom lessened in the repetition, we may conclude that the latter account is the only one which should be fully credited. Of the insufficiency of treaties with such chiefs as to those of Moorish Africa, to restrain their people from the barbarities which have become habitual with them, this affair is another proof. When will the jarring and ealous ambition of the European powers allow them to take the only proper mode of establishing a civilized power on the coasts of Moorish Africa? It is stated in these papers on the authority of letters rom Constantinople, that the deys of Tunis and Algiers have concluded a treaty of peace under the guarantee of the grand signior, and at the same time, in conjunction with the dey of Tripoli, have entered into an offensive and defensive alli ance with the emperor of Morocco. If this intelligence be true, it will in some degree, account for the arrogance of the present dey of Algiers. The king of Sardinia is stat. ed to have issued orders, in consequence of the above outrage, to fit out a squadron for the purpose of

The Congress of Sovereigns, it now said, is to be held at Aix-la-

demanding satisfaction.

By the articles from Sweden, we and that Prince Oscar, the son of Bernadotte, is authorised to exercise the powers of sovereignty in Sweden, whenever the King and his father shall be both ill, or both abent. The anticipation of such events, not mentioned as likely at present was probably meant only to tall out an indirect confirmation & cknowledgment of Oscar's rights; n acknowledgment, which could ot be directly required, without mplying some doubt as to their ori-inal sufficiency.

Prince Frederick Joseph Louis, of lesse Hombourgh, is in his 49th ear, being born in July, 1767. He nmanded the Austrian hussars h distinguished gallantry; and elearn from officers that served ith him, that he is an officer of reat military merit. His union ith our amiable Princess Elizabeth fixed; his serene highness will be troduced at the prince's levee on horsday next. The marriage will e place at Easter. The princess izabeth will have a marriage porn of 40,000!, and her annual inme is 15,000l. a year. Her inided consore is hereditary prince, d the reigning Duke is in his 71st

The Editors of the Mercantile ertiser have been favoured with loan of a London paper of the of February, brought by the nerva Smyth. It contains the ort made by the Chancellor of Exchequers to the House of amons, the preceding day, relato the financial state of the ntry, in which he states that was an actual diminution of National Debt during the last to the amount of 7,000,000l. or There was an increase of unded debt of about 12,000,000, ing the whole amount about 57, 1000: the diminution was on the ed debt, about 19,000,000. The ncellor concluded by moving grant of 24,000,000, to pay off equer bills under the act of ession, now outstanding and ovided for. it Chancellor stated that he

defer his financial measures

ster the Easter recess, and un-

in he should abstain from in-

cing any thing boy and the usu-

inary taxes.

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The subs cond hand which he t Appapol

Will be Wednesday P. M. on t the first fair THE H adjoining th Mr. Willian made know April 9.

A Larg

On the 13 ng batteau county, the Bodkin and sabre blades pine nailed them balance teau suppos in Baltimoi Twenty Do

The Edite can and Pat ish the above ks. & se . Barroll April 9. 100 I

Ranaway sborn S. 1 girl named ? that neighbo

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for the subse will be given any gaol in t get her again

Notice

That the or, late of A those indeb payment, to April 9.

By virtue the subscribe sale, on Frid residence of ington, the late Brice Th late of Anneconsisting of one old Negr gro women, desk, The s on a credit o

over twenty good and suff terest from the to commence

William W

SUB To Rol Are informed and ready for Stope of Mr.