he soundings, and other circ-
nces of the Bay and river
elevated waters of the Pa-
and of Gwin's falls, offer in-
great natural facilities for
both wet and dry, which it
olis, and at the three other
nt, can be only obtained by
engines: but then the allur-
osits, brought down into the
r by the several considera-
eams that discharge them
into it, are an objection,
deserves serious considera-

With great respect, yours, &c.
LATROBE, Civil Engineer.
ch 13, 1818.

. I beg leave respectfully to
e, that I feel some delicacy,
s unnecessarily, in disposing
information, obtained at the
se of the corporation of An-
s, in the manner I have done.
e friendly use to which it is
applied by you, and the impos-
y of obtaining an answer from
polis in time, will, I am sure,
on the communication.

MAGRUDER, Esq.
man of a Committee of the
Council of Baltimore City,

erewith transmit to you the
mentioned in my report. It
ight copy, but will fully ex-
hose points in the report which
re it.

btain Brantz has done me the
r to exhibit to me his chart of
apsco Bay, and of the Bay of
apeake as far as Sandy Point,
tuation of which point is laid
in the chart which I send you.
not sufficiently express the ob-
on which I feel towards Cap.
Brantz, not only for the plea-
which I have derived from a
y, conducted and executed
such very unusual ability and
racy, and the instruction which
e derived therefrom, but for
trong support, which the facts
cted by him, and his opinion
on, afford to my own surmises,
pressed in my report to you.
he concise result of these facts,
h bear principally and conclu-
y upon the question of estab-
ng a naval depot in this part of
ay, are as follows:

That the mud shoal which ex-
s along the west side of the ship
nel of the Chesapeake, and
es across the mouths of the ri-
Patapsco and Severn, in the
of a bar, is an original stratum,
ging essentially to the forma-
of the country below the gra-
idge, and is not an alluvial bar
he present soil.

er, all the hard shoals, knobs,
knobls, which are so numerous
ront of the Patapsco, (and of
ch I know of at least one pro-
ent instance in the bay of the Se-
,) are composed of hard sand,
el, and shelly matter, and are
ced by holes, deepening sudden-
rom five, eight, ten or twelve
upon the hard shoal, into twen-
twenty-four, thirty feet, and up-
ds, into the blue mud. This
nation extends across the Poto-
, below Washington, where I
e found under an apparently so-
bottom of hard gravel and sand,
which a pile could not easily be
ven, a substratum of blue mud,
which it sunk as soon as it
ched it.

. That all the sand, gravel, and
ly shoals and knobs, in these ri-
s, and in the bay, may and must
considered to be either remains
the present alluvial surface of
land, or to be alluvion brought
vn and lodged upon the original
ddy bottom of our waters, by
rivers that discharge themselves
o the bay.

. This being the case, it follows
esistibly, that if this stratum of
e mud be removed by art, it will
be again lodged, but that the
nnel will remain open:—for it is
generally known fact, that the
nnels and holes of muddy bot-
s do not easily fill up, the tenaci-
of the clay resisting the attrition
abrasion of the water: a fact
mplified in the blue clay sides of
Bayous of the Mississippi, and
the Mississippi itself, which,
h an astonishing depth, are al-
st perpendicular; and, (as I know
m much personal experience,) in
oozy shores of the east coast of
gland. Ghannels, on the contra
that are cut through alluvion,
ught down by the freshes of ex-
ng rivers, are liable sooner or
er to be filled up, especially if
y consist, as they generally do,
sand and gravel.

I am, therefore, strongly encour-
ed to believe, that should the ar-
ment of distance from the mouth
of the bay be found less forcible a
conclusive than it has been thought
the flats belonging to these waters,
and which are incontrovertible, will
prevail.

I am respectfully,
Yours &c.
B. H. LATROBE, Engineer.
Baltimore, March 16, 1818.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 6.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the following report made by the naval committee on the first inst.

The committee on Naval Affairs, to whom were referred a resolution instructing them to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary and proper to be made in the several laws relating to the government of the navy; also, the proceeding of certain courts-martial lately held in the Mediterranean for the trials of captain Oliver H. Perry, captain John Heath, and captain John O. Creigton; also the memorial of certain midshipmen belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, addressed to the president of the United States, report:

The committee have examined the several subjects referred to them, and are of opinion, that the general regulations for the government of the navy do not require to be changed. With a view of ascertaining whether the circumstances which lately transpired in the Mediterranean, have grown out of a defect in the law, or the administration of the law, the committee, after an attentive consideration of the law, and of the several cases determined under it, think the defect is not in the law. Their attention has been particularly drawn to the 3d, 14th, and 30th sections of the act "for the better government of the navy of the United States." The 3d section of the said act is in the following words: "Any officer, or other person in the navy, who shall be guilty of oppression, cruelty, &c. shall, if an officer, be cashiered, or suffer such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge," &c. The 14th section of the said act, is in the following words: "No officer or private in the navy, shall disobey the lawful orders of his superior officer or strike him, or draw, or offer to draw, or raise any weapon against him, while in the execution of the duties of his office, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall inflict." The 30th section of said act is in the following words: "No commanding officer shall of his own authority, discharge a commissioned or warrant officer, nor strike, nor punish him otherwise than by suspension or confinement, &c. any commanding officer offending herein, shall be punished at the discretion of a court martial." It will be observed, that the punishment denounced against an inferior officer for striking, &c. his superior, may be death or such other punishment as a court martial may adjudge, whilst for a similar offence committed by a superior officer against an inferior, the punishment is such as the discretinn of a court martial may award. In these two articles, such an inequality of punishment, is supposed by many to exist, as to call for a change of the law. This impression did not escape the attention of the committee; but on mature reflection, they were led to doubt the propriety of the opinion—striking, drawing weapons, &c. on the part of inferiors against superiors, in military bodies carries along with it the idea of subordination and mutiny; under such circumstances no military body can exist, or if it exist at all, it must be to purposes worse than useless. It is believed, that at all times and in all nations, who had correct ideas of military discipline, the power to punish mutiny with death, is invested in their military tribunals, nor do they think it could be dispensed with in this government. But they believe the principle to be correct, that in free governments, the rigour of military discipline is not necessary, perhaps more so, than in governments of a different character; and it is a circumstance to be understood, that persons going into military service; part for the time with a portion of their civil rights. The committee are of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to change this part of the naval regulations.

Their attention was next directed to the opposite view of the question. Oppression, and striking or drawing weapons by superiors, are punishable in the first, by cashiering, or such other punishment as a court martial may adjudge; the second, at the discretion of a court martial. This part of the subject having given rise to the late occurrences among the officers in the Mediterranean, claimed and received the undivided attention of the committee. They examined the propriety of fixing some definite punishment in these cases, such as a suspension for a certain length of time, below which no court martial should be at liberty to go, in adjudging the penalty to be awarded for a commission of the offence. But, on mature consideration, difficulties, which the committee considered as great, if not insuperable, were believed to attend such a provision. Let us suppose that such is the law; when the case comes to be examined, it is found that a number of circumstances exist, which reduce the offence to almost nothing; or on the other hand, circumstances are discovered of a character so aggravated, as to give it a very different complexion. Let us take, by way of illustration, the two cases of captain Perry and captain Creighton, both now under the consideration of the committee; in the former, the committee see circumstances of a character, which in their opinion, would have justified a much more rigorous sentence of the court martial towards that officer, as high and deserved a favourite of his country as he was; and it is with no small regret, that the committee feel it their duty to express the opinion. On the other hand, for a charge in part of a similar character, the charge of striking midshipman Marston by capt. Creighton, they see nothing of sufficient importance to have attracted attention. Thus situated, numberless shades of difference attending almost every case which can be supposed to occur, the committee believe that fixing by law a minimum punishment, if it were of sufficient magnitude to have any effect, would be improper. The committee think a reference to our civil trials will illustrate this part of the subject. Thus in the trial by jury, that body exercise an entire discretion, in all actions of assault and battery, &c. and graduate the penalty to the offence, according to the circumstances of each case. It is also in accordance with the mild character of the criminal codes of most of the states composing this Union, in which a scale of punishment is graduated according to the degree of the offence. The committee know, that where the law can be defined with propriety, the discretion of no tribunal whatever ought to be as much relied on, as proper legal definitions. They have stated the difficulties which presented themselves, and which they find in such a character as to induce them to consider a change unadvisable. The committee also state, that it would be with much reluctance they would relinquish their confidence in courts martial, composed of those officers whose conduct has so justly merited the confidence of their country.

The committee are aware, that in examining the conduct of the courts-martial referred to them, the path of their duty led over very delicate ground. They know, that a law which they could recommend would operate otherwise than respectively, and also, that they have no power to reverse or unset the decisions, but these proceedings have been referred to them, as connected with the subject of the inquiry, that inquiry, having in it grown out of them, they have thought it right to express the opinions they have done. Indeed, the duty to which the committee believe, and who have charged them with the inquiry, constitute the grand inquest of the nation, whose duty it is, on proper occasions, to inquire into the conduct of the public officers of the government.

The committee, then, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the cases referred to them, trust that the officers of the navy, to whom are confided the important duties entrusted to courts-martial, with a due regard to the laws of their country, ever to be held sacred by those entrusted with their execution, and constituting the only distinction between free and despotic governments, will exert themselves to heal the wounds, with which the discipline of the navy has been at one time threatened; a discipline so admirable in itself, and which was known to exist till its effects were witnessed by the world, and which, once lost, the navy itself would be a useless burden on the country. The committee trust that these highly important considerations will have their due weight, conclude, by recommending to the House, the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the several subjects referred to them.

After the foregoing report was read on Wednesday last, Mr. Johnson of Va. moved to recommit it to the committee on naval affairs, with instructions so to amend the act, entitled 'An act for the better government of the navy of the United States,' (approved April 23, 1800) as to subject the superior officer, who shall strike or draw, or offer to draw any weapon against his inferior officer, to a forfeiture of his commission, and dismission from the service.'

This motion coming up now for decision, Mr. Johnson spoke with much earnestness, and at some length in support of it; when the motion being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative; and the resolution recommended by the committee was then agreed to, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject accordingly.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Marshal and Col. Grouchy.—These distinguished strangers were on a visit to their friend Mr. Victor Dupont, and were preparing to go out on a shooting party, when the late awful explosion of the powder-works on the Brandywine took place. Upon the first alarm, they rushed out with others to the scene, to afford whatever assistance circumstances might require, and had just crossed the creek, when the magazine blew up, spreading destruction in all quarters. A workman at the elbow of Col. Grouchy, was killed by a stone which passed through his breast, and the head of another fell at the marshal's feet; they, however, both escaped unhurt. It was supposed that all the buildings in this quarter had been destroyed by the first explosion, as they appeared to be all in flames but it was presently pointed out to them by one of the surviving workmen, that the drying house, (in which they perceived through, a window, there was a considerable quantity of Powder) had not yet caught fire.

There was time enough to escape from all danger from this building, had they sought safety by flight, but with that decision and promptness in action which distihguishes truly brave men, they instantly seized axes, and commenced cutting and tearing away a kind of bridge or platform, which communicated with all the buildings & was then in flames, and which in a few minutes more must have set fire to the Drying House. Their example and encouragement drew others to the spot, & after great exertions, with the aid of water-buckets, the fire was here stopped. Had this building blown up, the refinery and other buildings on the right of the creek, which had escaped from the explosion of the Magazine, together with the Cloth Manufactory on the left, with what remained of the dwellings of the Mr. Duponts would, in all probability have been entirely destroyed; and with these buildings, the houses occupied by the wives and children of the workmen. In short, it is known to the writer of this article, that the family of Mr. Dupont attribute the salvation of what remained of their property at their works, to the example and exertions of these gentlemen who have thus entwined a civic wreath with the laurels of Borodino, and erected in the breasts of the widow and the orphan, a monument that will be as lasting and not less honourable to them, than their military fame.

ROMULUS

Will stand to cover Mares this season at Mr. H. Ridout's Farm, on the north side of Severn River, at the moderate price of THREE DOLLARS per Mare, the money to be paid by the first day of July next, otherwise four dollars will be demanded. It is deemed sufficient to mention, that Romulus derives his pedigree by the maternal line, from Col. Tasker's old Selima, & by the paternal line from Col. Taylde's celebrated horse Medley. Good pasturage will be furnished Mares at 25 cents per week, but no responsibility for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD BALL,
Manager.

April 16. 6w.

CHEAP CARRIAGES.

Jona. Hutton,

STILL CONTINUES THE
Coach & Harness Making Business,

At his Old Stand, in Corn-Hill-street, where he will thankfully receive and punctually execute all orders for work with which he may be favoured. He pledges himself that all work which may be put into his hands, shall not only be made up of the best materials and with strength, but shall likewise be as elegantly and completely finished as any done in this state; and he ventures to affirm, that he can make carriages of every description, cheaper than any sold in Baltimore, yet of as good quality. Since his prices are far below those now kept up, in Baltimore, all persons who may want work done, are invited to give him a call, make themselves more particularly acquainted with his terms, and then determine whether it will not be to their advantage to have their work done by him.

N. B. He has on hand a handsome GIG for sale.

April 16. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 14, 1818.

On application by petition of John Black, administrator of Christopher Black, 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 Christopher Black, 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, at or before the 28th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April 1818

John Black, adm'r.

April 16.

A Large Fishing Batteau Lost.

On the 15th of last March my fishing batteau got adrift from my landing at Swan Point, near Rock-Hall in Kent county, the wind at N. E. probably would drive her on shore between the Bodkin and Annapolis, unless taken up by some vessel in the Bay. Three of the oars are of Black Walnut with sabre blades and had pieces of white pine nailed on the squares to make them balance better, the fourth is an old pine oar. The length of the batteau supposed to be about 27 feet; built in Baltimore about 18 months past. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will bring her safe to me at Swan Point.

Arthur Tilghman Jones.

The Editors of the Federal Republican and Patriot, at Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, & send their accounts in to Mr. Jas. Bargall for payment.

April 9. 3w

500 CORDS
OF
Tanners' Bark,

Will be wanted this Spring, at Baltimore prices, by

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, April 16, 1818. 3w.

Sale at Auction.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 22d inst.* at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE HOUSES AND LOT,

adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Franklin, formerly the residence of Mr. William Brown. Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale.

Christopher Jackson, Auct'r.

April 9.

James Shephard,
TAILOR,

Having taken a shop at the lower end of Corn Hill street, will in future carry on the *tailoring business* in the same; where he keeps a constant supply of

Ready Made Cloaths,

Persons desirous of having work done in his line, or of purchasing are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. J. S. has on hand at this time some excellent Beer, and intends keeping Porter throughout the approaching season.

Annapolis, April 2, 7w.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

A meeting of the Physicians of Anne-Arundel County is requested on Tuesday the 21st of April instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Brewer's Tavern, Annapolis, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Annapolis, April 2. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 25th April instant, at the late residence of James Price, deceased, near Lyon's creek bridge,

The Personal Estate

of said James Price, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security; under that sum the cash to be paid.

LEONARD GARY, adm'r.

April 2. ts.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, April 1, 1818.

John Anice, Ethan Allen, Mary Atwell, Wm. Brewer 2, Mary Broox, Thos. S. Brewer, Rousberry Bowie, Thos. G. Bowie 2, Wm. Billifelt, Mark W. Bush, Richd. Ball, Chs. C. Broune, Board of Health of the city of Annapolis, Jeremiah B. Brashear, Stephen Boon, Wade H Bynum, Henry Cage, Henry Coulter, Wm Cross, Thos. R Cross, Philip Clayton, Edwd. Conway, Henry A. Collis, Eleanor Dunn, Emanuel Dadds, Henry L. Davis 3, Mary Davis, Chs Frazier, Anne Gambriel, Augustin Gambriel 2, Isabella Green, Benj. Gaither, Wm. Glover 2, Richard Grey, E. P. Gofnotham, Lyde Goodwin, Christopher Horne, Godfrey Henderson 2, Thos. W. Hall, Nathan Haines, Rachiel Hart, John Hatherly, Maria Hondorp, Jas. Hunter, Henry Hall, Geo. Jordan 2, Benj. Johnson. Dr. A. Jones, Arnold E. Jones, Danl. P. Jacobs, Richard Allan Johnes, Jno. L. Kerr 2, Anton Knitel, Wm. Kilty, Levin Rufus King, Martha Leuraud, John Leigh, Jas. B. Latimer, Jno. Merrideth, Chs. McCoy, Benj. Merridith, Wm. M'Lelland 3, Cornelius Mills, Jas. Mills, Johnan Wm Manaker, Saml. Mackubin, Wm. T. Mathews, John Norwood, John B. Nichols, Moses Orme, Saml. Owens, Henry Purdy, Z. Preble, Saml. Peaco, Peter Philips, Lucy Pierce, Henry Price, P. Richardson, Saml. Ray, Chs. Rird, Bazil Shephard, Wm. Scott, Thomas Sellman, John Scott, Luban Slade 2, John Smith 3, Peter South comb, Eliza Saunders, Jno. K. Simpson, Jos. Simpson, D. Simpson, Jno. Sewall, Wm. Saunders 2, Wm. R. Thompson, Nancy Tuttle, Sarah Tydings, Jona. Weadon, Elijah Wells, Chs. H. Williman, Rebecca Watkins, Orsborn Williams, Richd. Watts 2, Anne B. Ward, Henry H. Warfield, Fraci Worthington.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon he now resides, containing about two hundred acres of land more or less, lying immediately on South River, near London town, adjoining the farm of James M'Culloch Esq. The soil is equal to any in the neighbourhood, and is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; plaster of paris also acts upon it to considerable advantage. There is an apple orchard of about five hundred trees, which produce fruit in great abundance, from five to six thousand gallons of cider can be made annually. There is also other fruit trees of almost every kind of selected fruit, which yield abundantly. The farm contains a sufficiency of wood for its support The houses are indifferent, a new frame however has been recently put up, which may be finished so as to make an excellent dwelling house. One thousand dollars must be paid in hand, when the sale is made; for the balance the terms will be accommodating. If this property is not sold at private sale before the first day of May next, (of which notice will be given,) it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

April 2.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the Farm of Major Osborn S. Harwood, on South river, about twelve months since, a yellow girl named TOMSEY, well known in that neighbourhood. The above Girl was purchased by Mr. Green H. Scott, of North Carolina, of Major Harwood, for the subscriber. The above reward will be given on her being secured in any gaol in the United States, so that I get her again. Address to

JOEL SMITH,
Granville county, North Carolina,
Williamsburg Post Office.

April 9. 3w.

New & Cheap
CASH STORE,
At the Corner of Market Space and Corn-Hill street.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from PHILADELPHIA, with an assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he will dispose of for CASH ONLY; he wishes it expressly understood, that he intends confining himself to the cash business exclusively, without respect of persons.

March 28. 6w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Trustees for the education of Poor Children, will meet at Mrs. Miles's, (formerly Rawlings's) Tavern, on Saturday the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining what children should be educated, at the expence of the county; those having children under their care, that cannot be taught by parental means, are invited to attend the said meeting, or to make application to some of the subscribers.

THOMAS SELLMAN,
DANIEL MURRAY,
REZIN ESTEP,
WILLIAM STEWART,
VIRGIL MAXCY,
JOSEPH G. HARRISON,
THOMAS IGLEHART,

Trustees District No. 1, Anne-Arundel County.

Upper Marlborough,

November 3d, 1817.

Agreeably to public notice by the Censors, a meeting of the Members of the Faculty was held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough; when Dr. Samuel Franklin was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Semmes appointed secretary; and the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Members of the Faculty present, that it is expedient to organize a Medical Society for Prince George's county.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution for the government of said Society, and that they report at the next meeting of the Faculty.

3d Resolved, That Doctors B J. Semmes, Samuel Franklin, and J. D. Barrette, be the committee.

4th. Resolved, That the next Meeting of the Faculty be held at Major Bowling's Tavern, Upper Marlborough, the second Monday in May next.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published; for the information of the Faculty, and that they are hereby invited to attend the next meeting.

Samuel Franklin, Chairman.
B. J. Semmes, Secretary.

Dec. 4, 1817. 1.D.J.F.M.3A

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-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, at 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'rx.

March 5.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the house and lot on Corn Hill street, at present occupied by Mr. Philip Curran. For price and terms enquire of James Munroe.

ANN MUNROE.

April 2. ts.