ed the most exemplary forsitude to sonquer the despair which assailed but dangerous path. him. "My head," he exclaimed, is a furnace—I feel the violence of my disease—I may sink under it my excellent nephew is exhausted pray call to his aids Dr. Marcet.' Both Dr. Marcet and Dr. Babington did attend him, and in the course of Suntay and of Sunday night, a favourable perspiration gave the physicians hope that his fever would abate. But, alasl in a paroxysm, he desired his amiable daughter, who had been left in the room with him, to call Dr. Roget, and on her de parture, it appears, that he sudden ly quieted his bed, and in the delirium of his grief put an end to his existence. In one minute Dr. Ro get entered, and found him weltering in his blood. He was in his 60th year. He has left six sons and on . -daughter to lament his loss; but who shall repair it to afflicted humanity?

The late Lady Romilly was, pre vious to her marriage with Sin Samuel, one of the society of the peopie called Quakers.

London, Nov. 10. Nothing has yet transp red in addition to the statement we published v-sterday relative to the correspondence detected at St. Helena.

A morning paper states the following circumstances:- In the beginning of September, a sessel was seen on the windward side of St. Helena, which acted so suspicious-Iv, that she was chased, but in vain Several times since, the same v ssel has been observed and pursued. but her sail ng is so excellent, that the lightest of the British cruisers have not been able to approach her This our readers may depend up n as a fact." To this we can add, that we have heard from respectable authority, that several vessels have latery been observed, hovering off the island of S. Helena, which made their escape. when chased by our rais rs, hastily

The following is an extract of a letter from St. Helena.

"St. Hele a. S pt. 28, 1818. "The Musquitto sloop of war sails to morrow for England. She is charged with despatches from Sir Hudson Lowe, relating, it is under s ood, to an intercepted correspondence, which has discovered the existence of a plot, the orject of we ch was the liberation of Buonaparte from this island. I forbear to mention the names currently Girculated here, of those who are said to be implicated in this transaction. A banker's house in England however, and two individuals there, with others o. the continent, it is rumor ed, are concerned. Detection of the prot was produced by the circumstance, it is said, of many letters. addressed to a p rson (the name of which no individual is to be found here) lying uncalled for at the post offi e. Buonaparte is in very good health; he still, however, abstrais from xercise; confining his seif entirely within doors. The reso assigned at Longwood for the d. parture hence of gen. Gourgaud quarrel between him and gen. minoron; Gourgand had been ci ofeig doy the latter, but Buonag na quirten. It is confidently said, Bionaparte has recertly obtained the sum of fifteen thousand pounds in loilars, through what means this weighty lik could have been carreed clandestinely to L ngwood, is all a matter of surprise. The discovery of the plot has also brought to light where the whole of Buonaparti's treasure is deposited. Bertrand, som time since asserted, he could at any time command a million sterling. Of the three commis-Mioners, one orly remains on the is. land; those of Russia and Austria are gone to Rio to take up their ahode some time. Buonaparte will not admit either of them to his presence; the Austrian commissioner, baron de Sturmer, who returned some weeks since to ins court, did not, during the long period he re mained on the island, once see Buo-

[Here follow some remarks upon the climate of the island, and the scarcity of provisions.]

Every ship furnishes guard boats which row round the island, and as they approach the various points. are always challenged by the sentiaels. A short time since, one of the sloops of war in working to windward of the island, discovered two men in a cave on shor .: she ac-

don by easy journes, where he at off swo Yamereck (narive) negrock tried on Saturday. His fever was who had been taking, and who, it most excruciating—but he manufest appeared, hand to get to the beach from the top of the cliff by a secret

"A new battery was consequently immediately erected, and it was by this unknown outlet, it is said, that the great man was to becarried off. We are constantly amused with stories of schooners hovering off the island; the cruisers certainiy sometimes see such, but never board them. A transport from the cape lately passed one close, lying to, to windward, about 80 miles from the island, which took no notice of her; she might, however, have been slaving, or looking out for Spanish or Portuguese Indiamen. She was a large schr. of 18 guns, and apparently full of men. The troops here are more healthy than the seamen are; many craualties, however, occur among the former-several centinels have been lost by failing over the cliffs."

On Saturday morning the Baron Gourgand was served with an order to quit the kingdom, under the provisions of the alien act, and was removed from his house by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State, with a view to the execution of that order. His behaviour was most violent: and the officers in the discharge of their duty in removing him, were severely bruised in the souffl which arose from his resist ance. A belief, however, is attempted to be created, that the officers in the execution of their duty, made use of wanton cruelty. This, we are desired to state, is without the slighest foundation. The only persons that suffered were the officers. Upon being informed of the object of the officers coming; that they had an order to remove him under the alien act, he exclaimed it was a plan to rob him and murder him.-He flew to the window and addressed the persons in the street, a leging that attempts were making to rob and murder him. He wished to excite a mob to rescue him. Upon taking his pipers, he tried to seize dagger. He was first conveyed to the house of Mr. Capper, where he remained some time, in order, if he hose, to send for his clothes from the lodging he had occupied. But this he declined. He was then put nto a post chaise, and sent off to Harwich. On his arrival at Rom ford, being market day, and the inn yard full, the horses were changed in the open street, where there were many persons assembled; he then called out, threves, murder-I am Gen. Gourgaud-they are going to rob and murder me.' A few miles jurther on he wished to be taken before a magistrate. On his arriva at Harwich, he was put on board the packet, which is said to have sailed last night for Cuxhaven.

Sunday night's Gazette contains an order in Council for prohibiting the exportation of gun-powder, arms or aminunition to Africa, the West Indies, or any part of the continent of America, except with permission of his majesty's government; the prohibition to continue in force for six months from the 30th inst. The present prohibitory order in coun-

cil will expire on that day. It is understood, that one part o th contents of the late despatches from St. Heiena relates to the attroops there. While Bonaparte is able to draw for large sums upon the bankers in Europe, to whom his amily and his adherents are doubtless responsible, it cannot be wonderful that he should endeavor to make this use of his funds. But the whole of his conduct, supposing no such attempt to have been detected, must have convinced the allies how unfit an object he is of the extreme indulgence and compassion shown to him.

. The 50th and 92d regiments are to enibark for Jamaica; the 4th, 5th, 9th, and 21st regiments for the Leeward Islands.

The town of Portsmouth was on Tuesday thrown into the utmost ensternation in consequence of Godwin & Co. having stopped payment. Such was the confidence of the inhabitants in that firm, that there is scarcely an individual in any sort of business there that does not hold some of their notes.

By the following provision in the ct for confining Bonaparte in St. Helena, it will be seen that any at tempt to rescue him, is made a capiial offence:-

"And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, being a Subject or subjects of or owing alle giance to hig Majesty. his heirs or cordingly sent a boat, and brought successors, shall resent or attempt

Sept.

to teache the said Napoleon Hor parter or shall knowingly will be ly aid or assist in the escape of the sald Napoleon Bonaparter or in any attempr to escape from such costody as aforesaid, or form any limits of bounds wherein he high is of at all time hereafter shall or may be ac tained of kept in custody as afore said, or in which he shall or may be hereafter suffered to go avelarge within the limits or any islandso country, territory or place, or with in the limits of any districts or bounds within any island or country, territory or place, upon parole of without parole, all and every such person so offenning, shall, upon being convicted thereof, de adjudged guilty of felony, affil shall suffer death, as in cases of folony, without benefit of clergy."

Liverpool. Nov. 18. Buonsparte-The London papers of the week have announced, that accounts have been received by go vernment, by the last arrivals from St. Helena, of a correspondence having been detected by Sir. H Lowe, the object of which was the liberation of Buonaparte & his escape to Europe. Little beyond the fact, has been suffered to transpire; except, that the correspondence has been carried on with certain persons in Rome, Paris and Munich; that is, we suppose, with Lucien Buonaparte, La Valette, and some of his principal adherents and admirers in Paris. Whether a plot as, in reality existed, or whether it has been only inferred from suspicious circumstances, it is not possible for us to judge before further particulars are made known; but there is, certainly in such a plot. nothing so improbable as to warrant us, in any degree, to doubt the statement. The military party in France, who, under the Tretence of liberty, wish for their old feader to conduct them again to power and to piunder, comprehends many, who, under the most distant probabilities or success, would enter into such a scheme. Lucien Buonaparte is now no longer to be considered as the retired philosopher. His mixing in the political fray, when he thought his prother humble enough to consider him of consequence, was sufficient evidence that he is not dead to ambition and revolution. The perjured and proscribed traitors, who, with La Valette, can only hope to be exempted from the consequence of their own treachery, by the restoration of a military jacobinism, have nothing to loose in such a venture, and every thing to hope, from again embroiting the

Mr. O'Meara, who lately officiated as medical attendant of Buonaparte, is removed from the British service.

Great reductions are taking place in all departments. Report says, that only two general officers will be retained on the staff in the W. Indies. The adjutant and quartermaster general's staff in Ireland, will come under reduction.

The expedition to the pole will probably be tried again next season. Accounts from Aix la Chapelle state, that the business of the congress was expected to terminate on Sat**ur**day,

It is still rumoured on the Conti nent that England is to exchange Hanover for Beigium, ceding the former territory to Prussia. This improbable conjecture is thus refuteb in one of the Paris journals. "The attention bestowed by Prussia upon i s new Rhenish provinces, the foundation of the University of Bonn, and the formation of a line of Custom-houses along the frontiers of Be gium, as well as the fact that all the corps of the English army are taking their departure without even outhing against the supposed arrangem nt.

WANTED,

A FARM, within four to ten miles of Annapolis, consisting of three or four hundred acres of Land, for which Lots in Baltimore, well situated, will be given in exchange. These lots are in a favourable position for being leas ed. they adjoin a paved street, and bind on two streets, one of which is a main avenue to the city; the property is at present under a lease for 4 years. at four hundred dollars a year, and after it expires Lots may be leased on very advantageous terms, and to a con siderable amount Apply at this office. Dec 10, 1818.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, of about 300 acres, from 4 to 10 miles of Annapolis, and near the river Severn Lots in the city of Baltimore will be taken in payment spply at this office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

mapolis, Monday, Jan 11.

On Priday Jast, the Honourable Charles Holdshorough qualified as Governor of Maryland, in the State chamber, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, by taking he ostill of office prescribed on the constitution and fair of go vernment. We copprartite the citizens of Maryland upon the election of this gentleman to the chief magistracy of the state. He talents and his virtues will add dignit & fto the office, while the strict integrity of his principles will insure to just and equitable administration of the

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

MR. GREEN,

A proper estimate of the services of a delegate cannot be made by the people, unless they are informed. through the medium of the press of the manner in which they conducthemselves in the discharge of the r delegated duties. The editor deserves the thanks of the state, who gives this information to the citi zens. We acknowledge our obligations to you. You have enabled us to judge of the expediency of continuing our present delegates in the honourable station to which they have been elected. We aid expect that after the treasury had been ex hausted in the defence of the statagainst the operations of an enemy invited to the American coast by war declared by their democratic friends and after the hue and cry raised against the federal party for the disbursements inseparably incident to a state of war, that our de regation would have united, heart and soul, in every measure designed to replenish the state funds. The general assembly at their last session, having wisely determined to place the national bank upon an equality with our state banks, (which they had previously taxed with a payment of twenty cents in the \$100 as a fund for county schools,) laid a tax on its branch bank at Batimore, o' \$15000 per annum, making, in 20 years, an aggregate of \$300 000; and the bank having refused to pay this money, on an exception to the constitutionality of the aw, we had every right to expect, that Messieurs Mackey and Patterwould have united in the resolution of employing council to advocate the state's, interest, and thus berefit their immediate constituents, by raising funds from whence our chil dren might have been educated, and taught their duty to God and the state. We should like these gentlemen to tell us their reasons or this vote. Did they think it either dignified that the state should abandon the trial of their right, that t was expedient that the state should orego the tax, and thus give a pre ference to this mammoth institution, new feeding on and devouring our state banks, or did they not understand the bearing of the resolution? Let them answer to the people. Unexplained, we cannot but consider them unfaithful servants, and as such they ought to "depart" from the councils of the state. What apology, however, can Mr. Moffit have. Has he not "nerve" enough the responsibility of his vote? We will remember them. G.

Yours, Cecil County.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette

Mr. Green, Having been present in the House of De legates when the report of the committee on the memorial of Judge Chase was called up for consideration, and leeling some in-terest in the subject, I was induced to give a more han commonattention to the debabe it excited. I was much pleased with the exertions of Mr. Marriott, who, in a neat, handsome, and indeed cloquent and corcible manner, urged the superior claims of Judge manner, urged the superior ciaims of Judge Chase to the additional compensation asked for. Below you have a sketch of Mr. Mar riott's speech, written from notes baken as the time of its delivery. I acknowledge it to be very imperfect, and not calculated to cannow an adequate idea of the effect which convey an adequate idea of the effect which such an appeal was calculated to produce. But as my only motive is to give some pub-licity to the proceeding, I hope Mr Marri-ots will acquit me of any intention of doing him an injury, in offering for publication so mutilated a report. I can only apologize by stating, that I have no experience in reporting debates, and am wholly ignorant of stenours. tenography. A SUBSCRIBER

MR. MARRIOTT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker, Having had the honour, sir, of presenting the memorial Mudge Chave, as the chairman of the commande to whom that memoman of the cominates to whom that memor-rial was referred, I begleave, respectfully, to state to the house the realons which induced the committee to make the report now un-der consideration. By the 19th section of the act of 1803; chr 53, for the organization of the courts of common law, under which indice Chine arcented the Assumption of

judge Chark ancepted his commission as a

third judicial district or the routh farms of the election of the complaining to a powerful to set in all chancesty cases which the chancellor has been complete has given his opinion. And, by the second section of the said act, the chancellor interest is countried to printen of the said stier is countried to printen of the said stier is contained in this act, a hyperic of the tendent has contained in this act, a hyperic of the contained in this act, a hyperic of the contained in this act, and present of the contained in the chief finder additional farms and the object of the tesolution is the man and the object of the tesolution is the man all the object of the tesolution is the man all easy performed under the proposition of the contained in the country performed the contained in the proposition of the season of the contained in easy performed the contained in the proposition of the contained in the con to ladge thas a compensation of the allient performed under the investor of the allient performed under the investor of the allient act of 1506. It must be well known to every member of the bone that the auties in page of a ladge that the act of 1506 do not arise man but the act of 1506 do not arise man but do from which he derived his commission had to they append an to his radice as a ladge that the courts of common law. The standard the first the present period, he formed the standard he present period, he formed the service sembly, and from a persuasion that the gislature would make him a surjable can append the original and performed by him, where explains a ing then, sic. in the justice and mannature ty of the general assembly, he has acted and decided cases submitted to him, under the decided cases submitted to him, undershif act of 1800, and as the e was no compensation allowed to him by that act for the performance of those duties, which properly appertain to the high court of chancing but which have been imposed on the charginge, a sense of duty has and cell him to solicit this conourable body to render unly nim that justice which has always characterized their proceedings. It must confuse, sin, that it has always been to me a matter of great astonishment, that the general as of great astonishment, that the general as-sembly-should have required services to be performed by the chief jurice, not, apper-aining to his office, when his salary was es-tablished, without haying made to him as remuneration, and I know of no instance, save that of Judge Chase, in which the general assembly have required serious from the citizens without cour, eduction. Why, siv, should be be denied that jake a which is accorded to although the fact that jake which is accorded to although the fact that jake with the other citizens of this state, you have, since his appointm nt as judge, superadded to his other various and fay independent duties. He has, from a respect to the legislature, performed thoset duties, which by he tenor on his office he gas not obliged to perform; and ne now asks a remuneration. Is not this application founded on the immutable principles of right.

receive? Does eask for any thing more than a compensation for services, which the

legislature have required him to perform subsequent to his appointment of hinger KS sir—He asks for justice atone, he calls upon.

you to do unto him as you would be should do unto you. He has hone thy and faithfully

complied with your directions, by circurying the duties required of him by the art ?

which, I conceive, with great deference to the wisdom of this honographe body, they

are bound in good faith, honor and justice

application of the chief justice, that his not

having attended regularly, upon the courts comprised within his district ought to bea prohibition to an allowance for those duties will be made; his non-attendance has not been owing to a want of inclination to perform all his duties, but has proceeded from a physical incapacity, from the infirmities attendant upon old age, and consequently be youd his controul. I cannot believe that chief justice has given to the courts compo-sing the third judicial-distric., for the pu-pose of taking aught from the high estim-tion in which his services have been so long of his ability, (of which there can be no doubt,) given that attention to the discharge of his cofficial duties which his health would permit, he must be considered by this hopermit, he must be considered by this no-nourable body, by an Luparcial world, a having faithfully fulfilled his duty as a judge of the courts of common slaw. His north-tendance, therefole, upon the courts, co-not be considered a violation of duty, if or casioned by the want of physical power with his aleased the Sungers. Reiny, in his casioned by the want of physical power it is has pleased the Supreme Being, in his goodness and mercy, to afflict this aged and senerable judge, he must bow with a holy reverence and submission to the divine will If he has to the extent of his power and strength given his attendance to the comme of the month and the court of t tributable to the act of God, to the infinite ties brought on him by the labours and exertions of half a century in the acrice of his country. It is true, sir, that this aged partitle and statesman, who bears on his beat the frost of seventy win era, is not now able to give that strick attention to the country which he did in days past; but is he on that which he did in days past; but is he on that account less deserving of our respect and confidence? If he has discharged the additional duties imposed on him by the act of 1806, ought he not to be compensated, although a ckness and disease have prevented him from attending regularly, the courts of common law. I appeal to the estadom and justice of the members who compose this honourable holy, to say, whether on, that account he is less deserving, and whether his claim for duties honestly discharged in the slightest manner. Impaired by a party in the slightest manner, impaired by a physical incapacity to attending utarly the court of common law His non-stendance that fore, upon the courts within his district. subjet of distinct and genarate cominerate tien, and by up means cornected

boole suspect stode. Classe of withel an lect of duty, which a kade lodge of his up the life would for it. I keep the weath of ower, the grand inquest of the stage, of juvent the grand principles of justice and eciding and by the stage of the members of this hodes, thou are will never prejudge his case; that are will never prejudge his case; that are will never prejudge his case; that are justices of the bat days of the chief justice; the rime of his life has been devoted to its interest, and he has grown atter, in the deniest case is the justice.

ices of the best days of the guest and the has been devoted to its interest, and he has grown trey in the honest and faithful discharge of his public duffered was not, as now, starding your near, the ink of eternity when he entered your perions of eternity when he entered your perions the dray of nature, to be called before the grays, and hourly expecting from the dray of nature, to be called before the Eternal Judga of Heaven and Esithicate was in the vigous of minimal and the first was in the vigous of minimal and the standard upon for the second in the shift wheth the vigous of the second in the shift wheth the did not have self-less of a lucrative and profitable practice, and obeyed the summon of his country, a practice which would long since have laced him amongst the wastiniest of our littens, and permitted him to spend his eclining days in that epicand affluence, beaused by honest industry for the prosecution of the most honourable of professions Su, he obeyed the call of his country; that striotism which glowed in his bosom in But he obeyed the can attriction which glowed in his bosom in attriction. Which glowed in his bosom in 775, was still warm and onextinguished; exertified his private interest to the public good, and became a public servant. Since her time his salary has not exceeded his achieves. hal and necessary expenses, regulated by n economy both honourable and frugal; and he has spent the most valuable part of is life in the public service, without adding it life in the smallest manner to his private estate. Whoever heard, in his better days, that he Whoever heard, in his better days, sign hereas not vigilant and attentive at his post, indeven now, when from a long course of lervice he has become physically incapacitated to give that attendance upon the courts which he did formerly, what injury has the subtle sustained? If he has not attended all he courts he was generally to be found residing with dignity in the high court of a peals, reviewing the decisions of the courts below, where all cases of importance, not only in the third judic of district, but throughout the state, must come under his throughout the state, must come under his throughout the state, all the state of the stat examination and inspection. But, sin al-though I could say such, I forbear to say any thing further upon this head, be lieving, as I do, that this honourable body justly apas I do, that this nonourable body justly appreciates his ser ices; that they entertain a high sense of his legal learning and knowledge that they consider his the main pillar which supports the fair tabric of juris prodence, and that they, with myself, look with regret upon the shortness of the time when he must bid adieu to all subluna;

beial but not profuse, be granted to the beial but not protuse, be granted to the judges, has never been complied with; that the present sala ies. allowed to the judge are inadequate to their support, in the manner becoming their station, owing to the great rise of the necessaries of life since the salaries were established, and the expenses necessarily neutred in riding the circuit, and attending the court of appeals. And it mist be obvious, that unless liberal salaries are allowed to the judges, they cannot devote the whole of their time to the duties of their office, but a great part of it must be their office, but a great part of it must be occupied in some business or employment to make some provision for the present and future support of their families. The tender and anxious teelings of nature will be obeved, and as they spring from a primary and more imperious duty, so will they su-pe sede other considerations. I should, the cloic, he ready to give my aid towards increasing the salaries of the whole judiciary T. e people of Anne-Arundel, whose servant I am, I know too well to apprehend an increase of his salary; he only aske that you will pay him for services which he has a resolution allowing to him the sum of two hundred dollars annually, for duties superadded to his office; but it was rejected in the least; upo what ground I knownot. Had that resolution have passed, it would at this

Permit me to inquire of you, Mr. Speak-i, to inquire of this honourable assembly, who i it that now asks a compensation at your bands for services performed and that ruth ir direction the venerable Judge Chase; the man who lived our times that tried men's louis;" a patriot of the revolution, whose counsels in the cabinet aided in obtaining or us those inestimable rights, the rights of reenen, which we now enjoy. Whose counsels in the eabinet aided in obtaining or usthose inestimable rights, the rights of freenen, which we now enjoy. Whose bublic services commenced with the revolutionary war, in 1775; who, with undeviating firmness, adhered to those principles histractuated the illustrious patriots of Aberica, an apprompted those exertions which exminated in the establishment of our independence. He has served the public long, tonestly and faithfully, upwards of forty-hier years. As a judge of the general ourt, and chief judge of the third judicial itrict, upwards of twenty-nine years, diving which time envy, hatred, malice, and ill unchanitableness combined, have never this perced the smallest suspicion against his mispered the smallest suspicion against his rhispered the smallest suspicion against his onour or integrity Who in his office of bodge has administered justice in conformity the laws, in every case, freely without ale. fully without denial, and speedily without delay. Whose very superiour wisdom and vitues obtained for him, from the rephlican party, upon the abolition of the theral court, the high, the honourable, & ignified station, of chief judge of the court tappeals. I hope my party will again maappeals. I hope my party will again ma-fest their respect for him, by voting for the resolution now under consideration.

Mr. Speaker; it was not my intention to ave said thus much, my feelings have com-elled me to make the obserations I have elled me to make the obser ations I have be atted to the house, and though imperity expressed, they have flowed from a possition of my duty and a sense of his estimate services. Judge Chare is now rentr-one years of age; the time is fast representing, when the executive of this are will be called by to fill his place; his ge, and infirmities bespeak his near approach to the tomb, yet a filled while, and will be consigned to the mansions of ernalizes, and the place that knows him will know him no more, for ever.

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