v Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

e subscriber takes great pleasure orming his friends and the public ally, that he has opened a Boot hoe Manufactory next door to S. I Grammer's, and opposite to Williamson's Hotel, where all per disposed to encourage him, are d to call or direct their orders ges by his assiduity and attenti business to deserve, and will be to receive, a share of public en gement, and pledges that his shall be executed on the shortest after the first fashions on the favourable terms, of materials of est quality, and in the most ele and durable manner.

WILLIAM YOUNG

pt 2 tf.

Agricultural Society of Maryland.

ll meet, according to the rules of Society, on Wednesday the 15th of December next, at 10 o'clock at Brewer's Hotel, in the city of Anna The Members of the Society equested to attend, as there is bus s of importance to be submitted em. All persons having any arti for exhibition, such as good Cattle, p, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, ements of Husbandry, Household nufactures, samples of good Tobac Roots and Seeds, are invited to ex them on the day of meeting, also Report, Essays, Experiments, No r Invention, which may be thought ssess merit.

dges will be appointed to deter e as to the merits of the several ar s or matters that may be exhibited. to award premiums where they k the articles or matters offered deserving

he Standing Committee are re ted to meet at Mr Wm. Brewer's el on Monday the 13th day of De ber next.

T. H. Carroll, Sec'ry

ct. 28, 1819 tm

PROPOSALS,

publishing, in the City of Annapolis, A Periodical Work, to be entitled,

E RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

he leading views of the Editors are stat n the following note, by one of the per , who will be actively employed in the tion of the matter for publication he Religious Magazines which have heretofore published by members of church, are, some of them, very use l s as they go. My objection to them is. ney do not attempt to give us informa , of which the laity, and indeed clergy, d in much need, and which is with t difficulty to be obtained. In this ntry the laity have a considerable parti tion in the affairs of the church, and ht to possess an intimate knowledge of history, constitution and laws. As ch wardens, and trustees or vestrymen, rs as delegates to the convention, the important and very solemn duties to form, and will a knowledge of these es, it ought to be the business of these a lines to furnish them. The subjects lly discussed in them have already n explained and enforced by pious and ned divines, with as much ability as d be expected from more modern wri , and a knowledge of what is to eve and do in order to be saved." n communicated to our readers as well by *tions*, as by any original matter which might be able to offer to them From writings of approved divines, not al s to be met with, even in possession of clergy, we shall most frequently collec t it is deemed necessary to give on stian doctrine and duty. The magazine aim to be useful, and desires no other utation

am induced to hope that, besides fur ing the laity with useful information in and to the duties which are imposed up them, some *hints*, worthy of their atten may occasionally be given to the cler While they act up to their ordination , endeavour to frame and fashion their s according to the doctrine of Christ, to e themselves wholesome examples of flock of Christ, and reverently obey r Bishops, following with a glad mind w ll, their godly admonitions, they de , and there is in the laity of the church Maryland generally, every disposition to our and support them. If, however, at time, any of them forget to pay due rd to their own solemn engagements, instead of loving to dwell together in ty," a design should be manifested to oduce disorder and misrule into the rch, to oppose its legitimate authority, o assume powers which do not belong hem, then it is not only the right, but comes the imperative duty of the laity, nimadvert upon such conduct with un ing severity.

pproving entirely of the forms prescrib and of the doctrines agreed to by our urch, it will be no part of the business he Magazine to recommend or *even to ntire at*, any *new inventions*, whether in ets, or discipline or worship.

TERMS.

The Repository shall be published twice onth each number to contain sixteen es royal vo—Price two dollars per an n, one half payable in advance, and the er half upon the delivery of the 12th nber

The first number shall appear on the third unday in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to jus the expense.

ubscriptions received at the office of the ryland Gazette and at George Shaw's re.

2

JOHN THOMPSON

Informs his friends and the p that he has just received complete and general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present season sisting of

Superfine and Second Cloths, ass simeres, a variety of colours estings, &c &c.

All or any of which he will to make up in the neatest and fashionable style.

Dec. 2 2

Notice is hereby gi

That the subscribers have obt from the orphans court of Anne del county, letters testamentary personal estate of Griffith W of said county, deceased All having claims against said est requested to present them, legally thenticated and those indebted to payment to

Dixon Browne, *William Hazle,* Ex'rs

Dec. 2 3w

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drawers first, second, and third Endorsers assumpsit generally, Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary on the personal es of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne-Ar del county, deceased, requests all p sons having claims against said est to bring them in legally authenticated and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment to

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Ex'r

Nov. 11. 3

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 15th December next and continue in Session the two succeeding days.

By Order,

WM. S. GREEN, C.E.

Nov. 4. 6

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday in December next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county. By order,

WM. S. GREEN, C.E.

Nov. 4. 6 tm

TAVERN

AND

BOARDING-HOUSE.

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding House at the stand lately occupied by Mr Daley, next door to Mr Williamson's Hotel, where Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week month or year, on the most reasonable terms. He has laid in, and will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of Liquors Parties and Clubs can be served on the shortest notice with ducks, oysters and terrapins, in their seasons, and at all times with such delicacies as our climate affords.

He has constantly on hand the greatest abundance of Porter, Ale, Cider, Beer, Wines, Cordials &c. of the best qualities, for his particular friends, to whom he promises the utmost attention.

RICHARD GRAY.

Sept. 16. 13 tf

CASH STORE.

The subscriber has just received from

PHILADELPHIA,

HIS

Fall Goods,

Selected by himself; comprising a Handsome Assortment.

He embraces this opportunity of tendering his Friends and the Public his grateful acknowledgments, for the generous encouragement afforded his Establishment; and informs them, that he is determined still to offer them ample inducement to continue their patronage, by selling his Goods

Remarkably low for Cash

RICHARD RIDGELY

Oct 21. 6w

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1819. [No. 34.]

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

The following committees were announced as having been appointed by the Speaker, pursuant to the order of yesterday:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Smith of Md. Burwell, Trimble, Crafford, Mosely, Shaw, and Tyler.

Elections.—Messrs. Taylor, Pitman, Merrill, Farr, Brown, Archer, of SC. and Sloan.

Claims.—Messrs. Williams of NC. Rich, M'Coy, Samuel Moore, Forsyth, Edwards, of Conn. and Lowndes.

Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Lowrie, of Del. Tomlinson, Mallary, Allen, of Tenn. Hill and Folsom.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Baldwin, Meigs, Little, M'Lean, of Ky. Forest, Parker, of Mass. and Ross.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, Cobb, Mercer, Neale, Harrington, Fullerton, and Smith, of NJ.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Anderson, Hendricks, Jones, of Tenn. Johnson, of Mass. Cook, Ballard, Cobb, and Stevens.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Campbell, Pindall, Rankin, Robertson, Bryan, Tracy, and Eddy.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Livermore, Simpson, Williams, Culpepper, Tompkins, Wright of Ky. and Burton.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Rhea, W. P. Maclay, Settle, Allen, of Mass. Livermore, and Jones, of Va.

On Public Expenditures generally.—Messrs. Simkins, Slocum, Hunter, Hazard, Dowse, Plumer and Ward.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Sergeant, Beecher, Robertson, Reed, Leonard, Lincoln, and Tucker of Va.

On Accounts—Messrs. Smith, of Md. Bateman and Upham.

On Revisal and unfinished business—Messrs. Morton, Butler of Va. and Ball of Va.

On the subject of the District of Columbia memorial—Messrs. Holmes, Lowndes, Phelps, Allen of N. Y. and Cocke.

On the Missouri memorial, Messrs. Scott, Robertson, Ferrell, Strother and De Witt.

On Foreign Affairs——Messrs Lowndes, Nelson of Va. Holmes, Hickerson, Randolph, Barbour, and Archer.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Asheworth of Va. Van Rensellaer, Cushman, Cocke, Ringgold Cushman, and Parker of Va.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pleasants, Stisbee Johnson, Wendover, Garfield, Hall, of NC. and Dennis.

On the Slave Trade—Messrs. Hemphill, Mercer, Strong of NY. Edwards of Penn. Rogers, Lathrop, and Abbott.

On the Militia—Messrs. Cannon, Charles, Herrick, Floyd, Strother, Richmond and Kendal.

On the Civilization of the Indians—Messrs. Southard, Wallace, Baker of NC. Williams of Va. Ansley, Richards and Baker.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Storrs, Pindall, Crafts, Marchand, Hendricks, Davidson and Street.

On the Public Buildings—Messrs. Robbins, Lyman, Garnett, Murray, Fisher, Case and McCreary.

On the Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Bloomfield, Clagett, Pitcher, Alexander, Adams, Clark and Patterson.

Committees of Expenditures.

In the Department of State.—Messrs. Holmes, Peck and Hibshman.

In the Department of the Treasury, Messrs. Trimble, Hall of NY and Gross of Pa.

In the Department of War.—Messrs. Brush, Overstreet & Gross of NY.

In the Department of the Navy. Messrs. Archer, Fay and Bullum.

In the Post Office. Messrs. Livermore, Hackley and Monell.

On the Public Buildings. Messrs. Meigs, Strong of Vt. and Hostetter.

A great number of petitions were presented this morning, amongst which were the following of a general nature:

By the Speaker. The memorial of sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying that additional encouragement may be given to the Manufactures of the country. This is the memorial of the Philadelphia society. Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Scott of Missouri, from the committee yesterday appointed on that subject, reported a bill to authorise the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, on an equal footing with the original states; which bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole House.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, a committee was ordered to be appointed to report a bill providing for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cannon of Tennessee, the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paying the soldiers and officers of the volunteers and militia, for horses and other property lost whilst in the service of the United States on the Seminole campaign, in all cases where such loss was sustained in consequence of a failure on the part of the general government to furnish the necessary forage, and without any fault or neglect on the part of the owner.

On motion of Mr Cook, of Illinois the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing additional land offices in the state of Illinois, for the sale of the Public Lands

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the time for completing the payments for lands heretofore purchased from the government within said state, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise

Mr. Strong, of New York, rose and intimated to the house that, not desiring to embarrass the question which would probably arise on the Missouri bill now before the house, he should at present waive the motion which he yesterday announced his intention to make, for leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the further extension of slavery within the territories of the U. States.

Mr. Pinckney of SC. gave notice that on this day week he should ask leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled 'An act to establish a circulating medium for the United States, and to sustain the credit and utility thereof.'

He had understood, he said, that on the last day of the last session of Congress, a resolution had passed which had in some degree referred this subject to the Secretary of the Treasury. He had therefore determined to postpone for a week this motion, to give the House an opportunity to receive the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject

And the House djourned.

Friday, Dec. 10.

A great number of petitions were presented and referred; of which several were of a general nature and among them, the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, in favour of the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, and several petitions for a revision of the tariff of duties on imports. The petitions of all descriptions, amounting to 65 in number were properly referred.

Mr. Storrs of N. York, rose to offer a resolution. In doing so, he disclaimed any intention or wish to agitate anew any question arising out of the subject which had been so much discussed in this House at the last session of Congress. But he said, if there was any point on which this house should be particularly tenacious of its prerogatives, it was upon its constitutional right of originating Revenue Bills, and its concurrent right, with the Senate, of denoting, according to their own discretion, the manner in which the public monies should be appropriated and applied. The only object, then, of his present motion, was, to enquire whether any abuses in the distribution of the public money had heretofore occurred; that, if so, they might for the future be provided against.

Mr. S. then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report to this House, whether any of the public monies appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence of the regular army of the United States since the fourth day of March, 1815, have been applied to the support of any army or detachment of troops, raised without the consent of this House, or the authority of Congress, and that he said committee also have leave to report by bill.

The resolution was agreed to, without debate or opposition.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was

Resolved. That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the prosecution of suits in the nature of petitions of right, and informations of intrusion, in cases in which the government of the United States is concerned.

And then the House adjourned to Monday.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Messrs, Editors.—If you judge the following worthy a place in your useful paper, you will oblige a subscriber by admitting it into your columns—It is a most striking example of "divine agency." It satisfactorily demonstrates, we are watched over by a guardian providence; and verifies the old proverb (which is so universally found to be correct) "that murder will out." I have no hesitation in saying that it can be implicitly relied on as it came from a gentleman of the first respectability.

In the village of Manchester, Vermont, several years since, a man of respectable connexions and character, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared—all search and enquiry proved futile and in vain; till within a few weeks, a person dreamed that he had appeared to him, and informed him that he had been murdered by two persons whom he named, and that he had been buried in such a place, a few rods distant from a sapling, bearing a particular mark, which he minutely described. The same dream occurred three times successively before he awoke. Each time the deceased seemed very solicitous for him to follow. Upon awaking, his feelings were wrought up to such a pitch, and he was impressed with a belief of the fact, that he determined to collect some friends and follow the directions laid down in the dream. He did so, and discovered to his surprise a tree marked precisely as described; also the appearance of a grave, upon digging found a human skeleton.

After this discovery, the two persons implicated in the dream were apprehended and put into confinement, and after a few days, confessed the deed. [They have been tried and convicted, and are now under sentence of death, and to be executed on the 18th of January next. Their names are Stephen & Jesse Brown—and the name of the person murdered was Russell Colvin.]

Boston, Nov. 27.

Murder and Robbery.

A murder and robbery was committed on Wednesday evening last, in Stoneham, about 8 miles from this town, and little more than half a mile from the Andover turnpike, which for atrociousness, has seldom been equalled. We have been at some pains to obtain the following particulars, which we believe will be found to be substantially correct:

On Wednesday evening at a little before nine o'clock, the house occupied by Mr. Jacob Gould, aged 65 years, Mr. David Gould, jr. aged 56, both single men, Miss Polly Gould, aged 63, their sister, and Abigail Winship, aged about 50, a widow, and assistant in the family, was entered by three men, disguised by having their faces blacked, and armed with dirks or knives, who after seizing David & Jacob, threatened them with instant death if they did not deliver them their money. Jacob seized a chair, and attempted to defend himself, when the robbers threw him down, and stabbed him in the breast, which is supposed to have been the cause of his death on the left hip and on the left shoulder. They then forced the others down cellar, where they tied them, then dragged Jacob who was languishing of his wounds into the chamber, and made him discover to them his money. They then carried him down cellar, and after going through the same formality with David and Polly, they secured them all in the cellar, and made off.

When they left the house, they cautioned the family not to make any noise, saying they had placed a sentry near. Soon after, Mr. David Gould who had been wounded by them in several places, though not dangerously, succeeded in untying himself, and aroused the neighbours; when it was found to be near 11 o'clock. They succeeded in getting Jacob up and placed him on a bed, where he languished in great agony until about 4 o'clock when he died.

What adds to the atrocity of the crime is the apparent cold blooded depravity with which the villains proceeded in their work. When Jacob observed he was mortally wounded, one of them said "it is time for him to die, as he had lived longer than he had." While in the cellar, the widow requested them to bring some spirit for Jacob, which they promised to do, but were heard to say that if he drank spirit it would cause him to bleed more, and therefore hasten his death.

They took from David 6 half eagles, two 3 dollar bills, and one 2 dollar bill, believed to be eastern money; one fur hat of Charlestown make; and from the others money to a considerable amount.

The robbers conducted as if they had been acquainted with the house, and one was heard to call Mr. David Gould by name. Owing to the confusion in which the family were thrown, they were not able to give any description of the murderers.

A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of the villains, and we trust they will be speedily brought to justice

Daily Adv.

Russia, America and Great Britain.

From a late London paper.

Russia, like a Leviathan, awaking from sleep and shaking off the incapabilities of that quiescent situation is, at this period slowly but sensibly arousing her dormant faculties; and with all the energies of her gigantic and incalculable powers, preparing herself for entering on a field of dominion; and asserting her right and intention, to mingle in the politics, and dictate in the affairs and interests of the other nations of the earth. She has already fortified an Island in the Pacific Ocean; Kamtschatka and Siberia are her's; and with a spirit of perseverring, presently exerted discovery, she has found and examined various chains of islands, which she will assuredly annex to her dominions; and of whose importance in the scale of empire, and for the furtherance of her future projects, we may be taught, if not suitably prepared, & on our guard against them, to feel in a variety of ways.

America, ever without principle, without conscience, and scarcely obedient to the dictates of humanity, has been permitted to fortify the Mouth of the Columbia, and will soon have a regular station on the Missouri. The two Floridas belong to her. Of the disjointed member of the Spanish empire, why should she not be supposed capable of adding to her own—whichever she likes best! Suppose it or not, however, without the smallest particle of doubt or hesitation, she will be seen to do so.

The Spanish provinces will, all of them, be quickly independent; and Chili, at least with the energies she is possessed of, the powers, and the ability she now enjoys to apply and ably employ them, will be a maritime & a mighty state in the course a very small number of years.

Is the navigation then of the Pacific Ocean to be gratuitously permitted, by the powers, who shall rule her, to the children of British? At what time, and for what duration, agreable to them, unless by a constant application or correrrence to war! Surely the supposition is degrading, and our time and abilities are idly wasted to allow it a place.

The bay of Panama is before us, and a timely possession might ensure it and its neighbouring territory our own. Their forests, untrodden as yet by the foot of the savage, unbounded and inexhaustible, would supply us a navy, to maintain our just and natural ascendancy on the ocean, even on the Pacific wave. Their coasts would afford us harbours, docks, places of retreat, the means of annoyance and a haven of security for the transport of merchandize to and from the Atlantic sea.

Within Cape Caledonia, at the bottom of the Gulf of Darien, stood a city called Edinburgh, and a settlement of the Scotch. It is now abandoned, for what cause, or by what means, is of no consequence. But jealousy on the part of the lords of the territory was probably the cause. Near the ruins of the town a small river turns towards the mountains, which is frequently at this moment, I believe, used for the transport of merchandize; which, when arrived at its source, is only obliged to be carried three miles, till it is again embarked upon another river, and speedily landed on the shores of Panama. These rivers might be easily deepened or cleared as they severally need it; and a road of three miles extent only, might be surely achieved by Britain, though she were obliged to have recourse to vinegar to soften and melt down precipices which obstructed her design.

The common route from the Atlantic, in the neighbourhood of Porto Bello, to Panama, is by the course of the river Chagres, the carriage part only twenty five miles in length. A road of twenty five miles is not a very insurmountable attempt, in a day as this is of adventure the most romantic, and of expense without bounds. The river, at present, would require to be cleared of fallen timbers, which impedes its navigation, and weeds, probably the growth and accumulation of ages past. Yet might these expenses be wisely incurred, for the sake of the advantage, utility and necessity of their expenditure, and without a particle of hazard, they would be most immeasureably repaid.

The river of St. Juan communicates with the Lake of Nicaragua, a river of great magnitude, and assuredly navigable or capable of being made so, for vessels of the largest size In the SE. corner, a few miles within the entrance of the Lake from the river, there is a level* space (as I should judge by the map) of only 30 miles to Nicoma, a village or town on the NW. corner of the Gulf of Panama. Cut this through, and the waters of the Pacific flow into the Atlantic Ocean!! Forty miles in Britain, would be an undertaking to a company of its merchants which offering the slightest prospects of advantage, they would not hesitate to essay.

The difficulty to a British administration would be hardly worth a thought. The passage, to the East Indies, so long ardently attempted, would at once be opened; commerce be easy, without the delay and expense of reshipment, to the distant corners of the Pacific; and the whole shores of South America, the whole islands of the Southern Ocean, exposed at once to the approach and the direction, the chastisement or protection, of a British squadron direct from Spithead, with less than half the time, the expense, hazard, trouble and delay, attending it, which at present, by its passage round Cape Horn, it unavoidably incurs.

An order should be issued for a careful and immediate survey of the different places enumerated above; it can cost but little in comparison of its utility.

*Without mountains, at least.