TARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

be entitled, HE RELIGIOUS AND LIFE. RARY REPOSITORY.

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

The leading views of the Editors are stat-in the following note, by one of the per-ns, who will be actively employed in the lection of the matter for publication. The Religious Magazines which have intry the laity have a considerable partiion in the affairs of the chirch, and to posices an intimate knowledge of history, constitution and laws.

outation. I am induced to hope that, besides furws; endeavour to frame and fashion their id will, their godly admonitions, they de-rve, and there is in the faity of the church urch, to oppose its legitimate authority, to assume powers which do not belong them, then it is not only the right, but becomes the imperative duty of the laity animadvert upon such conduct with un

animadver upon such conduct with un-aring severity.

Approving entirely of the forms prescrib, , and of the doctrines agreed to by our hurch, it will be no part of the business the Magazine to recommend or even to

The Repository shall be published twice month, each number to contain sixteen ges royal 8 vo—Price two dollars per an-im, one half payable in advance, and the her half upon the delivery of the 12th

The first number shall appear on the third aturday in January next, should a suffici it number of subscribers be obtained to jusy the expense.
Subscriptions received at the office of the

aryland Gazette and at George Shaw's

The Undersigned Respectfully represent to the citizens Annapolis and of Anne Arundel nty, that they suffer much inconve ence from the want of a good collecon of English Books which might be at into the hands of the youth comitted to their care The Library of e College consists almost exclusively the Latin and Greek Classics, the ritings of the ancient fathers, and me ponderous tomes of Scholastic heology and Canon Law. The best these works can be of no use, expt to the Professors themselves. They erefore take the liberty of soliciting, on the alumni and other friends of e College, donations of such useful ooks, as can be conveniently spared. lmost any thing will be acceptable. ooks of travels, biography and histo-; treatises of logic, no taphysics and hics; systems of natural philosophy, dissertations on any subordinate anch; elementary works on interna-

pe or America will be gratefully re-Mr. Boyle, Dr. Ridgely, Mr. Magrur, and Mr. G. Shaw will tale charge any Bocks which may be sent to cir respective offices. The donors e requested to inscribe their names the covers or the blank leaves, in der that the undersigned may know e individuals, to whose kindness they e indebted, and to whom they owe a blic acknowledgment of the obligan.

onal and municipal law and political

onomy, and any publication of the imerous Societies of Literati in Eu-

3 H. L. DAVIS, WM. RAFFERTY, Feb. 24.

Caution to all Hoop Pole Merchants and Night Huntsmen.

Whereas, the subscriber being much jured by the destruction of Timber, rewarns all persons trespossing in y manner whatever on his Farm nere he new resides, as he is deterned to put the law in full force against

such offenders. HENRY H. BROWN.

Ghaf Indge of the him trict of Markham Things of the him trict of Markham Thing as Anne Arundel county as is in actual configenment as for the basefit of the se of ral assumbly of Maryland can act for the relief of suber debtors, pused at November 1805, and the saveral suple thereto, on the terms the suple the can ascertain them, being an to his creditors an act as list of his creditors on only ale he can ascertain them; being an to his petition, and the said Aha (i. Haumond having satisfied competent testimony, that he said two years in the State of land, immediately preceding the of his application, and the said ham G. Hammond having take oath by said act prescribed for deing up his property. I do hereby and adjudge that the said Abraha Hammond be discharged from coment, and that he give notice is creditors, by causing a copy of the der to be inserted in some neman creditors, by causing a copy of the der to be inserted in some nemp printed in the city of Annapolis, a week for three months before third Monday in April next, to a before the said county count, at court house of said county at look in the forenoon of that day, for purpose of recommending a truth their benefit, and to shew caus if purpose of recommending a trust their benefit, and to shew cause if they have, why the said Abraha Hammond should not have the to of said act as prayed. Given to my hand this 9th day of Octa

Jeremiah Townley Chan WM S. GREEN, CF

CENTRAL TAVER

That well known establishment Central Tavern, formerly kept by Thomas in the City of Annapolia, lately been purchased and puting plete repair, and is now occupied;

JOSEPH DALLY Who has opened a large and com dious

TAVERN,

where Boarders and Travellers receive the most unremitted attent and the best of every thing which seasons afford. Gentlemen attend the Legislature, and the public general, will find it to their air tage to give him a call, as he ple es himself nothing will be left done to render to their services. done to render every satisfaction his customers. The best Liquers. fare of every kind that can be proded, shall be offered to his custome and the greatest attention and caret en of their Horses. He therefore licits a share of public patronage.

BLANKS For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Draw first, second, and third Endurst,

assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Tohacco Notes, &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENT. CEPHAS W. BENSON,

A TAVERN,

November 11, 1819.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained a terstes tamentary on the personal car of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne. And del county, deceased, requests all passes having claims against said enter to bring them in, legally authentical and these in a country industed to mit

and those in any wait indebted to mit immediate protect, to GASSAW Y PINDELL, Etc. Nov. 1

NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtains from the orphans court of Anne-Arridel county, letters of administratices the personal estate of Thomas We thington. jr. late of Anne-Arride county, deceased, and equests all phase claims against sain decessed, bring in the same legally otherically and all persons indebted or gide the to make incomediate stayment is tate to make immediate payment

Nicholas Worthington, of The

OL. LXXVIII.

JONAS GREEN,

November.

mercial Advertiser.

Park.

e the wild Joliva

lishis deep waters,

ttheir evening toil

e the thick Mangroves adshadows wer, flinging,

ver her lone loom
remournfully singing—

bosom'd s ranger.

ough the deep forest

gas ar hoaling;

esnoud le wander,

turn shall he never.

bosom'a stranger.

hands of the Moor

the savage M or find him

ho trusts in thy billow!

bosom'd stranger!

ail'd to the land

nte from her hower

e shall ne'er come

a ranger,

launch'd his light bark,

ur fond warnings despising,

a ranger,

for the white man! o'er deserts

core shall we welcome the white

here the day beams are rising.

for the white man! o'er deserts

nore shall we welcome the white

ollowing account of the Hard

inter of 1740 and 41, is copied

rom the record made by John

ssell, Esq. formerly Town Clerk

In memory of the cold and hard

nter AD. 1740 and 41, never to

w look forth in her sorrow.

her hope of to morrow!

bosom'd stranger."

Bolton, Connecticut.

sal'd is his doom

afaller.

rections are prowling

the thickets entangling

here danger larks ever,

and north west, which was full knee deep, attended in said storm with violent cold weather, which contiand steadily so extremely cold that the eaves were not seen to drop in thirty days. Travelling was almost wholly suspended by reason of the extreme cold and deep snow, & Backwood's Magazine, for God had sealed up the hand of every man. We had very sensible coned at the Office of the Com sideration of that. Who can stand before his cold? January 17th the Mgro's Lament for Mungo coid abated, and a considerable thaw followed; it continued moderate for about ten days and violent cold succeeded, and January went out like a Lion. Another snow feil about the latter end of January about seven inches deep. About the begin ning of February there was a terrible and violent storm of snow, which continued for near 3 days to gether, which with what show was forthe white man! o'er deserts before, was more than three feet aranger, preshall we we come the white deep. The weather now grew something more moderate, and the snow settled considerably; but February 25th fe lanother snow about seven inches deep, and March 3d another about as deep; so that notwithstand. ing the settling of the snow, the snow on the sixth day of March was three feet deep. The weather ish me, where the sun sets, continued cold and the snow wasted but slowly, so that there was considerable quantity of snow the mid-dle of April. The great river was ter the white man! o'er deserts smail we welcome the white crossed upon the ice above Scantick on the first day of April, and the sound between the Main and Long Island was frozen over that winter swrith do they bind him? so they passed it on ice. At Guilford, a sheep was in the winter bu ried in a storm of snow & lay there ten weeks and three days and came

fierce than hyænas, ough darkness advancing out alive. The spring came on very slowly; the beginning of March curse of the Moor,
this eyes fiery glancing! about half the people of the govern for the white man! o'er desert ment had spont all their hay, and subsisted them by falling trees, giva ranger. presmail we welcome the white ing out their Indian corn, and by reason of which scarcity of great tosom'd stranger. number of cattle and horses died, race from the desert! and near half the sheep, and about wilds do not hold him: two thirds of the goals. Exceeding scarcity followed, partly by reathirst doth not rack, or the sand-storm infold him. son of abundance of Indian corn derth-gale pass'd by, being ruined by the long rains in to his breath fail'd to smother, December, and partly by people givne'er shall he wake ing their corn to their creatures to the voice of his mother! save their lives. We suppose the !for the white man! o'er deserts ensuing summer was the greatest scarcity ever the English felt since : ranger, mre shall we welcome the white the first settlement of this governtosom'd strangerl ment. Indian corn rose in the price from ten to twenty shillings, and oved of the Lotus what was commonly sold for twenty waters adorning, shillings, till at last all buying and r lelita! pour selling utterly ceased, viz. of corn. viul streams to the morning! Money was no temptation, and men Haleyon may fly of good estates who had money, othy wave as her pillow. were forced to put themselves into wee to the white man,

> Providence, March 3. Extract from letters, dated Cadiz, Jan. 4.

The unexpected occurrence of a

the quality of beggars, & beg some-

times two quarts at a place, to re-

lieve the distresses of their poor

great political event has induced me to give you some of the particulars, which are, however, as yet but imperfectly known. The partial and abortive attempt of the expeditionary army (stationed in this neighbourhood) to overthrow the present order of things, which took place early in July last, of which I gave you some account, under date of the 26th of that month, was, it now appears, only decayed and temp rarily smothered, by the measures then adopted by O'Donnel. The flame has ever since been smouldering under the ashes, and has at length broken out with redoubled orgotten. The preceding summer force and fury. If the former atforce and fury. If the former atordinarily November is, and the I dence or secresy, this has been e River at Windsor was shut marked by those qualities in an inpeople passed it on ice in Octoconceivable degree. Nothing was In the beginning of Novem-fell a snow about 6 inches deep, ever suspected of the existence of any such plot, until yesterday evening, when the whole place was winter-like-weather succeeded thrown into confusion, and the pubthe 25th day, and then the cold dething abated, and a rain suc- lic authorities into the utmost conided, which continued ten days sternation, by intelligence from the scessively, which produced the gest flood in Connecticut river, athad been known in fifty years Isla (the other extremity of this Island, distant about 9 miles) that a division of the expeditionary army fore, doing damage to bridges, had marched into and taken possesact, hay, &c. and the Indian corn sion of the place, after some trifling nambers, eribs, &c. being much resistance from the troops stationed lined by the long continuance of at the bridge which connects it with tt weather; then the weather the Main, in which some lives were learing up moderately, but soon lost; that previous to their leaving rew extremely cold. About the the neighbourhood of Arcos, where dele of December came a prodi- they had been stationed since the should stop here. The army is on the community, it must be en- munity, we are fully convinced.

jacent towns, they had arrested the commander in chief of this army, the Count of Caldrion, (successor to Gen. O'Donnell) and that, upon their arrival at the Isla, the same step had been taken with Cisneros: the minister of marine, ad-interim. and actual commander of this naval depot; and, in fine, that it was their intention to march immediately for Cadiz. This place, since the commencement of the epidemic, has been almost without a garrison .-Only one battalion of the regiment of Soria, consisting of about 750 men, was suffered to remain. Of these, 19 officers and 300 soldiers died of the fever; so that our whole military force was reduced to about 400 men, when this intelligence reached us. Every precaution was, however, taken to put the place in the best possible state of defence, and to repel any attempt to enter, on the part of the revolutionists .-About 250 or 300 men stationed in the battery called the Cortadura, which runs across the isthmus which connects Cad z and the Isla, about a league from this place, and the remainder at the land gate leading to it. Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, some small parties of the revolutionists were discovered, approaching this battery, on their way to Cadiz; but in such small force, as evidently showed they either expected no opposition to their entry, or only intended to reconnoitre .-They were received by the troops sent from this place with a brisk fire of grape and musketry, which soon obliged them to retire, leaving behind three of their number dead, and carrying off a number of wounded. They returned to the Isla, and

the remainder of the night was passed in quietude. This morning, we learnt, in addition to the previous information on the subject, that the movement was a general one of the whole of the army destined for Buenos Ayres, (reduced to about 12,000 men, in consequence of desertions & deaths) and that 5000 men had marched towards Seville, for the purpose of securing that city and collecting the disaffected in the intervening and neighbouring towns, that the remainder were divided between Xeres, Port St. Mary's and the Isla, under the command of Quiroga, the colonel of the first battalion of the regiment of Catalonia, (one of the principal officers arrested by O'Donnell on the night of the 27th of July last) a man of very considerable talents and great intrepidity; and that at Port St. Mary's they found and arrested Maurel, the commander of the squadron destined to convoy the expedition, and had seized upon all the effects col-

lected for this object in the Isla. It appears that the ostensible motive for this revolution, is a repugnance on the part of the troops, to visiting America, which they con- system of punishment, we had no sider, and with much truth, as the intention of entering at all into the despair that had so long surrounded grave of all those who go there from this country. But the truth is, this is only the pretext; the real motive is much more serious and extensive. It is, a complete reform in government, and a re-establishment of the constitution framed by the Cortes. .

It will be at once seen, that were the people of Caaiz so disposed, the revolution might be considered as effected. But Cadiz, so constitutional and patriotic some few years since, is, at this moment, averse to these views. Their patriotism is found in opposition to their interest, and the latter, as is too often the case in great commercial places, preponderates. There is here but one interest-that of trade-of course, every one is desirous that the rebellious provinces should again be reduced to obedience -and for this purpose, it is necessary that the troops should be sent over .-Here, therefore, you have a clashing of interests and wishes; and the result is, that Cadiz is more inclined to support the government, in this crisis, than to aid the reformists. This may, perhaps, defeat any attempt at innovation in the order of things. But the sailing of the expedition is out of the question. This movement has completely decided that affair in the negative .-Every thing is in confusion, doubt

and uncertainty, except this. But

either be sacrificed or go forward, time only can determine the question. It is very certain, that no revolution, in this country, since the return of the king, has presented so serious and imposing an aspect. But I have no confidence in any attempts of this nature in Spain, after having witnessed the miserable & disgraceful end of all those that have heretofore taken place. I am, therefore, of opinion, that this will have a like result. Means will be found to pacify the soldiers, and perhaps subaltern officers, and induce them to desert the cause; and the remnant will be sacrificed or obliged to fly. A very great error was committed by their commander, in not having marched immediately to Cadiz, where they might have entered by surprise and without opposition. But, instead of this, they delayed their approach until the place was apprised of their intentions, & prepared to receive them. It is now too late to repair this error; the Cortadura, before spoken of, and the castle of Puntales, perhaps even more important, are now well manned; all the marines and some of the sailors belonging to the squadron, having been disembarked for this purpose. No symptoms of disaffection have been observed in the squadron; which must be consider ed a very important circumstance, as their junction with the malcontents would have rendered necessa-

ry the surrender of this place.

January 5. Nothing material has occurred since writing the foregoing. No attempts have been made against us by the revolutionists of the I la; & any they might make would be now unavailing, as every point is now well covered with troops which can be depended upon. I am more and more persuaded that this attempt will end, like all the others, in the ruin of those concerned. Spain no longer desires the restoration of the constitution of the Cortes. Last night, 40 men and one officer came in from the Isla, deserters from the new cause; a very bad symptom, and which will, no doubt be followed by others of the same nature .-The commander of the squadron, Maurel, has escaped from Port Si. Mary's, and is now on board his flag ship. It is impossible that any place should be in a more tranquil state than this; not the smallest appearance of disaffection has taken place. We must refer the event to time. the great clearer up of doubts and uncertainties.

STATE PRISONS. From the New York Daily Adver-

When we made some remarks, some days since, on the subject of State Prisons and the Penitentiary consideration of the regulation of him, and ignorant of the situation those establishments as it regards management or economy. Our object was singly to state some general ideas relating to the mode of punishment, and the importance to this state, after the unsuccessful experiment that had been made, at the present time, when a new proposi-tion is before the legislature, of adopting a more promising plan here-

Several gentlemen, whose feelings are deeply engaged in the subject, have requested us to state more particularly, the views we entertain regarding it, especially concerning the Solitary Prison. In compliance with their wishes we add the following remarks.

The Penitentiary system of punishment was devised and recommended by humane and benevolent men, for the purpose of ascertain ing by experiment, whether milder penalties might not be substituted, with more effect, for those that were severe and sanguinary. The characteristic distinction between the system is, that the latter were intended to act upon the body, the former upon the mind. Pain inflicted is soon experienced, and soon forgotten, at least by bystanders, if not by the person by whom it is endured. The process of punishing the mind is more slow and gradual -to produce the necessary effect upon the object of it, as well as upit is impossible that the business

gious storm of snow out of the north | appearance of the fever in the ad- | completely compromised, and must | dured for a long time, and the fact that it is so endured, shou d not be suffered to escape the public recollection.

That part of the plan which we have suggested, which we view as of the greatest importance, is the establishment of a building for the sole occupation of convicts sentenced to confinement for life. It s not necessary to enumerate all the offences for which such a sentence would be considered as fitting and adequate to their enormity.—
Among them may be mentioned Rape, Arson, Highway Robbery, & others of an aggravated character. The penalty in the law for these atrocious crimes should be perpetual imprisonment. And, it should be understood, that no man who had been once fairly convicted of either of them, should ever leave the prison, until he should be carried to the tomb. In addition to this, the moment he entered the cell to which he had been doomed he should realise the fact, that he had turned his back upon the world, and all that it contained, and would never be suffered to see his father or his mother, his wife or his children, his brothers or his sisters, or any other human being from without except his keeper, a physician if sick, or a clergyman if des rous of consulting him with regard to the concerns of another world. Over the entrance of the door should be written, in the most legible characters, in the full view of all who may pass by, the impossibility of a single convict's ever leaving the dismal abode .-Gloom and t rrer should brood over the exterior of the melancholy building, and within should reign the most appalling despair. Even hope, "which comes to all," should never for a moment visit the creary man-

Such an institution could not fail to produce the most important effects upon the minds of all menwhether virtuous or wicked. No good man could pass by it without experiencing the most solemn emotions of mind-no bad one without shuddering and horror. Punishment of this kind would never die away from the mind, and be forgotten .--When a man who has been sentenced to death is hanged, he is buried, and there is an end of him. The awful spectacle makes but a momentary impression even upon the hearts of the spectators. The community at large read the account, and it passes out of remembrance. But, the effect of the punishment that we suggested would be, to gain fresh strength and force from every recollection, because the weight of it would grow upon the subject of it with every passing year. Let us imagine for a moment what would be the feelings of a miserable wretch, who, for his crimes, had been imprisoned in this manner, for thirty or forty years, unacquainted with every thing but the horrible gloom and or existence of all the friends and relations that he had ever known.

A building devoted to such purposes as these need not be very large, or, comparatively, very expensive. Such would be the terror which it would spread, that candidates for admission would, we are persuaded, not be numerous-instead of operating as a strong inducement, as the manner of conducting with the present State Prison does, to foreign rogues to plant themselves in our state, and particularly in our city, where they enjoy the double advantage of wealth to plunder, and an equal chance to escape punishment even after conviction, it would have a strong tendency to deter them from adventuring upon their criminal depredations within our jurisdiction. A single conviction, in some cases, if made punishable there would save the state from a repetition of the offence. Take, for an example, that of a duelist. Let one guilty votary of honour be convicted and shut up in this House &f Despair, and we doubt not whether there would ever be another duel

fought in the State of New York. These are our views of this part of the general plan somewhat more in detail. If the suggestion of them shall produce any beneficial effect, we shall be gratified. That the subject at large is one of high and important interest to the whole com-