the purpose of exciting in our bosoms, the liveliest gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the happy exemption of our state and nation, from those evils and calamities, with which they are afficted; and of inspiring our hearts with a zealous devotion to those excellent princi ples of virtue, and enlightened principles of freedom, upon which our forms of government are founded; governments which recognise as their fundamentalprinciple, the sacred and unquestionable truth, that all political power, of right, originates from the people, and can only be legitimately and honestly administered, when the primary object of those entrusted with their delegated power, is the advancement of the people's happiness, prosperity and welfare.

Entertaining an ardent hope, and a confident belief, that your legislative deliberations and proceedings will have a constant tendency towards the accomplishment of these important objects, and giving you our solemn assurance, that a co-operation with you in the attainment of them will be our constant

study and endeavour. We have the honour to be, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servants.

SAML. SPRIGG.

CONGRESS.

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Friday, December 1.

MISSOURI EXPEDITION. Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution:-

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House what sums of money have been actually paid to Colonel James Johnson, on account of transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri river; and also what sums have been paid him for detention of Steam boats or other incidental charges; whether any difference of opinion existed between the Department of War and said Colonel J. Johnson, relative to the value of transportation or other charges exhibited by him against the United States; if any differences existed, how were they adjusted; if by reference, who were the referees, what was their award, and what evidence was submitted to them, on which they formed their award.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolve, and agreed to, without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Lowndes gave notice that he should, on Wednesday next, move for the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union.

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Managers of the National Vaccine Institution, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Smith, of N. C. gave notice that he should, on Monday, move the consideration of the resolution introduced by him to amend the Constitution of the United States. And the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 4.

Mr. Mc Lean, of Kentucky, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of Matthew Lyon, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill for his relief.

[The bill directs that there be paid to Matthew Lyon, out of the Treasury of the United States, one thousand and sixty dollars, being the amount of a fine and costs recovered against him in the Circuit Court of the United States, (ander the old sedition law,) with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1799, until paid.]

The bill was twice read and committed.

COMMERCE OF THE BLACK SEA. Mr. Fuller, of Mass. offered for consideration the following resolu-

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, such means as may be necessary to obtain for the citizens of the United States the navigation of the, Euxine Sea and a participation of the commerce of its ports and dependencies.

Mr. F. after remarking on the expediency of affording to commerce, under present circumstances, all the facilities in the power of the government to bes tow, went on to say that our commerce with Russis, it was well known was at present almost entirely carried on through the Baltic Se a, which, it was equal- Adjourned.

and political theatra of Europe, for | ly well known, was closed against navigation for the greater part of the year by the severity of the climate. The Euxine Sea, he said afforded much greater facilities, by means of the rivers which fall into it, for carrying on the trade with Russia. But, not having any agent there, we have no means of procur ing the permission to pass the Straits of the Dardanelles. From the information of others, however, Mr. F. said he had no doubt, that the requisite permission could be obtained by asking it in a proper form and manner. The free intercourse with the Euxine would, he said, be of much advantage to us in another point of view. At present, all our commerce with Turkey is carried on through Smyrna. Several ports of the Dardanelles, Mr. F. said would be more convenient for this purpose than Smyrna. Upon the whole, he thought it quite adviseable to have an enquiry made into this subject through the medium of a committee of the House.

> Mr. Stevens, of Connecticut, said in reference to Mr. Fuller's intimation that permission to pass the Streights could be obtained if asked in a proper manner, that he presumed the agent who asked it must go with something in hand and suggest. ed the propriety of ascertaining, before they went further, what would be the cost of this project.

Mr. Rhea suggested that the mover would perhaps get more directly at his object by moving at once to request the executive to send a minister to Turkey.

The motion of Mr. Fuller was then agreed to without a division. Mr. Mercer submitted the follow-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house any correspondence that he does not deem it inexpedient to disclose, which may have existed between the executive of the United States and the governments of any of the maritime pow ers of Europe, in relation to the African slave trade.

The question thereon being taken without debate, was agreed to without division; and a committee was ordered to be appointed to present the same to the President.

The Speaker then laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting his Annual Report on the state of the I reasury, and, on motion, of Mr. Storrs, three thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 5. On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury Department be directed to communicate to this House the latest return made to that Department of the general statement of the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and depo-

On motion of Mr. Simkins, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to lay before this House a particular statement of the expenses of the army of the United | the effect to destroy the efficiency States, from the end of the late war of the Navyarmy for each year, with such explanations as may be necessary to render the statement clear and explicit. Also, that he lay before this House the amount of balances, if any have accrued, in each year, from the moneys appropriated for the support of the army; in what way such balances have accrued, and how they have been disposed of or appropriated.

Mr. Cannon moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, as soon as is practicable, a statement shewing the aggregate amount that has been expended on the Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New-York, from the establishment of the same to the present time.

The resolution was agreed to.

Amendment to the Constitution. The House then, on motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States and Members of the House of Representatives.

The question was taken on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read a third' time, and was decided in the affirmative.

Wednesday, Dec. 6. Mr. Beecher, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill for altering the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Mississippi, which was

Duty on French Tonnage. Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce reported the following

twice read and committed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pro visions of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May 15th, 1820, shall not extend to, or operate upon, any French ship or vessel that shall have entered into any port within the jurisdiction of the United States prior to the 30th day of September, 1820.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after deducting a tonnage daty equal to that paid by every French ship or vessel which entered the ports within the jurisdiction of the United States, prior to the passage and operation of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May 15th 1820, from the ton nage duty collected from French ships and vessels, by virtue of the above recited act, between the first day of July, 1820, and the 30th day of September following, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay and refund the remainder of such tonnage duty, free from costs and charges, to any person or persons who shall have authority to receive the same.

The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposing an enquiry into the extent of claims for property lost and destroyed during the late war with Great Britain, the Seminole war, &c. and into the expediency of providing for their indemnification.

A motion to strike out of the resolution all except what relates to the amount claimed, was, after a few words from Mr. Strong against it, agreed to. 62 to 51. Thus amended, the resolution was

rejected by a small majority. Mr. Foot, of N. Y. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act for the bet ter government of the Navy of the United States, as authorises the infliction of corporal punishment by stripes or lashes; and also to provide for the punishment of any officer or private in the Navy who shall send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, in the same manner as is provided in the 25th and 26th articles of the first section of the act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, said if he understood the resolution it proposed a measure which would have

till the present year, including the estimates for 1821, designating the tion proposed only an enquiry—the expenditures in each branch of the object of which was the expediency of establishing an uniformity in the mode of governing the Army and Navy. In the act of 1812, regulating the articles of war corporal punishment in the Army had been abolished. Whether it was expedient to establish the same rule for the government of the navy or not, was a matter for enquiry, which might be ascertained under this resolution.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was agreed to.

The engrossed resolution proposng an amendment to the constitution of the United States, with respect to the mode of election of Representatives to Congress and Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, was read a third time.

Mr. Overstreet, desiring further ime to make up his mind with regard to this question which he considered as one of the first magnitude, on which he had not yet satisfied himself, moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to Monday next.

This motion, the question being out, was determined in the negative. Mr. Anderson, said he should move a recommitment of this resoiution to a committee, with instrucions to strike out that part of it to which he had taken exception.

This motion for postponement to

State of the Union Mr. Nelson of Va. was called to the chair. MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Monday next, was agreed to 85 t

MISSOURI.

The House having, on motion of

Mr. Loundes, resolved itself into

committee of the whole on the

Annapolis, Thursday, Dec. 14.

For the Maryland Gazette. HELLENA—A ROMANCE FOR HEARTS OF SENSIBILITY.

eilens stands upon the lone sea shore, Nor minds the breeze that whittes wild and chill; ar o'er the ware her glassy eye, to pore, And there she gazes, sighs, and gazes still. lere parted William from the tender maid, Here pract of love the first the parting bins; he carred you of emitancy here paid; Then left her, filled with anguish and with bliss ong has he stray'd—but now he shall return—
"Say does he live?—Is faithful yet his heart?
'Ble he but safe, oh! ehen his pulses burn,
"Sincere as when he kis'd me to depart!"

But see, she comer—the gallent stately prow, Approaches fast, and as in diar embrace, ler foamy arms the sea doth roun! her throw. And bears her to the waiting maid apace. off puth'd the best-now dear loy'd William lands!
But to his arm a stranger woman clings,
Nor to the mail that on the sea shore stands,
One tender look from foreign clime he brings. ler eyes met his—but that drear chilling guze, Toid her that love from William's heart had fled; to Heaven would she her hopeless eye not rane; But silent sigh'd, and sunk and fell—slie's deal.

To her, he brought, said William turning round;
"My dear, I think we've stood here iong enough;
Then with an air of gravity purfound,
He coughed and hemmed and—took a pirch of snu f

For the Maryland Gazette.

The following address was delivered at a River, convened, for the purpose of esta-blishing a Sunday School, by Col. John Francis Mercer. While every christian and philanthrophist must rejoice at the disposition manifested, of late, by the better informed classes of the community, in various parts of our country, to diffuse the ight of knowledge amongst their less for-mate neighbours, and their children, it is peculiarly gratifying to behold some of our most distinguished citizens, whose actions are incorporated with the history of our country, in the calm evening of their well spent lives, not only giving the authority of their venerable names, but their personal exertions, to the advancement of the pions and benevolent work. This eloquent address made a deep impression upon the hearts of all, who heard it; and under the onviction, that its publication would have the best effect, a copy was solicited for the press, and politely conceded by the author.

ADDRESS.

Some gentlemen, whom I wish to oblige have requested me to address this meeting, and I comply with reluctance, as from long disuse, I have lost the habit of speaking, even thinking on public subjects; and hav-ing at no time made education an object of particular enquiry, I doubt whether I can offer any thing new or useful. The object of the meeting is to establish a Sunday earning among that portion of society, who can spare neither time nor money. The benevolent motives and extensive utility of such establishments, will be best explained y considering the advantages which learn ng confers on man in his individual capa-

city, and as a member of society.

An industrious, thinking man, who has
the misfortune to be unable to read or write, has, at every step through life, felt the dis-advantages of his situation. He can neither make out an account himself, nor read our solely to his memory; whilst others, assisted by letters and figures, can never forget. His friend, his wife or children, may be far distant from him—he may wish to write to them, to converse, as it were, on his affairs; o open the secrets of his heart and situation to them; but this is denied to him; at best he must trust to some one who may deride and betray him. He receives a letter or the most private business, intended only for his own eye, but it is a blank to him; he must expose it to some one, and discover ught to conceal. This man may deceive him as to the contents, or make an improper use of them. He is thus at the mercy of others That which is written, all that the wise and good have thought, said or done, is hidden from him; he opens the book of truth, but it speaks not to him; and even the word of God is, as it were, closed against him. Letters then, next to life, are the most precious gift of heaven to mankind; as they are the only means of improving that life They give permanence to sensation and thought. You see, but the object passes from hefore your eyes, and is lost; you hear, that the count is from hefore your eyes, and is lost; you mean, but the sound is soon gone; you no longer feel, when the object is removed; you may for a time what you says, heard remember for a time what you saw, heard and felt, but memory is frail, it soon fades, and is lost forever to you, and the world, and is lost forever to you, and the world. But write down what you saw, felt, heard or thought, and it is fixed forever; it becomes more imperishable than marble or brass; when you read it over, it appears fresh and strong as at the first moment, and will so remain to distant generations.

Thus it is, that by reading we become nasters of the experience and reflection of those of our own country, and of the most those of our own country, and of the most distant parts of the earth; not only of those of our own day, but of those of distant ages. Each generation, each man may improve on all, that was said or done in improve on all, that was said or done in time herore him. Have you a profession? Open your books, and all that science has discovered, is before your eye. Are you a mechanic? All the mysteries of your art, all kinds of improved machinery to abridge your labour, are described, explained, and represented to you in plates. Do you cultivate the earth? Every thing that the science and experience of the whole world has discovered, has been diligently collected for your use in books, and all the improved implements of agriculture are shown to your view. How delightful, when fatigued usives, must they not be subject to the de-lusions and impositions of the artinl and designing, who would never appear if sure of being detected by an enlightened people? All those who wish for a happy, prospe-rans, and permanent government for them-salves and their notificity, wast wish aduselves and their posterity, must wish eduyour view. How delightful, when fatigued by the business or labour of the day, to take up a book, and to be in a moment, as it were, transported to distant ages and clims; to converse, in their works, with the wise and good, long wanished from the earth; and listen to their eloquence in words, that seem to glow fresh from their

to provide, what is further n for themselves. And may we not she we see public opinion in the old she of special of the see and see the see of the see gather without trouble, the desired through pair and shiesthe is a free feet with the shiesther with the feet with the feet with the feet with the painces, and the ruim that frain was once great and powerful and an evening, without danger, who cost others year; passed as an desarts to behold. Perhaps the has because it is called a fartise feet with the prodigal son, the bridgeroom, zarus and Dives these aments. ficient of princes on their thrones, that interest, as it will be here, by information, before present, every where spread, and it may ultimately banish spends are rices from society. That the expirite rices from society. That the expirite rices from society, and the expirite rices from society, and the expirite rices from society. That the expirite rices from society is that the expirite rices and the expirite rices are represented by the society of the expirite rices are represented by the rices are represented by

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Legislature of Maryland.

the prodigal son, the bridgroom, a zarus and Dives; three names for whiches of moral and religious troth are the names of private persons in histories—they are intended to consider they are intended to consider they are intended to consider they are the are they a

are congenial to all hearts, and come to every man's business. We are by

to every man's pusiness. We are les with the stories of fictitious person is true; but we rejoice in their hap and sympathise in their misfortune.

and sympathise in their misorum our tears. These writings were out they have been since purified by the sorship of public opinion, until from pens of Miss Burney. Miss Edga Scott and many others, nothing flow does not warm the heart with ris sympathy. How delightful to read such books in an evening to our is and how tranquil does it make the to close the day with lessons from book, which we are taught to revere, word of God himself, and which, when self closes, offers to us a taper to coust to a better world, when

word of God himself, and which, when aeli closes, offers to us a taper to cous to a better world, where eye hath seen, nor ear heard nor the heart of imagined, the things that God hath pared, for them that love him in this walf such are some of the benefits best on man as an individual, those are seat less, that are conferred on him as a ber of society, or citizen of a government with whose destiny, that of himself and posterity are inseparably connected.

ters to mankind, seem to have sough

worshipped when dead; such was the cas from their Saturn and Jupiter, to suc wretches as Caligula and Nero Allth advantages of literature were confined to

the great, whilst the poor and humble wer held in the chains of ignorance and slavery

It was the spirit of their government an religion, that spoke, when Alexander the Great reproached Aristotle for publishin his works, and when the Khalif Omerer

dered the Alexandrian library to be burnt.
How different the divine author of the christian religion, although in reality of the royal lineage of David, he presented him

self first to the world, as the son of a car

penter. He chose his apostles from among fishermen, and from the humblest walks

of life; his learning must have been from God, for without education, that we know of, at twelve he confounded the subtle doctors of the Jewish synagogue: he taught the

little value of power and riches, when com-pared with virtue and obedience to the laws of God; and bade us look forward to another

world, where the monarch and the slave it

this life, are equally to be punished or re-warded. A doctrine so novel, and so offen-

sive to the pride and power of the governors of the earth, could not escape persecution, and it made its way through the blood of

martyrs, to the camp and the throne. There its principles have been percented. The church has been corrupted by mitred dignities, and enormous riches: Monreba

have surrounded their thrones by standing

arriles, who have been educated to act like moving machines, and not like men. But All their efforts have proved vain; le ters and

knowledge became too generally spread, to

be again confined to any class of men; and we

have seen kings and princes howing in sub-mission to the al pervading empire of pub-lic opinion. The armies, in whom they

confided, have themselves become infar-

med, and at their magic touch, the thrones of tyranny and usurpation, whave vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision."

You, who have long hen republicans, and acknowledge no other sorrerign but public opinion, learn how to discharge your duty! How can the people judge at the conduct of their public servants, if they are ignorant and uninformed themselves if they cannot read and judge for themselves, must they not be subject to the delivations and tempositions of the artiral and

every class of our citizens; and they must feel it their duty te contribute, by their

personal and pecuniary aid, as far as pru-dence will permit, to instruct that nume-rous class, who have neither time sor

money to spare, to educate themselves.
Sunday Schools are perhaps at present

ROUSE OF DELEGATES. Wednesday, Dec. 6.

PETITIONS. From Yate Plummer, that a deed be made valid. From Basil Colding, that a deed may be made Outer, for a repeal of the law the time of holding of S. Colge pert. From sundry inhabitants of somerset, for a law to prohibit the aportation of oysters out of the ate. From Joseph S Colger, of Sogreet, for aspecial act of insolven-From Edward H. Gontee, of urles, for permission to introduce ensin slaves into this state. From Thomas Hancock, of Baltimore unty, for a divorce.

The following committee were of Claims. Messrs. Bowles, S. Stevens, Jr.

N. Hall, Frazier, Duvall, Willis of Elections and Privileges. Messts. Boyle, Maulsby, Hayand, R. Stevens, Kent, Wilson,

oer of society, or citizen of a government with whose destiny, that of himself an posterity are inseparably connected. What has been the progress of a Firsta savage, then a slave, and condent to travelto civilized freedom through my verned passions, and the artifices and pressions of power. We may judge of origin of all the civilized nations of the we by viewing the Indian of our own count at war with all around him, and plung his tomahawk and scalping knife, with pity or remorse, into the bosom of his low man; burning him with a slow hier, rejoicing in his groams; shivering in a bin, that can neither shelter him from one rain; wallowing in brutal dunkenn and ready to stab his friend, his wife children, when the means of intoxicat can be procured; and starving, when that this noble country once belonged him; that he has now vanished from it; a is no more seen but in the distant wild ness. It is not because he was red, for Mexicans and Peruvians of the same in misher were also Indians. Of Ways and Means. Meists. Maulsby, Barney. Danl. Minia, Cockey, J. Forrest, Kent and Polk.

Morierances and Courts of Justice. Hesses Marriott, Wright, J. P. Knnedy, Allen and Stoddert. Of Pensions & Revolutionary Claims. Messes, Frazier, Cross, T. Ken-

Judy, Wright and Scott. Messrs, Thomas Pollard, Richard Benett, Wm. Boon, Jason Moore and Samuel S. Hodgkin, were electdommittee clerks, who severally

quified as such. The lerk of the council deliverda communication from the execuive, which was read and ordered be printed.

Mexicans and Peruvians of the same his misphere were also Indians, and red; be they were gifted with letters, or equivale hieroglyphics, and they cultivated the country like a garden, had splendid cities and palaces, laws, morals, and most of the blessings of civilized life. The Rev. John Emory was appointed Chaplain to the house. Mr. Beckett obtained leave to rem: a bill for the valuation of the taland personal property in Calblessings of civilized life.
Unfortunately, those who first taught le ters to mankind, seem to have sought more their own advantage and power than the general good. The great legislators of the Heathen world were either all kings, or royal or princely families. Such wer Numa, Solon, Lycurgus, Confucius, Man Co Capac, and Mahomet. Under the dispensations, the great and powerful were generally idolized in this world, and often world were the standard when dead to the weekle were the standard when dead to the weekle were the standard when dead to the standard when the standard were standard when the standard when the

en county. Mr. Lake obtained leave to reon a bill to alter and amend the mamentary system of this state. Mr. J. B. Eccleston obtained are to report a further supplement to the act concerning crimes

ed punishments. Mr. P. Kennedy obtained leave proport a bill to enlarge the power the levy court of Baltimore counjis certain cases.

Mr. Davis reports a bill for the ment of John Jameson, of Virginia, hich was passed by special order, edsent to the senate for concur-

Mr. Key reports a bill for the reration of real and personal pro-cry in St. Marys, And was passby special ordered cute for concurrence. The house adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. PETITIONS.

Inn John Toney, Queen net, a revolutionary and dier. From thy inhabitants of Dorchester, a bridge between James and mar's Islands. From James Moe. It. for leave to introduce a tre into this state. From George the of the city of Baltimore, for maintain to hold teal property whised before he was naturalized from Harris and the control of the con From Henry Penn, of Charles, he authorised to introduce cern slives into this state. From Pa Etchison, of Prince George's, a support. From Wm. Wilson, a adetionary soldier. From Henry cattee, of Harford, for permissito complete the collection of Fro mand Macattee, late collector and county. From Catharine mott, of Harford, for support. matter of Harford, for support.

In landry inhabitants of Cambrie, Dorchester, for a law apprinting a portion of the school and to enable them of employ a sinually spointed.

It Marries Ar Martiotr reports a bill to Alue Arundel county.

Mr. Barney obtained leave to rewithin regulating exceutions and the la order to preserve to their necessary bed and me

tion the v Or bring ther ing

his