Chamber, Sec. Ho said he knew that could not the sale. That the politioness of the Secretary of War, was an ample againments the fesh trans—at all events that he knew Mr. Kerr who was a sensible and igh spirited gentleman, would not have suffered such indignity-Mr. S concluded by observing that under a lultwiese of all the circumstan, fea, he seould not Believe that Mr. Kerr, was entitled to my greater compensation than he had received -under this impression he had submitted his resolution.

Mr. LeCompte replied. Hesaid he was surprised at the singularly strange statements & remarks made by the gentleman from Talbot .-He admits that the agent heafaithfully performed his duties, but he denies that those duties were either laborious or difficult, or serviceable to the state. H: appears to think that the whole duty was performed by Mr. Pinkney, the Clerk of the Council, and that Mr. Kerr had nothing more to do than to present our accounts to the General Governments,-an act which any back driver might have done. As to explanations of the justice and proprietyof our claim or arguments to obviate objections, he seems to have no idea that any necessity for them could have ever existed. Now let us inquire, said Mr. LeCompte, what were the services performed by Mr. Pinkney: At the extra May session of 1813, an act was passed to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the employment of our Militia, and the Governor & Coun cil were directed to appoint an Accountant for each shore, who was charged with the settlement of these claims against the State. The Accountants made out the statements and settlements of these claims and reported them, with the vouchers. to the Governor and Council, for their revision. When such accounts, with the vouchers, were prese ted to and finally passed by the Governor and Council, the Governor drew warrants on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for the respective amounts, so passed. By the 8th Section of this Act it was expressly made the duty of the Clerk of the Council, for the time being, careful-Ty to preserve the vouchers accompanying the respective settlements and to record the several warrants. which should be signed by the Gov. ernor. Mr P. as Clerk of the Council, did put away and preserve these vouchers and recorded the warrants drawn by the Governor, as the act required him to do. But these accounts and vouchers had been all before made out by the militia officers and the militia accountants, and Mr. Pinkney had nothing more or less to do with them than to keep them safely in the Council Chamber, after they were acted upon by the Executive and left there in his care.

made a plain simple list or account, charging them to the United States, and added up the amount. This he did with the care and accuracy, for which he is so much distinguished; but this was his duty not Mr. Kerr's. Mr. Kerr was appointed to adjust and settle our claim with the General Government. It was therefore necessary that a statement of this claim and the vouchers to sustain it should be placed in his hands. Mf. -P. therefore under the direction of the Governor and Council, barely stated the account and collected together and numbered the vouchers in his possession and packed them up for the use of the agent as Washington. Here Mr. Pinkney's labour closed and at the same point Mr. Kerr's services commenced. It is true whenever in the progress of the negotiation; any additional vouchers or evidence were required if they were in the Council Chamber or could be procured from the hands of militia officers or others, Mr. P. was ,always ready and prompt to furnish or procure them, and to transmit them to Mr. Kerr or the petuously rattling the high dome War Office. As an illustration of and windows, it appeared as if the the labour and services of Mr. P. the gentleman from Taibot, has told repository. Gabriela started up you that he held in hand a dord- and fixed her look upon the strong ment, made out by that officet, by iron dobr and lock, as if she feared which he had brought light out of some unearthly being would thence darkness!' Now, Sir, what is the make its appearance. fact? the document referred to by the gentlemen, is a statement made not by Mr. P. but by the 3d Auditor of the War Department and transmitted to Mr. Kerr, last win ter, of the several claims presented by the state, which were deemed in admissible or required explanations. and he commenced, with icy indiffer-

Of these vouchers, thus preserved

by the direction of this act, Mr. P.

Fig. 1000 in targetistement of the objections, against this important man. I rould amile at you do and provided the probably never saw it sides, indeed.

Mr. Recre should at any time have the hope like you it was before the probably never saw it sides, indeed, the hope like you it was before the probably never saw it sides, indeed, the hope like you it was before the like you do and the triplet hope like you it was before the like you do and the triplet hope like you it was before the like you do and the triplet hope like you it was before the like you do and the triplet hope like you it was before the like you do and the triplet hope like you it was before the like you do and the triplet hope like you it was before the like you it was before the like you like you it was and it was his duty, as he has done, to prepare to most fand to obviate the objections so presented to him.

MARYEAND GAZETTE.

Angapolis, Plursday, April 12.

For the Md. Gazelle.

The author of the fillowing Poem, which we write ten or twelve years are, was one day in companie with a criticenan, who had becently been gut a risk to the letter of the strength of the modern thread after the new and heavy road a principle with a first of the modern firmed after the new and heavy road a principle with a first of the proposed by part to with an air of corresponding approach the girst, as with an air of corresponding approach the girst, as with an air of corresponding to the proposed and the girst of the proposed and the girst of the subject of them—that at the space time are prosed a bet up on the truth of his conjecture. The Beau was quite four through all the girst of the many protestration accounts in injustice, agreed to the proposal which was made, of deciding it in the only any in which it could be decided—that of submittia to an examination. An old servent was according tummonad for the propose, and the requit may be women at the result may be way in which it could be decided—that of submittia to an examination. An old servent was according tummonad for the purpose, and the requit may be women as a construction according to the propose and the requit may be women.

The Lousiad-An Irregular Poem. In Sammy's bea! there are lice a plenty, bet a dollar there are twenty, ice! I set! What, twenty in my head! a, no, impossible! he sold.

In Sammy's bea! there are twenty, ice! I set! What, twenty in my head! a, no, impossible! he sold.

Yith that he threw himself upon a chair, not called on Kars stratt to comb his hair, ary, well skill! discretaing lice, can as a kirten after more, raws out an ancesent half wrine comb, hich thousands he! benneth to their untimely doo, his with a grave and philosophic stare, edraged with cantion through his partine hair; hen lo! a Loue! As loue appeared, at the first has!, it is amaze, who der, and astonishment of all. Loue! A Loue! As then preclain! d around, if the whole house reverbood to the sound, stray, not mine, axis Summy, I declare, it were nine more might be taken there, embine bands erected to the sky,
ving said, "O spare is courtle Kate;
ving said, "O spare is courtle Kate;
vering said, "O spare is courtle Kate;
we enjot dithe sweets of weel-ded life,
any a child has bles-'I me fruitful wife,
re we all for instant death design d'
all no relie of our mane be left be hind!
ow, scarce cold, my brother's blood appear
idreaf comb. Ab, wash it out my tears,
the eldest of my Fither's house,
there never lift d a but the Louse,
too share the same unhapp fate?
e my thighen me thy wrath assuage
if e mether with the moving strain,
sammy, left into put lem bock again;
ess we dain a thomband in my time,
and the strains of the my time,
the strains," crist and appoperty in feel
ie this, jour racest, instantly"
trioned, "and I will shew my claim,
the sold, strong, substantial, good,
njoy'd by Lice before the flood
was made for man; in the great deep
eir wat'ry habitation keep;
ith all the humeaurable space,
a lotted to the feather'd race;
sible to human eye,
he leaves, and all their wants supply;
rad of man was want and was trad

[Translated from the German.] For the Maryland Gazette. SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS. (Centinued.)

CHAPTER 13.

At the castle sat Biorn and Ga briela and the Baron of Montfaucon. round the huge stone table, whence the knight's former silent companions, namely, the armour of his an-cestors, had been removed and piled up in an adjoining armory.

To-day, whilst the storm was imaged panoply moved in the dusty

Sir Biorn smiled at her terror and guessing her thoughts he observed, Comfort yourself honoured lady, he will never come from out there, have layed his wandering.

His guests looked at him with an expression of apprehensive doubt, amounting to the sum of nearly ence, the following telation: .

happy youth, long before she knew me there were many knights who woord her, amongst them the tall Sip Weigand, and towards him the fair lady's heart seemed, to the exclusion of all others, inclined. Her parents; knew that Weigand was their equal in power and rank, and that the fame of his knightly deeds began to spread nobly and free of all blame, and it was therefore that every body considered Weigand and Verena already as bridegroom and

It happened one day, whilst they were walking in the garden, that they espied a shepherd conducting his flock up the mountains. Amongst the number of his lambs the lady discovered one, which was white as the virgin snow that caps our highest Alps, and to which she took a great liking. Weigand cleared the latticed enclosure in an instant, followed the shepherd, and offered him two golden annulets for his lamb. But the shepherd would not sell it. he scarce deigned to listen to the knight, but walked carelessly along with Weigand at his side. At last the knight's patience was exhausted, he used threats, and the carle, strong and proud as all his like in our northern lands, threatened in return. But Weigand struck him on the head with his sword. It was doubt less intended to strike flat, but who can guide mad horse or drawn sword? With his head deeply cleft the bleeding shepherd fell down a steep precipice. Bereft of their leader, the flock dispersed in every direction. and the little lamb which the lady had wished for. made in its fright directly for the garden, there it pressed tself thro' the lattice, and, sprinkled all over with the blood of its master, it took sheiter at Verena's feet. She took it in her arms, nor suffered from that hour Weigand to appear before her. She nursed the lamb, she enjoyed pleasure with nothing else upon earth, and was evermore pale and fair, as the drooping lity. They say she intended even at that time to spend the remainder of her life in a convent, but I happened to assist her father in some mortal feud with his neighbours, and rescued him from amongst them; this he represented to her, and she resignedly smiling, gave me her hand.

The rage of deep woe drove Weigand from our country. He went away as a pilgrim, to Asia, whence our ancestors came; and they say he wrought there many wonderful deeds of valour and pious

humility. After some years he returned, and intended to build a cloister and church on the summit of you western mountains whence you discover the walls of one of my castles. It as said, he himself intended to receive the holy unction, but it happened otherwise. Some vessels of pirates had sailed from their south ern seas to our coasts, and hearing the building of a monastery, their captain expected to find, with the pious knight, and the masters of the work, a deal of gold, or in case he could surprise and carry them away. he hoped to gain a mighty ransom. The leader of the pirates had at that time probably no acquaintance with Northland courage. and North and arms; but he soon

Landing in the bay near you black cliff, the robbers crept. slowly to wards the building, surrounded it and then thought to have completed the principal part of their work; but they were sorely mistaken, for Weigand and the masons seized hold of swords, hammers and axes. drove away the heathen dogs and pursued them to the shore.

They passed by our castle, and at the very moment that Weigand espied Verena on the high balcony, and that she after so many years, for the first time saluted the glowing victor, a heathen dirk, hurled behind him by its despairing owner, struck the knight's uncovered head, and he sunk bleeding and senseless to the ground.

Myself and my men assisting, we soon succeeded in driving away the heathens. Then I ordered the wounded knight to be earried into the castle, and my Verena blushed Courier, of the 19th February, taken place on the 20th of later like a lily at the dawn-of-morn, where states, that a letter from Paris, has Weigand opened his eyes, smiling at locen received of which the followher presence. He would inhabit no ing is an entract:-

probable mind of my beautiful wife, more to meet materials, which made her at last choose the Verena nursed him and he accused to verena nursed him and he accused convent and leave me alone with my fairly promising to get better, but the gain wild child. In the first bloom of her his lies remained west, the gail happy youth, long before she knew was more a continued falling than a walking, and his colour the palenoss of death. We could not suffer himsto lo the Wh. On the two leave not. Every evening when we sath his Mattery evening sat fogether at this table he need to the manicipality, that it come into the hall and I often felt dime the ultring capression rage and pain within my sheart, whether his approach, I saw the wild lustre in Verena's eye, where a tinge slike evening-red overspread her cheek. But I bore it, I should have patiently borne it. even unto death .- But alas! Verena went into a convent.

His head sunk down upon his folded hands, that the mighty table seemed to groan under his weight, and he remained for some time immoveable as if dead. When herose again, his flaming eye gleamed terfor over the hall, and he exclaimed to Folko. "It was the fault of your dear Hamburghers! It was the fault of Lenz and his son! Who was it that bid them wreck so near my castle."

Folko cast a penetrating glance upon Biorn, and was about asking a portentous question, but one look upon his trembling Gabriela, made him delay it for the present, and Biorn continued his tale.

"Verena went amongst the nuns, I remained alone, my woe drove me during the whole day through forests, mountains and torreuts. I returned in the evening to my desolate casile. I had hardly entered this hall, when yon little door opened and Weigand advanced to meet me .- He had been sleeping, he knew of nothing that had passed, and asked, "Wherevis Verena:?"

A sudden madness seized me, I howled and groaned and cried in despair: She's run mad, and I and thou too-We are all mad! Good God! What a sight burst upon my eyes! His head wound broke open anew, black streams of blood gushed down his pale face, he raved and ran out into the craggy wilderness, where he now strays a crazed pilgrim.

He was hushed, and Gabriela and Folko were silent too, all three pale like the dead. At last the knight concluded his tragic narrative by observing: He has since visited me once, but he enters no more through this little door. Cannot I boast of having established order and rule in my castle?

Mr. Green,

The following, extracted from an old newspaper, you will be kind enough to publish for the benefit of those concerned.

LOUNGERS.

Among the various classes of society, none are perhaps more useful than those who are denominated coungers. Having no cares of their own to engage their attention, they most kindly bestow their unlimited leisure to the benefit of their ne gh bours. These useful animals may be seen at all hours of the day, hankering about public places, ready to entertain all who may be disposed to avail themseives of their most delectable society. They are parti-cularly fond of frequenting stores, which no doubt must be highly gratifying to the proprietors, as they often prove the means of deterring troublesome customers, particularly ladies, from entering the door. In some of these resorts they are often seen puffing a segar, which is no doubt done with the kind intention of flavouring the goods of the merchant, and thus rendering them more inviting to the fastidious pur-chaser. It would however, be an endless task to describe the various ways in which these kind-hearted souls contrive to render themselves useful and agreeable to the industrious portion of society. Suffice 'it to say, that so popular have they become, that their numbers are dajly increasing, and it is expected that Congress will make some appropriation at their next session, to reward their meritorious servi-CES,

CROAKER & CO.

FOREIGN.

Insurrection at Madrid. A second Edition of the London.

ome insulting expressions wirds him on the preteding ake the proper measurer of an eaffence, in forure measures which the municipality dopted, were to send dime of the dopted, were to send dime of the dopted of the state of the sta

Constitution!" The body suit who were on duty, fell on the gol sword in hand, and some perish were wounded. [One account that some of the citizens werely "Towards midnight, on the 64 the municipality of Madrid, sent request to the king, for the dishift

ing of the body guards. The King ordered its dismina and the persous composing it receive some other appointment

"The municipality of Madrid announcing this intelligence to people of Madrid, declared that person of the king was sacred in inviolable.

"The quarters of the body gap were surrounded by the game troops, during the night of s

PROCLAMATION. Of the municipality of Madridus People.

Citizens of the heroic city of the drid. Nothing can be done mit agitation. The laws have no fan but in trasquility. Your complim are just, and will not fail to ben tended to. Does the Municiple deserve your confidence? Yes it is your work. Be therefore was out anxiety. You wish the Coul tution; it is that which all good? tizens wish, in spite of factions. Constitution speaks order, submi sion to the laws, and confidence authority. The Magistrates will capital of Spain watch and hort for your weifare. Blame then they do not fulfil the hopes you her conceived; but wait, and watch he conduct. The Municipality in the Constitution, which it is maintain until death.

maintain until death. [Signed] Fernisco Fernisco de Ibarra. .

Extract of a letter, dated Min

"As our enemies may possibly tempt to exaggerate or misreprese what has happened here wedit hasten to inform you that the large as follow:—At four in the large was leaving a palace, some mulitip cried out the palace, some militia cried out is live our Constitutional Kingly is some guards de corps, who is near, fell upon them with their bres. Three, of the militix we wounded, and the consequence that the whole of the horse and militia ran to their arms, and at moment, ten at night no other is heard than the piquets of Almanza cavalry patrolling streets. The whole was an interest. perate act of a few individual4 the greatest unanimity now read among the people and militia and as regulars. This imprudestant the part of the guards, most pr bly will accelerate the suppress of that body, a subject for time agitating, for every body es it. The alacrity shewn of occasion proves the cordiality which volunteers and troops run to sustain the rights of the and Nation, now identified."

Affairs of Naples - The foller ing important intelligence were from Gore's Liverpool Midver of the 22d of February

LA HAME

PASSAGE OF THE PO This movement concerning to much acepticism has acult the last eighted by a fi positive nounced, in letters received an the day originally stated with

We have not time to tree effect of this intelligence of change.

the proclamation by the king of aples has been receivedin this ace, and that it accords in aub. ance with what is above stated." "To the above we must add, in ief, that the French papers last ceived, contain a variety of param the aminous intelligence that Adstrian army had positively rched for Naples."

The Augsburg "Gazette Univerle," announces positively the rch of the Austrian troops tords Naples.

Intelligence from lana of Jan. at, mentions that it is the genebelief in that place, that the arunder gen. Firmont bas passed Po. Gen. Paulucci, has receivorders to take the command of flotilla fitted out at Venice .e terms for the passage of the strian troops have been concludwith the courts of Tuscany and odena.

An article dated Vienna, the 4th Feb. states that the Duke de ilo had set out on the 30th of n. from Laybach, with the ultimam of the sovereigns for Naples, d that it offers to the Neapolitans chance of seeing among them 0,000 Austrians as enemies, or ,000 as allies.

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Indici

A private letter from Borg forti the Po. dated the 27th January, ates that an Austrian garrison enred that city, coming from St. nedetto, from which place they marched at eleven o'clock on night of the 18th. The Stuthem division, 22,000 strong, passthe Po on the 19th.

The Globe in alluding to the ae article observes:-"Had the sage been effected so far back as 19th, the fact must have been arly known long since. We relore do not attach any imporce to this Milan article."

messenger from the court of tria arrived at London on the Feb. with despatches for the trian minister, woo immediately an audience with Lord Castle

neral discharge of workmer m all the dockyards is spoken of; decreased number at Ports. th, it is supposed, will exceed 00. The naval force to be kept is 80 sail of the line, it is a suite proportion of frightest and

London, Feb. 20. We have in another part of our per, communicated information ich we had received, that the strians were determined to try at success might be obtained by otiating with the permanent Deation of the Neapolitan Parliant, before attemping to advance Naples. Since that part haabeen to press, certain intelligente reached this country of the ation of a very different determion, and of the actual commencet of hostilities.

a letter received by a gespecle Mercantile House in the city, party, in their correspondent it Frank, uary, t, dated the 12th install the ing of ted that the Frankfort Journal of from day contains a proclamation by ste m King Ferdinand, declaring the miles liament of Naples an unlawful the th embly, recommending to the mer has politions to receive the Aus perfective the ns as friends, and promising to "Pullo int them Constitution on his indeb urn from Laybache and that it drank p contains an account of the adce of the Austrians of Naples.
Threedivisions of 40 ml sechithreedivisions of the frey in
thouse of Lords, last night, that
the freeding of the dogrant
ce the commencement of the dogrant

he had received information