e at 12

Nov. 8.

New Goods.

# BASIL SHEPHARD

MERCHANT TAILOR Church Street, Opposite Mr. J. Hughers Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assort.

Fall Goods,

Consisting of best Blue? Bhit, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloth! aid a superior assortment of Casalmers. Dasinets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds. All of which he will make up in the shortest notice and on the most reduced and accommodating fains. Ha also has on hand already made PLAID CLOAKS, of a superior quality.

Dec. 6.

#### NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will at every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock

By order, Sam . Hodgkin, clk. Dec. 13, 1821,

#### G. F. TEUTO, Respectfully gives notice to the Citi-

zens of this place, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of A CONFECTIONER opposite Mrs Robinson's Boarding house, in the upper end of the buil-

ding occupied by Mr. G I. Grammer, where every article in that line can be had in the nicest state, and on the most reasonable terms. Family Parties, Balls, &c.

can be furnished in the genteelest tyle, at a short notice. Shop keepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices. He likewise carries on the

## BREAD

and Biscuit Baking Business, and will gladly furnish such families as mayfa-your him with their custom, with bread and Biscuits.

He has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Wallauts, Best Spanish Cigars, and an assortment of Sugar Toys, Apples, Cranberne, Limes, an assortment of Wax & Ghss Beads, Miniature Pictures, in gilt frames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Doll Faces, and an Elegant Rifle, which he will sell cheap for cash, & some other

He solicits a share of the public's support, of which he will endeavour to prove himself deserting.

Annapolis, December 13th, 1821.

### Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundei county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a can idate for the Sheriffalty of said county at the election of October 1824

#### JUST PUBLISHED And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

#### PRICE-\$6 50. Sept. 27.

The Euterpeiad. The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semimonthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by

John R. Parker, No. 2, Milk st. Boston.

NOTICE. The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day doring the present session, from 90'clock

A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. COMMITTEE.

Messre. Marriott, Loockerman. J'Forrest, Dennis,

By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk Dec. 13, 1821

# MARINARDI ENVARIDE MANDE ROBERTON PARADERINO DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRA

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FANUARY 17, 1825.

VOL LXXVII.

Awake! Awake! Tis freedom calls,
The Moslem through is shikking;
The turban'd robber's empire falls,
The bondsman's bands are breaking;
And the clive grove from the spotter free;
Is rife with the hymn of liberty.

# congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

TIVES.
Thursday, Jan. 3.
Mr. Cannon from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to previde for the discipline of the militia of the United States; which bill was twice read and committed.

United States; which and committed for Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Ky submitted for consideration the following resolve; Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the resolved, of establishing an additional expediency of establishing an additional tern waters.

On request of Mr. Cocke, of Ten. who desired time for a consideration of the subject, and by consent of the mover, the relive was ordered to lie on the table for the

Mr. Walworth moved the following: Mr. Walworth moved the followings.
Resolved, That the Committee on Millitary Affairs be instructed to inquire and to report to this house, whether any, and, if any, what, alterations are necessary to be made in the component parts of the rations issued to the army of the United States, and that said committee he also includes. and that said committee be also instructed to inquire into the practicability of regulat-ing the issue of ardent spirits in such man-

ing the issue of ardent spirits in such manner as more effectually to preserve the health and morality of the soldiers.

On motion, said resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the building and equipment of an additional number of small vessels of war, of a force not exceeding 12

yessels of war, of a force not exceeding 12 guns each, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of the United States in the West India Seas and Gulf of Mexico, and to pre-

India Seas and Gulf of Mexico, and to pre-vent smuggling and piracy.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on the subject of the apportionment of repre-sensation according to the fourth census, persention according to the fourth census, presented a table shewing the results of the various ratios, which had been prepared for the committee, and on his motion it was ordered to be printed. It is expected that this important committee will report immediately—on Monday at farthest.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

the whole, to take into consideration the bill for making partial appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment

for the year 1822. The house accordingly resolved itself in-a committee of the whole on the subject,

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.
Mr Smith, of Md. handed to the chair two letters from the Secretary of War to the committee of Ways and Means; which

[The letters, dated Dec. 17 and 22, which [The tetters, dated Dec. 17 and 22, which Mr. S, handed in state that the appropriations for the Quarter-master General's Department, and the Indian Department, are extagated, and that the appropriations for pay and state intense of the grear; & that a partial appropriation, for 1822, of \$150,000 for the Quarter-master's Department, \$100,000 for the Indian Department, and of \$300,000 for the Indian Department, in decessary. There is also a deficit in the appropriation for Revolutionary Pensions, for 1821, of

There is also a deficit in the appropriation for Revolutionary Pensions, for 1821, of \$451,866, and that sum is necessary to complete the payments to pensioners for the year 1821.

In the house the question of concurrence was taken on all the provisions of the bill except that which provides for the Indian Department which, on motion of Mr. Ross, was not included and carried.

Mr. Ross moved that at the question of

Mr. Ross moved that at the question of

Mr. Ross moved that at the question of toncurrence, so far as it telested to the appropriation to the Ind an Ucparment, be take by year and pays.

The motion was pury the house adjourned.

Mr. Baldwin, from this committee of manuactures, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to manuactures, and the presidential of the national industry resortal. As the stated, by inrefactores, and the promotion of the national industry, reported, as his stated, by instruction of a majority of that committee, the following majority of that

the following resolves.

"Resolved, That is in interpolation at this imput legislate on the subject."

And the resolve was ordered to Hann the

words afforthe current expenses of the Indefict place, the rear 1821 - studied a deficit place, to the rear 1821 - student for that object in the rear 1821 - student for that object in the rear 1821 - student for that object in the rear 1821 - student for the rear that of the rear that the rear reported progress, and obtained leave to si

Mr. Whitman moved that when this house adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next.

Letter from the Comptroller of the Trea-sury to the House of Representatives of the United.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Comptroller's Office, Dec. 28, 1821.

Sir,
In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1809, entitled, "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments;" and the act passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled, An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts;" I have the honour to transmit

therewith the following returns received from the Third Auditor of the Treasury: I. A list of such officers as have not settled their accounts within the year, for mo neys advanced one year prior to the 30th September, 1821.

2. A list of the accounts which have re pear to have been due more than 3 years

prior to the 30th September, 1821.

3. An abstract of indneys advanced prior to the 3d of March, 1809, on the books of the late Accountant of the War Depart-ment, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, on the 30th September,

I also transmit, herewith, an explanato ry communication received from the Third Auditor of the Treasury, on the subject of

the preceding documents.

With considerations of high respect, I have the honour to be, your obedient ser-

JOSEPH ANDERSON,

The Hon, Philip P Barbour,
Speaker of the House of Rep's of the
U. S.

Letter of the Third Auditor.

In presenting the accompanying state-ment, I avail myself of the occasion to of-fer a few remarks relative thereto. I en-deavoured, in my communication trans-mitted with a similar report for the last year, to explain the nature and extent of the accounts originally turned over to this office for settlement, and the progress which had at that time been made theirin. The accounts then unsettled, or on which ha lances appeared to have been due more than amounted, as will be seen on reference to that report, to \$15,317,880 84 The state ment herewith shows their present amount to be only \$5,724,710 78, a reduction of \$9,593,170 06 having been effected, as follows: viz.

lows; viz. \$9,438,304 66

of many accounts, and, the partial settlement of numerous others, 2d. By refundments made to the Treasury, which, agreeably to law, are to be carried to the credit of the surplus fund,
3d. By credits to persons
who have obtained ver-

dicts in suits instituted against them,

66,018 82 \$9,593,170 06

88,846 58

There still remained It will be ofserved. There still remaine, it will be onserved, a large amount of accounts unsettled, and of balances apparently due to the United States, notwithstanding every exertion, as far as the other duties of the office would permit, has been made to lessen the former. and to collect the latter, by the means pointed out in the instructions I have received on

the subject. In many cases where delinquencies have in appeared, the accounts have been made out and reported for anity and the results; where they have been made known to me the otated in the remarks opposite the names of the individuality. The stated in the remarks of the individuality and will be stated in the remaining accounts of delinquants; and will be stated in the remaining accounts of delinquants; and will be stated in the stated in the remaining accounts of delinquants;

TONAS GREBN, converted to receive the supplied of the supplied

Monday, Jan 7.
Mr. Campbell from the committee on the subject reported a hill providing that 'after the 3d day of March, 1823, the House of Representatives shall be composed of memhers elected a greenbly to a ratio of one re presentative for every 40,000 persons in each state?

The bill was twice read and committed.

A resolution to inquite into the expediency o reducing the pay of members to six dollars par day, and making a proportional retuetion in itinerant allowances, was lost—yeas 56, nays 87.

Ar Baldwin submitted for consideration to the control of the consideration to the control of the control

Arr Baldwin submitted for consideration andry resolutions proposing certain after ations in the existing laws for laying and collecting duties on importations. Referred to a committee of the whole

Mr Stewart submitted for consideration the following resolution-Resolved. That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill ap-plying the unexpended balance of the momies appropriated by the act of the 3d of March :819, for completing the Cumber-land road, to the purpose of repairing the

Ordered to lie on the table.

Increase of the Tariff.

Mr. Rich submitted the following, which was read and laid on the table

Resolved. That the committee of ways

and means be instructed to prepare and re port a bill providing for a moderate annual increase of duties for a term of years, upon the importation of such commodities as can, with the protection common in other countries, and a convenient application of the means of the citizens of the U States, be produced in abundance from domestic materials—And, for a moderate excise upon similar domestic commodities, to commence at a convenient period, and be made annu ally progressive, till it shall have reached an amount deemed proper for a permanent

excise duty.

The house then, took up the unfinished business of Friday last, in committee, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, being the bill making partial appropriations for the mili-tary service for 1822.—The item under consideration is the appropriation of \$100,000

for the Indian department.
Mr Jones, of Ten. moved to fill the blank with 30,000 dolls, and amongs the remarks suggested the propriety of calling on the Secretary of War for the account current, in relation to the expenditures of the Indi-

an department Chambers followed Letter of the Third Auditor.

Tressury Department,
Third Auditor's Office, Dec. 26, 1821.
Third Auditor's Office, Dec. 26, 1821.
Third Auditor's Office, Dec. 26, 1821.

Mr. Hill said he was as much in favour of the doctrine of accountability as any gentleman in the house; but he thought the present discussion premature, and suggested that when the general appropriation bill was before the house, it would be the proper time to enter into the merits of the appropriation in question.

Mr. Mallary was for the inquiry going

on, as it involved important principles—He was willing, however, in the mean time, to vote for a small appropriation, and was in favour of filling up the blank with 30,000

dolls.
Mr. M. Duffie followed Mr. Mallary in a speech of considerable length, in vindicati. on of the secretary at war.

Mr. Hill moved to fill the blank with

100.000 dolts. When on motion of Mr. Alexander Smyth the committee rose-repeated progress-asked and obtained leave to sit again. Ad-

# MISCELLANEOUS

INQUISITION AT-LISBON.

(Extract of a letter.)
"Lisbon, Oct. 20, 1821."

small aperture of about an inch in diame rer, and a private passage runs over each range, so that the persons employed by the Holy Office could at any time this restriction countries of the prisoners unseen, and if two persons were confined in one cell, hear their conversation. There are sears in their conversation. There are sea's in his orivate passages so contrived that a person sitting might inspect two of the cells at the same time as by a turn of the head could fix his eye upon a hole over either cell at pleasure or he could hear what was said in either. The persons appointed to listen to the discourse of the prisoness were cloth shoes—so that their foot steps could not be heard. Frequently a steps could not be heard. Frequently a familiar of the Holy Office was put Into of this place into admissions that might af-terwards be used against him. I saw in se-veral of the cells human skulls and bones mos of them appeared to have lain there easily with my fingers—others were hard and fresh—In a number of the cells, the and fresh—In a number of the cells, the names of the unhappy inmates were written on the walls—some had strokes, apparently marking the number of days or weeks the victims of this horrid tyranny had been confined On the wall of one cell I counted upwards of 6:00 of these marks On the wall of another of these cells was written, "Francisco Joze Carvalho, entered here the last day of March 1800, and an other of the cells was day of the cells. here the last day of March, 1809, and re mained as many days as there are strokes on the wall." On the wall of another was written "John Laycock"-the name had been covered with white wash, which had

There were a number of strokes under the name, and the figures 18 were made out, the others were obliterated. Some of the cells, which had not Eeen used for several years, were looked up, but the visitants soon broke themopen. Human hones were found in many of these. In one was found part of a friar's habit, with a wairt girdle of rope and some bones. The apertures like binmies in some of the cells were tures like chimnies in some of the cells were closed—and I have been informed, that it was a common mode of putting prisoners to death to place them in these apertures which were then walled up, and quick lime being poured in from the top, a speedy end was put to their sofferings. The turniture is very old—the chairs in the halls are covered with leather, studded all round with very large brass nails. I send you a piece were discovered with leather, studded all round with very large brass nails. I send you a pieceof leather with one of these nails, taken
from one of the best chairs. The large tables in the halls had drawers for papers these the visitants broke open, every one. obtaining some relic of the once terrible Inquisition In the cells there were mattrasses, some of them old, others nearly new—which proves that the inquisition was no bughear up to a very re-cent date. Besides the three floors which I have described, there are a number of cells underground, which have not yet been opened. There it is supposed contain the apparatus for inflicting the tortures, &c.—
It is understood that these will be shortly thrown open to the public—when they are, I shall not fail to visit them, and shall send you a description. The spot on which the inquisition stands was covered with houses in 1755, when the great earthquake happened, by which they were laid in ruins so that the present building has not been erected more than 60 years; and all the victims that were immolated in it, must have been sacrified within that period."

RELIGION .- It is of the utmest con RELIGION.—It is of the utmost consequence, that the first impressions matter on the minds of children respecting the Divine Being, he correct and encouraging. They should be taught that He is the Giver of every good, the Author of all felicity; that He is love itself, and delights in our happiness. Impressions like these, and having refigion and happiness connected to their view, will be likely to beget the feelings of love, reverence and gratitude, and he a better foundation for a practical assent to the truths of the gospel, than

billed these principles, will with commonly, it is apprehended, deviate widely from rectitude of conduct.

May parents, therefore, not silfier the lively season, when the hearts of their child dren are flexible, and love ardent, to slide by, without impressing, by example and precept, those principles, on which their happiness in time and eternity depends!

In closing these hints, permit me to say, that, whatever may be the event of a pious education to the child, it is very important to parents to have acquitted themselves of the incumbent duty of training their child in the way he should go. Those who, tho mourning over a prodigal child, can appeal to the searcher of hearts, for having endoavoured, to the best of their knowledge, to lead him in the path of rectitude, must have feelings and reflections widely different from those parents, who, though also lamenting the evil course of their offspring feel their own neglected duty of seasonable care and instruction, greatly increasing the bitterness of their sorrows.—Cayuga Kep.

G'VERNOR CLINTON'S SPEECH.
T'e legislature of New-York assembled
at Albany on the 1st instant. The following is extracted from the speech of Governor Clinton

ing is extracted from the speech of Governor Clinton

Al am happy to have it in my power to
say, that his state has always evinced a liberal spirit in the promotion of education,
and I am persuaded that no considerations
short of total inability will ever prevent
similar demonstrations. The first duty of
a state to to render its stimes virtuous by
intellectual instruction and moral discipline, by collightening their minds; purifying
their hearts and teaching them their rights
and their obligations. Those solid and
enduring honours which arise from the
cultivation of science and the acquisition
and diffusion of knowledge, will outlive the
renown of the statesman and the glory of
the warrior; and if any stimulus were
wanting in a case so worthy of all our attention and patronage, we may find it in
the example before our eyes, of the author
of the declaration of independence, who
has devoted the evening of his illustrious
life to the establishment of an university in
his native state.

life to the establishment of an university in his native state.

As connected with this subject, I shall lay before you the proceedings of several legislatures, relative to the appropriation of a small portion of the national domain to the purposes of education. It is stated that in eleven new states and territories, the constant consequence has appropriated that in eleven new states and territories, the general government has appropriated one thirty-sixth part of the public lands for cotimon schools, and one fifth part of that thirty sixth part for colleges and academies. And while it is admitted that this disposition is in all respects proper and landable, it is contended, that the other members of the confederacy are entitled to a correspondent benefit out of the same common fund.—This claim appears to be sustained by the most conclusive reasoning, and it is believed to be impossible for congress to resist an application so just and beneficial.—If, however, this measure were calculated to embarrass the financial arrangements of the national government, to make a serious to embarrass the financial arrangements of the national government, to make a serious inroad on the national domain, or to disparage the interests of the states which have already been omitted, I situally be entirely on willing to press it. Whatever ratio or distribution may be adopted, the quantum of population, or the extent of territory of each state, the deduction from the landed estate of the empire would be so small as scarcely to be felt. In either case, small as scarcely to be felt. In either case it would not exceed ter millions out of the four hundred millions of acres owned by the United States. It is our duty to co-operate in obtaining justice for our sister states as well as for ourselves. If we were willing to wave the benefit which might be derived from the success of this application, ft would furnish no just ground of hostility to the claim in central and indeed in the would furnish no just ground of hostility to the claim in general; and indeed in such case it would entirely correspond with the dictates of magnanimity to advocate it with all our weight and influence. Thistate, on the basis of appropriation, originally adopted, would be entitled to 800,000 acres for our common achools, and 160,606 for our colleges and scademies, which with proper management, and in connection with existing funds, wound answer all the requisitions of education."

the requisitions of edirection." From the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Colden vs. the U. States Bank. The proposition of Mr Colden of New-York, to make enquiry whether the Bank, of the United States has not befeited its of the United States has not defelted its charter by taking usurious interest, is certainly, to say the least of it, a most extraordinary thing. Is there a man in the United States whose intelligence enables him to know any thing of Hanks, who did not know, that for the greater convenience in the calculation of interest, a day or two was discarded, and that the institution received the benefit of discarding that day or two? and was it ever thought of before, gravely to make a formal enquiry by a legislative body in this way, to obtain evidence hy confersjon from a Bank of a universally known fact, in order to found an accusation against it, and thus set an example to subvert every bank in the several states if legislatures can be found filly and vindictive enough to do it? There was not "Lisbon, Oct. 20, 1821.

"I send you a description of the Inquirition at this place, which I have been to 'visit. At the sitting of the Apries on the Juth inst. Senhor Figurers presented a letter from the keep'r of the Imquisition, stating that on the building being opened for public inspection, the people had behaved in a very disorderly manner, breaking open doors and carrying away papers, &c. and that the building should be burned, 'whilst they half lighted candles in they halfs,' whilst they half lighted candles in they halfs,' whilst they half lighted candles in the present on the calculation of interests, disay or two was discarded, and that the first the feelings of love, reverence and gratitude, was discarded, and that the doctrine of the impulsition for a practical assent to the truths of the gospel, than creeds to catechisms got by heart. And extend they are under the calculation of interests, day or two was discarded, and that the interest of the truths of the gospel, than creeds to the truths of the gospel, than creeds to capacity, the doctrine of Christianity ought to be presented in the simplest forms. No religious instruction is better suited to the minds of children, than that derived from the precepts and example of Christ; and mo part of his example to subvert every bank in the several persons had actually cried out to put their threads into execution; which he stated they would have done but, the compassion and the tenderness, which he said the the precepts and example of children, than the compassion and the tenderness, which he said they would have done but, the compassion and the tenderness, which he said they would have abone but, the precepts and example of children, than the compassion and the tenderness, which he said they would have done but, the compassion and the tenderness, which he said they would be taken to prevent the feeling of of the feeling of the carefulation of the carefular two was discarded, and that they cred to the carefular that does not the carefular two was discarde