pint tenancy, was read the second time, and the question but, Shall the said bill pass? Yeas 28, Nays 31.

Tho clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of Mary Rober, endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill for the relief of Matthias Clements, of Charles county, and the supplement to the act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Baltimore county into', seven separate election districts, and for other purposes, sevorally endorsed will pass with the proposed afnendments;" which a mendments were read, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engross-

Also a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore; which was read.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, Ordered, That the attorney general be requested to communicate to this house, his opinion, in writing, as to the proper construction of the act of December session 1821, chapter 190, entitled, An act authorising the appointment of an agent, particularly directing his attention to the nature of the balances or debts authorised to be collected under the said act.

Mr. Saulsbury reports a bill. en titled, An act for the benefit of Mary Sylvester, and her three small children, of Caroline county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senatc.

Mr. Thomas reports a bill, entitled. An act to enable the vestry of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. in Frederick-Town, to raise a sum of money for enlarging their church. repairing their school house, and purchasing a burial ground.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the following preamble and resolutions As the representatives of the penple of Maryland, we should hold ourselves guilty of a consurable indifference to their direct interests, and to our duty as the consitutional organs of their will, as respects their zeal and good dispositions towards the whole federal family, were we to presume silence at this interesting period, when the subject of interna improvement engages the attention of congress, and of some of the neighbouring states. As important branches of this system, we perceive with peculiar pleasure, that the project of opening the navigation of the Potomac, so as to connect it by a short portage with the great streams of the west, has been urged on the representative wisdom of the nation, by the memorials of a respectable portion of our country, whilst that of uniting the waters of the De laware and Chesapeake by a canal, will probably be enforced upon the attention of the same body by the respectable recommendation of the legislature of our adjoining state. In this great chain of internal communication, so necessary to our federal prosperity, and which was an object of such high interest and ardent' hope with the great founders of our republic, Maryland forms too distinguished a link to be overlooked. The superior natural advantages which she possesses, eminently fit her to be the centre of union between north and south, and east and west, by the agency of internal improvements. A canal of no great extent would connect the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, and thus afford a direct, and cheap safe transportation from north to south. The opening of the navigation of the Potomac would bring the western and Atlantic states in close neighbourhood. That these improvements, should be made by the national and not by the state governments, we can entertain no doubt when we look at the scale of comparative benefits. To recur then to our first position, that it is the duty of the general government to effect these works, we have only to enquire what are the advantages which they would produce to the states, individually, compared with the benefits to them in their collective or federal character. To the states in their separate or independent character, these improvements would produce one great result, an augmentation of capital, by cuhancing the productiveness of labour. And this is the chief, if not the only important benefit that it would se-

cure to them as distinct sovereign-

ties; but this gain would likewise

prove the gain of the general govern-

ment, and that too, in an increased

ratio. For as the capitals of the

states would be improved by the im-

provement of the fortunes of their

'I he bill to abolish survivorship in | citizens the capital of the general government, or in other words, its resources, would be augmented in proportion to the augmentation of state capitals. There are, however, other and great considerations, which enforce upon Congress the duty of accomplishing these works. To promote the public welfare, it is the part of a wise government to adopt every means of drawing close the bonds of our Union. We wink this cannot better be done, than by creating objects in which all have a great interest; and by strengthening our mutual dependence upon each other, byaffording facilities for exchange of products, and the reciprocation of other benefits. Weshould thus lead the whole force of private interest, and convenience, to the ab stract political truth, that in union is prosperity. An extended inland commercial intercourse would further, (by removing the prejudices of local education) cloath our political connexion with all the attractions of the domestic affections, and convert the cold union of political convenience into the warm hearted

alliance of social sympathy and

It would be found a necessary

and valuable auxiliary towards

providing for the public defence

friendly sentiment.

-a duty allotted to the general government. It would chable the government during a state of war, to make a more prompt application of its means for internal de fence. by creating facilities for the transportation, (with comparatively little 'cost) of cannon and other munitions of war, from one point to another, as the public exigencies might demand. Emergenies might indeed occur during war. where the necessary aid could not otherwise be farnished. These are advantages especially resulting to the federal government, and grow naturally out of the execution of the trusts reposed in it by the federal constitution. Hence we are led to conclude, that as the great and prominent advantages of such a ystem, are of a general, and not local operation only, the provision for its execution should be made, not by the local authorities, but by that government whose province it is to superintend the General relations and concerns of the Union, Without the aid of the general government, the great federal objects, promising such beneficial results to the country, will be accomplished either from want of means on the part of such state governments as might attempt it, or from discrepancy of views where the concurrence of two or more states is necessary. There we view the direct bearings of such a system of internal improvements, as shall open a cheap and safe inland communication with all the great sections of our extensive country, upon so many and great objects of political economy, we are at a loss to conceive any proposition which can combine in its favour more considerations of national dignity, political prudence, or practical utility. To express the views of our constituents upon this important subject, therefore, Be it Resolved, by the General

Assembly of Maryland, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their dest exertions to procure from Congress the establishment of adequate permanent funds for completing a national system of internal improvements.

Be it further Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives, as aforesaid, be requested to direct the attention of Congress, to the expediency of immediately providing for the opening of the navigation of the Potomac River, from tide water to Cumberland, in Allegany, and of connecting, by a canal, the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

Be it further Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copy of the aforesaid preamble and resolutions each to a Senator and Representative in Congress, as soon as may be consistent with his convenience.

Friday, January, 3. Mr. Cannell presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of the village of the Head of Sassafras, praying swine may not be permitted to go at large therein; read and referred to Mesers. Cannell, Massry and Ireland.

Mr. Worthington reports a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act sufferising a lettery to raise a sum of money for completing an Episcopal church in Baltimore county; and a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a compa-

ny do make a turnpike road to lead from the cross roads near Richard Caton's lime kiln, in Baltimore county, nearly in the direction of Jones's Falls, to the city of Baltimore.

And Mr. Cannell reports a bill, entitled, An act to prevent hogs from going at large in the village of the Head of Sassafras, in Kent county; which were read.

The bill to alter and change the name of James Dunbar, of Kent county, to that of James Templeton Dunbar; and the bill for the re lief of Elizabeth Leech, of Saint-Mary's county, were read the secondition, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the following order was read: Whereas, the state of Maryland, previous to the war of 1812, was possessed of a large and profitable fund, the greater part of which, amounting to nearly fifteen hundred thousand dollars, was invested in productive stocks, at that time adequate, with other permanent sources of revenue, to defray all the ordinary expenses of government, and even to leave an occasional surplus, applicable to the various purposes of internal improvements thus relieving the people from the charges of public administration, and to-

tally exempting them from taxation. And whereas, the exigencies growing out of the late war with Great Britain, created large demands upon the treasury for the purposes of defence against invasion, and the supply of means to a naval and military force, for which, in the natural order of things, remuneration could not be expected from the general government, until long after the disbursements were made; and as to a portion of which, from the irregularity inseparably incident to a hasty and vigorous resistance of an invading enemy, no account could be taken, or vouchers supplied, to justify a claim against the United States, thereby causing an irremediable loss to the revenues of the state. And whereas, a regard for the interests of the people, manifestly dictated the policy of early repairing the injury sustained by the measures adopted during the war, and required, that upon the return of peace the general assembly should have devoted its attention to the means of paying off the war debt, and of furnishing a new supply to the exhausted sources of revenue-a suggestion most unhappily lost sight of in the political dissentions which have since that period distracted the state, and forbidden the adoption of a salutary system of administration; and the same improvident spirit having restrained the applica tion of a wholesome policy in the ap propriation of the several large portions of the debt due from the government of the United States, that were from time to time paid into the treasury of the state, which sums of money, according to every principle of wise administration, should have been applied to the replacement of such parts of the state's capital as has been invaded by the free expenditure of the war, but which, on the contrary, were lavished, with a prodigality in every respect unwise, in defraying the ordinary expenses of government.

And whereas, in consequence deficiency of at least thirty thousand dollars has been created in the anhual demand and supply of the treasury, a ruinous system of loan encouraged, which by shifting the public burthens from the present generation, only fastens them, with a more iniquitous pressure, upon their successors; and taxation so long, but so unwisely parried, having now become a matter of indispensable and constantly recurring necessity, not only for the support of government, but for the payment of debts improvidently contracted.

And whereas, it is the duty of those to whom the interests of the state are confided, to apply a vigorous remedy to the evils growing out of the causes before alluded to, and to meet the crisis to which the state has been brought, with a steady resolution to sacrifice a temporary convenience to the permanent considerations of the public weal-the more especially at this time, when the state enjoys a breathing space from the struggles of party contests, and is left in the possession of the amplest inducements to good government.

And whereas, it seems to be the most obvious consideration of duty, to provide some certain method for the gradual extinguishment of the deht incurred during the late war, and the replacement of the state's capital then encroached upon; and

that the same should be accomplished in a manner the least ope pressive to the people; that the time may come, after a lapse of years, when under the influence of a wise legislative effort, the people may again find themselves in possession of the means of government, withont a resort to taxation, and when the extra resources of the state may be applied to the promotion of the great objects of internal improvement. and national prosperity; Therefore,

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to consider and devise some efficient plan for the gradual extinguishment of the debt incorred during the late war with Great Britain, and the replacement of the capital expended by reason thereof, taking care to render the same as little oppressive to the people, and as certain in its operation, as the nature of the subject will allow, and to report upon the same to this house.

On motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the question was put. That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled. An act to repeal the act, en titled. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and Chesapeake bay? Resolved in the affirmative.

Warpland Gazette.

Atnapolis, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1823. MYSTERIOÙS AFFAÎR.

On Saturday last, PHILLIPS and GADD cessary to the death of a Mr. BAKER, who ay, fell over the side of the vessel off which led to their arrest are somewhat sin-gular-Since the death of Baker, they brought the vessel into this port, and spent much of their time in the shops in the vici-nity of the wharves While in these places their conversation frequently turned upon the appearance of Baker's GROST, which them; and on several occasions they invited persons on board to shew it to them. A person who happened on board states, that in the cabin, he found GADD, who in a low and suppressed voice, entreated him to be silent, telling him there was a ghost in the hold of the vessel. Being curious to see the apparition, of which he had heard them speak before, he peeped through an aper ture in the pastition which separated the cabin from the main hold, where he saw The latter was as far forward as his hands covering his eyes and part of his face. His attitude at this time induced the person looking at him, to believe that he was shrinking, and endeavouring to screen his sight from some effensive object. The narrator, however, saw nothing in the hold bearing the human shape, except Phillips. After this, Phillips and Gadd, conti nued, as before, to talk of the ghost haunt

On Saturday they sailed hence for Poplar-Island, but as they stated on their examina-tion, were, after proceeding a considerable distance, compelled to put back by the ghost, and return to this place against an adverse wind. On their arrival they related the cause of their return. Their whole ed the cause of their records many thought it advisable that they should be taken before a Justice of the Peace for examination. They were accordingly ta factory, committed them to prison on the oaths of two witnesses who had observed been attentive to their conversations.

Phillips, on his examination stated, that but signified that he was not at libert to disclose all it had said. Their conduct while in prison corresponded with their be haviour previous to their commitment. The ghost still haunted them On Mon day they were released from prison on giving security for their appearance at Apr ing security for their appearance at April term of our County Court. Phillips de clared that on Sunday night the ghost laid at his side the whole night, and that when he left the gaol on Blanday between twelve and one o'clock, he left the ghost sitting in a corner of the apartment in which he had been configned, notwithstanding this. been confined; notwithstanding this, on go ng on board his boat and opening the cabin, the first thing that presented itself to his view, at the entrance, was the ghost.

The above is a brief history of the facts connected with this case, and strange as they may appear may be relied on as hav-ing occured. How far they should operate of fasten guilt upon the unfortunate beings opon whom they have brought sus-picion, remains for a jury of the country herealter to determine It will be well he-fore we conclude, to notice that Gadd, whose head was thuch swollen at the time of his arrest, accounted for it by saying he had been sick of a pleurisy in the head. At the time of his release he was not able to walk. Phillips, likewise, since he came out of prison, on being asked whether ho had been sick lately, pointed to his head and replied, that he had not been well for the last three months, and that during that pe riod he had laboured under a cold in the

Baker, the deceased, was a brick-mason and in his the time resided near Plimb Point, Calvert county, where he has let a widow and several children. The vesse was the joint property of Baker and Phil-

There was another man named Mitts on board when Baker was lost; he how-everyless the vessel in the bay and joined one bound to the Patrixens or Rappahannock. .

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

icm, with the opinions thereafter alluded on and against which I ask leave to enter a ublic protest in your respectable Gazette. In a discourse delivered before the Ame

rican Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, by a very distinguished and venerable member, 6th June, 1821, and now in print; it asserted that, "no other state in the Union can boast of such an illustrious founder, none began their social career onder analysis to hoppy which to be proposed to the social career onder analysis." pices so honourable to humanity;" (speak, ing of Mr Penn and Pennsylvania,) and against these assertions I protest, hecause, in my opinion, they are not merited, and because they are calculated to lessen the induces of other states, and this le particular, enjoying dissipational problems of the states of the receive from the rest of the Usion.
How Mr. Penn, and Pennsylvania, came

to be the objects of such exaked eulogiums as they have received from the lipe and pens of so many statesmen, historiens and crators, of foreign countries, may be exand among others, from the rising spirit of philanthrophy and science which distin-guished the middle guished the middle of last century; the ge-nius which Doctor Franklin carried from Massachusetts to embellish the capital of Pen naylvania; and the good fortune to have elicited the commendation of presi-dent Montesqueiu, before much of the histories of other states in the Union had been published or compiled. That may men of talent and celebrity, on the other side of the Atlantic, should have adopted the sentiments of the author of the Spirit donable offence, but no American historian, that I have discovered, has advanced facts or conclusions which will warrantibe extravagant eulogiums of the orator of the American Philosophical Society, on this occasion, and in this hemisphere.

Taking it for granted, that no heroism or merit of ancestry, or of the private life and actions of the founder of a province, would be a matter of boast, in this country, at least, in this day, and confident that the respectable orator alluded to public acts and manners exclusively, I exceeded decline any kind of comparison deduced from the first of those circumstances, and proceed

with the latter.

The writer in the Review, has pointed ut two principal circumstances by which the reputation of Pennsylvania, and its launder, might have been producted, which are the Indian treatles of Mr. Foon, and the religious liberty of the colonists; and on them, too. I shall attempt to establish. the credit of this state There is however, another standard or criterion, more general in its nature, and therefore more applicable if not more forcible, by which to test the justice of such pretensions, and which shall justice of such pretensions, and which shall be first noticed. The patent granted to Coccilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and founder of Maryland, by Charles I, in 1632, itself perhaps, taken from that of Avadon, part of Newfoundland, granted to Sir, George Calvert, Societary of State founder of his family, and mirst Lord limote, by James I, in 1620, was undoubtedly unas a model for that of Carolina, tranted Lord Clarendon and others, 154, and of "ennsylvania, granted to William Penn, Esq son bf Admiral Sir William Penn, by Charles the II, in 1650. Although the science of government had certainly imscience of government had certainly im-proved during the revolution which hap-pened in England, between the dates of the respective patents of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the natural disposition of the latter sovereign was confessedly more libe-ral than that of his father or grand father, there are differences in the patents, relating. to colonial rights and metropolitan ascen-dancy, highly favourable to the founder of Maryland, and his province; and these differences were actually caused by the spirited and independent proceedings of Maryland, and the colonies of Virginia and New England, before the patent of Pennsylvania-was-

sight in Mr. Penn, much less a want of spirit in him, that terms less favourable wars then obtained; but, for the defects and miscarriages of his own frames, or local government of Pennsylvania, he and his colonists must necessarily he answerable. That they were unsuitable, either to the the state of society generally, or the particular deciption of colonists for which they were intended, is sufficiently evident, from their rap d changes by himself and the colonius; from the assumpt on of the government of Pennsylvania by William and Mary, of pressly because the frances were inefficient for the preservation of the general welfare. iter an experiment of twelve years only from the positive refusal of the inhabitants of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, which counties Mr. Penn had purchased of the Duke of York, afterwards James the Ild. to come under the same government, or sit in assembly, with the Pennsylvanians, by which they now form the state of Delaware: and finally, from the embarrassments which Mr. Peun declared he suffered by the perversity or neglect of his colonists, compelling him to take the bounds of the fleet for ing him to take the bounds of the feet for debt, and to sell his province to Queen-Anne for £12,000, one thousand of which he received, but before a transfer could be effected, he fell into a deplorable state of le:hargy, in which he died a few years after, and the money returned by his heirs, and the contract rescinded. In the history of the contract rescinced. In this misory as Maryland, her career has not been found to present such adverse and conflicting or unfortunate traits of character; on the contract, the government never cetted to grow in wisdom & stability, or the people in wealth. wisdom & stability, or the people in wells, and happiness, whilst undisturbed by the extraneous interference of England and English colonists; and, with the same extention only, an unbounded confidence and gratitude were constantly and mutually fele and expressed, between the proprietary and the province.
As a distinct and independent church,

that of the society of Friends is entitled to the admiration and respect of every humans, or liberal man; and although their roligion. tenels render them unft-legislutors fee members of political society of less piety and moderation, it is very probable that evils above alluded to, would not have arrived so soon, if Mr. Penn had not been so enacious of the character of law giver, and had suffered his coloniste to make constitu-tions for themselves, as freely as Lord Biltions for themselves, as freely as Lord Best timore did. If these general remarks are well founded and just, as I confidently true they are, what mere can be required to prove, that the ealogy delivered before American Philosophical Society, was merited. But I proceed to allow, that practice of purchasing lands of the land

d not originate with the founder of Pent. vivania, nor that province first enjoy a ge-neral teleration, or liberty of conscience, by

When Lord Baltimore sent his brother, possession of and govern the province of Maryland, in 1633, he furnished means of Maryland, in 1633, he turnished means of purchasing the lands of the natives; accord-ingly, the governor did not set his foot on abore without asking permission, nor dis-embark the colonists, until it was fully and freely obtained of the unfortunate people in freely obtained of the unfortunate people in whose possession he found the country. Succeeding governors extended the prevince into territory at the head of Cheappeake, which is how part of Pénnsylvania and Delaware states, long before Mr. Penn obtained his grants of fither; and had found rivals in the Dutch and Swedes, who had advanced their settlements up the Delaware, as high as the Schuylkill, and the ground in of these rivers, was the scene of hostile contention between the Marylanders and the Dutch or New Netherlanders, exactly forty years or New Netherlanders, exactly forty years before, Will Markham, Esqr. the first go-vernor of Pennsylvania arrived there. The greatest body of good land now held by one individual in Maryland, is known to have been purchased by his ancestors of the Natives, after a permission from the Proprietary had been obtained; for, neither by his instructions, nor by the laws of the Province, could such a purchase have been made without it; and the last addition to the Provinces was effected by a treaty made with the Indians at Lancaster in 1744, when the present divisional line between when the present divisional line between Virginia and Maryland on the west, was fixed. All this while, and down to the all clas present times, the remains of the Choptank and Nanticoke Indians, surrounded by full settléments, retained their lands, sharing a very different fate, from the protection of the government, to that experienced by the unfortunate Concetoga Indians, in that botive ret rough, soon after that treaty. That lands were added to Maryland at the conclusion of wars with Natives, and as the price of of wars with relatives, and as the price of future peace and protection to be afforded them, as they might have been from the most civilized nations in similar circumstances, may be admitted on the part of this state; and it may be submitted to phi lanthrophists to determine, whether it was less into riess hunting. less just or less humane, to acquire lands in this way; than by purchave of the King of England, of the lands which his father had granted to another, being all that which lies south of the latitude of Philadelphic, and which, by making Pool's Island in 10 day, north, as contended, would have from the Dutch and Swedes, without any a sum reference to original owners or Natives of the soft. After all, there is reason to be lieve, that the founder of Pennsylvania himself, discovered no particular merit in

making his purchases of lands as others had done before him, since he claimed from the British government a continuance of its confidence and good will, after his arrival in America, for having pursued, in relation to the Natives' lands, the council of the Billion of London; and by what other means good Mr. Penn obtain lands, without aperior from that friendly society which folioid the use of arms.

We come now to the subject of religious which lorbid the use of arms.

We come now to the subject of religious tolerations or liberty of conscience, and hope that, if it is shown that this existed in hope that, if it is shown that the existed in

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upon Pennsylvania, the auspices under which the latter was founded or progressed. were not more favourable than they were found in respect to purchases of Indian lands, which others may truly and justly

and w Although Lard Bakimore was a Roman Catholic, it does not appear that the 200 colonists he first sent In 1803, were all of that faith, or religious profession, and there was an asylum opened in Maryland for all subjects of England and Ireland, without city of any distinction or limitation whatever; by the instructions which were brought out, or soon after received by the governor, which asylum was soon after extended to people of every country. The expulsion of his father from Virginia, on account of his religious scruples to take the oath of supremacy there, as well as his enlightened view of his own, and the colonists immedi ate interests, would dictate such a policy; and the same liberality was witnessed in Roger Williams, and his associates, who settled in Rhode Island, after being exsettled in khode Island, after being ex-pelled from Massachusetts, on account of other religious scruples, in 1634, the same year that the first settlers arrived in Mary-isna. Pillagen years afterwards, when the freemeasand the proprietary; taking advan-tage of the recent catastrophe in England, and acting as if independent of that comtry, opened an asylum to emigrants from cry, opened an asylum to emigrants from all countries, and established that form of government under which the province was ruled, with little interruption, near two centuries; that is, in 1649, the colonists themselves, by an authentic act of the up per and lower honseaol assembly, approved directly by Cocilius, and rendered perportual by his son Charles, Lord Baltimore, and all the branches of the provincial government, in 1676, it walnude an offence, punishable by fines and otherwhe to molest any person professing to believe in Jesus Charset, on account of their eligiods worship, or evento call others by the names of, "Heretic, Schismatic, Idolator, Puritan, Independent, Presbyterian, Popish Priest, Jesuit, Jesuitic Papist, Lutheran Clavinist, Anabaptist, Brownist, Anticocioniau, Barrowist, Round head, Separatest, or any other name or term in a reproachful manner relating to matters of religion," and farther to recurre the intended liberty of all countries, and established that form bring count manner relating to mallers of religion;" and farther to secure the intended liberty of formicinca the officers of government were enjoined to take an oath, that they would not persecute others on account of their religion. Had the Society of Friends existed at the above period, the term Quiakers which was given them as a reproach, would not have been omitted in the foregoing list, in all probability. That protection was extended to people of this religious society, except during the short period, when the government of Maryland was suurped by Fendall, in 1659, is certain; and the sight persecution which is then utilized by history, proves that the founder of Pennsylvania some the founder of that socienlar and more the founder of Pannsylva nlar and more the founder of that society than to was of toferation, for he had not been rived at manhood, nor become a convert to their tenets. Nor could. Mr. Penn have acted otherwise, without violating the rules of that society under, whose auspices he founded the colony, since liberty of conscience was a principal tenet of the society. That Mr. Penn's absence from the province was induced by his desire to

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from . tv: re tee on claim The the bi Sims bill fo the province was induced by his desire to province was induced by his desire to provide the inbabitants, and all others, from remious persecution, and that he is entitled to the respect and repertion of the world for the sacrifices be made to effect it, mende DE MA

ments