

MARYLAND GAZETTE,



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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1824.—April.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
29 Thursday	5 11	6 49
30 Friday	5 10	6 50
1 Saturday (May)	5 9	6 51
2 Sunday	5 8	6 52
3 Monday	5 7	6 53
4 Tuesday	5 6	6 54
5 Wednesday	5 5	6 55



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular routes, on Wednesday, the 10th March at 7 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis, at half past 11 o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th, will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at half past 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follow:
 Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock, during the season.
 Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf, at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
 All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
 Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expense.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1824.

VALUABLE FARM.

The subscriber offers for sale the

FARM

On which he now resides. Few Plantations are more fertile. The improvements are excellent, a very large and commodious dwelling house, with every convenient out house that can possibly be necessary—an abundance of fruit trees of every kind, of the best and most careful selection. This Farm contains about 350 acres, adjoins the city of Annapolis, and has on it an abundance of fuel, and rail timber. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to view this valuable estate, and for terms apply to

LEWIS DUVALL.

Jan. 15.

To the Voters

Of Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber respectfully reminds his fellow-citizens, that he continues to offer his services as a candidate for the Sheriffship at the next election for that office. From a long experience in the under departments of that situation, from his earnest endeavor to give satisfaction to a general acquaintance with the voters of the county, he hopes his pretensions will not be forgotten.

JOHN NIGHTON,
N. B. Myself, Brand and Ishart, are authorized to receive county taxes and also receipts for the same.
JOHN NIGHTON, Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS

From a London paper.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF MALTA.

We are induced to lay the following brief account of this once famous body before our readers:—

As early as the eleventh century (1048) some merchants from Almania, in Naples, founded a Church in Jerusalem, and built a monastery, which they dedicated to John the Baptist. The Monks, who took the name of Johannites, or Hospital-Brothers, were bound to take care of the sick and poor, and to protect Pilgrims against the incursions of the Saracens. This religious order, which gradually obtained large possessions, was, in the beginning of the 12th century, converted into a temporal or Knightly Order, with reservation of the Monachal Order, by the Master, Raymond du Puy. The duties of this Order, besides the vow of obedience, chastity and poverty, consisted in defending the Church against the Infidels. Raymond divided all the Knights into three classes—Knights who should bear arms; Capellans (the clergy properly so called); and Serventi d'Arme (Arm-bearers). The last-mentioned were to take care of patients, and accompany pilgrims. The Order long stood its ground against the arms of the Saracens and Turks, but was at length expelled from Palestine towards the end of the 12th century. It then conquered Cyprus, but lost it again, and established itself towards the beginning of the 14th century, in Rhodes, in the possession of which the Knights remained above 200 years. Expelled thence by Sultan Soliman II. (1522.) they betook themselves to Candia, then to Venice, Rome, Viterbo, but particularly Nizza, Villa Franca, and Syracuse, till Charles V. in 1530, gave them Malta, with the islands of Gozzo and Comino, under condition of making constant war against infidels and pirates. From thence-forward they were generally called Knights of Malta. Here they stood a powerful attack of the Turks, in 1565; in which, however, they suffered great loss. They continued their maritime warfare against the Turks down to the latest times; but in 1760, had it not been for French interference, they would probably have been conquered. Since that time they were deemed insignificant enemies, and their fights at sea were not unfrequently sham-fights merely. The internal regulation of the order, which was spread over all Europe, where it every where had great possessions, was the following: The Head, who was called Grand Master of the Holy Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and Guardian of the army of Jesus Christ, resided at La Valetta, on the island of Malta, had the dignity of a prince, and received from foreign powers the title of Altezza Eminentissima. He received 6000 Scudi a year from the Treasury of the Order, with all the dues of the Islands of Malta, Gozzo, and Comino, so that his yearly income might amount to nearly a million of florins. The temporal power was principally in his hands; he was, however, controlled by the heads of the different tongues, who gave laws, regulated taxes, &c.—The spiritual power, that is the immediate concerns of the Order, were managed by the Chapter, which consisted of eight Ballivi Conventuali, and the Grand Master was President. On the death of a Grand Master the eight Tongues, which we shall hereafter specify, named twenty-one Representatives, these again named three Electors, namely, a Knight, a Priest, and one of the Serventi

d'Arme. After these three had adopted thirteen other members as Electors, the new Grand Master was elected by all of them. The most dignified places in the Order were filled by the heads (Piliers) of the 8 Tongues, in which the Knights were divided from the nations of which they consisted. These Tongues had the names of Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Aragon, Germany (the highest Tongue,) Castile, and England.—From these Tongues the Ballivi Conventuali were chosen, and their possessions were divided into Priorates, and these into Bailiwicks, and these again into Comendatures. Of the Priorates, the German was first, and called the Grand Priorate. It was filled by the German Master, who was always a Prince of the Empire, and resided in the Monastery of Merxheim, in the castle of Neuhaus. The last German Master was Maximilian, Elector of Cologne. Under the German Master stood the Johanniti Master, the Master in the Mark, Saxony, Pomerania and Wendland, who exercised jurisdiction over Brandenburg, Hungary, Bohemia, and Denmark, and resided in Heitshelm, in the Breisgau. The last Johanniti Master, a Count of Reichenbach Fournaine, lost by the Peace of Presburg, and the institution of the confederation of the Rhine, all his possessions in the western part of Swabia, which went to the Grand Duke of Baden. England, as early as the 16th century, separated from the order; the three French tongues lost their existence during the Revolution; the Castilian and Aragonese were separated from Malta, after the peace at Amiens, and the Italian and German tongues had also ceased during the late events. The order may therefore be considered as at an end, especially as Malta was formally ceded to England. The Knights of St. John observed, besides the above-named vows, the rules of the Augustine order, the Protestants were, however, not obliged to live unmarried. All the Members were obliged to be of good, old Nobility. The Knights who could prove their ancestry in the strictest manner were called Cavalieri di Justizia; the others, on the contrary, who found it difficult to prove the antiquity of their families, but who were taken into the Order on account of their merits, were called Cavalieri di Grazia. The duty of the Knights, to take the field three times against the heathen or against the pirates, was in latter times but little observed, and, by the Peace of Amiens, all hostility against the Turks was put an end to. The dress of the Knights consisted, during winter, in a long black cloak; on the left breast they wore an eight cornered star, in the middle of which was a golden cross; in war they were adorned with a red girdle and a silver crucifix. The Order was subjected to the Pope only in ecclesiastical affairs, and in all temporal matters the Order was invested with the full powers of sovereignty. Their naval force consisted, in 1770, in four gallees, three galliots, four ships of sixty guns, and two frigates of 36; as well as several small vessels. As to the latter history of the Order, the following may be stated:—When Malta was so unexpectedly attacked by Buonaparte, on June 8, 1798, the island surrendered, on capitulation, almost without resistance, in consequence of which Baron Hompeach, who afterwards died at Montpellier, in 1804, in the 62d year of his age, received, till a further compensation was settled, an annual income of 300,000 francs. In 1800 the English fleet conquered the Island by means of starving it, and since that time it has remained in the hands of the English. In the Peace of Amiens, in 1802, it was, indeed, settled that the Island should be again given into the hands of the Order, under the guarantee of a neutral power. As, however, the English dreaded the influence of the French over Malta, and by this means they would have to fear the loss of their superiority in the Mediterranean, they kept possession of the Island, and the twenty-sixth article of the Compensation place, and Recess of the Deputation of the Empire, of Feb. 25, 1803, remained unfulfilled. In the mean time, the Order elected the Emperor Paul Grand Master, who had declared the Capitulation of 1798 to be treacherous, and had taken the Order of St. John under his protection. This election was strongly opposed even by the Pope; and the new Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, endeavored to put an end to the dispute with Russia, abolished altogether the Order in his dominions. On the death of Paul the Pope appointed, on February 9, 1805, Tommasi, an Italian, to be Grand Master, and on his augury, the Great Capital elected the Bailivo Caracciolo. Before the revolution the number of Knights were estimated at 3,000. The Arms of Grand Master consisted in a silver eight cornered star in a red field, crowned with a ducal coronet, from which sprung a garland of roses, and a small cross hanging from the bottom; and the motto pro fide.

The Knights of St. John possessed at the Reformation in England—Shenagay, in Cambridgeshire. Yeveley and Barrow, in Derbyshire. Haddesley, in Hampshire. West Peckham and Reculver, in Kent. Dalby sur les Waldes, and Hether and Kodely, in Leicestershire. Temple Bruer, in Lincolnshire. St. John street, in London. Buckland and Temple Combe, Westbury and Worspring, in Somersetshire. Balshal, in Warwickshire. Beverley, Newland, Newton, in Yorkshire. Houston and Slebach, in Wales. According to the Statutes of the Order, the supreme power is vested in the General Chapter, which is composed of a Dignitary of each Tongue or Nation, who are the Representatives, or General Attorneys of the whole body. The Grand Master along has two voices, the Lieutenant but one. At the present time there is no Grand Master, but a Lieutenant of the Grand Master, Antonio Busca, Grand Bailivo of Armenia, now in Austria; on the business of the Order in that country, with the Ambassador of the Order at Vienna; the Bailivo Miami.—The Knight Vela, Vice Chancellor, is at Catania. After taking of Malta, the Chief of the Tongues or Nations retired to their respective Priorates and Commanderies, and continued, according to the Statutes, to regulate the internal affairs of the Tongues; and as the dispersion of the Knights required a Central Government, the General Chapter assembled in France on the 26th of May, 1814, under the Presidency of Prince Camille de Rohan, Grand Prior of Aquitaine, for the election of a permanent Capitulatory Commission, until possession should be obtained of a seat for the Knights of the Order that may represent the Chapters of the Tongues, and the Provincial Chapters of the Grand Priorates, which assembled only twice a year. This Commission was invested with all the faculties and powers which were exercised by the General Chapters and Assemblies of the Tongues and Nations of Provence, Auvergne, France, Castile, and Portugal, Aragon and Leon; the representatives of which

resided formerly at the principal seat of the Order at Malta. The Government being thus concentrated in this permanent Chapter, which included a representation of the Italian and German Tongues by Knights selected from those Tongues, or from others in conformity to the Statutes. This Chapter is empowered to treat on political, civil, and financial affairs. The Bailivo of Lasteurie, Grand Prior of Auvergne, is President; the Commander, Bertrand de Molville; the Knight, Poyre de Chateaufort; the Knight de Dienne, Receiver of the Public Treasury, and Attorney General of the late Grand Master, are the Commissioners and General Attorneys of the different Tongues; and the Marquis of St. Croix Molait is the Chancellor.

The actual number of the Knights is 1452; composed of Catholics, Protestants, and Members of the Greek Church. There are 4000 applicants, who, on paying their respective fees, will furnish a sum of twelve millions of francs to the Treasury of the Order.

By far the greatest part of the revenue of the Order was derived from the possessions of the Order in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Bavaria, and other parts of Germany, Russia and Poland. It arose from the Estates, called Commanderies, in which each Commander had only a life interest, and was obliged to contribute a certain part to the Common Treasury of the Order. At the death of a Knight, another contribution, call Mortuary, was due to the Order, which besides received a certain part of the rents of the first subsequent year of estates in that situation.

The Island of Malta produced little revenue; on the other hand it consumed the revenue transmitted from the other parts of Europe, in the expenses of the government, and the maintenance of the fortifications, ships of war, and troops.

The following, we understand, is a detailed account of the actual revenue of the Order:—

The total Revenue of the Franks.	25,778,704
Commanderies formerly amounted to	25,778,704
Deduct the total Revenue of those sequestered or sold by different Governments	10,151,753
Total of the annual Revenue still possessed by them	15,626,946

The Responsions or contributions from the above Revenue, formerly paid annually into the Treasury of the Order

Deduct the annual responsions of the Commanderies or Possessions of the Order sold	1,393,043
Amount of Revenue actually paid for responsions into the Treasury of the Order	2,245,762
Amount of Mortuaries and various other dues annually received into the Treasury	1,545,000
Actual amount of Revenue received into the General Treasury of the Order.	3,790,762
Annual income from the Forrests in France belonging to the Order; (valued at twenty-nine millions of francs)	870,000
Total	4,660,762

An effort is making to introduce the cultivation of the white poppy in England.

exceeding thirty dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court martial, and it shall be the duty of the commanders of such battalions or extra battalions of infantry, or squadrons of cavalry, as the case may be, to make out and deliver to the commanders of regiments to which they are attached or belong, annually, on or before the first day of November, a complete return of all the officers and men under their commands within their districts, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state, and on refusal or neglect to do the same, as herein directed, shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of regiments within this state, both infantry and cavalry, to make out and deliver to the brigadier general commanding the district to which they belong, annually, on or before the tenth day of November, a complete and full return of all the officers and men, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state, under their command, and on neglect or refusal to do the same, he shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial, and it shall be the duty of the brigadier general to make out a return of the same to the adjutant general of this state, on or before the first Monday of December annually.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of this state, annually, to forward to each of the brigadier generals, colonels and majors of extra-battalions, the blanks necessary to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the militia of Allegany county shall be exempt from the operations of this law only so far as is provided for by the twenty-ninth section of the militia law passed at November session 1811, and the supplement of 1817, chapter 136, and they shall also be exempt from the drilling of the officers as directed in this law.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That all that part of the forty-first section of the original act to which this is a supplement, which requires constables to give bonds to the commanding officers of companies for the collection of fines and forfeitures imposed by company court-martials, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that all the provisions of said original act, which are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That any field officer hereafter removing out of the district of his regiment, with an intention of making a permanent change of his residence, shall on such removal be deemed to have resigned his commission, and it shall be the brigadier general's duty to make such vacancy known to the governor and council as soon thereafter as convenient.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioned officer of this state, within six months from and after the passage of this act, to report himself to the adjutant-general, by letter post paid, and all officers who shall not so report themselves, shall be considered as having resigned their commissions, and shall be stricken from the rolls, provided this supplement shall have been published once a week for six weeks in all the newspapers of the state, and the National Intelligencer; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council to notify the commanders of regiments, and extra battalions, of the names of such officers who have been stricken from the rolls as this law directs.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be construed to extend to the militia of the city of Baltimore, nor shall any persons who are now attached to and in the habit of duty in any volunteer uniformed company in this state, be liable to be enrolled under the provisions of this act, as long as they continue in such uniform company.

To Rent,
 And possession given immediately
 The Wharf and Lot, lately in the occupation of Major Jones, and known by the name of Williams's Wharf. Enquiries this office
 April 15.

Notice is hereby given,
 That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Stubbins, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.
 JOHN GREEN, Executor.
 April 15.

PRINTING
 Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.