

Wednesday, Feb. 15.
motion by Mr. Kennedy; the following was read:
Resolved, by an act of congress, passed on the 1st day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled, "An act designating the territory which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter, and which act excluded the ports of Baltimore, Annapolis, and all others within the state of Maryland; and whereas the said act is no longer in force, having expired by its own limitation; yet inasmuch as that fact is generally known in Europe, the West Indies, and other foreign countries, and as the ports therein, particularly those on the Chesapeake Bay, are very safe for ships of war, and especially in the hurricane months, and in the winter season, and where they can be supplied with provisions, with provisions and stores of every kind, therefore, Resolved, that the government be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to issue their proclamation, giving notice to all the ports in the state of Maryland not to receive foreign armed vessels of every kind, and that they may there lay in provisions and stores of every kind, on moderate terms, where they may ride at anchor in safety from winds and tempests.
Gantt presents a petition from Caleb Barrington; referred.

RY MAN HIS OWN STEAM ENGINE
(From Mrs. C. ———'s Album.)
The modern world will be as much astonished by a novel application of the giant power of steam as is now in progress, as the ancients would be to behold it driving along the desert and more animated bulks than the Leviathan and Krakens of the fables. Perkin's steam engine is said to have taken amazingly and a name engine and boiler which load and fire the same can be made to wheel and counterbalance the whole of the iron squadron, and also be made to bayonet charge, at the rate of a ten miles an hour, the whole system of war will undergo a most satisfactory change. It has always been styled the sport of kings, the adoption of this matchless invention become the sport of the people, and contentions will collect to behold steam engines, and sabring each other on the battlements, as much as the Romans beheld the gladiators and wild beasts in the amphitheatre. By this means "Othello's occupation will be gone," and the Duke of Wellington will resign the Master generalship of the Ordnance of Mr. Perkins. There will be great contentions among the immortal Teutons, to have to come down from their charge, their wishing caps and warlike trowsers, and their firmness as many steam engines of the same and one ass power each. Even the ladies as they are of novelties, will resist this, which all the partiality they ever shown to, whiskers and white feathers, it will be to desert the parade or to flirt with steam engines, and even to hint at such a thing in this country would be both slander and sedition; but no hesitation in saying, that for one third sum which this country has lost by the insolvency of the Austrian government alone, Mr. Perkins would have constructed a steam Holly A., which would have worked still more plentifully, lasted much longer, and given far more satisfaction than that which has cost so much in the making and maintenance, and which is always in danger of falling to pieces. The same principle would apply to all other boats throughout the kingdom. In both houses of Parliament for instance, there is a great deal of banal matter and mechanical routine; there is no reason why steam engines should not be employed to fill the room of the one, and to pump out the other.
The system might be carried a little farther in this. It is not meant to be said that steam engines could be substituted for Lord Liverpool and Eldon, Lord Bathurst, George Canning, Croker, or even Mr. Martin of Galway; I presume it will not be denied that they were very well in the place of Sir Joseph York, Banks, Mr. Butterworth, Sir Francis Osmond, William Curtis, Mr. Wynne, &c. and they might take a good deal of drudgery off the shoulders of Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Solicitor General, learned Dr. Philmore, and others. Indeed, I do not say to say beforehand what would be the advantages of Perkins' steam Parliament, they are obvious, and others would follow. The projected applications of this valuable and important engine to other purposes, public and domestic, which have hitherto been done by mere human drudgery, are so many, and so important, they will furnish matter for further interesting English papers.

STORM AT ST. PETERSBURG.
On the 23th of October, (say accounts from St. Petersburg,) the roofs of ninety public and private buildings, and of six churches were blown down.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals, at the state of Maryland, under the seal of Benjamin Gaither, I have executed and levied on all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of land called "Part of Gaither's Collection," or by what name the same may be called, containing 94 1/2 acres of land, more or less, being the plantation whereon Jobb and other now resides; also the life estate of said Jobb, in and to a three story Brick House and a lot of land on School Street, in the city of Annapolis, in the occupation of Mr. David Ridgely. I hereby give notice, that on Friday 24th February, I shall proceed to sell the said property at the County Court, at eleven o'clock, to the highest bidder, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid.
B. Welch, of Ben. Shiff. A. A. C.

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Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1826.

Volts of Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, and the City of Annapolis.
I find words expressive of the indignation I feel, on taking my seat in your highly honoured representation, in the Congress of the nation, and I am glad to find that the language does not afford them the right and twenty years you have known me the first friend of the best of governments produced and put in operation by the immortal Washington, the political leader of "American Freedom," and his frequent coadjutors. During that period, I have frequently felt it my duty, as one of the people, and as a faithful watchman over the people, to appear before you in opposition to visionary men, and to offer more visionary notions, offered and recommended to your choice, as substitutes for that sound and wise policy, which was so commensurate with our constitution, and which for a season measurably departed from, has again providentially become the standard, around which every sound politician in our Country is this day bound to rally. Coming in, as I do, at this time, to fill a vacant seat, in the resignation of my honorable predecessor, (the present Governor of our state,) I feel very true of your honor to make the proper allowance for every embarrassment I may have to encounter, growing out of the novelty of my situation, and that nothing more will be required of me, as a young member, (albeit a man, past the prime of life,) than a faithful exercise of the talent, (one or more,) that may be afforded me, with my pledge to discharge conscientiously, and with zeal, the duties belonging to my present station, during the time for which I am elected. I must beg to be permitted to remind you, that, God willing, I shall be, as I heretofore declared myself, a candidate at the next October election, to represent you in the next Congress of the United States, and I am far from believing it possible that my friends, who have so honourably elected me, will then be induced, so soon to abandon me, in favour of another, I do hope and believe, that many of those who were unfavourably disposed towards me at the late election on the 1st of February, will be found then to believe, both in my ability, and in my integrity, to turn me out, before I have had time to evince even a disposition, good or evil.
Now that I have been made the humble instrument in removing those difficulties, that long closed every honourable avenue to your free choice, there are many who would cheerfully run away with all the advantages, and no doubt some one will start at that time, to confer on him an honor that he has never found courage or opportunity to deserve. But you will, I am very sure, my fellow citizens, then say to such a one, "stay at home, at least until you learn to do as you would be done by." There is no rule without an exception. And who's marked difference has been observed, generally speaking, between a man's conduct, before and after obtaining an office, in myself I do hope you will discover a change but for the better. As your private servant, I shall cheerfully meet your calls, and industriously attend to your business. With these remarks, permit me, my fellow citizens, to tender you the grateful acknowledgments of your friend and humble servant,
JOHN C. WELCH.
Congress Hall, Feb. 15, 1826.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.
Mr. Green,
If we have been rightly informed, the Maryland Gazette, of which you are the Editor, has been conducted with independence, from your grand father's time to the present day, in regular succession by his relic, and after by his next of kin. The Maryland Gazette was the only public journal at the commencement of the year of the revolution, that had an existence in this State—then it was, that this journal sounded the tocsin of alarm, and thro' its medium assisted to rouse the people of Maryland, not only to their declaration of independence, but to use every necessary means of defence and warfare—and when this glorious struggle terminated in peace it did not fail to assist in the organization of the present happy government, now that you are asked to assist in the correction of some abuses in the administration of justice, by an intervention of the annexed memorial for the consideration of the Legislators assembled in your city, altho' it might appear, at first view, of minor importance, still upon reflection it must be deemed of vital importance to a majority of the good people of this state—and that too, principally affecting those who are not able to propose even a remedy for themselves, tho' most interested.
Yours,
F. I.

Honorable the Legislature of Maryland now in session.
The petition of the undersigned, on behalf of the people of this state, humbly sheweth to your honorable body—that they labour under serious evils in the administration of justice under the law entitled, "An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court; and to repeal the act of assembly thereon mentioned," and the several amendments thereto, growing more out of the neglect of duty of the officers of justice under the law, than out of

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the defects of the law itself. The law is a good one, if rightly administered; but from the total incapability of many of the magistrates, and neglect of duty of some of the constables, he that is compelled to trust his interest to this tribunal, is doomed to loss, and generally speaking, gets not more than half his just claim.

The greatest evil exists in the non-compliance of the constable in doing his duty, cure that defect at once, and the evil ceases in a great measure, but to remedy the whole defects, alter the law, so that hereafter

1. Not more than three justices of the peace shall be appointed and commissioned in each election district in this state, whose duties as such shall be confined to the district in which they shall respectively reside.

2. That all warrants, and other precepts, issued by any justice of the peace within this state, shall be made returnable to the justice who issues the same, and shall be heard and determined by him accordingly, and none other, while the justice who issued the same shall continue in office.

3. That not more than three constables shall be appointed in each election district in this state, who, as such, shall be confined to the district in which they shall respectively reside.

4. That each justice of the peace shall prepare and keep a docket, where all precepts issued by him shall be fairly entered, and that whenever any constable shall neglect to do his duty in compliance with the mandate of any precept put into his hands, the justice who issued the same, shall forthwith call such delinquent constable before him, by a summons issued and directed to some convenient constable, who shall serve the same, and upon its appearing that such constable has neglected to do his duty, such justice shall proceed immediately to give judgment, and the execution against such constable, and his securities, upon a copy of the said constable's bond being produced to said justice, under the hand of the clerk of the county court, the costs of which shall be taxed to said delinquent constable.

5. That each justice of the peace, hereafter to be appointed and commissioned, shall be entitled to receive 12 cents for every oath administered by him, and for all other duties by him performed as justice of the peace, double the sum that justices of the peace are now by law authorized to receive.

6. That the constables, hereafter to be appointed, shall be entitled to receive as fees, double the sum they are by law now authorized to take, and that the penalty of the bonds they are now by law compelled to give, shall be double that sum.

7. That no justice of the peace shall issue any warrant, execution, or other precept, except at the instance of the plaintiff, his or her agent or attorney; and not at the instance of the constable, without written directions from such plaintiff, agent or attorney, which shall be kept and filed by said justice, among the papers appertaining to said suit.
Your memorialist, in good faith, sheweth to your honorable body to take the subject matter of this petition into your serious and deliberate consideration, and so amend the law as proposed, or in such other manner as will secure to the honest claimant his just due—nothing is more worthy the attention of such an independent body as yours, while each and every member brings with him a knowledge of the existence of the evils complained of; and while your memorialist is certain your honorable body will no longer suffer such abuses to exist in the administration of justice, to the great injury and loss to very many of your constituents, they in duty bound, will ever pray, as well as your petitioner, their advocate.
Fiat Justitia.

of any individual. It is in favour of a man who had devoted more than 40 years of his life to the public service—a great benefactor of mankind. The poor boon he asks, is the extremity of the law, and was to be allowed to him that which he could not do without an act of the General Assembly. Would it be asked how he had become so involved? How, with a patrimony large, he had become so reduced to poverty? It had come so in the performance of public services. Since the dawn of manhood, he had devoted the energies of his mind and body to the service of his country, and the cause of mankind. Mr. Loyall proceeded in an eloquent manner, to enumerate the causes which had impaired Jefferson's ample patrimony and reduce him in the extremity of age, to the verge of bankruptcy. Until his retirement from the Presidency in 1808, his attention to public duties had been unremitted from the commencement of the revolutionary war. These duties had necessarily excluded attention to his private affairs, and involved him in embarrassments which continuing to this day, and increased by his general, unavoidable, magnificent hospitality, since his retreat to private life, had at length driven him to the necessity of making this application to the Legislature for relief.

These expenses were in his name, and his character, who among the world should do so, for the relief that he might yet linger in, be compelled to seek some place in his mountain? Had it proposed to relieve him? Giving him a privilege which took nothing from the Treasury. Mr. Loyall stated that within last 40 years more than 70 millions of lotteries authorized by State were to be found in the counteracting policy would be us again to resort to the lottery, and that thousands were drawn annually from Virginia to construct the roads and canals of the northern States. He appealed to no political feelings, but desired that the application should rest on its intrinsic merits.

Mr. Morton moved that the resolution lie for a day on the table. Mr. Loyall had no design to take the House by surprise—but the subject had been for several days under private discussion. But if the wish of a single member, though important that it should be acted upon speedily, he would acquiesce. It was not until the last extremity of his fortunes, that his situation had been made known.

The question on laying the resolution on the table was carried in the affirmative—ayes 95, nays 94.

CUBA.
A letter to the editors of the American from an intelligent correspondent at Havana, under date of the 1st instant, says,
"We are quiet here at present and expect to remain so for some time, unless visited by some of our neighbours. The troops lately arrived from Europe, and those yet expected, with the great number of loyalists this place contains, make it probable that no attempt at present, to overthrow the government, would be attended with success. I say the great number of loyalists here, as all those, or at least a great number of those who have been expelled from Colombia and Mexico, flocked to this place.

We have in port six frigates, and in Havana and the immediate neighbourhood, about 6000 European troops. It is supposed there are about 2500 to 3000 European troops more in the other parts of the Island. There are also about 1200 coloured troops, but these are not kept in active service. What would be the consequence of an invasion, no one can foretell. Some think they would be repulsed, unless very strong indeed; while others believe that a great number of the Creoles, and all the vagabonds, (of which we have a great number,) would flock to the standard of any invader, and render their success certain. We are here quite in the dark, and know no more of what is going on at the opposite part of the Island, than we do of the interior of Africa.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Mr. Loyall observed, that he rose under embarrassed feelings. He was about to discharge a task which gave him pain—not from a sense of the impropriety of the measure asked, but from the nature of the task itself, and the melancholy reasons which had rendered it necessary. He rose to ask leave to bring in a bill authorizing Thomas Jefferson to dispose of his estate by lottery. It would take no money from the Treasury, but it would abridge the rights

of any individual. It is in favour of a man who had devoted more than 40 years of his life to the public service—a great benefactor of mankind. The poor boon he asks, is the extremity of the law, and was to be allowed to him that which he could not do without an act of the General Assembly. Would it be asked how he had become so involved? How, with a patrimony large, he had become so reduced to poverty? It had come so in the performance of public services. Since the dawn of manhood, he had devoted the energies of his mind and body to the service of his country, and the cause of mankind. Mr. Loyall proceeded in an eloquent manner, to enumerate the causes which had impaired Jefferson's ample patrimony and reduce him in the extremity of age, to the verge of bankruptcy. Until his retirement from the Presidency in 1808, his attention to public duties had been unremitted from the commencement of the revolutionary war. These duties had necessarily excluded attention to his private affairs, and involved him in embarrassments which continuing to this day, and increased by his general, unavoidable, magnificent hospitality, since his retreat to private life, had at length driven him to the necessity of making this application to the Legislature for relief.

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money, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorized to convey the property sold to the purchaser or purchasers.
Persons desirous of purchasing can view the property for sale, on application to Mr. Thomas I Dorsett, who resides on the premises, or to the subscriber at Queen Anne.
Richard Estep, ts
Feb 16.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and a return directed, against the goods and chattels, land and tenements, of David Waters, at suit of William Wilkins and Joseph Wilkins, and Hammond D. Lawrence for the use of Charles D. Warfield, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of the said David Waters, to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of land where on the said David Waters now resides, called "Stoward's Resolution and Poplar Spring Gardens," or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing one hundred and eighty six acres of land, more or less, also one negro Woman and Child, one Wagon four Cows and three Horses. And I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 10th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid.
B. Welch, of Ben. Shiff. A. A. C.
Feb 16.

50 Dollars Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the 25th ultimo, a bright mare, named "LABON," about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, and well made—He had when he went away, a striped yarn jacket and pantaloons, a cotton shirt, and varnished leather hat; he likewise carried, with him, other articles of clothing, both for winter and summer wear, and two other hats, in addition to the one he had on when he went away, the one a flag and the other of wool. The above reward will be given to apprehend and secure said slave so that I get him again, provided he be taken out of the aforesaid county—if within the county, the sum of twenty dollars—It is probable he may have gone towards Pennsylvania.
James J. Sawine.
Feb 16.

Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by Richard I Cowman, esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Nicholls, and Ann Watkins, I have seized and taken in execution, at the suit of Tompkins and Coole, all that tract, or part of a tract or parcel of land, called "Waterford," or by whatsoever name the same may be called, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on Patuxent River, near Queen Anne, and I have seized and taken all the Crop of Tobacco in Bulk, and hanging in the House, being taken as the property Anne Watkins, and Isaac Nicholls; And I hereby give notice that on Thursday the ninth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid.
B. Welch, of Ben. Shiff. A. A. C.
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By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of George Waters; at suit of William Wilkins and Joseph Wilkins, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of the said Waters, to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of land, whereon the said George Waters now resides, called "Snewden's Second Addition, to his Manor," or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing one hundred and fifty one acres of land, more or less; also one negro Man one bay Mare, one sorrel Horse, one Colt, & a quantity of Tobacco. And I hereby give notice, that on Thursday the 9th day of March next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock, for cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid.
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county, debts, claims against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.
Richard Harwood of Thos } admrs.
Henry H Harwood, }
Persons having in their possession Books, the property of the deceased, are requested to deliver them to
Richard Harwood, of Thoms.
Feb 16 7w

Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by Richard I Cowman, esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Isaac Nicholls, and Ann Watkins, I have seized and taken in execution, at the suit of Tompkins and Coole, all that tract, or part of a tract or parcel of land, called "Waterford," or by whatsoever name the same may be called, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on Patuxent River, near Queen Anne, and I have seized and taken all the Crop of Tobacco in Bulk, and hanging in the House, being taken as the property Anne Watkins, and Isaac Nicholls; And I hereby give notice that on Thursday the ninth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid.
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