

the borough of Hastings, Rye, Cambridge and Queenborough. By stating these circumstances it did appear, that it was not so much the vindication of the injured honor of the house, which was the object, as that more general one of following up the pursuit to what was denominated "a certain system." This it seemed, was to be a first step to general reform. He said, "Perhaps the house would feel it their indispensable duty not to establish a precedent that would introduce a system of inquisitorial proceedings, fraught with the most violent inroads upon all species of private and social confidence." "He left it to the house whether at such a time as this, it would be wise to warrant such a species of charges as merely introductory to the agitation of the great questions of reform." Thus evading an answer and a scrutiny. He bowed to the chair, and retired "amidst the general cheers of the house!" Relying (as these plaudits evinced he might) upon his ministerial influence over a corrupted house to prevent an enquiry into guilt. Lord Castlereagh followed his steps. A debate ensued that decided the virtue of England's Commons and constitution; and as the reporter of the debate says, Mr. Wardle's charges against the Duke of York were in every point of view of trifling consequence, indeed of no consequence at all; of a sort not worthy of a moment's attention compared to the charges brought forward by Mr. Madocks; and the debate upon which, is infinitely more interesting to England than the fate of any or of all the nations upon the continent of Europe, and of all the colonial possessions, and commerce in the whole world. In short, after years and years of disputation, relative to the means by which men get to be members of parliament, after hundreds of precautions against those, who have, at different times, written and published relative to those means; at last, Mr. Madocks has brought the thing to a point; indeed to an issue; aye, to a clear and unequivocal decision!!

Upon this great debate, it was asserted and not denied, that seats in parliament were openly sold for money. The ministerial party admitted the corruption that pervaded all the system, but contended that those who pressed the enquiry were as corrupt as they; that those two persons charged ought not to be made the first victims to a system and practice that had prevailed for a great length of time, and intimated that to attempt a reform now, would endanger the government. Mr. Windham, said, "When gentlemen talked of the theory of the constitution, they seemed to forget that these corruptions, as they were called, formed part of that theory, for they were to be found co-existing with the constitution in all times, even in the best of times—even in the days of the great Chatham, as he was termed. That noble Lord no doubt, made use of this species of traffic, and upon the principles stated, namely as a part of the defence of government." HE MUST HAVE MADE USE OF CORRUPTION. For in fact there was corruption in the country from top to bottom and from bottom to top, differing only in this respect, that it was more dense at bottom, and became purer as you advanced to the top. That when you came to the top you found no corruption, it would be preposterous to assert!"

Mr. Moore—Here was specific corruption offered to be proved against two members of one body, in confidential situations under the crown. How has it been believed? Shame to say, its existence has not only been admitted, from time immemorial, but even justified from both sides of the house. Let the house cautiously reflect how it sends abroad such principles, sanctioned by their decision. In such an attempt to vindicate the character of the two right honorable gentlemen, they will fail to retrieve them, whilst they sacrifice to eternity, the honor, the credit, and the character of the house of commons." After Mr. Madocks, Mr. Tierney, the Speaker, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Canning, Lord Folkenstone, Mr. Cartwright, Lord Milton, Sir C. Morgan, Sir J. Anstruther, Mr. Carmon Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Giddy, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Windham, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Smith and Mr. Moore, had spoken, Mr. Madocks, rose and closed the debate, the most important for the British empire that ever occupied the house of commons. He defended the consistency of his public life and the purity of his motives. He felt impelled to the course by the sense of public duty, from which, not even the conduct of that night should succeed in warping him. A right honorable gentleman (Mr. Windham)

had confessed, that corruption existed from the top to the bottom of the State.—He was sorry to agree with the right honorable gentleman upon this point. It did, indeed, exist most generally. Its universality and ubiquity were frightful, and reminded him of Virgil's figure of fame.—
"Ingredivitque solo, et caput inter nubila condit."

The resolution to institute an inquiry was refused by the British house of Commons—that people's hope and barrier against the lords and most boasted pride of the British constitution, that stupendous fabric of human wisdom—

Noes—310
Ayes—35
Majority to shield acknowledged vice and corruption against enquiry—225!
What justice will an administration render to America, that thus denies it to its own subjects in defiance of the laws of God and the constitution of Great Britain?
CORRECTOR.

VERMONT MANUFACTURES.

In General Assembly, Oct. 25, 1809.
Whereas the Congress of the United States did, on the 7th day of June last, pass a certain resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and lay before them at their next session, "a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the United States; together with a statement of the several manufacturing establishments, which have been commenced; the progress with which they have been attended; and such other information as, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be material in exhibiting a general view of the manufactures of the United States."—And,

Whereas the said Secretary, in order to meet the patriotic views of Congress, has by his Circular, issued on the 23rd day of July last, manifested a wish to obtain a knowledge, not only of the "manufacturing establishments, properly so called, but also the species and extent of household manufactures, together with the causes which have either promoted, retarded, or prevented the several establishments, and also an opinion respecting the measures within the powers of Congress best calculated to foster such manufactures."—And

Whereas also it is the opinion of this Assembly, that the objects contemplated in said resolution of Congress, and the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be promoted by such information as might be obtained from the Members of this House:—Therefore,

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to prepare a statement of the Manufactures of this State, agreeably to the proposed plan of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Members of this House be requested to furnish said Committee with such information as may be proper for completing said statement.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 7.
To the General Assembly, now sitting.

Your Committee, to whom the resolution was referred, respectfully submit the accompanying report.

JACOB GALUSHA, for Committee.

REPORT.

County	Cotton	Wool	Woolens	Clay's
No.	Yds.	No.	Yds.	Yds.
Bennington	84,100	62,000	11	
Windham	120,000	100,000	21	
Rutland	170,000	143,040	26	
Windsor	269,000	132,045	34	
Addison	125,600	107,200	15	
Orange	177,000	177,000	19	
Chittenden	124,000	110,000	8	
Caledonia	135,000	110,039	12	
Franklin	31,000	40,400	6	
Orleans	33,000	30,000	4	
Essex and Grand Isle	23,800	27,800	8	
total.	1,303,550	1,042,445	163	

The respective counties also furnish 135 carding machines; 8 furnaces, and 26 forges, all of which are in an actual state of progression.

REMARKS.

The above statement (forges and furnaces excepted) exhibit a view of household manufactures only, which is the result of the best information your committee have been able to obtain. In the above statement of cloth may be added that of hosiery, and almost every article usually made from wool, cotton or flax, which, to an extent nearly sufficient for the common use of families, is manufactured in this state. It is also believed by your committee, that larger quantities of bar iron and hollow ware are manufactured annually than is sufficient to supply the inhabitants of this state; there are also seven large paper-mills, which in addition to supplying our own citizens with paper, make large quantities of that article for exportation. There are likewise four establishments for manufacturing cotton and woollen goods in their various branches, which, though in their infancy, promise to be useful, both to the owners and the public. The copperas mine at Stratford, likewise bids fair, to yield a large supply of the important articles of copperas and vitriols. The marble fac-

ory, at Middlebury, yields annually a very large quantity of marble of various kinds, very little, if any, inferior to that imported from foreign countries, and promises to be profitable to the owners. The furnaces and forges at Vergennes, which are included in the above statement, have been erected by a company from Boston. The furnace has been in blast for some time, and is said to yield from sixty to seventy hundred weight of pig iron and ware each 24 hours. The force is calculated for eight fires solely for the purpose of refining iron, all which it is expected will be ready to commence the business in a few weeks. The owners of these works have it in contemplation to extend them to the manufacturing of steel, and ironmongery in its various branches. There is also a slitting mill at Vergennes and one at Fairhaven, where the rolling and slitting of iron is carried on to a large extent, and it is believed with handsome profits to the owners. Your committee will only observe further, that, omitting to enumerate the various other branches of mechanical business, which, it is believed is carried on in this state, and progressing sufficient for the common use of the citizens; that the foregoing presents a general view of the manufactures of this state, in as correct a manner as the time and means allotted them would enable them to prepare.

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, December 26, 1809.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE Legislature of Maryland.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

The bill, authorising Joseph M'Coney, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, to complete his collections, was read the second time, passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Bowles, from the committee of grievances and courts of justice, delivered a bill, entitled, an act relative to the judges of the Court of Appeals and of the County Courts, which was read.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the bill respecting the land records of St. Mary's county; the Supplement to an act to lay out a certain road in Baltimore county; the bill to authorise a lottery in Fredericktown for the purpose of paving Market Street in said town;—severally endorsed, "will pass," and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill annulling the marriage of Peregrine Emory and Kitty E. Emory, his wife, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill concerning CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS; and, after considerable discussion, and several amendments made, the final question was put, shall the said bill pass?—determined in the affirmative, yeas 55—nays 12.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered the bill authorizing Zachariah Duval, collector of Anne-Arundel county, to complete his collections; and the bill to alter all such parts of the Constitution and form of government, as relate to voters, and the qualification of voters; severally endorsed, "will pass," and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wharton delivered a petition from the commissioners and trustees of Rock-ville academy, praying a donation; which was read, and referred to Messrs. Wharton, J. H. Thomas, S. Thomas, Herbert and Gaither.

Mr. Worthington delivered a petition from Edward Aisquith and John W. Glenn, praying the right of State to certain property, may be relinquished to them; read and referred to Messrs. Worthington, M. Brown and Bland, Mr. Worthington likewise presented a petition from Louis Rodriguez, praying a repeal of the law establishing a Medical Society;—read, and referred to Messrs. Worthington, Bland and Seth.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill respecting a monument or statue to the memory of WASHINGTON; and, on motion of Mr. Worthington, the same was postponed until to-morrow.

The house proceeded to the order of the day on the second reading of the bill, entitled, a further supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the County-Courts; and the question was put shall the said bill pass? determined in the affirmative yeas 49—nays 9.

The house then adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

The further supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, and the bill concerning

crimes and punishments, were sent to the Senate.

The speaker laid before the House letters from the clerk and register of Dorchester county, enclosing an account of their fees; in pursuance of an order of this House; which were read.

Mr. Worthington delivered a memorial from the president and directors of the Baltimore Water Company, praying for a bridge across the Falls, at the end of Madison Street;—read, and referred to Messrs. Worthington, Randall, Harryman, M. Brown and Bland.

Mr. Bowles delivered a bill, entitled, a further additional supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State.

Mr. Worthington delivered a bill for the relief of Sophia Bland, and a bill for the relief of Theodorick Bland.

Mr. Herbert delivered a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act for the establishment of vestries for the several parishes of this State.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the register of wills of Talbot county, enclosing an account of his fees, which was read.

The bill respecting a monument or statue to the memory of WASHINGTON, in the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Wilson delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, praying a law may pass for the preservation of wild deer in said county; read, and referred to Messrs. Wilson, Plater and Grahame.

On motion of Mr. J. Brown, Ordered, that when the House adjourn, it will adjourn to meet again at 5 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Blake delivered a bill, authorizing George W. Ireland, late sheriff of Calvert county, to complete his collections.

Mr. A. Dorsey delivered a bill to open a road down Patapsco Falls in Baltimore county.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the town of Westminster in Frederick county through Harman's Gap, to Hagerstown in Washington county, endorsed, "will pass, with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read.

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, the question was put, that leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, an additional supplemental act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts;—ordered, that Messrs. C. Dorsey, Herbert and J. Thomas, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The House adjourned until 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock.

Mr. Tabbs delivered a petition from the president and directors of the Potomack Company, praying that relinquishments of interests in said company may be recorded in the books of said Company; read, and referred to Messrs. Tabbs, Brent and Bowles.

Mr. Davis delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying for bridges over waters on the post road between Susquehanna and Baltimore; read, and referred to Messrs. Davis, Archer and Street.

Mr. Williams delivered a petition from Capt. John Hauns, of Anne Arundel county, stating, that in the discharge of his duty, as a militia officer, he lost his arm, and prays for relief; read, and referred to Messrs. Williams, A. Dorsey and Belt.

Mr. Groome delivered a petition from Thomas Taylor, late sheriff of Cecil county, praying a further time to complete his collections; read, and referred to Messrs. Groome, Moffitt, and Physick;—and a petition from James Cochran of a similar nature; referred to the same committee.

The Speaker laid before the house letters from the Clerk and Register of Wills of Cecil county, relative to their fees, which was read.

Mr. Sellman delivered a petition from Joseph M' Cony, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, praying a further compensation for forwarding the laws and votes and proceedings, of June session, 1809; read, referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Herbert delivered a bill, authorising A. Boone, of Prince George's county, to complete his collections, which was read.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill, Providing for the election of Judges of the levy courts in the several counties of this state by the people—a question of its constitutionality being started, Mr. Archer moved an amendment in the form observed in such cases, that upon its ratification by the next succeeding Legislature the law should become valid.

Mr. J. H. Thomas opposed the amendment upon the ground that the present system of levy courts not being in existence at the adoption of the Constitution, was not contemplated by its provisions, and drew a precedent from the system of "judges of elections," as established by law, in favour of the bill as it stood. The question was then taken upon the amendment proposed which was negative.

Upon the passage of the bill, Mr. Brent observed that if he stood alone upon the floor, he should oppose the law. He was not prepared, he said, to vote the sentiments of his Constituents upon it because

he had never heard any complaints from his county against the present mode of appointments,—which he was under the impression was as good a system as the one proposed, from those as well as many other reasons which he would not detain the house with detailing, he should vote in the negative.

Mr. Archer declared that he had been the uniform advocate of the bill. And that had his amendment been adopted by the house, he should most certainly have voted for its passage—but under the serious conviction that the bill was contrary to the Constitution (and which had for the first time occurred to him that evening) he was bound in conscience to oppose it in any other form than as an amendment to the Constitution. He read the 49th section of the constitution which expressly states, "That the governor; with the advice and consent of the Council, may appoint the Chancellor and all Judges and Justices, the Attorney General &c. &c. And all other civil officers of Government (assessors, constables, and overseers of the roads only excepted.)" He observed in reply to the gentleman from Frederick (Mr. Thomas) that the present system of judiciary in this state, was as little contemplated by the constitution at its formation, as the present system of Levy Courts, and therefore agreeable to his doctrine the house had as good a right to proceed to the election or appointment of the Judge of the Court of Appeals, as to take the privilege from the executive of appointing Judges of the Levy Court by a mere law. He could not reconcile the difficulty to himself, and should therefore be obliged to vote against the passage of the law without his amendment.

Mr. Wharton observed that in the present mode of appointments his county labored under the inconvenience of having all the Levy Judges, except one, from the same district—a consequence of which, was, that the roads of the county were in a deplorable condition—he should therefore vote for the bill.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill—Ayes 42—Nays 16.

Melancholy Accident.—On Monday the 23d of October last, Mr. Ira Sweet, being in the house of Mr. George Tuttle, of Winchester, who was his neighbour and intimate friend, took a musket into his hand, which was in the room, and having sat down in a chair, laid the musket across his knees, he then opened the pan, as he says, and seeing no powder therein, imprudently cocked and snapped the piece, which discharged its contents (being loaded with common shot) through the neck and lower part of the head of a sprightly boy, three years and five months old, the son of Mr. Tuttle, and who sat within a few feet of the muzzle.—An instant period was put to his life.

On the recital of such shocking occurrences, it is the duty of all people to consider the consequences of the common heedless use of fire arms. View the scene which took place in the above case, and similar to the too frequent cases of like nature.—There were several persons in the house; the mother in an adjoining room, hearing the tremendous roar of a gun, in the midst of her family, succeeded by the shrieks of those present exclaimed, "somebody is killed, who is it?" She was met in a cloud of smoke, by the agent, with the lifeless boy in his arms, his head hanging down with large streams of blood pouring therefrom. The parental agonies in such cases, will admit of no description or consolation.

The actor of this tragic scene, though as free as any man from any evil design, cannot acquit himself from gross imprudence, and must feel agonies, perhaps equally keen with parental, though of another kind, and which may not forsake him until his dying day. The relations, neighbours, and intimate connexions of the bereaved, must feel the most poignant grief, and the community at large must sympathize therein, and regret the loss on such occasions. And as fire arms, those instruments of death, are promiscuously in the hands of children, and men, of the imprudent as well as the prudent, the imprudent as well as others; whoever, after such repeated warnings, presumes to use them in a heedless manner, so as to endanger or take the life of man, would do well to remember that they must be accountable to God the judge of all, and who will suitably punish such outrageous conduct.

It is stated in Spanish papers that Napoleon had caused 18 French Bishops to be arrested, and that Barnabe Caramonti, (Pope Pius VII.) died, rather suddenly, in the Isle of Santa Margareta, near Toulon, and that Napoleon had named his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, as his successor. The Pope's death is attributed to poison. He was born in Cesene, in Romana, April 14, 1742, created Cardinal in April 1785—elected Pope, at Venice, March 14, 1800 and crowned the 21st of the same month.

The only serious objection that I have heard against the President's Message, is, that its censure of the conduct of France towards us is contained in six lines, while his censure of the conduct of England is much more dilated.—The latter in the copy I have before me, occupies 120 lines. I have carefully taken an invoice, and cast up the sum total of the injuries of these two nations for the six years past—(supposing all prior items to be out-lawed) and find those of France to be to those of England abating fractions, as 6 to 120. I therefore conclude that Mr. Madison, so far as words can go, has administered impartial justice. Boston Pat.