

# LEGISLATURE,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, MARYLAND.

Wednesday, December 2.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. W. Moffitt appeared in the house.

The following message was sent to the senate:

We propose to proceed on Wednesday next, to the election of two directors on the part of this state in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; and to regulate said election, we have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two directors to be appointed on the part of this state in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, be elected by ballot, one of whom shall be a resident of the city of Annapolis, or of Anne Arundel county, upon the western shore, and the other, a resident of the town of Easton, or Talbot county, upon the eastern shore, and that the person resident on the western shore as aforesaid, having a majority of all the attending members of both branches of the legislature, shall be a director of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and the person resident on the eastern shore having a majority of all the attending members of both branches of the legislature, shall be a director of the Branch Bank of said Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and the persons having a majority of ballots as aforesaid shall be declared duly elected as aforesaid.

The bill for the relief of Robert Leatherbury, late sheriff of Somerset county, was read the second time and, on motion, the question was put, That the same be withdrawn? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 51, nays 11, and sent to the senate.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Anne Arundel county, praying for a public road, was preferred, read and referred.

The bill authorizing Benjamin Ray, late sheriff and collector of Montgomery county, to complete his collection, was read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the senate delivered the resolution in favour of William Amos, endorsed, "dissented from." And the following message:

We have dissented from your resolution in favour of William Amos, senior, of Harford county, and propose the following resolution, to be originated in your house, to which the senate will assent.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore credit the bond of Abraham Jarrett, William Amos, junior, and Thomas Caldwell to the state of Maryland, with the sum of one hundred and five pounds two shillings and eleven pence, and pay to William Amos senior, of Harford county, or order, the sum of nine pounds fourteen shillings and eleven pence halfpenny, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Which was read.

Also the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the Hager's town-bank, the supplement to an act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and for other purposes, the bill for the benefit of Margaretta Chalmers, and the bill for the benefit of the vestry of the German evangelic Lutheran congregation in and about Elizabethtown, at St. John's church, in Washington county, severally endorsed will pass. Ordered to be engrossed. And the following message:

We concur with your resolution regulating the election of two directors on the part of this state in the Union bank of Maryland, and agree to go into the election on the day proposed in your message. Thomas Dixon, Alexander Rogers, John W. Glenn and Samuel Wright, are put in nomination by the senate, and we have appointed Mr. Partridge and Mr. Dorsey to join the gentlemen that may be nominated by you to examine the ballots.

Which was read.

The report on the memorial of the heirs of Jean Baptiste Chirac was read the second time, and on a motion the question was put, That the same be recommitted for amendment? Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that Mr. Stone be excused from serving on said committee, and that Mr. T. B. Dorsey act in his place.

On the second reading of the resolution relative to the appointment of a director in the bank of Baltimore, the question was put, that the word Tuesday be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put that the word "immediately" be inserted in lieu thereof? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the same? Resolved in the affirmative.

The house proceeded to ballot for a director in the Bank of Baltimore, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Edward Johnson was elected; he was accordingly declared the director on the part of this state for the ensuing year in the Bank of Baltimore.

The clerk of the senate delivered the resolution in favour of Richard Chouteau, endorsed "assented to." And the bill for the relief of Henry Hawkins Young, the bill to lay out a certain road in Harford county, and the bill for the benefit of Alfred Jones, severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Seth delivered the bill entitled, An act to alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the residence of voters, as amended; which was read.

Mr. Harryman delivered a bill, entitled, An act annulling the marriage of Edward Welch and Prudence Welch, of Baltimore county; which was read.

Mr. Street delivered a favourable report on the petition of William Amos, senior; which was twice read, and the resolution therein assented to.

The bill to extend Centre-street in the

northern precincts in the city of Baltimore, and to build a bridge therein across Jones's Fall's, was read the second time and passed.

A petition from John Lynch, of Kent county, an old soldier, praying a pension was preferred, read and referred.

Mr. Callis delivered a bill, entitled, An act authorizing Alexis Boone, late sheriff of Prince George's county, to complete his collection; which was read.

A petition from Samuel Thomas, James Colston and Benjamin Binney, executors of Charles W. Binney, deceased, of Talbot county, praying they may be authorised to complete the collections of Philemon Willis, late sheriff, was preferred and read.

Mr. J. Williams delivered an unfavourable report on the petition of Molly Walker, which was twice read and concurred with.

A memorial from the president and directors of the Bank of Baltimore, praying that the supplement to the act to establish a bank, and incorporate the subscribers thereto, may not pass, was preferred, and, on motion, the question was put, That the same be referred to the committee appointed to bring in said bill? Determined in the negative, yeas 26, nays 34, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Davis delivered a bill, entitled, An act to lay out, straighten and confirm, a certain road in Harford county; which was read.

The further supplement to the act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes, was read the second time and passed.

The bill for the sale of the real estate of James Winchester, was read the second time and passed.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The London Courier, a Ministerial paper of the 19th Oct. makes the following remarks on the proclamation.

"The misunderstanding with America, which has proved a source of so much anxious speculation, may now be considered finally settled.—In a former paper, we stated, that the wounded honor of the United States was only to be healed by marking the conduct of the Leopard, in its attack upon the Chesapeake, with the displeasure of the British government. This once granted, along with the renunciation of all claim of right to visit ships of war, we hazarded an opinion, that the friendly relation between the two countries would not receive any farther interruption, & to this opinion we adhere. The first of these two points was publicly conceded some days since. The recal of Admiral Berkeley, within whose command, and by whose direct and immediate authority, the affair of the Chesapeake took place, cannot be considered in any other point of light than as a sacrifice to the wounded honor of the Americans in that particular case. The second great point of dispute, which is the general question appears, by the proclamation, to be also completely set at rest forever.

"Here the right of visiting ships of war in the precise manner it was exercised by the Leopard, in pursuance of the orders of admiral Berkeley, is completely given up, and another course prescribed in its place. This amounts to a complete abandonment of all claim to search neutral ships of war—nor does it stop here; for the recommendation of great care and caution to be observed in the search of merchant vessels, is an indirect admission that the complaints so repeatedly urged by the Americans, of irregularities committed by our cruisers in the search of their merchantmen, are well founded, and consequently the precaution recommended against their recurrence is a farther concession to America. Under all these circumstances, although the recal of our seamen to their country's service, upon the ground of especial difficulty and danger, be the prominent and most ostensible feature of the proclamation, it is an official declaration of the code of the maritime rights which we mean to observe in our intercourse with America, in relation to the several disputed points, as well as complaints, that have been brought into discussion.

These points embrace the conduct of the Leopard, the alleged irregularities committed in the search of neutral merchant vessels, and the arrogated claim of a right to visit neutral ships of war, and, as in all these three points, the proclamation of our government has given full satisfaction, by the recal of Admiral Berkeley, the injunction of regularity in the search of merchant vessels, and the abandonment of the right to search ships of war, we do repeat, that we must consider the proclamation as a declaration of an amicable adjustment of all our differences with America.

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE, Mr. Hewes,

To a man of generous feeling and honorable principles, it is at all times peculiarly grateful to offer atonement for an injury imposed under error or false information. In the hearts of some men it is cherished as the cardinal principle of honor, at every hazard and sacrifice, to afford ample and honorable remuneration for an injury undeservedly inflicted; and under the influence of that punctilious and exalted feeling, he becomes degraded even in his own estimation, should he hesitate to be guided by its dictates. The duty to obey such rules of action is equally imperative when applied to public men, as private individuals, and their incalculable more important by the former, as examples set by elevated characters are more apt to dazzle and receive the sanction of the multitude.

That the people are represented by their own free choice in all situations of high or unimportant public trust, is esteemed the brightest gem in the republican diadem. That popularity is a proof of merit, and

the most enlightened and patriotic men at all times enjoy the confidence of the people, to deny, would be to reject a vaunted truism of democracy, and incur the inveterate enmity of all demons of jacobinism. Hence it is we do, and are bound to expect from all agents of the people, a scrupulous adherence to the rigid rules of truth and honor, and to watch with a jealous eye, lest they commit violence on both, and defeat or expose the real object of their trust. Shall they, acting as the responsible representatives of the people, be detected in unfair and dishonorable practices, it becomes the imperative office of a free press, to expose their designs and bring them under the severe lash of public political censure; and it is a duty which every honest individual delights in discharging, to uphold and support the proscribed victims of popular fury, who are about to be sacrificed by the demons of faction.

Various papers of the United States inform us, that the late riotous proceedings in this city, have been sounded throughout the union. The people have been told that a bare born brood of lawless rioters, under the guidance and control of a few disorganizing malcontents, have set themselves up in open opposition to the laws and usurped the reins of government. They have seen jacobinical tricks copied from the tumultuous and rebellious fugitives from European states, successfully put in practice in this country, and a headstrong, turbulent mob called in to confound, to deliberate upon the propriety of innovating upon the fixed and established rules of our state government. In the heat of disappointment and fury of political discontent, representatives are chosen to create a chimerical reform of municipal regulations hostile to tumult and faction, and to hunt down the honest fame of all men of honor and incorruptible integrity.

A judge whose promptness and decision in the discharge of his official duties have entitled him to the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, is arraigned as the servile and corrupt tool of party, and impudently, and most falsely charged with a violation and abuse of his judicial functions. But to the confusion of falsehood and malice, every allegation contained in the report of the committee, against Mr. Dorsey, has been completely disproved.

The committee appointed at the pantheon, have formally and solemnly charged a judge with the commission of the highest judicial crimes. Through the medium of the press, sanctioned by the names of some men, who were wont to revere principle and honor, they have assailed his integrity, and accused him of denying to a witness, dragged before him for private examination, the right secured to him by the constitution and laws of his country, of consulting and having every benefit of counsel. With compelling a witness, upon oath, under the terror of imprisonment, to criminate himself by his evidence.

These allegations have been made by the committee, upon the foul and false information of a man whom a majority of the committee themselves have declared, they esteem unworthy of credit. This information then thus given by a man, who has proved himself destitute of every principle which can secure either the respect or confidence of his fellow-men, having by the confession of this very witness himself, been proved to the satisfaction of the public at large and the committee itself, to be absolutely false and malicious it must and ought to be said, that the committee participate in the designs and guilt of the witness. If they fail to make ample & honorable atonement for an injury imposed under error or false information, they more richly deserve the severe reprehension of every honest man than the poor misguided informer, who reflected not on the consequence of his conduct, nor was himself of consequence enough to be noticed. The committee have much at stake in the event of their proceedings; the witness can lose nothing. Upon him the suffrage of his fellow-men (I say not his fellow-citizens, because it is a notorious fact he is no citizen, and upon that plea his vote was rejected at the last election) have passed a solemn judgment, a severer punishment than which even his bitterest enemies, God help him, could not wish to see inflicted. Tortured as he must be, by the scorpion stings of conscience, let him rest under his degradation, and all those who feel an interest in the issue of an ill-judged dispute, between the constituted authorities of government and a few restless spirits of faction, bid him adieu forever.

Thus stands the report of the committee so far stands unsupported, or barely propped up by a pillar, whose heart is so decayed and rotten, as to threaten the whole edifice with dilapidation. The complete disproof of the most material allegations, will give a character to the whole—and should the committee, as it seems resolved to do, strive to sustain it altogether, it must fall or stand entire.

I call upon the committee—in the voice of reason, justice and honour—demand of them to make good their allegations against Mr. Dorsey, or like men, candidly acknowledge their error, and ask forgiveness—or forever hide their heads and fly the presence of all honest citizens. No man is entitled to the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who will wrongfully injure his neighbour, and not have the honesty and magnanimity when he is convicted, to acknowledge his error, and atone for the injustice done him. They deserve, and must meet, the reprobation of all whose opinions deserve to be respected. But it is idle to explain justice to Shylock, or to expend breath in convincing an assurer of the dishonour of fattening upon the necessities of his fellow-creatures. The ignoble mind never felt the gratification flowing from a mental conviction of error, and the grateful feelings experienced in the work of atonement.

Since the confutation of the main accusation of the report, several weeks have elapsed; & although exhorted by friends as well as foes, to a liberal and impartial performance of their duty, the committee have been

silent. Their charges have been solemnly made & proclaimed, & as solemnly proved to be false. They have gone forth God knows whither, but I trust they have been accompanied by their confutation.—I put it to the committee as men, who revere justice and the principles of common honesty, is it just, is it honourable, to remain silent, and not contradict that which they have asserted under error, and know to be untrue? It is in vain to say, the committee were appointed for a particular object, which being gratified, they were dissolved and no longer had existence. Though scattered to and fro, like Sisyphus's leaves, I know not where, they have been again collected. Either their own real bodies, or their departed spirits returned to earth, were banqueting a few nights passed at the "Maryland Arms." If it be the latter, I hope they have returned to perform that justice which their originals died without doing, whilst they inhabited a worldly tabernacle.—Upon the conduct of the committee I now leave the public to pronounce sentence.

## A REPUBLICAN.

To the General Assembly of Maryland, NOW IN SESSION.

A law having passed at the last session of the Assembly, appointing commissioners to survey and locate a road on the most proper ground, from David Wiley's House on the Pennsylvania line to intersect the York Turnpike Road, at Schumuck's (formerly Townson's) Tavern, it must be presumed that the Legislature was impressed with an idea, that such a road was much wanted, and consequently that the county ought to be burdened with the heavy charge which must of course attend the opening of a new road, where necessary; but at the same time that no new road would be attempted unless by shortening the distance, and other material circumstances, such a measure could be justified. The Legislature with great propriety required that the Commissioners should submit their proceeding to the next assembly; this ought always to be the case. Granting new roads without such a requisite opens a door for much private injury, and much public deception. The proceedings of the commissioners under the above law are now before the assembly, and it may be fairly asked, why have they given a preference to the location they have adopted? Neither distance, saving expence, nor more passable ground justify it, at least from Slade's to Schumuck's.

It appears by their location, that the three known stands of the Black Horse, Slade's and Wilson's, are still in their route, though the Black Horse is three quarters of a mile to the eastward of the strait line, and Slade's half a mile to the eastward of the said strait line; of course the leaving of that line to include those stands shews a departure from the principle of a direct line, which ought always to be adhered to when practicable; and since it is said with confidence that after having necessarily left it for about one mile for the purpose of a better ford over Deer Creek a practicable straight line might have been struck from the top of the hill rising from that ford to Schumuck's. It is not here insisted, that after having been thrown out of the strait line by going to Wiley's mill, that the Black Horse and Slade's are so far from the strait line from the mills to Schumuck's, as from David Wiley's house; but it is matter of serious inquiry, why, if the strait line was not to be a primary object, and since Slade's was to be included, the old road from Slade's by Meredith's Ford to Schumuck's, should not have been preferred to opening a new route through Richard Britton's, which is almost impracticable, but with enormous expence, and increases the distance by returning to and crossing the strait line below Wilson's Tavern, & passing David M'Mechin's house three quarters of a mile to the westward of said strait line.

Meredith's Ford is three quarters of a mile to the eastward of the strait line. The Ford adopted by the commissioners is nearly half a mile to the westward of the said strait line. Is it not extraordinary then that the commissioners, when they had determined to include Slades, from which one quarter of a mile more to the eastward would have placed them in the direction of Meredith's Ford, over which Ford, the distance from Slades to Schumuck's, now is little more, if any, than eleven miles, and may be shortened upwards of a mile, and carried over far superior ground; which Ford too, is probably the most accessible on both sides, and safest of any on the great Falls of Gunpowder, should have shaped their course from Slade's to Britton's, thro' a most hilly country, and then over a very deep Ford above said Britton's mill, and continued their course still through a most hilly country to a high hill, on which David M'Mechin's house stands, keeping to the westward of the said strait line to within a short distance of Schumuck's.—The strait line then serves no other purpose than to shew how the commissioners have traversed to the eastward and westward of it, and to render it impossible for them to account satisfactorily for so doing. The distance, as laid down from Slade's to Schumuck's, by the commissioners, is eleven miles, one quarter, and sixty-five perches; it is doubtful whether the old road from Slade's by Meredith's Ford straightened as it is capable of being at a very small expence, would be greater.

Can it then be believed that it would not be far better to straighten it than to incur the heavy expence of opening the newly laid down road, especially when county taxes are said to be increasing, and a new court house is now building—to all which it may be added, that the old road running from the York turnpike, which it cannot intersect till at Schumuck's, will accommodate a great many with a good road, whereas the new road, by running some miles at no great distance from and nearly parallel with said turnpike, will comparatively be useful to but a few.

## A FARMER.

SALEM, December 5. Arrived, ship Olive Branch, Littlefield, from Liverpool via Waterford. Nov. 2 was boarded by the British ship Dunla, of 40 guns, and the mate pressed.

Ship Thomas, Eveleth, 72 days from Amsterdam.

Ship Recovery, Webb, 48 days from Rotterdam. Left, brig Orient, Jenny, New-

bedford; Reward, Thomson, Portsmouth.

Ship Mount Vernon, Lee, from Calcutta. Spoke, ship Hercules, of Philadelphia, going up to Calcutta.

Brig Minerva, Searl, 84 days from Bilbao. Brig Bianca, Foster, from Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11.

Arrived, British ship Lord Collingwood, Swan, from Antigua, and 22 days from Tortola, sugar.

Brig Columbia, Barrell, of Kennebunk, 22 days from Point-Petre, Guadalupe, molasses. Left, ship Northern Liberties, Clow, of New-York; ship Ann Louisa, Andrews, for New-York in 8 or 9 days; brig Eliza, Pendleton New-York in 2 days; schr. Zebra, Thomson, New-York.

Schr. Rising States, Wood, 4 days from Charleston, cotton and sugar. The brig Eliza-Vickery, was to sail next day for Baltimore.

Schr. Pearl, Auten, 15 days from Barracoa, coffee, sugar, log ood and fustic. Left condemned as unfit for sea, the schr. Industry, of Charleston Dec. 2, spoke brig Pennsylvania, from Point-Petre for Philadelphia; next day, about 45 leagues to the Southward of the light house, spoke the ship Halcyon, 3 days from New-York. Schr. Eagle, Seciman; sloops Two Brothers, Gray; and Astrea, Prior, all from Richmond, coal.

Brig Phoenix, in 45 days from Oronoke, Spanish Maine, via Newport, hides, gum, &c. Spoke the brig Hiram, out 4 days from New-Port, and got a supply of provisions.

Brig Eliza, Jewett, 140 days from Seicily, and 88 from Malaga, salt. During the passage experienced several gales and suffered severely; spoke the following vessels and received supplies of provisions, &c. from all of them. Nov. 6, lat. 40, 20, long. 62, 10, ship Robert Burns, Waite, 4 days from N. York for Liverpool. 8th, lat. 38, 47, long. 73, ship Iris, Westcott, 90 days from Amsterdam, for Baltimore. 9th, lat. 40, 20, long. 62, schr. Two Sisters, 5 days from Salem, for Lagayra. Dec. 3, lat. 39, 25, long. 74, brig Greyhound, Johnson, 16 days from Turk's-Island, for New-Haven. 4th, 20 miles of the Highlands, ships Missouri, Anderson, 40 days from Nantz, for Philadelphia, with loss of a suit of sails. On the coast of Barbary, the Eliza was captured by a French row boat and carried into Tabarque; after very ill treatment from the privateersmen, was released.

Schr. Margaret, Van Tassel, from Richmond, and 48 hours from Norfolk.

Below, the brig Sussex, Lee, from Martinique, via Antigua. The brig Havana packet, 13 days from Havana, to N. Talcoot; schr. Argus, from Curacao. There are other vessels below, but from the calm we could not bear from them, and owing to the impenetrable fog, we could not see them.

Cleared, ship Neptune, Baker, Savannah; brig Sally-Ann, Hillard, Havana, schr. Silenus, Dickens, Barbadoes.

The ship William, Rawson, from New-Castle, England, with coal, to Hicks, Jenkins and co. and D. Bethune and co. is coming down Sound.

The sloop Sally-Ann, from Bristol, R. I. for New-York laden with sugar, &c. was lost on Saturday last, in the Sound, near Sachem's Head together with the captain, mate, a boy, and 2 passengers.

The brig Bee, Newman, of Newburyport, from Gottenburg was lost at Cape Cod in the late storm, and all lost except the cook and one seaman.

The schr. Zebra, Thompson, was only 12 days from New-York to Point-Petre.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.

Arrived, schr. J. C. Jackson, City-Point, 9, flour and tobacco; sloop President, Scull Richmond, 5, coals; Diamond, Clark, Richmond, 7, coals.

Cleared, ship Edward and Charles, Cushing, Bordeaux; Alpha, Sowle, Algierais; Eclipse, McCalmont, Havana; brig Susanna, Thurston, Havana; schr. Jefferson, Campbell, Guadalupe; William and Samuel, Lowth Curacao; Polly, Scriven, Antigua; Ariadne, Somers, Charleston; Hazard, Burton, New-England.

SAVANNAH, October 27.

Arrived, ship Rufus, Royston, N. York; ship Maryland, Inot, Baltimore; ship Louisiana, Pelor, New-York; ship Hazard, Elderkin, Providence; Criterion, Colbern, Liverpool; brig Dart, Hodgkins, Boston; Ceres, Wood, Kingston, (Jam); sloop Regulator Hay, Charleston; sloop Eliza, Allen, Rochester; sloop Patsy, Hall, St. Augustine; sloop Vermont, Galphin, Wilmington, N. C.)

The Cotton Planter sailed in company with the Criterion—the Georgia sailed previous.

One of our late London papers says, "We may judge of the boasted independence" of the United States from the fact that before the national ship Revenge, arrived in England, she was obliged to go out of her way to France, no doubt to ask leave of Bonaparte if she might come to Great-Britain. And she, we learn is to touch in France on her return, no doubt to ask leave to go home. We understand that Napoleon has one of his whiskered cut-and-thrust ministers in America, to keep its government in awe."

NORFOLK, December 8.

Arrived, Schr. Caroline, Hopkins, 15 days from St. Jago de Cuba, sugar. Left there, Nov. 25, ship Eliza Ann, Torey, of and for Charleston, to sail in 10 days; schr's Harriot, Smith, for New-York, in 10 days; Mindwell, for Philadelphia, in 12 days; sloop Viper, of New-York, for Charleston, in 6 days.

In Hampton Roads, bound to Alexandria, ship Thomas, Jones, 60 days from St. Ubes, in distress, having suffered considerably by