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All Advertisments appear			Part (Facilities)	
Baltimore Retail Price	C	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1 1	CALL STATE OF THE
ARTICLES.	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts
Shot, per bag	6		6	25
per lb	0	25	0	20
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb	100	15		50
Teas, Imperial	3		3	50
Hyson & Young Hyson.		50	3	S. B. S.
Hyson Skin & Southong Bohea	1	The state of the s		Fileson,
Beeswar		33		371
Wines, Madeira, good	4	My Barr	6	-
inferior	3	50	3	50
Lisbon	3	-	3	THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Teneriffe	2	50	3	
Malaga	2			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Port	8		14	THE STATE OF THE S
Brandy, 4th proof Cogniac	100	75	3	50
Spanish (none)			The same of	
Holland Gin, real	3		3	50
country	I		L	50
Rum, Jamaica old	1	75	2	
Antigua do	1	50	2	
Whiskey, according to quality,		T. 3 (4)		Way The State of t
age and proof		70	1	50
Apple Brandy	N. COLORS	0.4	I	25
Sugars, Havana white		25	1	30
Muscovado do		23	1	28
Loaf		35	1	40
Lump		33		35
Spices, Cinnamon, real, p. lb.	2	25	Z	50
Cloves per lb	T	50	2	
per oz	OPT-6	121	B CHARLESTS	
Cassia per lb	A CONTRACTOR	60	B CHARLESTS	70
per oz		10		
Mace per lb	1 10000000	871	1	72
Pepper, per lb		50		ERE OF
Pimento per lb	To the	50		(1)47
Alum		20	1	25
Roll Brimstone		31		20
Roll Brimstone		371		2
Coffee	500	25	A SECONS	33
Copperas		15	HO S	18
Cotton		28		33
Currants, Zant		25 25	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	28
No. 1		33	Ne	371
Candles, mould		25		28
dipt		23		25
Spermaceti		60 20	12	25
Cheese, American English none		2	The second	20
Cigars, Spanish	8	the state of	16	THE STATE OF
Gunpowder, in pound papers		10.		A PARTY OF
and cannisters	1		1	50
Hons by retail	1230	85	1	40
Hogs-lard		25 15		33
Indigo, Calcutta	BAR	FER	1	
Flotant	3	18 2 20	3 2	50
New Orleans	The second second	75	2	W. Carrier
Madder		18 75	Sec. 1	20
Nails, 8 to 20		11		13
Oil, in flasks		50		
Bordeaux, in black bot-			CONT.	
tles per bottle		10	1	25
Whale p. gal		40 50		
summer			35	
Raisins		25		50
Soan white		10		12
Soap, white		18		25 16
- Castile		373	10 V2	MESS
Salt-Petre, Am. double refined		75		Basi
Scatch Smiff for lb bottles		50		330
Scotch Snuff, for lb. bottles per half lb		50 25		30
Water Crackers—Jamison's	1076	10		12
Wrapping paper-per ream	1	25	1	50
Writing paper—per do			4	50
Champagne wine—per bottle per doz. do		25	30	50
Irish Whiskey-per gal	3	THE PARTY OF		
Bacon - hams		17		20
Cordials—in bottles—per bottle		75	1	50
per gal	7	50		50
		W	HIC	1000

CONGRESS. IN SENATE. TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

The following bills were read the second time and referred, to wit: The bills making appropriations for the army and for the navy, litia in actual service.—Referred to the Pension and the bill authorifing the President to cause | committee. to be built or purchased a certain number of small veffels of ware

Several bills were postponed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9. The resolutions submitted by Mr. Bibb of were adopted :

States be requested to cause to laid before the | coins of the United States. This was occasion- in the views of the President in putting his | up. There were 300 prisoners on board when Senate such information as he may posses of ed by the present enhanced price of copper. | veto to the bill for incorporating a church in | 1 left the ship. Some were sick; and, if sufthe cases, with their circumstances, in which Copper sheets were now selling at from 60 to the town of Alexandria, because of the uncon- fered to remain there in summer, many no any civilized nation has punished its native sub 70 cents per lb. Those who melted the cents stitutional connection of religion with the pow- doubt will die. nation in whose service they were taken. The following resolutions were submitted by

Mr. Gore on the 28th ult.

by the constitution "power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Benate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next seffion."

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate no such vacancy can happen in any office not before full.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the office of envoy extroardinary and minister plenipotentiary, to negociate and sign a treaty day of June, A. D. 1812, and before the late recess of the Senate upon the third day of March laft, when the same was not full.

Resolved, That the granting of commissions to Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams, and James A. Bayard, to be envoys extraordinary and mi- the following words: nisters plenipotentiary to negociate and sign a treaty of peace with the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during the late reecis of the Senate, as in the President's message

to the Senate of the 29th day of May last, is stated to have been done, was not, in the opi-

ed their appointment: whereupon authority and dignity of the office of President | he did not know that this was the proper moof the United States, and will, at all times, as | ment for erecting such an Institution, because, by established, they owe it to the states, their | mand for so large an amount of other stock.constituents, to protect the power over appoint- But, if it was expedient, or whenever it shall ments to office, which the constitution has be, every one who had read the bill must perplaced in that body. From these considera- ceive that a bill containing such provisions | Communicated for the Mercantile Advertiser | We were taken in the sloop Dolphin, by the tions, joined to the conviction that the rights | would not, could not pais. He therefore movtution, reluctantly to protest, and they do here- port a bill to establish a National Bank with by solemnly protest against the commissioning provisions for branches. as aforesaid of Albert Gallatin, Ino. Q. Adams | Mr. Seybert of Pa. said he was opposed to and James A. Bayard, as an act not authorised | this motion. He thought it would be highly by the constitution, and in the performance of | improper, if it was referred to a committee at |

foregoing resolution be delivered to the Presi- ing to the Ways and Means, and to the credit dent, by a committee of

The above resolutions had been made the order for to day, and being called up accordingly, were postponed to Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, March 9. in the State of Ohio, the tract of land lying bein December next.

The other proceedings of this day were reported in our last paper.]

THURSDAY, March 10. Mr. Daggett from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to lessen the compensation for the marshals, clerks, and attornies, in certain cases, which passed to the second reading.

Mr. Gaillard, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of officers sor the flotilla service, which was pasfed to a fecond reading.

Mr. Roberts, leave being given, introduced a bill to incorporate a marine company in the town of Alexandria; which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of Oliver Evans, praying to be heard at the bar of the Senate, by counsel, before the bill to amend the act for the relief of Oliver Evans, now pending, shall be further acted on; and

On motion of Mr. Anderson, that the petitioner be heard by counsel, in the manner prayed now to place the naked question before the

It was determined in the negative.

The following bills were received from the House of Representatives, and passed to a second reading to wit: A bill making appropriations for the support of the government for the year 1814, a bill for the relief of Joshua Sands, and a bill for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri.

Mr. Worthington presented the petition of William Markury and others of Georgetown, lumbia. A majority of the committee believed Columbia, praying the incorporation of a company for the better supply of the town with pure water; which was referred to Messrs. Worthington, Horsey and Giles.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 10. Geo. Ulmer, Colonel of volunteers and commanding the forces of the United States on the Eastern frontier, in behalf of two companies of | the subject volunteers raised within the District of Maine, pensated for their services while under his command.—Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fisk of Vt. presented a petition of Daniel Cook of Vermont, praying for a pension in confideration of a wound received whilst in a detachment of militia in actual service.-Referred to the Pension committee.

Mr. Wilson of Penn. presented a petition of Isaac Smith of Pennsylvania, praying to be ex- ly engaged during its sessions in establishing barely enough for four is given to six, six to onerated from the payment of a judgement ob- new banks. He thought the establishment of nine. While I was on board, several Ameritained against him by the United States as the a great bank would rather have a tendency to can seamen came from the squadron, who had furety of a Collector of the late Direct Tax and | check the extravagant issue of paper, and, if | given themselves up as prisoners of war, and Ways and Means.

tion of Benj. Daniels of the state of Ohio, prayreceived whilst a commander of battalion of Mi-

Mr. Yaneey of N. C. from the committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Zachariah Schoonmaker; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

COPPER CURRENCY. Mr. Seybert of Pa. said he was about to of-Geo. on Monday, were this day called up, and fer a resolution for the consideration of the in the district as much natural capacity to em- and iron gratings are fixed in the ports, with after being amended by the addition of the fol- House, the propriety of which had been sug- ploy the one as the other. In regard to the two small hatchways cut through the spardeck Iowin resolution, on motion of Mr. King, gested by several gentlemen. Letters have principle of exclusive legislation in the district, to go up and down. From sun rise to sun set, been received in which it is stated, that many | Congress had decided it not to exist in the ex- | we were allowed to go on the upper decks .-Resolved, That the President of the United persons are now engaged in melting the copper | tent now contended for, when they acquiesced | At night only one at a time is permitted to go jects taken in arms against her, and for which coined at the Mint of the United States, would ers of the government. A very cursory view punishment retaliation has been inflicted by the gain from 20 to 30 per cent. These proceed- of the bill now before the House would show much inconvenience in some situations in the United States, and it was apprehended it would ble and unworthy of legislative interposition. But by the report of the Director of the Mint, it appears that the copper coined in the year

1810 amounted to \$15,660 2,495 1812 10,755 1813 4,180

Making a total for 4 years of \$33,090 of peace with the United Kingdom of Great | Or an average of 8,272 dols. per annum, which | Britain and Ireland, had not been filled at any | for the last twenty years would be 165,440 time after the declaration of war upon the 18th | dolls. A much greater amount of these coins must now be in circulation; but the inducement to those who had already commenced to melt them, must be sufficient to continue their operations, and thus injuriously to diminish the circulating medium. His resolution was in

" Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the copper coins of the United States."

The motion was agreed to.

ON THE NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. rose to make a motion nion of the Senate, authorised by the constitu- | which he said he had in contemplation etion, inasmuch as a vacancy in that office did | ver since he examined the provisions of the not happen during such recels of the Senate, bill reported by the committee of Ways and and as the Senate had not advised and consent. Means for the establishment of a National Bank. Whatever might be his opinion as to Resolved; That while the Senate venerate the the expediency of a bank for National purposes, vate property destroyed by the enemy whilst determination to destroy New London. a high and essential power in the constitution, when Congress had just authorised the sale of exert themselves to maintain and preserve un- stock to the amount of twenty five millions, it diminished the whole executive authority there- | would certainly be inexpedient to create a deof the Senate have been infringed by an im- ed that the committee of the whole, to whom portant act, to the validity of which the advice | is referred the bill to incorporate the stockholand consent of the Senate were essential, the ders of the National Bank, be discharged from Senate find themselves called upon by their | the consideration thereof, and that it be reserred duty to the states and in support of the consti- to a select committee, with instructions to re-

which the power of the senate has been difre- all, to refer this subject to a select committee, for Georgetown with onions and potatoes, capwhen it properly belonged to the standing com-Resoved, That an authenticated copy of the mittee, to which was referred all subjects relatmembers of the of the government. Mr. S. related the course this subjects had taken during this session. In the first instance it had been introduced into the house by a petition from the citizens of New York, which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means. That committee had reported that in their opinion it was not con-The bill for attaching to the Canton District, stitutional to establish branches in the states .-It was now proposed again to refer this questween the foot of the Miami Rapids and the | tion to a committee-for what? To enquire Connecticut Reserve, was taken up, and, on | into the expediency of establishing a Bank motion of Mr. Smith, the turther confideration with branches, against which so pointed a reof the same was postponed to the sirst Monday | port had already been made. What could the gentleman promise himself from this course? Nothing but defeat. The question was one of considerable magnitude, which there was during this session no time to investigate. Mr. S said he had been and should be opposed to the bill; and, on a former oceasion, several of the states had declared their opposition to such a proposition. To keep the question before the house would do an injury to the nation, in regard to its public stock. There were men here who were highly interested in the fate of this question, and who, during its agitation, would doubtless dissuade their friends from embarking in the loan. He hoped this motion would 8th by the Endymion. not prevail, but that the bill now before the house would be taken up at a proper time and heard on its merits.

Mr. Eppes of Va. stated the course this ques- schr. Pictou. tion had taken in the committee of Ways and Means. When the question was referred to them they had decided against the constitutionality of the means as then proposed; and, as so much argument had heretofore taken place on the subject, they thought it would be better house, to enable them to decide in the first instance whether the constitution did vest in Congress the power to stablish a National Bank. This report of the committee of Ways and Means was referred to a committee of the whole; but, by discharging that committee from the further consideration of the report, and referring it back to the committee of Ways and Means with particular instructions, the establishing a Bank within the district of Coit would be expedient, though he himself did not think so, and did not agree to the report .-If the gentleman was disposed to try the question of establishing branches to the Bank, it would be easier to do so by engrafting a proposition to that effect on the present bill. It would be better, if recommitted, however, that Mr. Wilson of Mass. presented a petition of the bill should be referred to a select committee, and not to the committee of Ways and Means, who had already expressed their opinion on

but that was one of the points he wished to be enquired into. The question was of so much importance that he wished it to be examined in all its bearings: and, if it could not be acted on at the present session, that the public opinion on it might be concentrated before the next .-The agitation of this question, he presumed, would not create any difficulty in procuring the Loan, when it was recollected that every Internal duties - Referred to the committee of he might be allowed the expression, to bring now are waiting their exchange. One Amerithe community to its senses. It had been said | can seaman had been flogged through the fleet | Mr. Creighton of Ohio, presented the peti- though the incorporation of a National Bank for refufing to do duty, and was determined was unconstutionals, yet it might be established to die rather than serve them any longer. A ing for a penflon, in confideration of a wound in this district, where Congress possess exclu- petition was drawn up by several American sive jurisdiction. He said he should be alarmed officers, to the Adl. for the release of American by such a construction, if it were to prevail, seamen on board the ships of the squadron, that Congress might within this district do the whom they saw and knew. The answer to most unconstitutional acts. Such a bank was certainly not necessary for the use of people within this district. To establish such a bank with this view would be as preposterous as pretence of protecting the city by sailing along | must beg for it. The ship is called the Ardent, the canal which runs through it. There was a 64; the lower deck guns are taken away, people within the district, because so few of the directors were located within it. Mr. F. was necessary, this bill was not calculated to

answer the object, &c. Mr. Taylor of N. Y. made a few observations on the propriety of acting on this subject speenot a favorite project. He was in favor of recided that it was not constitutional to establish

a bank with branches, &c. M. Alston of N. C. observed that gentlemen might obtain their object without recommitting the bill, by moving a resolution, and obtaining a vote thereon, that it was or was not expedient to establish a bank with branches. The question was taken on Mr Fisk's mo-

tion, and decided in the nagative, ayes 36. The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of electione on the contested election of Thomas K. Harris, a member from Tennessee; and after a speech of of some length from Mr. Kenneday of N.C. on some constitutional points involved in it, the question was taken on the reportand Mr.

a large majority, The bill for the relief of Mary Cheever, pas-

N. Y. ordered to lie on the table.

And the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK, March 12. Bermuda.

List of American vessels captured and most of them sent into Bermuda from the 1st Novem-1813, to the 20th January 1814.

Portland, with flour and tar, captured in the Chesapeake, condemned. Schr, Oliver H. Perry, condemned.

Sloop New-York, Sloop Polly,

tured December 4th, by the Lacedemonian. tion for Nantucket, with oil, captured off Long Island December 6th by the frigate Endymion. Schr. Hero, Merrihew, from Fairhaven for

Savannah, in ballast, captured November 14th, off the Delaware, by the Belvidere frigate. Sloop Betsey, Lawton, from Newport for Charleston, with potatoes, captured December 15th, off Charleston, by the brig Dotterell. Schr. West Indian, Otis, from Providence for

Charleston, with onions and potatoes, captured December 6th, off Block Island, by the Loire. | passenger wounded. Capt. Hall had 5 passen-Schr. Rapid, Frazer, fr. Havanna for New-York, with sugar & coffee, captured off Sandy | dent. Hook December 16th, by the Plantagenet.

Ships Suckey, Macey; Monticello, Coffin; Lion, Clark; Mary-Ann, Russell; and Gardner, Ray, all from the coast of Chili for Nantucket, with oil. Brig Massasoit, Teft, from Providence for

St. Barts, with flour and hoops, captured in lat. 35. long. 68, by the frigate Fox. Schr. Matthew, Hall, from Norfolk for Porto-Rico, with bread, flour, &c. captured Dec.

23d, off Cape Henry, by the frigate Cancer. Sloop Industry, Minor, from Stonington for North Carolina, with produce, captured Dec. Sloop Yankee, Douglas, from Philadelphia

for Charleston, with onions, potatoes, &c. captured Dec. 16th, off Cape Romain, by the Schr. Perry, Macdonald, from New-York for St. Jago de Cuba, with flour, beef and pork,

captured Dec. 31, off Long Island, by the En-Schr. Jackall, Downs, from Beverly for Vir-

Belvidera, and destroyed. Ship Policy, Coffin, from the coast of Chili,

with 1500 bbls. sperm. oil, captured Dec. 4th. lat. 38, long. 72, by the Loire.

Schr. Scorpion, Hodges, from Salem for Lewistown, in ballast, captured off the Delaware by the Endymion, and burnt. Sloop Huntress, Currie, from New York for

Providence, with flour and butter, captured Schooner Dolphin, Pierce, from Boston for

Cape Hatteras by the Paz and Conflict, and de-

Sloop Rifing Sun, Coffin, from Virginia for Nantucket, with corn.

bip United States, Price, from Newport for New York, with coal, captured by the Borer. A brig under Portuguese colors, from Newhaven for St Barts, captured off Bermuda, Dec. 28th, by the Fox, under trial.

Sloop Jane, Weeks from New York for Mr. Fisk said he did not know that the ques- | Charleston, with produce, captured Dec. 10th, praying that the said companies may be com- tion could be acted on at the present session, in the Gulph Stream, by the Pictou, & burnt. 20 other vessels, names not recollected, consome of them under Swedish colours. Many with licences have been condemned.

> this petition was not received when I left .--While nine days at St. George's, after being

released, many more prizes arrived, which inings, he had been told, had already occasioned that it was not intended for the use of the good creased the number of prisoners to 400 or there abouts. Some few officers were on shore paroled at Hamilton. Mr. Jones, of New York, The President of the United States having injure those who were at least able to suffer. bill, by way of proving that if a National Bank wel, master taken by the Dragon's boats off Mackon Island is detained as a prisoner and refused a parole.

On the 12th of Dec. the Diadem 64 arrived from England with troops. About the 20th dily. Though he had reported this bill, it was Jan. several transports arrived full of troops, said to be destined for the U. States; was creporting a bill with very different provisions, dibly informed their number 4000. Some few but the majoritity had over ruled him and de- ships of a fleet arrived the 25th, reported that two large frigates had fallen in with the fleet and destroyed ten sail and were left engaging the 64 who convoyed them. The Bermudians supposed them to be Yankees, but another arrival reported them to be the French frigates L. Nymphe and La Clorinde. A convoy had sailed for England, and another would soon sail for the West Indies.

There were at St. George's many whitewashed Americans of all colours, many of them direct from the U. States, with flour, lumber, &c. Some of these worthy smugglers of the East, afraid to come home, have taken the oath of allegiance and entered the British merchant service; others are going with their vesels under convoy to Amelia Island, Havanna I

T. K. Harris was confirmed in his seat by and St. Barts to get re-white washed, and re-

turn with cargoes to the United States. Most of the British cruisers on the Amerised through a committee of the whole Mr. | can station had been at Bermuda for provisions Breckenridge in the chair, and, after some de- and water. Admiral Warren was sick, and bate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third | had hoisted his flag on board a frigate; his ship, the San Domingo, had sailed for Ameri-The bill authorizing the payment for pri- ca. Admiral Cockburn left Bermuda with a

in the public service, passed through a com. Left at Bermuda, Feb. 6th, one razee, two mittee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants in the chair | frigates; three brigs, and one sloop of war. It and after much discussion and several materi- was currently reported that a 64 and frigate al amendments, was on motion of Mr. Fisk of had been ordered in pursuit of the Essex. Several American vessels with flour, tar, &c. with Halifax licences, had been condemned for breach of blockade, by many called sham condemnations.

by an American gentleman recently from frigate Lacedemonian, Captain Jackson, 6 ds. from New York for Charleston, Dec. 6th. This frigate had taken 5 other prizes, and had them in company bound to Bermuda. Myself a passenger of course a non-combattant, was Schr. Regulator, Wright, from Norfolk for kept in prison until the 21st of January; then set at liberty without exchange. The Lacedemonian is a frigate of the first class, 14 months old, built of fir, has 320 men, and 55 carriage guns of unusual calibre. She had been in the Chesapeake, and had stolen 40 negroes, men, women and children. The young smart negroes are impressed; the others are compelled to work in Dock Yards and other places, at Ship John & James, Clasby, from Concep. | such prices as the overseers please to give. About 700 negroes were at Bermuda. -- Some I saw and talked with wished themselves in Maryland again. These negroes get very little to eat or wear, and are obliged to work very

The U. States schooner Vixen, Captain Hall, was taken Dec. 25th, off the Delaware, from Wilmington, N. C. with naval stores, for Philadelphia, by the frigate Belvidera, after 7 hours chase; received 26 shots and had one gers all detained as prisoners on baard the Ar-

The schr. Nonesuch, capt. Dunton, captured on 14th Dec. off Charleston bar, by the brig Dotterell. Her foremast, main boom and both gasts were carried away when the chase commenced. She received ten shots close aboard, before she hove too.

The ship Georgiana, formerly a sloop of war to the Essex, was recaptured and sent to Bermuda. Her guns had been shifted to the Atlantic besore capture. Lieut. Downs commanded her. She was in company with the Essex off Bombus, about the middle of September last. The ship Policy, George B. Coffin, prize master, prize to the Essex, had been recaptured by the Loire; cargo 1500 bbls. sperm. oil, from the coast of Chila.

AMERICAN

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, March 15.

On the receipt of the last intelligence from ginia, with salt, captured off New York by the | France, we gave it as our opinion, that there were but slender appearances of a speedy peace in Europe; little to console the wishes of the Philanthropist, very little congenial to the hopes of the Christian.—English gold has perverted the councils of the Allied Powers, and they have already forgotten their Declaration of the 1st of Dec. which had excited, in every hu-

mane bosom, the most lively expectations. Notwithstanding the studied moderation with house had waved the constitutional question, Nov. 12th, off New London, by the brig | there is in them a strain of depression, that marks the sense they feel of the critical and alarming situation in which that nation is plac-Charleston, with salt, nails, &c. captured off | ed, surrounded by numerous and recently victorious armies, and probably convulsed by intestine divisions, excited by the emissaries of the English Minister, and by the partizans of the Bourbons.—Bonaparte no longer speaks in the lofty and commanding tone of a conqueror; he condescends to reason with his enemies. and to appeal to the justice of Sovereigns !-"Formerly, (said he) all Europe marched with us-now, all Europe marches against us."_ The English Minister having "scotch'd the snake," he now avows his intention to kill it.

At this awful period, which has become so deeply interesting to America, Bonaparte appears in a new character.—He is not now a demned; besides 20 American smugglers, conqueror; he has been beaten by soldiers of his own rearing.—The Lion has been driven back into his den, and we wait with anxious The treatment the unfortunate American | expectation, to hear how he will conduct himprisoners receive on board the prison ship at self in the day of adversity—whether he will Bermudas, calls for the attention of Govern- fall with becoming dignity, or rise again with ment. The bread, meat, flour, and peas, are additional splendor? Whether the people of Legislature in the Union almost was principal- of the worst kind, and the quantity that is France will desert him, or adhere to his fortunes?—If the former, a new order of things will arise, which may involve the very existence of THIS people as a nation.—If the latter, we may imagine, that the Lion will again turn on his enemies, perform new prodigies of valor, and preserve "a balance of power" in the civilized world.

> MARCH TERM-1814. To the honorable the Justices of the Court of

Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore County.

The Committee of the Grand Jury, appointed to visit the Penitentiary, have discharged The only drink allowed the prisoners is half a | the duty assigned to them, and have the satisfacpint of dirty cocoa per man in the morning, tion to declare their entire approbation of the would be to build fifty sail of the line, under a and rain water sometimes plenty, at other times Institution as such, and of its excellent state of discipline. The Committee subjoin a statement of the number of persons confined, and of the manner in which they are employed; and they take the liberty of expressing their hope and expectation, that a system commenced as an experiment, and which proves to be so decidedly preferable to the one for which it has been substituted, will continue to receive the fostering care of the state; and that adequate means will be appropriated to complete the original plan of the Institution, whereby will be removed the only present limitation to its usefulness.

J. A. BUCHANAN GEORGE WARNER TOBIAS E. STANSBURY WM. MERRYMAN BEALL RANDALL WM. B. DYER.

The persons confined in the Penitentiary on the 11th March, 1814, are employed as follows: Shoe-making

Weaving and Quilling Carpenters Smiths and Nailors Cooks and Bakers Jobbers Nursing the sick Writing house work Picking hair and oakum Sick 14—113 men Carding and Spinning

Sewing Washing House work Sick

16-88 women TOTAL 201

We have seen in some of the Northern prints an intimation, which appears to have