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FREEDOM. That is Preadom? To mankind,
The noblest gift of Heaven's bestowing;
he spark that lights the blaze of mind,
Within the generous besom glowing he eshool boy, when his task is ended, ing, From hill and vale is heard resounding.

s manhood's charter, which at birth
Is in his heart the deepest wrote;
cants for his home the ample earth,
While soars his soul to worlds of thought. hat is Freedom? "Tis the flame That in the patriot's eye is beaming, hen in his injured country's name. His sword is high in battle gleaming.

was this that orged Riego Tell, and WASHINGTON, and Bolivar, thunder forth th' oppressor's knell, Wan dar'd with freemen's rights to war, where's the wretch who would not

prize
That mind emancipating strifes
at bids endarkened millions rise
folight, to energy, to life! bids endarkened millions rise hi freedom 'neath his homble thatch, fabour may earn the fruits of earth; elordly idler dare to anatch The meed of industry and worth, BRICK BUILD pied by Mr. N. J. For the term The freedom blest, the gallant youth To moon it grove at eye may bie, a great the gentle maid, whose truth The despot's gold could never buy. hat to the slave is this fair world; Her fields with yellow crops that wave? To crawl upon and choose a grave.

there is not so poor & land, The FREEMEN tread—but every clod he lessings to the industrious hand, inispeaks an ever bounteous GOD.

From the New England Galaxy. MOBERT KID AND THE MONEY

DIGGERS:

This high time that this illustrious sea we should be taken from the vile compatible of the city of tained from the Qray, where for more than a century be has sed, in the vulgar opinion with Black and and Letters of a century be has ed, in the vulgar opinion with Black and and Coff, and others, a scape goat will that was atrocious and bloody.) and seed within the royal circle of associates, against the said dere within the royal circle of associates, are his glories first vegetated.

To those who are in any degree read in a English history, it is well known that, his the war which raged between them in the French prior to the year 1897, and ich was terminated by the treaty of Rysters and to make the west India-commerce was great-

who is authorised lich was terminated by the treaty of Ryse estate. All those ick, the West India-commerce was great by throyed by pirates, men influenced by the disbolical passions which character-Barber, Adm'x, ethe present race at Cuba and elsewhere, of John T. Barber, at much more powerful, more daring and my way more adventurous, they visited of Mexico, it from the bay Lawrence-made descents wherever

pleased and plundered and captured at will-but as all our settlements withthe reach of their depredations were the that them as friends and were uniformly sted as such with little or no enquiry, & this well judged management they were sabled to refit in our ports without moles, ise, and obtain supplies for their more pertant expeditions on the Spanish

have a geography now open before me, nied in 1709, just after the period of Kid's terprises, in which Charleston in South wellsa is described as having 13 or 14 because and as many miserable buts ted into the streets, as sheltered 250 faces. In Virginia Jamestown had 70 stered buildings, Williamsburg 30. In tryland, Annapolis had 40 houses, and to be called a town." to be called a town." In Pennsylvania, into the capital of the state, had 50 houselisted the capital of the state, had 50 houselisted with the title of 7, 1200 buils of brick 2 or 3 stories high, it many warchouses and wharves." In the contained 250 families, Elizabethtown contained 250 families. Newark a little town of 100 families. Perth Amboy, 48 families, called a city, which it appears what amall places they In Pennsylvania,

which it appears what small places they which it appears what small places they billy with such names. New York city the said to contain about 800 houses, & churches, of which Trinity was one desided as a great church lately built, (it built in add. built in 1698) -The county of Duches less than 20 families, and if we are alto erect a census from the assessment and take the city as a data, the whole had a population less than 20,000. In the country beyond 10 miles back from so is barren bills and morasses uninsites, here are bears, wolves, deer, otter, skrat, &c. and a strange creature called sus, 12 feet high and the tip of his horns test sunder. In Massachusetts, Read-

12 fact high, and the tip of his hornests sunder. In Massachnsetts, (Reading good town, having one mill to grind in another to, saw timber. Boston is another to, saw timber. Boston is all place in all the British dominions the series which can be called a city, as a reason of its, opulency as for the landsome buildings in it, both pohen private, as the cont house, market and Sir William Phipp's house, seem lipseions streats and is said to configurate to twelve hundred inhabitants, so hat we may rationally conclude the private finding no temptation to a scooter face purposes as I have obtained much mere important.

ed themselves very quietly, and paid each and cound prices for their supplies, and in many instances they were allowed (in New York particularly) to sail the fruits of their thieveries openly in the Rown, under protections obtained from the governor, and Mr. Nicholl, one of the council, became himself an agent for the pirates, of whom he received, and justified the receipt of \$800 for his services.

he received, and justified the receipt of \$500 for his services.

Colonel Fletcher at falls time, that is from 1692 to 1696, was the provincial governor, a man schope ideas of government were learned under a drill rattan, rapid, head-long, ignorant, self sufficient, and withat of the most unchaste and adventurous avarice—a man of whom it is said that for the receiver and the womental ripe of cedamost and appears and the symmetric ripe of cedamost and the symmetric ripe of cedamost and the services. posey on the fiymental ring of cedamus a most, he substituted the better wearer of, Rem, si possio, rects, si non, quocunque

Rem, si possis, recte, si non, quocunque remi-Talenta like these, udited to a boldness of transgressions which seemed to challenge scrutiny, and was equalled only by the frontless eiliainy of the pirates themselves, it may well be supposed, were as fulle calculated to conciliate friends as to insure impunity. Complaints of his maladministration, declare him at the same time as the pronouncing him at the same time as the pro-tector and partner of the sea robbers, very soon reached the throne, but a remissions in the ministry, which seemed rather to countenance than censure the conduct of the governor, secured the latter four years in his office, when the clamour being too great to be resisted, he was superreded by the Earl of Bellmont.

It was between this latter appointment and the spring of 1696, that the Earl became acquainted with Robert I.

came acquainted with Robert L _____,
the rich and common ancestor of the present L _____ family in New York, who

happened to be in London at that time -The Earl, probably anxious to know all things relative to the object of his new appointment, and finding Mr L very competent to inform him in this res peet had frequent and long consultations with him, in one of which he took occasi on to introduce the dishonourable conduct of his predecessor relating to the pirates. In this conference expedients for checking their depredations, or extirpating the race were conversed upon. Mr. L _____ then informed the governor that he was personally acquainted with a capt Robert Kid. a gentleman of much personal bravery, and great nautical knowledge, and who was moreover acquainted with the haunts and rendezvous of the pirates, and every way qualified to command an enterprise of such importance. Kid was afterwards consult ed upon the subject, and was introduced to the Earlby Mr. L., when it was agreed, that if a frigate of 30 guns and 150 men could be obtained from the king, that he (Kid,) would undertake the enterprise, and sail immediately. This was suggested to his majesty, who consulted the admiralty on the subject, but as the war with Franc was then in its full rage and fury, they reported against the application, and it was dropped for that time. Soon after Mr. L-proposed to the Earl to make a private adrenture of it, in which he (Mr. Loffered to be concerned with Kid one fifth in vessels and outfits, and moreover, become surety for Kid's faithful execution of his trust.

On a communication of this new arrange ment to the King, he very readily gave by sanction to it, and aided its popularity by taking himself one tenth of the joint fund, which was now agreed to extend as far as the gross sum of \$26,640, to which (with others) Lord Somers, the Earl of Rumney, Sir Edmund Harrison, the Duke of Shrews berry, and the Earl of Oxford, Bellmont, - and Kid were subscribers, the whole being under the direction of Bell-mont. Kid sailed from Plymouth for New York, in April of 1696 How long he cruised on the American coast in execution of his commission is not known. Mr. Lwas, however, the only one of the concern in America, until the arrival of the Earl two years afterwards, that is in April 1697 Rid. in the mean while went to the Indian Ocean and establishing himself somewhere in the Island of Madagascar, lay like a shark in those remote seas, pillaging and plandering with impunity the commerce of all nations at his pleasure. It was here, that having captured a ship better suifed to his purpos he is said to have burned the one belonging to the company, and in the course of some few months to have united other captures to his main enterprise, and thus rendered himself formidable to the greater force that drdinarily traversed those area. His depre dations extended not only through the Eas tern Ocean, but he taxed the whole coast of South America to the equator, and thro the Islands to the Bohamas; and if in these mighty aweeps he should have found it convenient to have come north for the purpose of depositing his treasures on the Long Island coast, or its vicinity, it is probable that such merks of locality were taken & com-municated to the concern as to enable them to put their hands upon it at pleasure, and therefore that it would not remain as the spoil of dreamers, at the distance of a cen-tary. It is generally understood that Kid plundered note of his own nation—the Spanish commerce was the principal object which was never unpopular, with the English, from Sir Walter Raleigh's time to the present moment; but 120 years ago the moral sense from habit had become as bronged in all that related to the depredations or

the Spanish commerce, as that of any pri vateersman of the south a few years pas-under a commission of Artegas. in reterate personal hostility to the Spaniards, should take so pallry a concern as twenty six hundred dollars, morely to give the thing a character of nationally to squeen his favourites, is enough to raise a presumpcompass. The amount which this immorcompass. The smount which this immortal plunderer amassed, is not known, but with the publicy from that time to the present, it is and the been counted as immense; but that the posterity of the original coacurn are yet afficent is more certain. It is not generally known that Kid having accomplished his first project, by some means or other get quit or his commenses and converted to the complished his first project, by some means or other get quit or his commenses. or other get quit of his comrades and con-cern altograher, and was taken while walk-

ing the streets of Boston, dressed like a gen-tlemen, in all the family transplifts of Gioveland at Rirkwall. by gor Bellmont humself, who probably was the only man in town who knew him; this was about three years and a buil from the time he (Kid) sailed from Plymouth.

The Eart wrote to the secretary of state to send for Kid, with a view to his trial in England, and a vessel was accordingly des-patched apop that errand, but having met with some accident, she put back, and her voyage was not renewed; this circumstance, tended much to inflame and fortify the par-liamentary opposition, and a motion was actually made in the house of commons for the expulsion from office of all the fords setually made in the house of commons for the expulsion from office of all the lords that composed the original concern, and who were now holdly and publicly accused of being concerned with Rid, this motion, however, did not prevail. Imposedments were afterwards substituted, which were managed by the first tillents and cloquence of the opposition, who at the bazard of a establishin, not over cheering to those, who had little fondness for the Bower to Tybern, charged the delinquents the lord chaqueller being one of a piratical conspicacy from the beginning, and sharing the stupendons treasures of this rover, acquired upon every ocean, during three years of the most lucky and desperate robbysigs.

What proofs then existed to justify this bold and desperate attack upon the whigs to

what proofs then existed to justify this bold and desperate attack upon the white is not known, they must, however, have been numerous, and at least plausible, to have warrested a measure so rash and hazardous. Gov Bellmont and Mr. L. in the mean while, intrenched beyond the reach of this political hurricane, escaped without notice, they lay not within the range of the object, neither was it ever proved that either of these gentlemen, or any of the En glish concern shared the treasures hidden or remitted by Kid; it is better known that the latter went afterwards to England, but was never brought to trial, and opposition still said it was for fear of disclosures more terrible to the ministry than the halter was to him, that he was soon set at liberty for want of proof, and that he lived in London to a good old age, in very independent, if

not afflaent eirenmstances. This acquittal, or voluntary escape of Kid saved, of course, the bonds of Mr. and he was never prosecuted on them, although he had at the time, provincial enemies enough to have seized on this as a precent for his ruin. Had Kid been condemned and hung, as is now generally believed, in which case the destiny of this affluent and respectable family might have been beyond the reach of envy. In the MSS annals of this family commenced by the father of Robert and continued by him and his successors, perhaps to the present moment, this mysterious business of Kid's (never yet cleared up) may undoubtedly be found, and it would be very amusing to the public, if some of Robert's posterity would publish, if for no other reason, yet as a specific a gainst this

Auri sacra fames. which, with its witcheries in an Ethiop's brain, seems to have roused the d-l from his slumbers in gold to the great scandal of Wall street. [Sampson Shelton Beaughton

From the Federal Republican.

To the People of the United States. Mr. Jefferson has, it seems, again "con descended" to address the public on the subject of the lost bill of exchange, altho' in his first letter he declares that he should unot notice any further endeavours to prove or to palliate the palpable misinformation. which, he alleged, I had given to the pub lic in relation to that transaction It may therefore, appear surprising to some, that he should have so soon changed his mind; and they may feel a difficulty in finding reason for his having done so. But those who-know Mr. J. as well as I do, will be at no loss to account for his sudden change of opinion. The reason which induced him again to appear before the public, is plainly this, he has ascertained that his original ac count, settled at the treasury, and the numerous vouchers connected with it, have been barnt! Bat for this circumstance, verily believe, he never would have attempted a second defence. Will this now avail him? Has he cleared himself of the charge made against him? We shall see.

It must be apparent to every body who has read Mr. Jefferson's vindication on this subject, that he has not met the charge made against him with that promptness, thirness and openness, which a man, conscious of his own innocence, would have done; but that his main object has been, all along, to prejudice the pitblic against the author of the charge, so as to destroy, if he could, his credibility—as if that had, in re-ality, any thing to do with the specific atlegation made against him, founded, as it is, written memorials in the public departments Hence we find, in his first letter I am stigmatized with the epithet of "informer," and that I had charged him with having purloined;" or stolen \$1148 out of the treasury; when, at the same time, he knew that I had made no such charge against him. And again in his last letter of 10th June, 1822, published in the Richmond tinquirer of the 18th of the same month. he begins by saying: "In my letter to you [the editors] of May 13, in answer to man knows better, that I never did say, or even intimate that the treasury of the United States had made "double payment" of this bill. I said directly the reverse, By reference to my letter No. 6, in which the charge against all be seen; that I there expressly say, "Mr. Jefferson has twice received the monty on this same bill, first at Paris, where he negociated it is 1789, and alterwards at Washington in 1809." Was this saying that what treasury of the United States had made double payment? of this bill? Mr. Jefferrent does not, as it would seem, write for the purpose of convincing honest, impactial, aensible men; of his inqueence, else he certainly would not act thus unfairly by perposely misstating what I had written. Phis distingenuous as

I had written. Phis distingenuousness is, of itself, no light proof, to say the least of

it, of the difficulty in which he finds him-tell placed.

Had not Mr. Tefferon thought it neces-tary, for the purpose of exculpating tim-self, to have charged me with a wilful mis-quotation, and interpolation? of his ac-count originally rendered to, and settled at the treasury, it is probabled might not have again appeared before the public on this subject. For my own part, I should have been content to let his other explanation (such as they are) and the declarations con-tained in his last laboured spiells, pass for just what they are worth. But the charge against me is rather too serious a one to pass by unnoticed; and, therefore, I must trespass a little upon the patience of the public, while I enterupon examination and

public, while I enter upon examination and a respitation of it. a refutation of it.

The principal difference between Mr.

Jefferson and me, seems now to be reduced to this: He says he credited the U. States with the bill in question, in the account which he cendered to the treasury thus:
"By my bill on Williaks, Van Stapharsts and Van Hubbard, in avour of Grand and Co."—while I contend, that in his general account chrrent with the United States, under date of 21st October, 1789, he credited

der date of 21st October, 1789, he credited the bill in question thus: By cash received of Grand for bill on Willink and Stape Borst." Mr. Jefferson denies that he gave credit in the words last stated; and now says, for the first time, that he did not receive the money for this bill.

The time and manner of his making this denial shall be noticed. The charge of his having acknowledged that he received the meast? for this bill, was made in my letter No. 6, to which he made a very particular and most elaborate raply, by his letter of the 13th May last. Does he then say a word shout any "interpolation" having been made by me in relation to the entries in his accounts? Does he then say I had in his accounts? Does he then say I had made "words of my own," in order to convict him of an improper act? Not a syllable does he say on that subject, although he must have then had in his possession (if he ever had it) the "press copy" (of which he new areasts) of his crisinal account. he now speaks) of his original account our rent with the United States, as settled at the treasury. This opens copy" (if he had it) was certainly equivalent, for his purpose, to the original account—it being, as every body knows it must have been, a true copy and fac similie of the original. Why then, did he not at once charge me with having made this "interpolation?" Plainly, for this reason, because he did not then know that the original accounts and vouchers in the case were burnt! It is after be had ascertained that fact after he has applied to the treasury and ascertains that the originals are destroyed, -that he, for the first time, comes out with the "press cop es" and his "fac similies" to convict me of baving used words of my own,—of substituting the word "cash for bill." Will not every man of common sense and understanding in the country, see through all this? The first information that I ever had of these original documents having been burnt in 181+, by the British, I obtained from the Richmond Enquirer of the 14th of this month. It was my intention. when congress met next winter, to have had a particular examina tion made into this matter, by a reference to the original papers in the case. I sup posed that, by a minute examination, i might be ascertained how these \$1148, credited by Mr J had been applied that is .- if he had not used the money himself on account of his own salary, to what other purpose he had applied it As he has, however, a genuine copy of his original account current as settled at the treasury, I hope he will cause it to be published, so that we may all have an opportunity of secing and examining it; or, if he does not think fit to do this, it is to be hoped he will have an authenticated copy filed in thetreasury among the public archives, so that a copy may be called forth His depositing this document with Mr. Harrison for the "inspection of the curious," will not suffice, it will not satisfy the nation. It is Mr. Jefferson's original account current, on which the balance against him is struck, that we want to sed. Let him publish this, and we shall then see matter stands. I deny that any how the "interpolation" in his accounts was ever made; and I now call, upon him and his friends to publish his fac similies.

But, after all, does he yet deny having re ceived any value or consideration for this bill? He surely does not The bill, he says, awas not drawn to raise money in the mar ket. I sold it to nobody; received no money for it; but enclosed it to Grand & Co. for some nurpose of account" But for what "particular purpose" the cannot now recollect or find out. He does not even now say, that he received no value, no consideration for the bill; but now, finding that the original accounts and papers relative to this transaction, are destroyed, he contents himself by saying "I received no money for the bill." But, if he received value for it in any shape, surely, that was the same thing as receiving the money. And I again that this is the point on which day, whole matter rests -the pivot upon which

the whole argument turas. But (says Mr. J.) however satisfactory might have been an explanation of the pur pose of this bill, it is unnecessary at least, the material fact being established that it never got to hand, nor was ever paid by the United States "Now, I contend, this is not the ematerial" fact in the present dis cusion The material fact in the present dis-cusion The material fact in this investi-gation is simply this: Did Mr. Jefferson, or did he not, receive value, in any shape, for this bill in Europe? This is, in truth, the only question in controversy:—for Mr. Jefferson will not say directly (though he has now, for the first time, said the same thing by implication) that he had a right to profit by the loss of the bill or, in other words, that he might justifiably, get walue for this bill in Europe, and alterward receivable for the same bill at the U States treasury. say he will not contend for this plainly and directly; because he knows the moral sense

directly, because he knows the moral sense of the country (however great his nonularity) would not been himour—would not sustain him in such pretensions.

Mr. of main easy, that Grand having received one intimation of this bill, could never give the notice of its miscarriage."—Hut the sumbcarriage of the letter ancioning the bill, romains to be proved. Mr. Jefferson only supposes it may have miscarried. He gives no evidence of that fact;

bill was sent to Grand 'for some puriof account,' that purpose his been swered, also Mr. J. would, long before they been apprized that it was not would count

ple his accounts, with Geard & Co the whole affair night be brought to light.

When a plain, houset, unapplished man is contending with an artful, will policited, he finds great difficulty in following him along the meaturous lebyrinths as his decising source. Such, I comes, is my present situation with respect to Mr. Jaferson. Instead of meeting this question (about which not more than twenty lines need to have been written) like a man of trankness and emdour, he artfolly and installously (and in lineary instances, I fear; successfully) attempts to draw off the resulce's attention from the true points of inquiry. Men of this description, however, account of a cught in their own nets, and this circumstance alone on girt to adminish me all of the excellence of that old preverb that who geary is that a hear router." all of the excellence of that old provers, that who heary is the anex rollent. In these reflections from a comparison with what Mr. Julierson has stated in his first letter on this slibject, dated the 19th May last, and that of the 19th Juna, now under consideration. In his letter of 19th May, he has these words: "I have now under my eye a duplicate furnished ma by Grand of his account of that date in o date, however, being scated!" assingt the United Grand of his account of that date [no date, however, being stated] against the United States, and his private account against myself, and I affirm, that he has not noticed this hill in either of there accounts." Now let us compare this with what he says in his letter of 10th June, published in the "Loquirer" of the 13th. Speaking of his letter to Grand, he says—"But it (the bill) was drawn on the eve of my ambarkation with my family from Cowes for America, and probably the hurry of preparation for that did not allow me to take a copy I presume this, because I find no such letter among my papers; nor does any subsequent correspondence with Grand explain it, because I had no private account with him. correspondence with Grand explain it, be-cause I had no private account with him my account as minister being kept with the Treasury directly "And yet, this immacu-late gentleman tells us, when he wrote his first letter, of the 13th May, that he had "a private account" with Grand, and that it was then sunder his eyel!" Here is another discrepancy, I think, of some importance to reconcile, which cannot. I appre-hend, be done by any alleged destruction of papers. The private account with Grand would, no doubt, be an important document in the investigation of this hysterious affair—made so, however, by Mr. Jeffecton own tergiversations. And so anxious has he been to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he found himself placed, that in his last letter be forgets what he had expressly declared in the first. Both statements cannot be true; one or the other must . be false; and a man who is fairly convicted: of telling a falsehood has no right to claim credence for any thing which he may state. As a specimen of Mr. Jefferson's reason-

ing powers in this case, take the following as a sample. He says, the allegations of his having received the money for this bill is (I use his own words) "sufficiently re-futed by the fact, that Grand was at the time in France and myself in England." As though it were impossible for a man in England to get a remittance of money from another who lived in Francel This may bevery good logic for some people; but with men of common sense, it will be considered (coming from the quarter it does) as somenot, it is well known, in the habit of writing

porisense. But Mr Jefferson thinks I am quite out in my law as regards the liability of the Treasury to pay the rightful owner of this bill in case it should now be presented for payment. He thinks the holder is comletely barred by the law of limitation.-The law (he says) deems seven years absence of a man, without being heard of, such presumptive evidence of his death, as to distribute his estate and allow his wife to marry again." And by analogy he applies this reasoning to the lost bill. But Mr. Jefferson took especial care not to apply his his to his own case; for it was twenty years after the bill was lost before he made demand on the Treasury for the amount of it. By his dourse of reasoning it would seem, that, while seven years would be sufficient to shut out the rightful owner of the hill, thrice that time is not sufficient to bur an illegal claim to it. If his reasoning means any thing it means this.

Mr. Jefferson used to be (and very pro-perly too) a great stickler for adhering most rigidly to "specific appropriations." he be pleased to "condescend" to tell us, the zovereign people, out of what specific appropriation he got this money from the l'reasury? I know there was no law authorising its payment; nor did Congress make any specific appropriation for paying him. But this is not the only case, by many, in which certain great tolks have drawn money from the Treasury without there being an appropriation; the provision in the con-stitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.
Mr. Jefferson, now, it seems, agrees to

give hand and security to the United States to indemnify them against all claims upon them for the value of the bill in question He goes further he says if any one will present the bill to him, and show that he. came by it fairly and honestly, he will now opay him the money, and look for reign-bursement to the quarter appearing hable. Indeed! And what squarter? dould that be, I would respectfully ask? Certainly not to the United States Treasury; for it has already once paid the morey. Would not to the United States' Treasury; for it has already once paid the morey. Would he go to Grand? No, surely—for he now tells us he shad no private account with him. Would he apply to the Bankere at Amsterdam? I imagine he would not, for they have never seen the bill, and of course got nothing for it in the settlement of their accounts with the United States. Where, then, I ask, in the name of common sense, would he, could he go to get streimbursement of this moust? Most clearly he could go no where—not even to that wearing which, formerly, through the officionance of one of its officers, so effect awould him to wrongfully take this movement from its vanious. This new agreement on the part of Mr. Jeffersen he gay the second on the part of Mr. Jeffersen he gay the

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laryland, so rphans Court, Min h, 1822. of Thomas Re R. Sewell, at inceased, it is are notice required by shibit their eccesed, and that the ed once in each week aix successive week aix succe Gazettes aapolis. SMITH,

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for Carrert County. o give notice, criber of Calvertoned rom the Orphat Gounty, in Marylan
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HOB. REYNOLDS. criber of Calverteen

mount of the hill to the rightful owner (hedon's xy, however, whather he will pay interest from the time he received the money from the Treasury) completely settles the whole question at issue; for it incontrovertibly shows that he did, in some way or another, receive value for the hill.

And here I might safely let this matter rest; but I have determined (as so much has been said and written about this affair) to bring into view every important fact hich may have a bearing upon this illicit transaction -so that the parties concerned may not have a hole or a crevice left to creep

I will now prove, from the correspon dence which has been published, that Mr. Harrison, the auditor of the treasury, deemed Mr Jefferson's right to draw this money from the treasury, to rest, exclusively, on the fact, that the bankers of the U States at Amsterdam Had not paid the bill in question, nor charged it in their account the United States. I say, he founded his opinion of Mr. Jefferson's right exclusively on that fact, and not upon the ground that Mr. Jefferson had not received value for that bill. I prove this thus:-- In Mr. Jef ferson's first letter on this subject, dated 13th May, he says, . It was not ontil the 24th of June, 1804, that I received a letter from Mr. Richard Harrison, the auditor, informing me, that my accounts as minis ter to France had been adjusted and closed -adding, the bill drawn and credited by you, under date of 21st October, 1789, for banco florins 2800, having never yet appear ed in any account of the Dutch bankers, stands at your debit only as a provisional charge. If it should bereafter turn out, as I incline to think it will, that this bill has never been used or negotiated by Mr Grand you will have a just claim on the public for its value," This adds Mr. J.) was the first intimation to me, that I had too hastily charged myself with that draught,' And this was nearly thirteen years after the bill had been drawn This, then, being the first intimation' Mr. J. had of this matter, Mr. Harrison of course, could not have learned from Mr. Jefferson, that he had parted from that bill without consideration. It consequently follows, that Mr. Harrison's opinion of Mr. Jefferson's right to receive the money from the treasury was, as I have before stated, founded exclusively on the fact of the Dutch bankers nothaving charged the bill in any of their accounts with the United States. This assuredly was the United States. ground of Mr. Jefferson's opinion at that time also -lor he himself tells us, that he declined accepting of the kind offer of the auditor at that time, and was willing to let the matter remain awhile, as there was a possibility (I use his own words) that the draught might still be presented by the holder to the bankers.' And what if it had been presented to the bankers? Why, they would either have paid it, or referred the owner to the American government for payment, where it would, as matter of course, have been paid, and there would have been an end of he matter But where, it may be asked, would Mr. Jefferson then have looked for 'reimbursement?' Just where he will look after he shall have paid to the rightful holder of the bill the amount

reimbursement, and he knows it. Having followed Mr. Jefferson through the mazes of his subtle course, having thus followed him step by step, let us now see how this coy and cautious gentleman acts in the closing scene, when he comes to the treasurv to .finger the cash.

of it fle can rightfully look to no one for

In my first communication to you, fellow citizens, on this subject, I stated that the manner in which Mr Jefferson had presented his account to the treasury, in 1809, when he drew the money, was 'calculated to deceive.' It does, we all know, very of ten happen, that when a man is about to commit an illegal or improper act, his "a-bundant caution" leads to detection. This was precisely the case with respect to Mr. traon, when in March, 1809, he appearat the United States treasury, and prefor payment the following account;

The United States, To Thomas Jefferson, Dr. For this sum, being the value of 2,870 guilders, brought to his debit in the set-tlement of his account at the treasury. per report No. 15,871, beyond the amount which appears to have been actually paid to him by the bankers of the department of state at Amsterdam, at 40 cents per guilder \$1148 Now, I appeal to every plain, honest man

in the world-one who has never been acgogues and statesmen-whether he would ever suspect there was larking in this ac count, a claim on the public for the value of a bil of exchange, alleged to have been lost by the claimant, when he was an ac-credited agent of the United States in Europer I am sure every man will answer-NO! and for the best-resson in the world; because the account does not say one syllable about a bill of exchange, in any shape or form. Nothing is said about the draught on Willink, Van Staphorsts and Van Hubbard, in favour of Grand & Co -or that such a draught had been lost by the . French or Euglish mails, or had ever existed In short, the account just referred to, has no manner of direct reference so this slow bill of exchange,' or to any of the facts and circumstances connected with it. And wherefore this super 'abundant caution?'-Plainly this: to keep the true state of the case entirely out of view of those who were not in the secret! When I say this I speak advisedly. What other motive, I ask, could have induced any one to draw out such an account for such a purpose? If the claim had been just and upright, why abstain from stating fairly and above board the true grounds on which it rested? Let the master setors in this extraordinary proceeding answer this question.

But this is not all. If this claim had really and truly rested upon the ground stated in the account-simply and exclusively for a sum of money erroneously bro't to Mr. J's debit, beyond the amount actupartment of state' why did the auditor suggest, in writing, the expediency of taking hond and security from Mr. Jefferson to indemnify the United States against any other claim for this money? The Richmond Enquirer tells us it was his sabundant can-tion made him do this. And to that very cause may be ascribed the development of this whole affair. If, after this Mr. Jefferthis whole span. D, and by impartial posterity, innocent of the charge preferred a-gainst him be it so. In bridging this metgainst him—be it so. In bridging this matter, with dibar things, to public view, my
conscience tells me I have done nothing
more than to discharge a selemn duty which
one member of the community justly owes
to the rest. Whether this is a proper time
to make the disclosures is another question.

lived long mough, and seen chearth, to be convinced in my even mud, that the liber ty of the people hangs by a thread. A blind and overweening confidence by the people in men regardless of principle, will, sooner or later, destray any free government. On this occasion, I again repeat, The m no party man; and these who suppose that my object is to pull down one set of who that my object is to pull down one set of men, merely for the sake of putting in their places another set, were never more miswith my other and I can give, consistent with my other and imperative duties, in correcting public abuses, (and we all agree that there are such) shall be given freely. I have nothing to ask, to hope, or to expect from any set of men (politicians I mean) in the course of other control of the course of the cou power or out of power. Nor am I in the least actuated in my conduct by either personal or political resentment towards any men or set of men. My course stas beer marked out after the most mature delibera tion; and I shall, with the help of God, pur sue it to the end, unless I shall be arrested in it by the destruction of our present constitution.

A Native of Virginia.

Washington, June 27. From the National Intelligencer, THE FRENCH TREATY.

We had in our last the satisfaction to lay sefore our readers the Treaty lately con cloded, in this city between the Secretary of State and the Minister of France; and we now propose briefly to examine its con

mount of the discriminating duty which shall hereafter be imposed, by the govern ment of either country, on merchandize imported into the countries respectively in the vessels of the other country, viz twenty francs perton of merchandize, on Ameri can goods imported into France by our ves sels, and three dollars twenty five cents per ton on French goods imported into this country by French vessels. The measure of limitation, which neither party is to exseed, being the same, the duty may be considered equal, and is at least founded on a principle of reciprocity As the produce of the United States is more bulky than that which is received from France in return for it, this duty, though of equal amount, may operate in favour of France. If any thing be yielded in this respect, it has been in a spirit of accommodation, and from a incere desire to get rid of the difficulties which have lately embarrassed the inter course between the two countries.

The 3d article provides that no discrimi nating duty shall be imposed, in either coun try, on goods imported in vessels of the other for transit or re exportation. This provision appears to be perfeculy fair and recipiocal, and at least unexceptionable.

Aiticle & defines what shall constitute ir each country the ton of merchand ze, es ablishing in that respect, likewise, a per portance, because it defines what was be fore uncertain and unequal, and obviates any difficulties which might arise, in regard to duties, from a variance in the mode o computing the ton of merchandize

Article 5 limits the tonnage duty to an e qual amount in each country, viz: 5 frances per ton of the register of our vessels, and ninety four cents on the ton of the passport of French vessels. This article stands on precisely the same tooting as article one and

The 6th article provides the manner in which sailors of each nation shall be reclaimed when deserting their vessels in the ports of the other. This is to be done by an appeal to the civil power, through the Gonsuls or Vice Consuls; by which course the usages and laws of the government will be observed. At one period, by our treaty with France, the Consuls had themselves this power, without the intervention of the judicial authority; more recently there have been no regulations on the subject -It is in itself right that a provision like this should exist for the reclamation of seamen It preserves the commerce between the two countries, because, when the sailors are allowed to abscond from thier vessels in a foreign port without remedy, the vessels are detained at great loss, &c and some times are not able, on that account, to pro secute their voyage. At present, in some of the states, the state laws authorize the reclamation of seamen; in others they do not This provision places the matter, as to France, on a national footing, establishing the same ute in one port as in another; which is in every respect desirable

The 7th article limits the duration of the treaty to two years, or until another treaty is made, reserving the right of either party to renounce it, by an express declaration. This reservation, we presume, may be con sidered merely nominal, as well as the contingent provision of a definitive treaty. We presume that this treaty will be ratified by both parties, and may be considered per manent. In which case the remainder of this article will go into effect, namely, that after the expiration of two years from October next, the extra duties described in the first and second articles shall be reduced on both sides one fourth each year. Thus we shall happily get rid of this bone of con It would seem to have been easier tention. to have reciprocally abolished them at once; but something must be allowed to na t onal interests, and something too to nati onal pride. The discriminating duties have been established and strongly insisted upon: it is accomplishing much to have them reduced at once three fourths of their amount, with a provision for their gradual but total extinction.

The eighth article allows one year for the exchange of ratifications. This is to allow time for the president to submit the treaty to the senate at their ordinary session for

The first separate article will embrace but a small class of cases. The amount to be refunded is unimportant, and the princi-ple of this article, as of all the others, is reciprocity.

The second 'separate article' materially hanges the face of the treaty, limiting the discriminating duty to the excess of importation into each country. Thus modified, the discriminating duty itself would be in operative, or so much so as not to be seriously felt by either party. This article does not take effect until two months after the ratification whilst the body of the treaty is to take effect from the first day of October

We have gone through the previsions of the treaty, and find reason, on the whole, the treaty, and find reason, on the whole, to congratulate our readers that the commercial differences with France have been brought to this favourable termination, after laborious and tedious discussions both in this country and in France. For some

carried on circuitously, thre' the ports of other powers, whose navigation consequent by and not our, has derived benefit from it. This treaty restores the direct trade, & thus gives employment to our own navigation, which has suffered from being deprived of the bigh. e it impossible for them to carry it on There is another light in which we regard

this treaty with great pleasure. It re-estabour old friend and ally, which have been comewhat disturbed by the recent collisions of the commercial regulations of the two countries. It leaves us free of difference with any power on earth, saving the amicable controversy with Great Britain respect ing the trade with her colonies; and, if we areto judgefrom recent indications, this controversy, too, is about to have a speedy end.

FROM CUBA. The schooner Mechanic, arrived at Charleston on the 22d inst. in 6 days from Havanna, makes the following report: -Ac counts received at Havana, state that the erew of an U.S. vessel, (30 men) landed on the shores of cape Antonia, with the view of intercepting the crew of a piratical wessel, which they had pursued, and were attacked by a party of the mountaineers, on horseback, and literally cut to pieces. This account was received by the mail which arrived at Havana over land, two days pre vious to the departure of the Mechanic, and was generally believed. It is further stated, that Piracy continued to be carried on more formidably than ever- not a vessel arriving but exhibited proofs of the violence of these marauders , At Sugar Key, a French brig with a valuable cargo of European goods valued at \$150,000, was captured by the Pirates, and the cargotaken out by lighters and also an English beig with a valuable cargo, the mate of which was hung, and the cargo landed in same way. At Ori guin and Principea, (on the south of Cuba) British and French goods, taken by the Pi rates, are continually sacrificed at one fourth the value, and in great quantities.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 4.

JULY THE FOURTH, 1822.

This day makes up the period of 46 years since the declaration of American Independence. From that time to the present, the United States have been growing in number, strength and science, and consequently in the respect of the other nations of the earth. Their citizens, free themselves, and aware that liberty is the birthright of all men, have with open arms generously welcomed the honest stranger to their shores, whether he fled from the oppression and persecution of the old world, or fascinated with our institutions, sought a participation in their blessings Like Eden of old, our country stands distinguished for happiness from the rest of the world. A lurid cloud has at times passed by, but never continued long over her. The brightness of her prospects has never been dimmed; her steady and rapid advance to greatness never impeded May our gratitude be equal to our privileges, and while with exulting pride we repeat the names of WASHINGTON, HANCOCK and ADAMs, and their patriotic contemporaries, let us not forget to give glory to the omniscient Providence, whose wisdom guided them, whose omnipotent arm sustained and shielded them, and whose instruments they were in performing the blessed deed which we this day commemorate.

For the Md. Gazette.

The Fourth of July.

Full often had freedom essayed to contend With tyranny's slaves, but they conquered and bound her.

Her proud front was forced in deep thral dom to bend And vainly exulted vile minions around her Then sent her'to roam,

Seeking shelter and home In deserts where storms dwell and cataracts

But the sons of the bleak wild exulting drew nigh And hallow'd the day ... Their own FOURTH OF JULY.

Her fetters were severed-The sword in her And high in her left her own standard up-

rearing,
The bands of the west she collects for the

fight, And swift as the storm o'er the wide main careering. She bursts on the foe,

His pride is laid low, And high o'er his towers her blithe banners That strangers approaching, afar shall des-

The signal there raised on the FOURTH OF

The bright course of glory her champions pursued, To vict'ry she led them through toil and through danger,

With looks of defiance the death- game they viewed And conquered in battle the merciless stran

The arm of her might Put the feemen to flight, An Angel of death sway'd her sword in the

And the triumph of vict'ry rose up to the "The pledge is redeem'd of the Fourth or JULY."

Through joy and through danger, in peace and in war, Colombia has grasped at the laurel of glory; But freedom's fair smile, ou! 'tis dearer by

far. Than halos of light in the widefield of story! Tie she that inspires The voices of choirs,

And glows in the sons as she glowed in their When firmly they wowed, the bold contest For freedom their all on the Pounty or

BERMES.

States, for the Appellant.

Thursday, June 27.

The argument in the case of the Rev George Dathell, and others, against The Attorney General at the relation of The Festivof St. Peterls Church, and others; was com menced by Murray, on the part of the Appellants. This was an appeal from a decree of Baltimore county cours sitting as a court of Equity, directing the application of fund which was bequeathed by James Cor rie to the Rev George Dashielf and Henry Downes, in trust for electing, cloathin and educating the poor children belongen to the congregation of St. Peter's Protestar Episcopal church, in the city of Baltimore. The claim of the Vestry and children, in whose behalf the bill had been filed, was resisted by the surviving trustee, and the presentatives of Corrie, on the ground that the bequest was void in law. The ar-Priday, Saturday and Monday, and the greater part of Tuesday. Murray, Winder and Tuncy counsel for the Appellants: Har-per and Johnson for the Appellacs. On the conclusion of this argument, on Tuesday, Murray opened on the part of the Appellant the case of the Rev George Dashi others, against the Atterney General, at the relation of the Trustees of Hillsborough School, in Caroline county. This came also arises under the same will of James Corrie. clause of which bequeaths a certain fund o the Rev George Dashiell and Henry Downes for Meeding, cloathing and educating the poor children of Caroline county, in the state of Maryland, who attend the poor or charity school established at Hillsborough, in said county," the trustees of which school, were to receive from Dashiell and Downes the annual proceeds of the fund bequeathed, and appropriate them to the purpose directed by the will. It is contended by the Appellants that this bequest also is

THE OPINION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

Upon the question, whether a conspiracy to cheat and defraud a bank, by the officers thereof, is an offence at common law, and punishabte in Maryland?

Court of Appeals, Dec. Term, 1821. THE STATE OF BUCHANAN, et. al. ERROR to Harford County Court The indictment contains two counts: The first charges the defendants with an executed conspiracy, falsely, fraudulently and unlawfully, by wrongful and indirect means, to cheat, defraud, and impoverish The President Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States; and the second charges them with a conspiracy only falsely, fraudulently and unlawfully by wrongful and indirect means, to cheat, defraud and impoverish, The President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States. The defendants' demurred to the indictment; first, on the ground that a state court has no jurisdiction, but that the matters alleged in the indictment are cognizable, (if at all,) in the courts of the United States; and secondly, that the facts charged do not amount to an indictable offence. The County Court, (Hanson and Ward, A. J.) ruled the demorrer good, and discharged the defendants. The present writ of error was brought on the part of the state.

The case was argued at the present term, before CHASE Ch. J. BUCHAN-AN. EARLE, and MARTIN, J. by

Murray, (District Attorney for the sixth judicial district, by substitution of the Assistant Attorney-General, with the approbation of the court,) assisted by Wirt (Attorney General of the United States.) Harper and Mitchell, on the part of the state; and by

Pinkney, Winder and Raymond, for the defendants in error.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals was delivered by BUCHANAN, J. This case was brought up by a writ of error direc ted to the judges of Harford County Court; and it has been strongly urged, that a writ of error will not lie at the instance of the state, in a criminal prosecution, and therefore that the writ in this case was improvidently sued out, and ought to be quashed. But it is said in 2 Hale's P. C. 247, the authority of which it is difficult to question, and indeed we require none higher, "that if A be indicted of murder, or other felony, and plead non cul, and a special verdict found, and the court do erroneously adjudge it to be no felony; yet so long as that judgment stands unreversed by writ of error, if the prisoner be indicted de navo, he may
plend auterfaits acquit, and shall be
discharged; but if the indirections that of errors discharged; but if the judgment be from the judgment of the province of novo." And this is not a loose dictum, but it is laid down and repeated as text law; for in page 248 it is stated, that win the case of the roncous judgment of acquittal is given, yet it is conclusive to the King till it be reversed by error." So in page 394, speaking of the ancient form of a judgment of acquittal, he says "and if the entry were such. I do not think the prisoner could ever be arraigned again, notwithstanding ture of the judgment of signs." special verdict above, where an er-

till that jud of error." Hence it is man in the opinion of Lord King might have a writ of a criminal case; since it absurd to say that a man a obtained a judgment of acqu a defect in the indictmen special verdict, could be indicted for the same til that judgment was a writ of error, if a writ of e not lie. Fortified by such a alone, in the absence of ant tive provision in this state subject, we think we might say, without further inquire, properly sucd out. But inches are not wanting of writs of errobeing prosecuted by this state, criminal cases; as in The State Messersmith & Askew, The States Forney, The State vs. Brown, The State vs. Durham is The State vs. Durham, in the of over and terminer &c. for Ha more county. In each of those can there was a demurrer to the indic ment, and judgment on the deman rer for the defendant, in the cou below, They were all taken to the late general court on write of erro by the state, Luther Martin, attorney general; and in each case the jule ment was reversed. And there is me sofficient reason why the state should not be entitled to a writ of error in criminal case. It is perhaps a right that should be seldom exercised, an never for the purpose of oppression or without necessity; which re rarely, and it is supposed would nove happen, and would not be tolerate by public feeling. But as the stat has no interest in the punishment an offender, except for the purpos of general justice connected will the public welfare, no such abuse is to be apprehended; and as the pow-er of revision is calculated to pro-duce a uniformity of decision, it is right and proper that the writ should lie for the state, in the same propor tion as it is essential to the due at ministration of justice, that the criminal law of the land should be cer tain and known; as well for the government of courts and information to the people, as for a guide to juries who, tho' (by the laws and practice of the state) they have a right to judge both of the law and of the fact, in criminal prosecutions, should and usually do, respect the opinions and advice of judges, on questions of law, and would seldom be found to put themselves in opposition, to the decisions of the supreme judicial tribunal of the state.

return of the writ of error in this case, supposing the writ to have be properly sued out, is defective it this, that it is not under the hand and seal of the chief judge, but that there is only a transcript of the record sent up, under the hand of the clerk and the seal of the court, with the writ of error annexed. But there is nothing in the objection. By the chief justice fifth section of the act of 1713, ch. 4, "for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province," it is enacted, "that the method and rule of the prosecution of appeals and write of error, shall for the future be in manner and form as is herein after mentioned and expressed; that is to say, the party ap pealing or suing out such writ of error as aforesaid, shall procure a transcript of the full proceedings of the said court, from whence such appeals shall be made, or against whose judgment the writ of error shall be brought as aforesaid, under the hand of the clerk of the said court and seal thereof, and shall cause the same to be transmitted. to be transmitted to the court be-fore whom such appeal or writ of erthereofy, and the second section pre-vides under what circumstance alone, an appeal or writ of arr

nated in err applicable to that no pract relation to su in aid of a defi-nal case. Bu been the const en to it in the it was held to inal as to civi returning of cases, had it being the san son could be p ner of the ret have arisen, t examination ! That was the the cases of smith & Aske The State ps. fore alluded t pose. The B n Burk's cas Rape, which Washington co 1809, and was error to this attorney gen who defended and ability in it is presume subject. An case removed is to be found the late ge there are man fore in this co the same out lar return The authorit for more—the with which seeking to su nor it is prete would be inter and there is r tween a crim that respect, why the retu same in one there is no u turn of write ject of the w and perfect ccedings sha stantially g courts do or of error be b judgment It has also been contended that the

Bench, the c son to the H is examined the record is to the King' he, 1092. pleas the praon a writ of King's Ben (note.) B ecessary, f Bench will for want of the writ of e to be sent su Fractised. 2 the seal can may not the omission of parture fro in the case o ble from the House of L and, a writ ed to him, w the record siven; and mit of err

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hould be admitted that it oriif it should be admitted that it ori-ginated in error, it is now too late to shake a practice so long settled. It may perhaps be doubted whether that act of the general assembly ought not to be understood as being applicable to write of error in civil causes only; and it has been urged, that no practice growing out of it in relation to such cases, can be brought n aid of a defective ceturn in a crimi nal case. But whatever may have heen the construction originally given to it in that particular, whether it was held to extend as well to criminal as to civil cases, or whether the returning of arts of error in the same manner in original as in civil cases, had bearing in the circumstance, that the mandate of the writ being the same in each, no good reason could be perceived why the manner of the return should be different; or from whatever other cause it may have arisen, the practice is found on examination to have been the same. That was the form of the return in the cases of The State os. Messer. smith & Askew, - The State vs. Foraty,-The State vs. Brown,-and The State vs. Durham; the cases before alluded to for a different purpose. The same return was made n Burk's case, an indictment for a Rape, which was tried before me in y the state should Washington county court in the year 1809, and was brought up by writ of s perhaps a righ error to this court, by the present attorney general, (Luther Martin,) who defended im with great zeal and ability in the court below, and it is presumed looked well into the subject. And so in every criminal But as the sta case removed by writ of error, that the punishment s to be found among the records of the late general court, of which t for the purpose connected with

there are many. The return there-

fore in this case has the sanction of the same authority on which a similar return a civil case would rest. The authority of a settled practice for more than an hundred years,

with which we are content without

seeking to support it on any other;

nor it is pretended that such a return

would be insufficient in a civil case;

and there is no sensible difference be-

tween a criminal and a civil case in

that respect, or any sound reason why the return should not be the

same in one as in the other. But

there is no uniform rule for the re-

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and perfect transcript of the pro-ceedings shall be brod, up, is sub-stantially gratified, it is all, teat courts do or need look to. If a writ of error be brought in parly ment on a judgment in the court of King's seldom be found in opposition, to e supreme judicial contended that the son to the House of Lords, with the e writ to have been record itself, and a transcript, which t, is defective in is examined and left there, and then under the hand the record is brought back again inief judge, but that to the King's Bench. 2 Tidd's Pracanscript of the reties, 1092. In the court of common pleasthe practice is different. There er the hand of the on a writ of error returnable in the of the court, with nnexed. But there King's Bench, it is usual for the objection. By the chief justice to sign the return. Ibid act of 1713, cl. (note.) But that is not absolutely g writs of error, necessary, for the court of King's Bench will not stay the proceedings for want of his signature, and the the writ of error require the record to be sent sub sigillo, the is never practised. 2 Strain 1063. And if the seal can be displaced with, why may not the signature also since the omission of either the against the seal of since the peals from and to non law within this enacted, "that the of the prosecution rits of error, shall manner and form mentioned and exsay, the party apomission of either, is equally a departure from the mandate of the i, shall procure a full proceedings of wit, and both are dispensed with in the case of a writ of error returnarull proceedings of m whence such aple, or against whose it of error shall be aid, under the hand the said court and shall cause the same d to the court bespeal or writ of error heard, tried and . The preamble rasmuch as the libble from the King's Bench in the House of Lords. Besides, in Englead, a writ of error must be directd to him, who has the custody of be record wherein any judgment asmuch as the libnd writs of errors
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a supersededs. The country of ceror, and country of the land scal of the country with the signature with the signature.

cript of the proceedings, an a return of the writ under the signature of the chief justice—the course usual-ly, pursued in the Court of Common

Pleas, in relation to write of error re-turnable in the King's Bench. These preliminary questions being thus disposed of, the next presented for consideration, is whether the facts stated in the indictment, amount to an offence punishable by the laws of Maryland. This is denied on the part of the defendants in error, and much reliance is placed on the statute 35. Edward I. de conspiratoribus, on the supposition that the offence of con-spiracy: was originally created by that statute; or if it was a common law offence, that the statute either contained a definition of all the conspiracies that were before indictable at common law, or annulled the common law, and rendered dispuntahable all conspiracies but such as it defines. And if either position be correct there is an end to this prosecution, since the matter charged in the indictment is clearly not embra-ced by the statute; and if it was, the statute being considered as not in force here, the case would not be helped; and there would be no law in this state, for the punishment of conspiracies of any description, there being no legislative provision on the subject. But neither branch of the proposition, will on examination be found to be true. The statute is in these words: "Conspirators be they that do confeder or bind themselves by oath, covenant, or other alliance, that every of them shall aid and bear the other falsely and maliciously to indite or cause to indite, or falsely to move or maintain pleas; and also such as cause children within age to appeal men of felony, whereby they are imprisoned and sore grieved; and such as retain men in the country with liveries or fees to maintain their malicious enterprises; and this extendeth as well to the takers, as to the givers. And stewards and bailiffs of great lords, which by their seignory, offi-ce, or power, undertake to hear or maintain quarrels, pleas, or debates, that concern other parties than such as touch the estate of their lords or themselves." Without looking beyoud the statute itself, there may be found sufficient evidence on the face of it, to show that conspiracies were known to the law before. "Conspirators be they," &c. Now why should they have been declared to be conspirators, who should confederate for any of the pin ses mentioned in the statute, if day were not liable to punishment a such combinations? And if they were, it was for the conspiracy that they were so liable to be punished; as without the offence of conspirary, there could have been no punishable conspira-Bench, the chief justice goes in per- tors. The statute does not prohibit conspiracies or combinations of any kind, it does not declare combinations or conspiracies of any description to be unlawful, nor does it impose a penalty, or inflict any punishment upon conspirators. And if combinations for any of the purposes mentioned in the statute, were punishable at all, it could only have been on the ground, that both the offence of conspiracy (co nomine), and the punishment, were known to the law anterior to the enactment of the statute; and that the declaring those to be conspirators, who should be engaged in certain combinations, subjected them to the law of conspiracyas it then existed. And it has never been pretended, that the combinations enumerated in the statute were not indictable conspiracies. The statute therefore, which had for its object the prevention of the combinations it enumerates, carries with it internal evidence, that conspiracy was an indictable offence before. But the question, whether conspiracies were indictable or not at stiven; and for that reason it is, that the stit of error brought on a judgment in the court of common pleas, for interesting in the court, who has the statute. In Doko's Institutes 143, and 1 Hawk. 193, ch. 72, sec. 9, it is said, that the villenous judgment is known on the common law, and not by any statute, against those convicted of a conspiracy. Now this judgment is realized, has a much arease control to be the record than a Basiand, and he is probably arase a practice, that appears to have presided here at least from the year of the lett, a civil remedy of Edward the Ist, a civil remedy given; and for that reason it is, that common law, anterior to the statute

law. In the 20th year of the reign of Edward the Ist, a civil remedy was provided against conspirators, and the statute 28th Edward I, ch. 10, entitled, "The remedy against conspirators, false informers and emblect of the writ; as much so as the

Ac, by the writ of conspiracy; and the statute 28th Edward I, ch. 10, entitled, "The remedy against con-spirators, false informers and em-

spirators, take informers, and estile procurers of dozens, analyses and increas, the king both provided remedy for the plaintiffs by writ out of the chancery; notwithstanding, he willeth that his justices of the one bench and of the other, and justices assigned to take assises, when they came into the country to do their office, shall upon every plaint made anto them, award judgests thereup on without writ, and shall do right unto the plaintiffs without detay." It must be the provision in he 20th of Edward L. for the writ of Conspira-Edvard I, for the writ of conspira-cy, to which the first clause of this statute has reference, as there does not appear to be any other, and which according to 2d Institutes 5.2. was but in affirmance of the comm aw; and these provisions for private odics against conspirators, clear-

ly demonstrate the existence of the offerce of conspiracy. It is equally clear, that the statute does not emclear that the statute does not embrace all the ground covered by the common taw. Who doubts, or was it ever questioned, that a conspirately to commit any felony is an indictable offence; as to rob or murder, to commit a rape, burglary or arson, &c. or a misdemesnor, as to cheat by false public tokens, &c. Indeed this has been conceded throughout the whole of the argument in this case, and the ground mainly relied upon, on the part of the defendants in error is, that the object of the conspiracy charged in the indictment, is not of itself un indictable offence. Yet such cases of conspiracy are not made punishable by any statute, and are only indictable any statute, and are only indictable at common law; which could not be, if the statute 33d Edward either furnished a definition of all be conspiracies indictable at common law, or restricted and abridged the latter, by rendering dispunishable all such as it does not before. This statute is not proble tory; hor is the distance of other positivable conspiracies, than those which it enumerates, at all repugnant to, or inconsistent with any of its provisions; and according to any known rule of construction, the common law of conspiracy such as it was before, may well stand together with the statute; for surely the merely declaring one act to be an offence, which act as well as others, was so before in contemplation of law, cannot render those others dispunishable: nor will one act, which in law amounts to a particular offence, cease to be so, because another act, is merely declared by statute (without any negative words) to amount to the same offence. The statute therefore, must be considered either as declaratory of the common law only, so far as it goes, for the purpose of removing doubts and difficulties which may have existed in relation to the conspiracies it enumerates, by giving to them a particular and definite description; or as superadding them to other classes of conspiracy already known to

the law, leaving the common law, in possession of all the ground it occupied beyond the provisions of the statute. And so it has been uni-formly unders pool in England, from the earliest do the latest decis-ion that is to be found on the subject; otherwise the judges could not have sustained a great proportion of the prosecutions for conspiracy, with which the books are crowded; in some of which, the objection, that the matter charged was not within the statute 33d Edward the 1st, was made and overruled, as will be hereafter shown. In the Book of Assises, 27th Edward the HIId, ch. 44, it is said, that "inquiry shall be made concerning conspirators and confederates, who bind themselves by oath, covenant or other agreement, that each will support the enterprises of

the other, whether true or false;" and in the same book we find this notice of a seminal prosecution:

and note as two were indicted
for a confederacy, each of them to maintain the other, whether the matter was true or false; and notwithstanding, that nothing was alleged to have been actually done, the parties were put to answer, because it was a thing forbidden by law." If this falls within either of the provisions of the statute 33 Edward I, it can only be that, which relates

to the moving and maintaining pleas, and that does not embrace it; for if the interest had been under the statute for a confederacy "falsely to move a maintain pleas," which can only have reference to proceedings in contact a of justice, it is very clear that no parties must have been acquitted, as the conspiracy

was not to do that specific act; otherwise they might have been punished for what they did not contemplate,

Lower Maribro, June 28th, 1885

any intention, to move and maintain pleas within the purview of the statute; and the intention enters that the essence of every offence. The indictment however was not under the statute, for either of the specific acts mentioned in a surface at common law for the conspiracy, which was considered per st a substantive offence, no act in furtherance of it being alleged, and this after, and notwitheranding the statute.

(To be Continued.) (To be Continued.)

Accounts received at Havans fc. Mexico, state that that country was still in a very disaffected state—wert, frurride had been crowned Emperor, and a Bishop, of high standing in the Empire, had been made Pops. The people were divided in their sentiments on these political steps—but it was thought, from the power tonferred on Gen. Iturbide, that he would sook extinguish all opposition to his covernment. opposition to his government

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphise court of Anne Arundel county there of administration on the person tate of James Barr late quarter gunner in the service of the United States. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly aurequested to make immediate payment, COB BARRY, Adm'r.

Notice to Medical Graduates.

At the Annual Convention of the dedical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held in the City of Baltimore on the first Monday of June, 1822, the undersigned were appointed, a Committee to aid in the resecution of all Graduates, who practical Medisine in this State, have not obtained a License in the manner directed by the act incorporating the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Supplement thereto;" and the said Committee were directed" to hold a correspondence with the Censors throughout the state for the compleion of this object."

By the IVth Art. of the act of incorporation, examiner to appointed whose duty it shall be begrant ligentlemen, as they either upon a full examination, or upon the production of diplomas from some respectable dol lege, may judge adequate to commence the practice of the Medical and Chirurgical Arts, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars."

By a supplement passed in the year 1801, it is enacted "that no person. who is not already a practitioner of medicine and surgery within this state, shall be alleged to practice in either of the said branches, and receive payment for the same, without having first obtained a license agreeably to the original act to which this is a supple ment, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the county court where the offence is committed by presentment and bill of indictment, one half for the use of the faculty, the other for the informer"

Notice is therefore given to all grad uates who have commenced the prac tice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland without a License, to make application for the same forthwith, to the Medical Board of Examipers either at Easton or Baltimore

It will be the imperious duty of the Committee, in conjunction with the Censors of the Faculty throughout the state, to prosecute all such graduates, as fail to comply with the requisitions contained in the act incorporating the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.

JOHN D. READEL, M. D. P. MACAULAY, M. D. JOHN BUCKLER, M D. Baltimore, 29th June, 1822.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued by Nicholas Worthington (of Thes.) Esq, and to me directed, I will offer at Public Sale, at Messre. Polton and Litchfield's wills on Elk-ridge, on thursday the such day of July next, one negro woman named Kate. about 40 years of age, (a slave for life,) late the property of Mrs. Arra Polton; taken at the suits of Doct. Charles G. Worthington, and Messre. Polton and Litchfield. The aforesaid negro woman will be sold aubject to serve Mr. Philip Rivers, of Elk Ridge. (in whose comploy she now is,) one year from about the first of May last Sale to commence at II o'clock Terms of sale cash.

Thomas Scott, Constable. Elk Ridge, 29th June 1822.

Notice.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from telegram assignment of a note payable to George Wilkinson and Co. dated 6th August, 1821, as I have a claim against the same, and am determined not to pay it to any person.

JAMES HARRISON.

AN ACT
To alter and change such parts of the
constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of dinne-drundel county into election districts, and to change the place

districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

[Passed Feb 4, 1822]
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government which relates to fixing the place of holding the elections in the second election district of Anne-Aranasi unity, he and the same is hereby repeat.

2. And be it cannot. That the election shall be held as the said election district, at such places as shall bereaf-

district, at such places as shall bereaf-ter from time to time be provided by

law, for the holding thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That the words and the electors of the senate of this state" in the third section of the act confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, "An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second district of said county," be and the same are: hereby rendered null, void, and of mo

4. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that insuch case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein con-tained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell a very small advance on the Bandare price, for Cash Adams no. Miller.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to settle with the repre-sentative of the late John T Barber, John Miller Jr.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of this month,

Several Lots of Ground, situate and fronting on Prince George's street, and running to an alley twenty feet wide, to be laid off at the lower end of said lots.

The Terms of Sale, one fifth of the parchase money to be paid down, the remaining four fifths to be paid in four equal annual payments, the first payment to be made, an 13th July, 1823. Bonds, with good security, to be given for the purchase money. Deeds with special warranty, to be given on the payment of all the purchase chency, with legal interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the 20th December next.

Jeremiah T. Chase. Jals 4.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all onclosed with a substantial brick wall

Also a let containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment. enclosed with a post and tail fence.
The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford as agree able residence to a large family.

For terms apply to col. Health May hadier, Annapolis.

FOR SALE,

Four Hundred Acres of La Lying in the lower part of Calvert county, about 2 miles from the mouth of Patuxent. The greater part of this had is covered with wood of a very superior quality and of every description, wis. hickory, white oak, chesnut, pine, &c. The cleared land, though at this time much reduced, might be caully, and at a trifling expense made as this time much reduced, might be easily, and at a trifling expense made productive, by the use of plainter and clover. The improvements are few, and with the exceptions of a tobacco house, very indifferent. Fifteen or twenty acres of meadow land might be made at a trifling expense. To any erson wishing to embark in the wood and timber business, it offers advanta gas equalled by few tracts of the same size in the county, being but a short listance from the head water of a creek navigable for boats carrying thirty cords of wood A more parti cular description is deemed unnecessa. ry, supposing persons wishing to pur shase would view the premises. Wm. E. Hungerford living near the premises will shew it when called on. The terms will be accommodatingbut a small part will be required in hand, the balance to suit the purchaser. Sale to commend on the twentieth of July next, at 1. o'clock, AM.
THOS. B. HUNGERFORD. June 6

A Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in South River Neck containing upwards of 300 acres This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being bro't to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plaster; a considerable part of this land is adapted to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises, (which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a farther description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have their own time to pay the balance of the purchase money Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis Mr. R. Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the pre mises and will positively be sold to the highest bidd

JOS. MAYO. June 17.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being anxious to settle up her business, requests those who are indebted to her, immediately to pay, or close their accounts by note. Those persons in particular whose accounts have stood for twelve months and upwards, must settle shortly, or they may expect that measures will be taken to compel them. The subscriber has on hand a good

stock of ready made

SHOES,

comprising almost every description, which are offered for sale at a moderate advance for cash, or on a short credit to such of her customers as are known to be punctual. Persons who have permitted their accounts to re main a long time unpaid, are informed that no more additions will be made to them from this date. She is determined in future to credit no one, who will not pay once a year, or oftener if called upon MUNROE.

June 13, 1821

Notice is hereby given, That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arandel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Larkin Shipley, late of said county, deceased, and re-quest all those indebted to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the deceased, to preduce the same properly authenticat-

Richard G. Stockett.] Ex'rs. Henry Wayman

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Share's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

PRICE-36 50.

EOR SYMBER OR RENT

MY HOUSE NEAR ANNAPOLIS Lately in the occupation of John Quynn. Possession will be given im-

olas Brower, jun.

ATTENTION

If Catharine Chapman, Thomas Haw. kins, or Halph Jempston fr Je-

are living, if they would write and inform Joseph F. Caldwell now living at Fincastle, Botetont county, Va. where they reside, they may have in return some important information. The persons above alluded to used to reside near Por Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, and it may be they are still there. are still there

The editor of the Herald of the Valley would consider it a favour, which requested he would return, if ftors of papers in Maryland give this a few insertions in respective paper. ine 20, 1822.

At a Meeting

Of the Visitors and Governors of St John's College, held June 4th, 1822, the following resolution was unani mously passed:

Resolved, That the proposition of a meeting of the Alumni of the Uni-versity of Maryland, on the 1st Mon day in August next, at St. John's College, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting

W. E. PINKNEY, Secretary to the Board June W

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Ben. esq Annapolis.

James Mewburn.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

State of Maryland, Sc. Anne - Arundel county, Orphans Court. June 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of William M. Waters, administrator of John T. Davidson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John T. Davidso late of Anne Arundel county deceased All persons having claims against the exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1822, WM. M. Walles, Adm'r.

June 6.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals &

making transfers.
By order,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk. May 23.

Andrew Micholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundal county, and the city of Annapolts, that he is a and one of or the Sheriffalty of said comment the election of October 1824.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly ex-

近次7月1年(0)出租之侵入 LEWIS TYDINGS, & CO.

Respectfully inform the profice and their friends, that they have commenced the above business in the Shop formerly occupied by the Mt. I show that no exertions shall be wanting to render satisfaction. They intend constantly keeping Cloths, Cassimeres, Waistcoating, 5c. &c. suitable for the several season of the year, which they will be happy to make up, in the most fashionable tyle, and on the shortest notice.

spectfully solicit a share of public favour AN APPRENTICE

oe received and taught the above ess. He must be 14 or 15 years

To the Benevolent and Humane.

It has become the painful duty of a pe rent to make the public acquainted with the unfortunate condition of who has been for some month deprived of his reason, and is at this time wandering through the country, unconscious of his own afficien, & that which is felt by his parents. A long and fatiguing journey was undergone by his father in order to restore him to his home and to the reason he had to his home, and to the reason he had lost, but he fied from him through the mountain's rugged offis & disuppeared. Trackless, however, as was his path, he was closely pursued, and heard of from the banks of the Ohio until he reached Rockylle, in Montgomery county, Md. Any information that can be given of this unfortunate youth would be thenkfully received; and he who would have the humanity and the benevolence to accompany him home, and thus perfect him to his afflicted. and thus estore him to his afflicted parents shall meet with some other beside that of an approving consci

B. T. DULANEY. Charles county d. May 22.
Lditors through the Union will observe the cause of humanity by elishing the above a few weeks.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, July 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of John Beard, executor of the last will & testament of Susannah Beard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters testamentary on the personal estate of Susannah Beard, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1822 John Bord, Ex'r.

June 13.

Shaw & Gambrill,

Have on hand and intend keeping,

A SUPPLY OF THE BEST

DRUGS

which they will sell at the retail prices in Baltimore, and assure their friends and the public, that every attention will be given to weighing out and put-ting up any article in the above line.

Orders from the country, (inclosing the cash,) will be thankfully received, and punctually tended to. May 30th, 1822

CABINET MAKING

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office having provided himself with Maho gany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully

He will likewise furnis PUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, onable terms.

He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Paper Hanging. JONATHAN WEEDON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822,

Washing Lond COLLEGES.

putation and wolfare of Me The reputation and wenter or ryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resusci-tate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally. the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, whereever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Monday in August next, at St John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan and the ways and means necessary to

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be in vited to attend as President of the Con-

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia. Tavourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention-as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-ani-mated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

ALUMNUS.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insections in their respective Journals. May 16.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne A. rundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Welch, sen, late of said county, deceased This is to request all persons having claims against the said deceased to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indepted to make immedi-WARNER WELSH, Adm'r.



MARYLAND, Will commence her regular routs

Wednesday the oth of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton Leaving Annapoday the ith will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of Novem ber, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Phila delphia will be put on board the Union Line
of Steam Boats, in the Patapace river, and
arrive there by 9.0 clock mext morning
The Maryland will commence her rout
from Baltimore for Queen's town & Ches-

ter town, on Monday the 1st day of April. leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's town All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send or sem when the boat arrives, pay freight to take them

Feb. 28.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,

are requested to call and settle their ac counts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to They have on hand, and intend keeping.

an assortment of

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed, At their New Wavehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms. Sanuary 17. G. & J. BARSER.

WAPPIN

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or Aged about 45 years, Direction of high, a thick square built tell works complexion, had on a suit of his made hersey with yellow stripes.

I will give one hundred dollars for t preference of each of the above the negroes, if taken out of the state; dollars for each if taken in the state; I get them again.

get them again. JUSEPH W April 18, 1822 EYNOLD

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell the two story FRAME BUILDING in Green street, now occupied by him. The st tuation is pleasant and the house convenient.

He will likewise dispose of the LOT OF GROUND fronting 25 feet on Church and Francis streets, and lyin between his shop and the store of D. Ridgely & Co.

The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known ou application

WILLIAM COE, Sen PS To rent the BRICK BUILD principle also ING opposite Williamson's Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. N. J. Watkins at a Shop. For the terms apply as above, Annapolis, June 6.

FOUND

Some months since, in Prince Geor-ge's street, in this city an old fashion. d GOLD SETT FINGER RING. Mocha stone sett round with Garnes on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office, by proving property, and pring the expense of advertising. June 13

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscriber of the gity of Annapolis hath obtained from the Oc chans Court of Anne-Arungel county, in the state of Maryland, letters of ad-ministration on the personal estate of John T. Barber, decrased. All persons having claims against the said de-ceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, unto Joseph lands, who is authorised to settle the above estate. All those indebted are requested to make pay-ment as nove directed.

Busannah Barber, Adm'a. of John T. Barber.

Farmer Bank of Maryland,

mapolis, June 19th, 1822. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick town. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock AM, and 3 o'elock PM for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Aunapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick town.

JC. PINKNEY, Cash.

The Edward of the Maryland Republican Annapor and the Federal Gazette, and Am an of Bultimore, are requested to blish the above once a weak for an weeks.

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FOR SALE,

The property in Annapolis forms occupied by the late Dr. James Marray. This property consists of a large and convenient

Brick Dwelling House, With a good Garden, Pump of Water, a Brick Building suitable for an office, Carriage house, Stable, Smeke house, and other useful improvements, all in and other useful improvements, all in good order, and well calculated to second of the purchase money will be required in hand; bonds on interest, for the balance, with good security; as extensive credit will be given if required. Possession can be given in a short time. For Terms apply to dir, Henry hispandier, or Mr. Denick Murray, on Ell-Ridge. SARAT E. MURRAY.

May 30.

Ridge. May 30, Just Published

and for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25ch The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prointed, The Declaration of Rights— /ith the amendments ingrested that

VOL. LX

JONAS

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JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

HE OPINION OF THE COURT OF

racy to cheat and defraud a bank, by the officers thereof, is an offence at common law, and punishable in

Maryland? Court of Appeals, Dec. Term, 1821. THE STATE US. BUCHANAN, et. al. (Continued.)

racy, and the injury was to an individual; the suppression of a will by one was not an indictable offence, though a fraud highly injurious to the party affected by it. It was the confederacy alone which rendered it | conspiracy to accuse him in a course criminal, and therefore, the informa- of justice, but only in pais. The tion was against the offenders conjointly. In Timberly and Childe, Siderfin 68, the indictment was for a conspiracy to charge one with being the father of a bastard child, with intent to extort money from him; dictable. And in The King vs. Mar and on motion to quash the indictment, it was held by the court to be good. In Child vs. North and Timberly, 1 Keble 203, the indictment was for a conspiracy to deprive the prosecutor of his fame, and to extort money from him, by falsely charging him with being the father of a bastard child. There was a motion to quash the indictment, because the conspiracy as laid, was to charge the prosecutor with matter that the court had no cognizance of; which was overruled, on the ground that it might be a loss to the prosecutor; and it was held that the conspiracy was punishable, though the court had no cognizance of the matter of it. And in the same case in 1 Keble 254, it was moved after verdict in arrest of judgment, that the indictment only charged the parties with a conspiracy to deprive the prosecutor of his fame, and to extort money from him, and not with a conspiracy to charge him before any tribunal having cognizance of the matter of bastardy. But the motion was overruled, and judgment rendered for the king, on the two grounds distinctly taken, that it was a conspiracy for lucre and gain, to charge and disgrace a man with having a bastard, and that the crime was the conspiracy, which whether it was to defame or disgrace a man, or to charge him with heresy, was punishable at common law. In The Queen vs. Armstrong, Harrison and others, 1 Ventris 304, the defendants were indicted for conspiracy to charge (or burden) one with the keeping of a bastard child, and thereby to bring him to disgrace. After verdict there was a motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground that it did not appear, that the party was actually burdened with the keep ing of a child; but on the contrary that it was alleged to be only a pretended child; and also, that the party was not stated to have been brought before a justice of the peace on that account; but only that the defendants went and affirmed it to himself, intending to obtain money from him, that it might be no further disclosed; and that a bare unexecuted conspiracy was not a subject of indictment. The objection was overruled and the parties were punished by fine. The principle of this case cannot well be misunderstood. It was a conspiracy to extort money from an individual, by going to him, and affirming that he was the father of a bastard child, with a view of inducing him to pay them to say no more about it. And it was decided on the ground (expressly taken by the court) that it was a contrivance by couspiracy, to defame the person, and cheat him of his money, which was an indictable crime of a very beinous nature. In The Queen vs. Best and others, 2 Ld. Raym. 1167, the indictment was for a conspiracy, falsely to charge the prosecutor with being the father of a bastard child, with which one Elizabeth Carter was pretended to be ensient, in order to defraud him of his money, and destroy his reputation. On demorrer it was among other things objected to the indictment, that it was not alleged, that the child was likely to become chargeable to the parish, and that it did not appear, that the prosecutor was by the accusation put in danger of being subjected to any penalty; but that it amounted only to a charge, that the defendants conspired to tell the prosecutor that he was the father of the child the woman was big with, and that abare conspiracy, to do an ill act, was not indictable. But the demurrer was overruled, on the principle broadly laid down by the court, that the defendants being charged at least with a conspiracy, to charge the prosecutor with for-

nication, though that was only a spi-

ritual defamation, yet the conspira-

was a case of conspiracy to extort in criminal jurisprudence, of men money from Lord Sunderland, by charging him with an attempt to commit sodomy with one of the defendants. It was not charged as a object was to extort money, by means of a verbal slander, for which the party injured had his civil remedy, and the mere verbal slander by one only, would not have been intham Bryan, 2 Strange, 866, the court in speaking with reference to The King vs. Armstrong and Harrison, say, "there the conspiracy was the crime; and an indictment will lie for that, though it be to do a lawful act." In this class of conspiracies, the meditated end. was not accomplished in either of the cases. The object in each, was to defame and extort money from an individual; and the indirect or wrongful means, by which that object was intended to be effected was verbal slander—a combination to do that, which if actually done by one alone, would not be the subject of an indictment; for if one verbally defames another, or extorts money from him, not under colour of office, it is not an indictable offence. The conspiracy therefore for a corrupt purpose, was the offence for which they were punished; and there is no pretence for supposing, as has been urged in argument, that the prosecutions were sustained on the ground, that the conspirators contemplated an abuse of judicial authority, by falsely accusing or causing the parties to be accused, of having bastard children, before justices of the peace having cognizance of such matters. A conspiracy of that character, would there is no doubt have been an indictable offence, having for its object, the subjecting the party accused, to the provisions of the statutes in relation to bastardy. But that is not the nature of the conspiracy charged in either of the cases referred to. In every case the defendants were indicted for a conspiracy to defame and extort money from the prosecutor, by charging him with being the father of a bastard child, not before justices of the peace, but the charge is laid as having been made in pais; and in The King vs. Timberly and North, one of the objections to the indictment was, that it did not lay the conspiracy to be, to charge the prosecutor before any that had jurisdiction of the matter; and in The Queen vs. Armstrong, Harrison, and others, the same objection was raised, and also, that the defendants only went and affirmed it to the prosecutor himself; and so in The Queen vs. Best, and others, which with the excep tion also taken in The King vs. Timberly and North, that it was not within the statute 33 Edward I. was disregarded by the judges. "Every indictment must contain a certain description of the crime of which the defendant is accused, and a statement of the facts by which it is constituted, so as to identify the accusation, lest the grand jury should find a bill for one offence, and the party be put upon his trial for another, without any authority." 1 Chitty's Criminal Law 169. And "the charge must be sufficiently explicit to explain itself, for no latitale of intention can be allowed, to include any thing more than is expressed."-Ibid 172, 2 Burr. 1127. And the accused is put upon his trial only for that, with which he is charged, and against which alone, he is called on to defend himself. The prosecutions therefore in the cases referred to, could not have been supported on the ground, that the defendants contemplated an abuse of judicial power, by falsely accusing the prosecutors before justices of the peace; for no matter what they contemplated, that was not what they were charged with, and if they were only punishable on that ground, as the judges could not by intendment, have supplied what was not expressed, the indictments must have been quashed, or the judgments arrested for want of sufficient matter in law, (which was brought fully under the consideration of the courts,) oth-

convicted of what was no offence in law, and punished for what they were neither convicted nor accused of. and for any thing appearing might never have contemplated; but such a stain is not to be found on any page of juridical history. It is not possible to suppose that in either of the cases, the judges went on the ground, that the defendants had accused, or meditated the accusation of the prosecutor before those who had jurisdiction of the matter; on the contrary the idea is expressly negatived by the proceedings themselves. The absence of the allegation was urged in each case, as an objection to the indictment, and the court decided, not that it might be inferred from what was alleged, but that it was not necessary, and that the conspiracy alone to defame and extort money from an individual, without any abuse, or meditated abuse of judicial power, was per se an indictable offence at common law. If they had not stated the grounds on which they acted, then indeed any legal princi ple that could be extracted from the cases, might, in support of the de cisions, properly be assumed as the ground on which they were given. But the ground that is here attempted to be assumed, as that on which the conspirators were punishable, is not only different from that, on which the judges expressly place their decisions, but is an illegal ground, and one on which the indictments could not have been supported. Illegal, not because a conspiracy to accuse a man of being the father of a bastard child before those who had cognizance of such matters, was not an indictable offence, but because it was, what was not char ged in the indictments, and could not legally be inferred from what was expressed. To say therefore, that those conspiracies were indictable, or that the prosecutions were sustained only on the ground, that the conspirators meditated the abuse of judicial power, by falsely accusing the prosecutors before a tribunal hav ing cognizance of such offence, would be to overturn altogether the authority of the cases, which has not been attempted; on the contrary their authority seems to be admitted, and their application only to the caes under consideration is resisted, on the hypothesis, that they were decided on grounds not appearing in the indictments, and entirely did ferent from those on which the judges professed to act. But the fallacy of the argument becomes obvious, when it is seen, that without a violation of the principle, that "every indictment must contain a certain description of the crime of which the defendant is accused, and a statement of the facts, by which it is constituted," the indictments in those cases, could not have been sustained upon the grounds on which the decisions are attempted to be placed. Those cases therefore must stand or fall on the grounds upon which they are placed by the judges who decided them, not the reasoning of the judges, but the principles on which their decisions are made to rest. The King vs. Parsons and others, 1 Blk. Rep. 392, was a conspiracy to take away the character of an individual, and accuse him of murder, by means of a mere phantom, which could have no reality-pretended communications with a ghost; and the actual fact of conspiring, was left to the jury to be collected from all the cir cumstances. The only object of the conspiracy in that case, was to injure the man's reputation. And in The King vs. Rispal, 1 Blk Rep 503, 3 Burr. 1350, which was a prosecution for a conspiracy to extert money from an individual, by charging him generally with having taken a quantity of human hair out of a bag; on the objection being raised to the indictment, that the defendants were not charged with having conspired to fix any crime on the party, but only generally with taking the hair, which might be lawful, it was said by Lord Mansfield, the other judges concurring, the crime laid, is an unlawful conspiracy; this, erwise it would have been, to puwhether it be to charge a man with criminal acts, or such only as may nish the defendants for what they were not convicted of, for they affect his reputation, is fully suffi-

whether it be to charge the party with a crime, or only to injure his standing in society, and is a full answer to the argument that the principle of the cases last referred to, is not applicable to this, because they are of conspiracies to fix punishable offences upon the parties. In The King vs. Skirret, and others, 1 Siderfin 312, the defendants were prosecuted for reading a release to an illiterate man, in other words than those in which it was written, by which he was induced to sign it. It does not appear by the short report of the case, what the form of the indictment was, but as it was against them conjointly, they must have been charged either with conspiracy or combination. The fraud was practised upon an individual. and if it had been perpetrated by one only, would not have been an indictable cheat. It was the combination therefore alone which made it criminal, and that too is a case not within the statute 33 Edward I. In The Queen vs. Mackarty and Fordenbourgh, 2 Ld. Raym. 1179 2 East's C. L. 823, the defendants were conjointly indicted, for falsely and deceitfully bargaining and exchanging with another, a quantity of pretended wine, alleging it to be good new Lisbon wine, for a certain quantity of hats, which were exhanged and delivered by the party practised upon, on the faith of their false representations, when in fact the pretended Lisbon wine, was not Lisbon wine. The indictment in this case was not under the statute 53 Henry VIII. ch. 1, which prohibits cheating by "means of false privy tokens, and counterfeit letters in other men's names;" nor the statute 30 Geo. M. ch. 24, which prorides, under heavy penalties, against cheating by "false pretences," (and which was passed long afterwards,) but was for a cheat at common law, and though it did not charge the defendants with a conspiracy co nomine, yet it charged that they together, did the act imputed to them; and as there were no false public tokens, which were necessary at common law, to constitute a cheat effected by one an indictable offence, it was the combination alone on which the prosecution could have been sustained. A cheat perpetrated by the uso of false public tokens, such as false weights and measures, is an indictable crime at common law, only because they are means calculated to deceive, and are such, as com mon care and prudence are not sufficient to guard against; and so, as ordinary care and prudence are no safeguard against the machinations of conspirators, cheats effected by conspiracy are punishable at common law, for opari rattone, eadem est lex." And in The King vs. Wheatly, 2 Barr. 1127, cheats effected by conspiracy, are expressly placed on the same footing with cheats effected by false weights and measures. In The Queen vs. Orbell, 6 Mod. 42, the indictment was for a combination to cheat one J. S. of his money, by getting him to bet a certain sum on a foot race, and prevailing on the party to run booty; and the court sustained the indictment on the ground as they said, that .being a cheat, though it was private in the particular, yet it was public in its consequence." That was a case emphatically ofindividual injury, and as little connected with any public concernment, as any private transaction could well be, and it was the combination alone on which the prosecution rested; for such a cheat practised by one, was clearly not an indictable offence. In The King vs. Edwards and others, 8 Mod. 320, the parties were indicted for giving money to a man, to marry a poor helpless woman who was an inhabitant of the parish of B. and incapable of marriage, on purpose to gain a settlement for her in the parish of A. where the man was settied. In that case there was a motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that it was not unlawful to marry a woman and give her a portion. But the object of the conspiracy, being to impose a pauper on a parish to which she did not belong, it was held by the court to be an indictable offence at common law; for that a bare conspiracy to do a lawful act to an lator, whose wife was thereby disinherited, all the defendants but one
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pon the question, whether a conspi-

The position, that "a confederacy ach to maintain the other, whether hematter be true or false," is a comnon law offence, is distinctly adopted in 1 Hawk. P. C. 190, ch. 72, and Coke's Rep. (The Poulterer's case) 56, and the principle of the case noted in the Book of Assises, to wit, that conspiracies are punishable at common law, though nothing be put in execution, is fully recognized in the Poulterer's case, in which that ook is referred to; and this further principle also laid down, that the law punishes the conspiracy, "to the end to prevent the unlawful act;" and the same case, speaking of another article 19. also in the Book of Assses, 138, relative to combinations mong merchants to regulate the price of wool, it is said, "and in hese cases, the conspiracy or confederacy (not the false conspiracy r confederacy) is punishable, altho' the conspiracy or confederacy be not executed." Hence it is manifest, that the "nota" at the end of the case, which seems to be relied on to show, hit both malice and falsehood are indispensable ingredients of a punishable conspiracy, and must be united in the same case, was not intended by Lord Coke as applicable to all confederacies, but to such false conspiracies only, as are of the character of those, of which he had treated immediately preceding the nota; for he does not speak of the case of a conspiracy between merchants to fix the price of wool, as a false conspiracy, nor does either falsehood or malice, necessarily enter into such a combination. And these combinations among merchants, (which are not within the statute S3d Edward the Ist.) were, d remained punishable at common law, and were not first made so by the statute staple 27th Edward the IIId, ch. 9, as has been supposed in argument. That statute does indeed prohibit the exportation of wool under a very severe penalty, but mither creates, nor provides a punishment for, the offence by merchants, of combining to fix a price beyond which they would not go. All that is said in relation to the purchasing of that article is, that "all merchants, as well subjects as foreigners, may purchase woolfolk, &c. throughout the whole of our kingdom and territories, without covin or collusion to lower the price of the said merchandizes, so never theless as they bring them to the staple;" from which it would seem that all covin and collusion to lower the price of merchandize was before unlawful, and that the statute meant to leave the law as it was. In the Poulterer's case, it was clearly considered as an offence at common law; and in 4 BOk. Com. 154, the exportation of wool, which, as has been before observed, was prohibited by the statute staple, under a very heavy penalty, is said to have been forbidden at common law, but more particularly by that statute; and if that. which it was the principal object of the statute to prevent and to punish, was before, an offence at common law, it may readily be suppod, that no new offence was intended to be created; but that a conspiracy to fix the price of wool, was an offence at common law. Morcover, the words of the statute are "without covin or collusion to lower the price," kc. and a combination to "fix a price, beyond which they would not go," might not necessarily be to "lower" the price. On an information against Breerion, Townsend & others, Noy's Rep. 103, for the suppression of a will, to the prejudice of Egerton, the re-

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inhabitants of a particular parish, by burdening them with the support of a pauper belonging to a different parish and so far perhaps it may be viewed as a case of contemplated private fraud, as the inhabitants of a parish are not the community at large. But whether the principle laid down by the court, was on the point of meditated individual injury or violation of public police, does not appear from the report of the mse. In 3 Chitty on Criminal Law, it is treated as a conspiracy to violate public police, but the principle equally applies to both. In The King vs. Cope and others, 1 Strange, 144, the prosecution was for a conspiracy to ruin the trade of the prosecutor, who was a cardmaker to the king, by bribing his apprentices to put grease into the paste, by which the cards were spoiled. The putting grease into the paste, and thereby spoiling the cards, if done by one, would have been no crime in law, but a private injury, for which the party would have been left to his civil remedy; and it was the conspiracy alone which constituted the offence. And in The King vs. Eccles, 1 Leach's Crown Cases, 274, the indictment was for a conspira cy, by wrongful and indirect means to impoverish one Booth, a tailor, and to deprive and hinder him from following and exercising his trade. In the first count in the indictment, the object of the conspirators was alloged to have been accomplished, and in the second count the conspiracy only, was charged. It was not denied that the conspiracy was an indictable offence, and the only objection on the part of the defendant was, that the acts done to impoverish Booth, ought to have been set out in the indictment. But it was decided by the whole court, that it was sufficient to allege the conspiracy and the object of it, the illegal combination being the gist of the offence; and that it was not necessary to state the means. by which the intended mischief was effected; for that the offence did not consist in doing the acts by which the end was accomplished, (for they might be perfectly indifferent,) but in the conspiring with a view to effect the intended mischief by any means; and by Buller, justice, that "the means were only matters of evidence to prove the charge, and not the crime itself." It has been contended that these last cases were conspiracies to injure public trade; the distinguished judges before whom they were tried have not said so, nor could they have so considered them. They were not so laid in the indictments, but were distinctly cases, in which the meditated injuries were levelled against particular individuals, unconnected with any matter of public concernment, and do not fall within the principles of any of the cnume- for it was treated throughout as perrated offences against public trade, which are offences committed by traders or dealers themselves, such as cheating, forestalling, regrating, &c. So in The King vs. Leigh and others, (Macklin's case), 2 Macklin's Life 217. in which it was held, that an indictment would lie for a conspiracy to impoverish an actor, by driving or hissing him off the stage: and in Clifford vs. Brandon, 2 Campb. 358, it was said by Sir James Mansfield, that "though the audience had a right to express by applause or hisses their sensations at the moment, yet if a body of men were to go to the theatre, with a settled intention of hissing an actor, or even of damning a piece, there could be no doubt that such a deliberate preconcerted scheme would amount to a conspiracy, and that the persons concerned in it might be brought to punishment." There the preconcerted scheme alone, the unexecuted conspiracy, was held to be indictable; but if put into execution, according to circumstances, it would be a riot. In The King vs. Robinson and Taylor, 1 Leach's Crown Cases, 37, the defendants were indicted for a conspiracy to raise a specious title in Mary Ro binson to the estate of Richard Holland, by marrying Taylor, under the assumed name of Richard Holland. The only evidence in the case was of the marriage, and that she lived with Holland as a kind of servant. It was distinctly admitted, that a conspiracy to do an injury to the person or estate of another was an indictable offence, and so held by the court, Willes, Foster and Reynolds, presiding; and it was also ruled, there being no positive proof of an intention to injure Holland. that it was not necessary to prove any direct or immediate injury, or enough to allege generally, that the even to show any specific overt act chear was effected by divers false of conspiracy, but that it was the protects, &c but the particular false

province of the jury to collect from | pretences, must be stated, that the all the circumstances of the case, whether there was not an intention or design in the parties to do a future injury to Holland. And that case would seem to cover all the ground necessary to support this prosecution. The conspiracy was levelled at the property or estate of another, and the object was to defraud an individual, but the act by which the fraud was intended to be accomplished, (a marriage under an assumed name) was not in itself unlawful. It has been ingeniously argued here, but not ventured on by those who conducted the defence of Robinson and Taylor, that they meditated a perversion of the course of justice, as her right could only have been established by judicial proceedings. It was not so charged in the indictment, and without it, the prosecution must have fail ed, if it had been deemed at all necessary to constitute the offence; for "no latitude of intention can be allowed to include any thing more than is expressed in an indictment," as has been before observed on the authority of Lord Mansfield, in the case of The King vs. Wheatly, 2 Burr. 1127, and 1 Chitty's Criminal Law, 127. In The King vs. Lara, 6 T. R. 565, it was admitted by counsel in argument, that a fraud upon an individual by conspiracy was indictable, and the doctrine laid down by the judges in The King vs. Wheatly, was fully recognized and adopted by Lord Kenyon; that is, that a cheat effected by conspiracy, was an indictable offence. The case of The King vs. Berenger, 3 Maule & Selwyn, 68, as it is understood by the court, is a very strong one. The indictment was for a conspiracy by false rumours to raise the price of the public government funds, with intent to injure such of the King's subjects as should purchase on a particular day. It was broadly admitted in argument, that if the indictment had stated, "that the defendants conspired to raise the price of the funds in order to cheat or prejudice particular individuals by name, or to benefit themselves at their expense, or that the public were concerned in the purchases of that day, and the defendants conspired, &c. to the prejudice of the public, it would have exhibited a complete offence." But it was contended, that the allegation, that it was with intent to injure "such of the King's subjects as should purchase on that day," was too general, and for that reason, the indictment was objected to. But the objection was overruled by the court, not on the ground, that to constitute an indictable conspiracy, it should be levelled either at the of being molested by either party. public in its aggregate capacity. or at a class or portion of the subjects, as distinguished from an individual; feetly clear, that if it had been laid with intent to prejudice or defraud either the public, or an individual or individuals by name, it would have been good; and the only difficulty on that part of the case was, whether, being laid with intent to injure those who might become purchasers, and not either an individual by name, or the public in its aggregate capacity, the generality of the charge did not vitiate the in lictment. But they sustained the indictment ex necessitate rei, on the ground, that as it was impossible the defendants could have known, who would be the purchasers on that day, the charge could not have been more specific. And though it was conceded, that to raise or lower the price of the public funds, was not per se a crime, yet it was held to be an offence, for a number of persons to conspire to raise them by false rumours; and that the crime was not in raising the funds, but in the act of conspiracy and combination to do so, and would be complete, though it should not be pursued to its consequences. It was clearly therefore on the point of individual injury that the court went. And so in The King vs. Gill & Henry, 2 Barnwell & Alderson, 204, the defendants were indicted and convicted of a conspiracy by divers false pretences, and subtle means and devices, to cheat several individuals by name. The prosecution in that case, could not have been sustained, on the ground, as has been supposed, that it was for a conspiracy to commit an offence, indictable of itself under the statute 30 George II. against cheating by false pretences; for it is well settled that in an indictment framed upon that statute, it is not

party may know against what he is to defend himself, and that the court may see that there is an indictable offence charged, as there are some pretences which are not within the statute. 2 T. R. 586. East's Crown Law, 837. So in an indictment at common law for cheating by false tokens, and so also in an indictment in the statute 33 Henry VIII, against cheating by false privy tokens, &c. 3 Chitty's Criminal Law, 999. 2 Strange 1127. If then the conspiracy in that case was only indictable, because it was to commit the statutory offence of cheating by false pretences, as they would form the principal ingredient of the offence, it would have been necessary to set out the particular false pretences, by which the cheat was intended to be effected, in order to show that it was the statutory offence, which the conspirators intended to commit-on the acknowledged principle, that every indictment must contain a certain description of the crime of which the defendant is accused, and a state ment of the facts by which it is constituted. But it was there ruled by the court, that when several persons have once agreed to cheat a particular individual of his money, although they may not at the time, have fixed on any particular means for that purpose, the offence of conspiracy is complete, and that it was sufficient to state the conspiracy and the object of it in the indictment, without setting out the means by which it was intended to be accomplished, and per Lord Mansfield, in the case of The King vs. Eccles, "they may be perfectly indifferent." It is evident therefore that the indictment was not supported on the ground, that it was a conspiracy to commit an indictable offence, for if it had not been for a conspiracy to cheat, but against an individual, for the actual commission of the offence, it would have been bad for the generality of the allegation; and the principles of that case embrace every thing that is necessary to the support of the indictment against these defendants. The case of The King vs. Mawbay and others, 6 T. R. 619, was a conspiracy to pervert the course of justice, which is of itself an indict-(To be Continued.)

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, May 14. Colonel D Brearly, U. States Agent of Indian Affairs, passed this place on Satur Cherokee nation, on the Arkansas We are assured, that not withstanding the unfor-Cherokees and Osages, thewhite settlements in this territory are not in the least danger

A letter to the editor, from the Cherokee nation, dated 5th inst says that the Osages have lately made proposals to the Cherokees for peace - but it was not known whether

they would be acceded to by the latter.
P. S. Since the above was in type, we have the satisfaction to state, on the authority of a person arrived last evening from Fort Smith, which place he left on Wednesday last, that the proposals for peace made by the Osages, have been acceded to by the Cherokees, and that among other things the latter have agreed to give up all the () sage prisoners in their possession Mr. Philbrook, U. S. Sub-Agent for the Osage nation, left Fort Smith for that nation on Wednesday last, for the purpose of putting a final stop to this destructive war.

Havanna, June 23

Arrived the U. S schooner Grampus, I. omdt Gregory, from a cruise. The G lef, the fleet under Capt Perry in the old straights, they had captured two piratical schooners one under Key Comfit (on Spanish charts) with part of the cargo of an English brig lately robbed and arrived at this port. The other by the boats, seven prisoners are captured, and were recognized by a seama : taken from a vessel robbed The last prize was endeavouring to join their Commodore, and detended themselves. On ly one prisoner arrived in the G at Havan na. Most of the men from on board the zes and boats, he is in great hopes of exterminating them in that neighbourhood The last prize was named the Feficia, No 23 from Havanna, she may have been a prize to the Pirates, as they have taken several of the coasters.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. CHEVES has determined to retire from the Presidency of the Bank, at the expiration of the present year. We pre sume he returns to his profession, which will afford him a more grateful and adequate recompense for his indefatigable attention to business, than the employment he now holds. Mr. C. is one of the first men in this country, and we have always believed that none but high public considerations could have induced him to immure himself in the cells of a banking-house. We trust, for the sake of the country in general, and the stockholders in particular, that a suc cessor to Mr. C. may be obtained of equal probity and talent with himself. It is al-ready a matter of speculation who is to be his successor. Mr. Gallatin has been named and would doubtless receive the appointment if he would accept it. [Nat. Intel.

DIVIDEND.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of two and one quarter per cent. for the last six months,

As the appointment of Augustin Ptur-bide to the supreme executive authority in Mexico, places him in a station towards which all eyes will be directed, curiosity may be perhaps gratified even with some imperfect sketches of his biography; and it may probably afford some pleasure in its

Augustin Yturbide was born at Vallado lid, in Mexico, about the year 1790, for we find him in 1810 a lieutenant in the army. His father, who still lives in his 84th at Valladolid, was Joseph Joachim Yturbide, a native of Biscay, in Spain, who passed from Europe in 1763, at the age of twenty three years, to Mexico, & married a Creole lady of considerable fortune in that city, of whom Augustin is the offspring; and who was educated at the collegiate seminary of his native city. He attended with his fa-ther to the employments of an agricultural life, by which his constitution was framed to hardiness, and his habits were formed to military exercises in the militia or his pro vince, composed principally of cavalry,from a pen with which the American peo ple are familiar, we have obtained some of neralissimo of Mexico

Young Yturbide was distinguished among nis contemporaries of the same age, as the leader in all youthful enterprises, excelling in athletic exercises; and equally distin guished in taming the wild horse, as in extending his mind to the promotion and improvement of agriculture, which formed

the occupation of his father.

He was a lieutenant in 1810, but there was so much disorder and such want of sys tem in the revolutionary corps, that he deemed it useless to commit himself under such a state of disorganization. He left his native province for the capital of Mexi co; but his history in the interval between this period and when we find him at the head of a division, and attacked by Morelos, at the village of Marabatto, we have not means to ascertain The de ence which he made on that occasion with a handful of troops, very much distinguished him, made him known to the government, led him to the rank of colonel, and he was thenceforward usually in the command of a brigade, from the opinion that had been conceived or his intrepidity and enterprise

The talents which he had displayed, and the confidence he had obtained, excited jealousies, and subjected him to the influence of base intriguers, of inferior qualifications, such as are found in all armies in all cour tries, for every where the man who posses more than ordinary faculties or virtues, must always calculate upon being leared & hated; he was deprived of the command of Bahia; the injustice was endured without complant; he repaired to the neighbour hood of the capital and occupied himself on a handsome plantation; where his character was too much distinguished to be long obscure. From his farm he was in vited to take command of an army destined for the south, by which we understand that force which he marched to Acapulco in 1819-20. The minute circumstances bi his understanding with the then Viceroy Apodaca, are not so well ascertained, as to authorise any specification; but on this march it appears that he matured those plans, which he had long conceived, for the total emancipation and independence of Mexico-which produced the memorable plan o. Iguala, of which equality of rights for all persons, Indians, mulattoes and ne groes, as well as whites, is the main cha racteristical feature; and upon this compre hensive plan which united all interests, and prom sed protection to all, to the soldiery promotion, to the priests their authority of ver souls, to the titled, their titles, to the merchant bounties, to the planters com merce, and to the various classes of labour ers, liberty, all were consulted, named and respected, and all interests were reconciled

Augustin Yturbide is full 5 feet 10 inche high, erect, well proportioned & rull form ed, rather athletic than light, combining the muscular force of Hercules with the elegant contour of Apollo, his motion is manly & graceful easy and unaffected his come ion a light brunet e, and his visage a fine turned oval, animated by a playtul, speak ing, hazel eye, indicative of quickness and warm heart; in his manner more persua sive than imperative-neither presuming nor assuming too much, he insensibly brings those up to his level with whom he convers es and nevertails to excite great attachment His military operations are characterised by vigilance, patience, and perseverance, and when he strikes, it is with the decision of thunder, in the most critical and hazard ous situations he is composed, collected and amiling at danger; the fears and jealousies natural to a people, emerging from despotism to independence, have ascribed to him a sinister ambition, incompatible with free government. Yet he has very recently pub hely repeated his determination, to termi nate his political career by following the example of our great exampler Washington There are the principal features of charac ter, which we have been able to collectthey are no doubt imperfect; but they are beyond doubt correct."

PAINFUL IN TELLIGENCE.

By the ship Carolina Ann, arrived at New York from Valparaiso, letters are received from officers on board the United States Franklin 74, confirming the report and detailing the particulars of the loss of a boat's company belonging to that ship. The following is an extract from one of the let

"On Tuesd y the 19 h instant, a most melanchuly and deplorable event occurred in this Bay. On the morning of that day a party consisting of seven officers, viz. Lieut. James N. Perry, Dr. Cornelius C. De Puy, Midshipmen John Cremer, Edward Preble, Robert D Coffin, and Reuben R. Pinkham, and three seamen, named John Smith, Ist, Melanc on C Read, and William M. Daniels, all belonging to the Franklin, left the ship in one ol her boats, with the design of visiting Quintera, a small town sixteen miles to th northward of this place, formerly the residence of Lord Cochrane On nearing the shore, they unexpectedly found a high surf rolling in, and attempting to pass through it, in order to gain the usual landing place, the boat was overwhelmed by a tremendous surge, which capsized her and threw the whole party into the sea. Mid'n Pinkham and the lad M. Daniels were the only persons who escaped to relate the dreadful tidings! Mesars Marshalland Cremer, although excellent swimmers, disappeared very soon, and it is supposed were carried down by one of the seamen who was unable to swim. as he was seen nolding Marshall by the

were as sunder. Whe and the two former Perry and young Coffin were acen the waves, and cheerfully encoura other in their undeavours to reach the Another and another sorgeougulphe and their fate was irrevocably scaled it believed that Perry, being an exact. believed that Perry, being an excellent but his strength was completely exhaus in nobly exerting himself to save his fortunate companions.

fortunate companions.

"On this painful occasion. I feel unsent to the task of delineating the characteristic touching upon the individual worth of a deceased. The tear which glistens into eye of every one on board, from the Comodore to the youngest lad in the ship, at the sympathetic sorrow depicted in the countenances even of strangers on short declare in mute eloquence that we have sefered a heavy and irreparable losal.

Gred a heavy and irreparable losal.

"On the 21st, the flag of the Pranks was displayed at hall mast, which token drespect was followed by Commodore hudy's ship, the Chilian squadron, and the ships of all nations in port—and on tends last, the Rev. Mr Andrews (Chaplain the Franklin) delivered an impressive as appropriate discourse on board, which we listened to with deep interest by the ship's company and a large number of our cons

"The body of one of the seamen w found several days since, and decently buted at Quintera. Four more bodies were fond yesterday, and the party which was detach ed this morning to pay the last sad tribe to their remains, has not yet returned. It can procure their names in time, they she be inserted in this letter "

Another letter observes, "It may be trul said the service has experienced a sere loss in these young men; they were unive sally esteemed; and the effect it has pro duced throughout the ship is astonishing great. Our worthy Commodore could a have been more seriously afflicted if be ha lost one of his own tamily." letter states that several parties had preously landed at the same place without me ing any difficulty, which probably indue them to venture further than they wou otherwise have done.

UPPER NILE, &c.

Extract of a letter from an American ge-tleman to his father in Boston, dated Ma

ta, April 16, 1822. "By my last, [June 20, 1820,] you know hat I was upon the point of accompanying Ismael Pacha to the conquest of the con tries on the upper Nile. The expedit was crowned with the most complete so cess, and has laid open to the knowledge the world a superb country, and will oc sion no small acquisition to the Geograp of Africa I cannot, in the compass letter, which I am obliged to make a sh one, inform you of my adventures in this mantic and fortunate expedition My jou nal of it has been sent to England for p lication, and copies of it may possibly rea America in two months. I have had t honour of having contributed to the s cess of a most extraordinary expedition which has been singularly successful, a of being the first civilized man that was e on the Banks of the Great Bahiriel Abias which we have ascertained to be the mai branch of the Nile, and probably the Niger The singularity of this having fallen to the lot of a native of the new world, altache in the opinion of Europeans, no little hone to myself, and I hope will bring some to m country.'

From the Federal Gazette.

Extract of a letter from General Jam Wilkinson, to a gentleman of this cit

Mexico, May 11th, 1822.

The transition of these kingdoms from the yoke of despotism to independent some people think has been achieved at to little expense of blood-and therefore th would infer the necessity of civil wars consummate the important acquisition do not esteem such politicians the true philantl rop sts, nor the warmest friends of humanity-and my deductions are very posite to theirs, because the passions prejudices, the heat and ardour, which a company the onset of civil contest, for the season of that intemperate condu which seldom recurs after the revolutions ry storm has blown over, and reason h rescued the helm of the state from the has of violence.

This country cannot, with its diversit ed population, be exempt from subjects collision-but I do believe, and I trust the Benign Ruler of human affairs for the result that there exists too much nature subordination, too much good temper, to much good sense, too much virtue, and to much patriotism among this people, to per mit the occurrence of civil contests counter revolutions, in such extent as affect the stability of the national council or the general happiness and prosperity the Mexican empire.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the city, dated

City of Mexico, May 11, 1822 I take the liberty, well knowing you penthant for the cause of the Creoles 5; mah America, to introduce to you Co Bradburn and his companion Maj. Thomp son, gallant and suffering tollowers of th great and good Mina, and now officers is the service of this empire; the first is inth entire confidence not only of this gover ment, but of the sovereign people, the great favourite of this serene highned the prince regent and generalissime. As gustine Yturbide, who "take him for all all" is, at 38, one of the first men I everbe held, not for his height or muscular force though not deficient in either, but for th ease, simplicity and innocence of his unal fected manners; all his movements at graceful, and in every turn more population our own Thomas Jefferson, yet he is a liqu in combat, and matchless in enter prise and hardihood. He is charged will ambitious views, yet I heard him dealer three evenings since, that in closing his public career he should follow the example of our immortalised Washington, but the country must have a government before he can execute this purpose.

Annapolis,

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ne 20, 1820,] you know point of accompanying conquest of the coun Nile. The expeditio e most complete sur en to the knowledge ountry, and will occ tion to the Geograph , in the compass of bliged to make a sho ny adventures in this r expedition My jour nt to England for pu of it may possibly read onths. I have had the ontributed to the su traordinary expedition gularly successful, an ilized man that was er Great Babiriel Abias ertained to be the mai and probably the Niger

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from General Jame gentleman of this city

ico, May 11th, 1822. tism to independence has been achieved at ! od-and therefore the essity of civil wars portant acquisition the warmest friends o deductions are very of cause the passions a and ardour, which w of civil contest, for

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the state from the has not, with its diversif sempt from subjects believe, and I trust if human affairs for the sists too much natura much good temper, to oo much viitue, and to ong this people, to per in such extent as to

iness and prosperity of MES WILKINSON.

to a gentleman in thi y, dated lexico, May 11, 1822

y, well knowing you suse of the Creales of ompanion Maj. Thomp Tering tollowers of the a, and now officers i is, and now officers is impire; the first is inthe ot only of this govern vereign people, and is of his serene highes and generalissimo. As and generalissimo" As
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MARYLAND GAZET

Annapolis, Thursday, July 11.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. The time of meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, advertised to take place on the first Monday in August, has been changed to the first Friday in Decemher next. Editors who have been so obliging as to publish the former notice will confer an additional obligation, by giving the present a few insertions.

For the Md. Gazette.

"As for the assertion that there is no grounds for political contention, and that party rancour has ceased, it is nonsensical. It is a trick of designing knavés to gull the simple and the unsuspecting; it is the cant phrase of federalism, a party that has failed in every other practised artifice for the last twenty years to obtain power. When they

Maryland Republican of the 2d instant, It seems then, that the federalists, although they have withdrawn from the political contest, are not to be permitted to repose in peace and quietness. It is still deemed ne cessary to cast upon them the foulest reproaches, and to attribute to them the most unworthy motives, in order to resuscitate and keep alive the dying embers of party. spirit, without the existence of which, de signing demagogues can have no hope of succeeding in their similar views. It may suit well the purposes of such men to endeavour to attribute, to the "practised ar tifices of federalism," the divisions which now rend the democratic party-But this itself is an artifice too palpable to deceive, too glaring to mislead. It is well known that the divisions which now rend the democratic party, have proceeded from causes in which the federalists had no agency. A portion of the democratic party, since this party obtained the supreme power in the state, seeing that the views and designs of the other portion were not directed to the benefit of the state, but to the attainment of their own personal aggrandisement, have, very much to their credit, come forward to oppose these designs, and hence the division in the party. With the quarrels of the democrats, the federalists have nothing to do; but when these are made an occasion for villifying the latter, it becomes them to repel the calumny, and to spurn the calumniators. The federal party, by their hold, upright, and patriotic measures, have hitherto, and that within the last four years, (although the writer above quoted, says

prudence, energy and wisdom, we were secured almost entirely from the desolating ravages of war? If at a period like this, the people deemed it most wise to trust the well, sir, said he, see you do it immediately reins of government to the federal party, and continued their confidence in them, during the whole of the ar, and for many years after it, when many difficulties still exoted, what better the could we require of the purity and virtue of this party? and yet it is still to be made the theme o the most contemptuous reproaches The federalists are also the "advocates of

they have not been in power for the last 20 years,) succeeded in obtaining the confi-

dence of the people, and administered the

government with a degree of purity and in-

nessed. Can this writer have forgotten

that in those perilous times when the ene

my was at their doors, when the capital of

the union was burnt and pillaged, that the

destinies of Maryland were wielded by a

federal administration, and that by their

measures, and not men"-but they know how to discriminate between men-and if the contest be confined to the democratic party, it becomes their duty to lend their aid to the election of the best man, and knowing their duty, they will not fail to perform it.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Wednesday, July 3.
The argument in the case of Dashiell, and others, vs The Morney-General at the relation of The Trustees of Hillsborough School, in Caroline county, was continued by Murray, for the appearnt, and Johnson and Horper, for the appearat.

and Horper, for the appellet.

Thursday, July 1

The court affirmed the decree of the Chancellor in the case of A. & V. Johnsus Blackiston, and there, argued at June term last, by Pinking. Stephen, for the appellan's, and Winder's at Chambers, for the appelless.

Also the decre in the case of Swim le vs. Van Lear and others, when, for the appellant, by Pinking and the formalist, by Pinking and Magruder, for the appelless.

As the decree in the case of H. Stump's Adm's, D. B. N. vs. J. Stump's Ex'rs argued at June term last, by Pinking, Harper and Magruder, for the appellant, and Taney

gued as June term last, by Pinkney, Harper and Malgruder, for the appellant, and Taney and Winder, for the appelless.

The argument in the case of Dishiell and others, vs. The Attorney General at the relation of The Trustees of Hillsborough School in Caroline county, was continued by Hinder, for the appellants, in reply.

Fiday, July 5.

The argument in the last above mention ed case, was concluded by Taney, for the

The case of W. & C. Merryman vs The State, at the instance of Harris and for the use of Marray, was argued by Williams, for the appellants, and Johnson, for the appel

The case of Patterson vse The Marine Insurance Company, was opened by Taney, for the appellant.

Saurday, July 6.

BUCHANAN, J. Melivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of the Chancellor in the case of Jones and others vs. Sluby, argued by W. (Attorney-General U.S.) and Mogle, for the appellants, and Winder and Magruder, for the appellee The court affirmed the judgment in the case of Barnes vs. Gray, argued by Stone-

case of Barnes vs. Gray, argued by Stone-wreet, for the appellant, and Brawner, for the appellee.

The argument in the case of Patterson vs. The Marine Insurance Company, was continued by Wire (Attorney General U.S.) for the appelless, and concluded by Marper, we the appellant.

Monday, July 8.
The case of Patterson vs. The Baltimore Insurance Company, was opened by Tuney, for the appellant, and owing to the indisposition of the counsel, for the appellees,

postponed until to-morrow.

The case of Garrell vs. Hanna, was argued by Raymond, for the appellant, and Johnson, for the appellee.

Tuesday, July 9. The argument in the case of Patterson ns. The Baltimore Insurance Company, was proceeded in by Wirt (Attorney General U. S) for the appellers, and by Harper, for the appellant, in reply.

MAJOR BAILEY.

Most of our readers must have heard of the noted gambler Major Baily. He has lately published the "Memoirs of his Life" from which the following extract is taken. The avowal of his fears in fighting a duel (says a New York editor) is credible to his candour, as the general conclusions he forms from his own case of the courage evinced by other duelists are to his judgment., .We believe with him that the mere act of fight. ing a duel is no indication of courage, and that among professed duelists (a class of men, to our credit, not known here) there is not one who did not, in his first trial, tremble at least as much as Robert Baily,

Balt Chron,

EXTRACT I visited the Springs in my coach and four, a Mr. Elijah Wigg was there with his coach and four grays, mine were bays; I arrived there first and obtained the best stables for my horses .- Mr. Wigg being a very consequential young man and agreat shot, could hit a dollar nine times out of ten, he was much of a gallant, and I add very impudent; he had the impudence to turn out of the stable my four horses and put his in, my servant John, who was a very faithful one, went and turned out Mr. Wigg's horses, there had fallen a rain, and the horses rolled in the mud. Wigg came and asked who turned out his horses, the hostler told him Major Bailey's John, he asked for the boy, the boy came, he beat him with a club until he almost ! illed him; I was engaged in playing whist with Major Willis, Mr. Sam uel Overton, and Peter Tinsley; the boy came to me shockingly beaten, his head cut to pieces. I asked him what was the matter? be said Mr. Wigg did it; for what John? for turning his horses out of your stable: he had turned out your horses and put his in; I did not wish to vex you by telling you of it, knowing I had a right toturn his out and put in your's as they were our stalls, and because his horses rolled in the mud he heat me as he did; I rose from the table and went to see Mr Wigg; I suppose one hundrid spectators were looking at us, I ad-dressed him by saying Mr. Wigg, by what authority did you undertake to authority did you undertake to whip my servant as you have; he replied, because he is a d—d impertinent scoundrel, and if you take his party you are no better than himself; I up with my fist and knocked him down, kicked and cuffed him, and no one offered to take me May from him, every one despised his imperious behaviour; he hallooed enough, but I had given him too much, for he kept his bed two weeks be fore he showed himself, and about twenty days after I had flogged him, a colonel Barnharst, a brother-in law to this Mr Wigg. delivered me a challenge as I was walking by the Spring, I looked at it and said, I know nothing about fighting that way; he observed my outrage upon his brother in law demanded satisfaction, and he must have a decisive answer. I told him I must see a friend and le should near from me

and walked off; I have been sorry since that I did not treat has as I did Wigg.

I went and showed the challenge to Major Thomas Lewis, a great duellist, he said Baily you must fight your standing here is that of a gentleman, and it you do not you will be hissed out of this place; if you say you are not afraid! will be your second I replied sir, I cannot say so with truth-1 never had shot a pistol in all my life, and this gentleman could str ke the size of & dole times out often, shooting at a marl and what will be my chance, well, come, says the Major, let me see how you can shoot, and I could not het a tree the size of a man, at a shot; well, says Lewis, this will not do, you must take him at hand kerchief's length, to which I objected; well then said the Major, you must take him at three or six feet distance; no said 1, then both will certainly fall; well said the Major, I will put you upon a plan to kill him. I will place you twenty yards apart-advance and hre when you please, well then, said I, since I must fight, I suppose this to be the safest way; the Major then drilled me, and said, after you are placed at your stations, twenty yards apart, and the pistol put into your hands cocked, the word will be given ad vance one, two or three steps slow, make a feint to fire, but be sure to reserve your fire, and you can advance as close as you please; I agreed to the Major's plan of fighting -The prel minaries were arranged by the Major, with my adversary's friend, and five o'clock the next morning was the hour appointed for meeting, and God knows. I suffered enough that night; I got the lavour of Mr. Samuel Kean to write my will, had it witnessed and locked up in my trunk, with a letter to my wife, the key I gave to my servant John - I then repaired to the ground; we were placed, and the pistols put into our hands-our seconds threw up for the word.

Col. Barnhart, Wigg's second, wonitit was given by him, advance, I did as I had been directed by Major Lewis: I advanced theer steps, made a leint, and he field-he missed; my fear was over, I stood my ground instead of advancing, and took desiberate aim at him, fired and broke his arm; he conds range had killed him—both seconds range him, my second halloed to me
—I advante with a faint heart, apprehending he might not be dead, and would require
another shot, but to my great relief, he
handed me his hand and fainted from loss of blood. Doctor Manley dressed the wound, and he was taken to the house; on the second day his arm was amputated -Much colat was bestowed on me for my supposed bravery. If I may be permitted to take myself as a criterion to judge by, I do most candidly say, that there is not one particle of bravery evinced by fighting a duel—it is the offspring of a laise sense of honour; the most timid man placed in a situation which commands the admiration & flattery of others, surround him by compli-mentary signals of his superior grade; vasity and pride will supplant reason and re-flection, and he instantly becomes a dupe to himself and domineering to others—hence trifles are magnified by him into enormicies, and a want of nerve is supplied by a love of domination.

We understand that, by reston of a man-date from the Governors and Visitors of Seint John's Callage, under their privy scal, dated the 19th April, the Faculty of that ancient and respectable institution admitted the Rev. John Embry, late Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Society is Assappolis, to the honorary degree of A. M. Also, the Rev. William Rafferty, Vice Principal of Saint John's Collage, and Rector of All Hallow's Parish, in Anne. Arundel county, to the degree of D. D.

[Nat. Int.

NAVAL. A new and extensive ship heuse has been erected at the Navy Yard, for the purpose of containing within its spacious area, a new line of battle ship, the ribs of which are now preparing. This house is to have large and commodious workshops on both wings, for the accommodation of the carpenters and all descriptions of mechanics. The building is about 80 feet high, and covers 7-8th of an acre of ground. The frame contains more than 4500 differenc pieces of timber and joists, and it has probably the most capacious interior of any edifice in the union. It is calculated that the roof will require more than a million of shingles to cover

[Boston Er. Gaz. Utica, NY, June 25.

TREATY OF GHENT.

General Peter B Porter, the hon. Anthony Barclay, commissioners under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, together with the agents and accretaries, met in this village on Tuesday last, and after a session of four days concluded amicably the decision of the article submitted to their arbitra tion. We understand that nearly 3000 islands have been surveyed and adjudicated upon, many of which are of great value and national importance—we may therefore soon expect to see the fertile islands of the north and west cleared of the bands of smugglers and renegadoes who have infested and squatted on them, and their place supplied by the enterprising and industrious farmers of this and the eastern states.

THE ALBION. A letter from Kinsale, of the 12th of May states, that six doubloons and two guineas, a trunk with 1701, and a bag of 160 dollars had been found on the spot where the Al-

bion was lost. A vessel which had been sent from Liverpool, had saved the anchors some large pieces of iron, a purse containing 801. &c The box which was found the day after the disaster, addressed to Thomas Wilson & Co. of London, was found in two feet water upon the iron ballast. [WGaz.

Lieutenant Stockton, has lately presented to the Museum of the College at Princeton, a Whale, which measures about 15 feet in Also, a Boa Constrictor of a large size. This last is a native of Africa

CUCUMBERS.

One hundred and fifty barrels of Cucumbers, were started for New York market, a few days since, from the neighbourhood of Camden, N. J. They were raised by Mr. Bates, angenterprising horticulturalist.

PETER FAULKNER.

In an Albany paper of June 21, is published the following "Notice. If Peter Faulkner, an officer in the revolutionary war, (and lately in the service of the United States) will call at the land office in the city of Albany, he will hear something to his advantage."

The Democratic Press says-ult is suggested that Mr Cheeves resigns as President of the United States' Bank, to take a seat in the next Congress. Mr. Clay is also a candidate, and General Jackson it is said will be elected. We should not be surprised if an effort were made, in some of the districts of New-York, to elect Mr. Clinton Our readers are aware that it is the next congress that is to Caucus and nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Pre sidency."

MAPLE SUGAR,
Made in Subquehanna county, Pa b. R.
H. Rose, Esq. been exhibited before the
Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and obtained a premium brightness, grain and
colour, it has the rich appearance of the

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED. DIED-On the 1st instant, in Leonard Town, Md. at the residence of his uncle E. J. Millard, Esq. WILLIAM J. BROOKE, in the twenty-second year of his age. He was truly an affectionate triend, and uncom-monly charitable. His death is universally

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, I wil. expose to public sale, on Saturday the 20th inst. at James Hunter's Tavern, One Negro'Girl named Susan. Taken as the property of Joseph N. Stockett, adm'r. DBN. of John Stockett, at the suit of John Beard and Stephen Beard jun. ex'rs. of Stephen Beard, sen. for the use of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock .-

Terms cash. WILLAM O'HARA, Shff. A. A. C. July 11.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber hath obtained fi to the orphans court of Anne Aronde courty, letters of administration on the cate of Samuel Ward, late of said county, deceased. This is to request all regress beginning the county. quest all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, le-gally authenticated, and those indebted

Joseph M. Ceney, Adm'r. July, 11.

Public Sale,

Will be sold at public sale on the lat day of August next, (if the weather permits, if not the next fair day,) Two Tracts or Parcels of Land called Stevene's Mount," containing 410 acres of land and "Stevene's Connexion," containing 440 area, lying in Anne-Arundel count, at the head of the river Magothy, and near Mr. C. Waters's mill The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, AM.

NB. The land is heavily dimbered with oak, pine and the red lying contiguous to a good anding.

July 11.

3w. July 11.

Six Dollars Reward.

Unlawfully absented himself, or ran away from the subscriber, of Calverbcounty, Maryland. William Ker shaw, an apprentice regularly bound by the dephans court of the county and state aforesaid, about 19 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, spare and genteel, and with black hair. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, so that I get him, of the said William Kershaw, and all reasonable charges if delivered to

GAMELIEL BOWEN.

Huntingtown, July 11 6w. NB. All persons, especially masters and owners of vessels, are forewarned from harbouring said Wm Kershaw, under all the pains and penalties of the law in sch case made and provided. GAMALIEL BOWEN.

List of Letters

John B Nichols

Wm O'llars, 2 Sami O'Neale Miss Letitia R Orma P

Elijah Pennington James Parace Ed Parker! George Plains John Phelps Joseph Palmer

Thomas Ridge Thomas Hobertson

Doct Stockett

Joseph M. Storett Levi Surres James Sopes Mrs Elita Seatt Miss Elita Smith James Smith Mrs Sophis Kummer I Fredk A. Selley Leonard Scott, 3

W

Cephas Ward George Worthington Mr Wilmin Amasa Warfield

Remaining in the Post-Office, Anna polis, July 1, 1822. Capt Marriott
II nj Mead
George Manfull
Cornelus H Mills, 4
Frederick, Mills
Wm Meers
Mrs E Murdoch
Wichd Merriken
Mrs A Merrican
Hugh H McPherson
George Marran

Miss Rebeers Ashton Rev. Benj. P. Aydeiott B Robert Brown Dennis Boyd Jehn H Brown Wm Bush Thomas Bruff Francis Banfield

C William Caton Miss Henrietta Chaney Michail Conaway David Caldwell David Canades
Walter Cross
John Clarke
Ezekiel F Chambers
John Chaney
Wm Coe, 3
A Canfield R 1 Crabb

D James I Dorsey Ed. Denvir, 2 Mrs Eliz beth Ditney I hos B Dorsey, 2 James Dunn Henry Durall

E Richard Elliott F

Wm Gover Mrs A Gambrill, 2

Benj Gaither H Wm Hall Henry H Hall Christopher Hohi H W & W Hall

John P Kennedy Henry Kempard

Amasa Warfield
James Williams
Robert Welch of Ben. 3
Richard G Watkins, 2
George Watson
Caleb Warfield
Charles Willigman
Margary B Wheeler
Joseph White
M Williams
Mrs Ruspey Welch
Mrs Lucertia Ward
Sami Wood
Henry Wayman
Robert Wilson
Rev P Waters
Baruch Wheeler
George Whitaker
Richard Williams, 2
Joob Waters Jumes Munroe, P. M.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell the two story FRAME BUILDING in Green street, now occupied by him. The situation is pleasant and the house convenient.

He will likewise dispose of the LOT OF GROUND fronting 25 feet on Church and Francis Areets, and lying between his shop and the store of D. Ridgely & Co.

The terms, which will be accommodating, can be known on application

WILLIAM COE, Sen Time of Public Sale.

P. S. I the above property is not disposed of at private sale before Wed nesday he 17th July, it will, at three o'clock P. M. on that day, be offered at public sale. The terms will be made known at that time. Sale to take place on the premises

Annapolis, June 6.

ATTENTION!

If Catharine Chapman, Thomas Hawkins, or Ralph Jempston or Jemeson,

are living they would write and inform Joseph F. Caldwell now living at Fincasic Botetourt county, Va. where they reside, they may have in return some important information. The persons above alluded to used to reside near Port-Tobacco, in Charles

county, Maryland, and it may be they are still the.

The ditor of the Herald of the Valley works consider its favour, which if ever requested he would return, if the editors of papers in Maryland would give this a few insertions in their respective paper June 20, 1822.

Notice to Medical Gradu-

At the Annual Convention of the Medical and Chirpresical Faculty of Maryland, held in the City of Baltimore on the first Monday of June, 1822, the undersigned were appointed, a Committee to aid in the prosecution of all Graduates, who practising Medicine in this State, have not obtained a License in the manner directed by the act incorporating the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Supplement thereto;" and the said Committee were directed" to hold a. correspondence with the Censors throughout the state for the complete tion of this object."

By the IVth Art, of the act of incorporation examiners were appointed "whose duty it shall be to grant licences to such medical and chirargical gentlemen, as they either upon a full examination, or upon the production of diplomas from some respectable college, may judge adequate to commence the practice of the Medical and Chirurgical Arts, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars."

By a supplement passed in the year 1801, it is enleted "that no person, who is not already a practitioner of medicine and arriery within this state, shall be allowed to practice in either of the said branches, and receive payment for the same, without having first obtained a license agreeably to the original act to which this is a supplement, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the county court where the offence is committed by presentment and bill of indictment, one half for the use of the faculty, the other for the informer."

Notice is therefore given to all graduates who have commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland without a License, to make application for the same forthwith, to the Medical Board of Examiners either at Easton or Baltimore.

It will be the imperious duty of the Committee, in conjunction with the Censors of the Faculty throughout the state, to prosecute all such graduates, as fail to comply with the requisitions contained in the act incorporating the

Medical and Chienrgical Faculty of the State of Man land. JOHN D. READEL, M. D. P. MA ALLEY, M. D. JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

Committee, Baltimore, 29th June, 1822.

IN COUNCIL,

April 23, 1822. Ordered. That the act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county, be published once a rock for six weeks in the Maryland Reput lean, and Maryland Gazette.

> By order. NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council

> > AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of govern-ment, as relates to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

[Passed Feb. 4, 1822.]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government which relates to fixing the place of holding the elections in the second election district of Anne-Arundel county, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That the election shall be held in the said election district, at such places as shall bereaf-ter from time to time be provided by law, for the holding perceaf.

3. And be it enacted, That the words and the electors of the senate of this state" in the third section of the act confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled. "An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second district of said county," be and the same are hereby rendered null, void, and of no effect.

4. And to it enacted. That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that insuch case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any this in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwiths landing.

July 6. such new election, as the constitution

July 4.

A Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a trac of land lying in South River Neck containing upwards of 300 acres This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being bro't to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plaster; a considerable part of this land is adapt. ed to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultiva tion of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises, 1 which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate, a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey he premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommo-dating terms; the pursueser, by paying a part in cash, can have their own time to pay the balance of the purchase money Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the pre mises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidden

JOS. MAYO.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being anxious to settle up her business, requests those who are indebted to her, immediately o pay, or close their accounts by note Those persons in particular whose accounts have stood for twelve months and upwards, must settle shortly, or they may expect that measures will be taken to compel them. The subscriber has on hand a good

stock of ready made

SHOES,

comprising almost every description, which are offered for sale at a moderate advance for cash, or on a short credit to such of her customers as are known to be punctual. Persons who have permitted their accounts to re main a long time unpaid, are informed that no more additions will be made to them from this date. She is deter mined in future to credit no one, who will not pay once a wear or oftener if called upon.

A. MUNROE. June 13, 182

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Larkin Shipley late of said county, deceased, and re quest all those indebted to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the deceased, to produce the same properly authenticat-

Richard G. Stocker LEx'rs. Henry Wayman, June 6.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF From the gear 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE-86 50.

FOR SALES OR RENT

MY HOUSE NEAR ANNAPOLIS, Lately in the coupation of John Quynn Possession will be given im

mediately. as Brewer, jun.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of fieri fa-cias issued by Micholas, Worthington (of Thos.) Esq, and to me directed, I will offer at Public Sale, at Messrs. Polton and Litchfield's Mills on Elkridge, on thursday the 18th day of July next, one negro woman named Kate, about 40 years of age, (a slave for life,) late the property of Mrs. Arra Polton; taken at the suits of Doct. Charles G. Worthington, and Messrs. Polton and Litchfield. The aforesaid negro woman will be sold subject to serve Mr. Philip Rivers, of Elk Ridge, (in whose employ she now is,) one year from about the first of May last Sale to commence at 11 o'clock Terms

Thomas 60tt, Constable. Elk Ridge, 29th une 1822.

At a Meeting

Of the Visitors and Governors of St John's College held June 4th 1822. the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved. That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the 1st Mon day in August next, at St. John's Col. lege, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting

Test. W. E. PINKNEY. Secretary to the Board June 6

For Sale, THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the

subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or 26 James Mewburn. Robert Welch, of Ben esq Annapolis.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand)

on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

State of Maryland, Se Anne Arundel county, Orphans Chirt, June 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of William M. Waters, administrator of John T. Davidson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claim, against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Inll, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the sulscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath btained from the Orphans Court of A me Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal citate of John T. Davidson, late of Aune Arundel county do eased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the laddy of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1822, WM. M. WALERS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Andrew Nicholis,

Respectfully informs the voters o Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a good flate for the Sheriffalty of said to be at the election of October 1824.

PRINTING

scription, neatly exat this Office.

For Sale.

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occapied by Samuel Chase, Esq consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall:

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment enclosed with a post and rail fence The situation is pleasant and healthy and well calculated to afford an agree able residence to a large family.

For terms apply to Henry Maynadier, Annapolis. ABIRNIE.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of this month,

Several Lots of Ground, situate and fronting on Pringe George's street, and running to an alley twenty feet wide, to be laid off at the lower end of said lots

The Terms of Sale one fifth of the purchase money to be paid down the remaining four fifths to be paid in four equal annual payments, the first pay-ment to be made on 13th July, 1823. Bonds, with good security, to be given for the purchase money. Deeds with special warranty, to be given on the payment of all the purchase money with legal interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the 20th

Jeremiah T. Chase.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co are requested to call and settle their ac counts, before the 15th Sept. next otherwise suits will be instituted a gainst them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way appossible, in consequence of my having to settle with the representative of the late John T Barber, John Miller Jr.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, July 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of John Beard, executor of the last will & testa ment of Susannah Beard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters testamentary on the personal estate of Susannah Beard, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my this 11th day of June, 1822 Bard, Ex'r.

June 13.

Shaw & Gambrill,

Have on hand and intend keeping

A SUPPLY OF THE BEST

DRUGS

EDICINES

in Baltimore, and assure their friends and the public, that every attention will be given to weighing out and put-

ting up any article in the above line

1 Orders from the Augrey, (inclosing the cash,) will be chankfully received, and punctually stended to. May 30th, 1822.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided haself with Maho gany, and other materials, for carry ing on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnishand superat FUNERALS

On the shortest notice, and most rea sonable terms. He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper Hanging. JONATHAN WEEDON. Annapolis, Jah. 3, 1822.

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S

ZOTOTIEZAW COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Mayland have been deeply afflicted by he fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers tod created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, where. ever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Monday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into considerationthe practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be in vited to attend as President of the Con-

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District Columbia. favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention-as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-ani-mated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the ucble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite ALUMNUS.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are equested to give this publication a few assertions in their

respective Journals May 16

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained

from the orphans court of Anne A rundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Welch, sen. late of said county, deceased This is to request all persons having claims against the said deceased to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immedi ate payment to

WARNER WELLH. Adm'r.



MARYLAND, Will commence her regular routs

Wednesday the oth of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton Leaving Annapolis at hall past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapohis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of Novem her, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark -Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Laston.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the image morning arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning will commence her rout of Steam Boats, in the Patapaco river, and

from Baltimore for Queen's town & Cnes ter town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's town

and Bakimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places All baggage at the risk of the owners

All persons expecting small parkages or other feights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay to take them away

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,

are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted. They have on hand, and intend keeping.

an assortment of

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed, At their New Warehonse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms GOE J. BARBER

Dollars Roward.

the subscriber living in laryland, on the 8th April, Calvert county, three negro me

IM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, nell-set, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black cassimere pantalooms and a new for bat. As he can write it is probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others. the others.

TOM,

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stender made, black complexion soldown look when spoken to, he had on a suit of white home made acresy and a sool

WAPPIN

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet to 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a brown complexion, had on a suit of white home made kersey with yellow stripes.

I will give one hundred dollars for the ap-prehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or dollars for each if taken has state so get them again.

JUSE PH. V. E. YNOLDS.

3m

Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Haltimore price, for Cash Adam and Jno. Miller, July 4.

Notice.

I do hereby forewarn all persors from taking an assignment of a note payable to George Wilkinson, and Co. dated 6th August, 1821, as I have a claim against the same, and am deter-

mined not to pay it to by person.

JAMES PARRISON.

Lower Marlbro, June 20th, 1822.

FOUND

Some months since, in Prince-George's street, in this city an old fashioned GOLD SETT FINGER RING, a Mocha stone sett round with Garnets on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office, by proving property, and aying the expense of advertising. June 13

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Barry. late quarter gunner in the service of the United States. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to more immediate payment, JACO BARRY, Adm'r.

Farmers Bank of Maryland

Annapolis, June 19th, 18 In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto stablishng a branch thereof at Fred Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western store, that an the banking election will be held g house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in Augest next, between the hours of 10 o'llock AM, and 3 purpose of chooso'clock I'M for the ing from amongst the stockholders sixteen director for the bank at Annapolis, and hine directors for the branch bankat Frederick town.

By ord UNA. PINKNEY, Cash.

Annapolity of the Federal te, and American of Baltimore, equested to profish the above a week for six weeks. requested to e a week f

FOR SALE,

The property in Annapolis fg occupied by the late Dr. Jayres Murray. This property consists of a large and convenient

Brick Dwelling House,

With a good Garden, Jump of Water, a Brick Building suit ble for an office. Carriage-house, Stable, Smoke-house, and other useful is provements, all in good order, and will calculated to accommodate a large family. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; bords on interest, for the balance, with good security; an extensive credit will be given in a short time.

For Tyms apply Mr. Henry Maynadier of Mr. Danie Murray, on Elk-Ridge SARAH E. MURRAY.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland,
To which is prefixed,
The Declaration of Rights—
With the amendments ingrafted therein

VOL. LX

PRINTED AT

JONAS CHURCH-STRE Price_Three I

HE OPINION pon the questio racy to cheat by the officers at common la Maryland Court of Appe

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PRINTED AND PURLISHED JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLYS. Price-Three Dollars per Annum. HE OPINION OF THE COURT OF

on the question, whether a conspi-

(Concluded.) That case has no other bearing the present, than as it shows that il indictable conspiracies, are not mbraced by the statute 33 Edward I but that at common law a conspiracy to do any thing which the law forbids is indictable. In The King s. The Journeymen Tailors of Camridge, 8 Mod. 10. recognized in 6 T. R. 636, the defendants were indicted at common law, and not on the statute of George, for a conspiacy to raise their wages; and it was held, that the conspiracy was indictable, at common law, though it would have been lawful for either of them b raise his wages if he could. So The King vs. Delaval, 3 Burr. 1434, which was a conspiracy to place a girl by her own consent in the hands of Delaval for the purpose of prostitution. The act of seducton was not of itself an indictable ffence, but it was the end, the immoral object of the conspiracy, which gare it its criminal character. And the case of The King vs. Lord Grey s of a similar description. In t Hawk. P. C. 190, ch. 72, it is said. opere can be no doubt, that all comhinations whatsoever, wrongfully to prejudice a third person, are highly criminal at common law." This is literally adopted and transcribed into 1 Burn's Justice 378, and 3 Wil. un's Works 118. Chitty in his 3 Vol. on Criminal Law, 1139, says. in a word all confederacies wrongfully to prejudice another, are misdemeanors at common law, whether the intention is to injure his property, his person or his character," and in 4 Blk. Com. 137. (Christian's note 4,) "every confederacy to injure individuals, or to do acts which are unlawful. or prejudicial to the community, is a conspiracy." The concurring testimony of these writers, that, all conspiracies wrongful. ly to injure a third person are indictable offences, is not lightly to be received, though the positions laid down, are not assumed as full and conspiracy; yet they go quite far enough for all the purposes of this prosecution. Indeed the four first were only treating of conspiracies levelled against individuals. And such is the character of conspirathe object and tendency of it being that, from which it derives its criminality, that it would be exceedingly difficult to give a single specific definition of the offence. But by a course of decisions running through a space of more than four hundred years, from the reign of Edward the IIId to the 59th of

1st. That the offence of conspiracy is of common law origin, and not restricted or abridged by the statute 33 Edward I.

act that is criminal per se, is an indictable offence at cummon law, for which it can scarcely be necessary

3d. That an indictment will lie at common law-1st. Fer a conspiracy to do an act not illegal, nor punishable if done by an individual, but immoral only—as in The King vs. Lord Grey and others, and the case of Sir Francis Blake Delaval. 2d. For a conspiracy to do an act neither illegal nor immoral in an individual, but to effect a purpose, which has a tendency to prejudice the public as in The King vs. The Journeymen Tailors of Cambridge. for a conspiracy to raise their wages, either of whom might legally have done so, and The King vs. Edwards and others. 3d. For a conspiracy to extort money from another, or to injure his reputation by means not indictable if practised by an indivi-dual, as by verbal defauration, and that, whether it be to charge him tenor of the decisions of the courts compose it; and therefore it is ne-

with an indictable offence or notas in Timberly and Childer Child vs. North & Timberly; The Queen vs. Armstrong, Harrison and others; The Queen vs. Best and others; The King vs. Kinnersly & Moore; The Queen vs. Martham Brian; The King vs. Parsons and others, and The King vs. Rispal, 4th. For a conspiracy to cheat and defraud a third person, accomplished by means of an act which would not in law amount to an indictable cheat, if effected by an individual-as in Breerton & Townsend; The King vs. Skirrett and others; The Queen vs. Macarty & Fordenbourgh; The Queen vs. Orbell; The King vs. Wheatly, and The King vs. Lara. 5th. For a malicious conspiracy, to impoverish or ruin a third person in his trade or profession -as in The King vs. Cope and others; The King vs. Eccles; The King vs. Leigh and others. (Macklin's case,) and the case of Clifford vs. Brandon. 6th. For a conspiracy to defraud a third person by means of an act not per se unlawful, and though no person be thereby injured-as in The King vs. Robinson & Taylor; The King vs. Berenger and others, and The King vs. Edwards and others. 7th. For a bare conspiracy to cheat or defraud a third person, though the means of effecting it should not be determined on at the time-as in The King vs. Gill & Henry. 8th. That a conspiracy is a substantive offence and punishable at common law, though nothing be done in execution of it-as in the Book of As sises, ch. 44; The Poulterer's case; The King vs. Edwards and others; The King vs. Eccles; The King vs. Berenger and others, and The King vs. Gill & Henry; and all the authorities that the conspiracy is the gist of the offence. And 9th. That in a prosecution for a conspiracy, it is sufficient to state in the indictment, the conspiracy and the object of it; and that the means by which it was intended to be accomplished need not be set out, being only matters of evidence to prove the charge, and not the crime itself, and may be perfect-

From all which it results, that every conspiracy to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act for an illegal, fraudulent, malicious or corrupt purpose, or for a purpose which has a tendency to prejudice the public in general, is at common law an indictable offence, though nothing be done in execution of it, and no matter by what means the conspiracy was intended to be effected; which definite descriptions of the crime of may be perfectly indifferent, and makes no ingredient of the crime, and therefore need not be stated in the indictment. In 1 Tremaine's P. C. 82. 83, there is an information against Turner and others, for a conspiracy to destroy the reputation of cy, so ramified is it in its nature, one George Green, and falsely to charge him with adultery with the wife of one of the conspirators, for the purpose of extorting money from him. In 86. against Record and others, for a cheat practised on Lady Dorothea Seymour, in prevailing on her by means of a falsehood to advance large sums of money to them. In 91, against Wilcox an' others, for cheating by conspiracy one John Dutton of a quantity of cloth under pretence of buying them. In 94, absolute conveyance to themselves persuading them to execute it, prewomen, &c. And in 97, against Allibone and others, for cheating by conspiracy one Hilliard, in obtaining di-England in the reigns of Charles and James the IId. And the law of con-

cessary, that the law should punish them whenever they assume a shape, against the effect of which ordinary care and prudence are not sufficient to guard.

There is nothing in the objection, that to punish a conspiracy where the end is not accomplished, would be to punish a mere unexecuted intention. It is not the bare intention, that the law punishes, but the act of conspiring, which is made a substantive offence, by the nature of the object intended to be effected. And in that respect, conspiracies are analogous to unlawful assemblies. An unlawful assembly, is the assembling of three or more together to do an unlawful act, as to pull down enclosures, and departing without doing it, or making any motion towards it. In that case it is not the bare unexecuted intention which the law punishes, but it is the act of meeting, connected with the object of that meeting, which constitutes the offence; and for that act of meeting alone, though it should be to do, what if actually done by one, as the pulling down of another's enclosures, (which would be but a civil trespass,) the parties are liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment. And why should the law favour the act of conspiring together, falsely to injure the reputation of another, maliciously to ruin him in his occupation, or fraudulently to cheat him of his property, (no matter by what means,) and yet punish the act of meeting together to pull down another's fence, without making any motion towards it?

But it is contended, that if our ancestors brought with them the common law of the mother country, or any part of it, it was the common law so far only as it had been es tablished by judicial precedents, at the time of their emigration, and not as it has since been expanded in England by judicial decisions. That our ancestors did bring with them the laws of the mother country, so far at least as they were applicable to their situation, and the condition of an infant colony, cannot be seriously questioned. The rule that "in conquered or ceded countries that have laws of their own, those laws continue in force, until actually altered," &c. is for the benefit and convenience of the conquered, who submit to the government of the conquerors, or in the case of cession, of the people, who by treaty submit to the government of those to whom their country is ceded, and was not applicable to the condition of our ancestors, as the Indians did not somit to their government, but withdrew themselves from the ter- on the subject to be found, the juritory they acquired. They were therefore in the predicament of a people discovering and planting an uninhabited country; and as they brought with them all the rights and privileges of native Englishmen, they consequently brought with them also, as their birthright, all the laws of England, which were necessary to the preservation and protection of those rights and privia disposition to practise upon the leges. And it would be difficult to whole community. And for the show, that the law of conspiracy was not, at the time of their emigration, quite as necessary to them licious conspiracies to cheat or otherwise injure a third person, are here in their new and colonial conindictable offences; for that ordinadition as it was in England, unless it can also be shown, that there was ry care and prudence, which would be a sufficient guard against the eless necessity here, than there, for the preservation of life, liberty, revil designs of an individual, furnish no protection against the maputation and property, or protection against falsehood, malice and fraud. chinations of a band of conspirators. The King vs Turner and o-If then they did bring with them the thers, 13 East, 228, has been much common law of conspiracy, which is assumed as undeniable, (though relied upon by the counsel for the defendants in error, but the case itit may have existed potentially only.) they brought it as it is now setself is not at all in hostility with this principle, or with any of the tled and known in England; for what adjudications to which we have had it is now, it was then, it any rei occasion to advert. It was an agreeance can be had on ancient authorities; and it is to judicial decisions, ment only, (in the words of Lord Ellenborough by whom it was decidthat we are to look, not for the comed) "to go and sport upon another's mon law itself, which is no where to be found, but for the evidences of ground;" not tinctured either with malice, falsehood or fraud. And an it. It appears, as has been seen by a note of a case in the Book of As agreement to commit a civil trespass, (for every unauthorised entry sises, 27th Edward III, that an in upon the possessions of another, dictment was sustained at common though it only be for the purpose of law for a conspiracy, though nothing was done in execution of it. innocent amusement, is in law a tres-The same principle is recognized pass) may not, according to circumstances, amount to an indictable and adopted in 9 Coke's Rep. 56, (The Poulterer's case), in its fulloffence. But fraud, falsehood and malice, strike at the very root of est extent; and that is the great principle running through the casthe social order, as the well being

is sufficient to state in the indictment the conspiracy and the object of it, tended to be effected, are but matters of evidence to prove the charge, and no part of the crime itself, and may be perfectly indifferent, and need not therefore be set out, are but consequences. And in the case of Breerton & Townsend, Noy's Rep. 103. (12 James I.) an indictment was held to lie, as has been seen, for a conspiracy to defraud another by means of an act, which if it had been effected by an individual, would not have been indictable. The case in Noy, in which the parties were punished by fine, also shows, that the villenous judgment was not given in all cases of conspiracy, but that there were at common law, different degrees of punishment, and consequently of crime; and in 1 Hawk. P. C. 193, ch. 72, s. 9, it is said, that it has never been settled to be the proper judgment upon any conviction of conspiracy, except such as threatened the life of the party, which obviates any argument drawn from the villenous judgment, against there being any other conspiracies at common law than those enumerated in the statute 33 Edward I. These cases were before the colonization, the charter being in the eighth year of the reign of Charles the Ist. and they furnish the leading principles of the doctrine of conspiracy, of which the subsequent decisions are but practical applications, and must be received as expositions of the law as it before existed, and not as creating a new law, or altering the old one, which could only be done by legislative enactment; and cannot be assimilated to occasional alterations, or changes in the practice of courts, in relation to the forms of proceeding, which are only creatures of courts, and often go on mere fiction. And it is a mistake to suppose, that they are expansions of the common law, which is a system of principles not capable of expansion; but always existing, and attaching to whatever particular matter or circumstances may arise and come within the one or tho other of them; not that this or that combination, is by the common law in terms declared to be an indictable conspiracy, but that it falls within those principles of the common law, which have for their object the preservation of the social order, in the punishing such combinations, as are calculated to threaten its well being. Precedents therefore do not constitute the common law, but serve only to illustrate principles. And if there were no other adjudications on, furnish conclusive evidence, not only of what is now understood to be the law of conspiracy in England. so far as those decisions go, but of what were always the principles on which that law rests. And if the political connection between this and the mother country had never been dissolved, the expression of a doubt would not now be hazarded on the question, whether the same law was in force here. And unlike a positive or statute law, the occasion or necessity for which, may long since have passed away, if there has been no necessity before, for instituting a prosecution for conspiracy, no argument can be drawn from the non user; for resting on principles, which cannot become obsolete, it has always potentially existed, to be applied as occasion should arise. If there had never been in Maryland, since the original settlement of the colony by our ancestors, a prosecution for murder, arson, assault and hattery, libel, with many other common law offences, and consequently no judicial adoption of either of those branches of the common law, could it therefore be contended, that there was now no law in the state for the punishment of such offences? The third section of the Bill of Rights, which declares "that the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the Ruglish statutes, as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which by experience, have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been since made in England or Great-Britain, and have been introduced, used and practical by the es so much objected to in argument, that conspiracies are substantive punishable offences, though they be not executed; and the rest, that it

in England, has been recognized and adopted as the common law, by the courts of several of the sister states; as in The Commonwealth vs. Ward and others, 1 Mars. Rep. 478. The Commonwealth vs. Judd and others, 2 Mass. Rep. 329; and The Com-monwealth vs. Tibbitts & Tibbitts, ibid 536; and the cases of The Journegmen Cordwainers in New-York and Pennsylvania; and also in a similar case in this state, by the court of oyer and terminer, &c. for Baltimore county, which has it is believed been entirely acquiesced in. In 2 East's C. L. title Cheut-cheats by conspiracy are treated of, as being on the same footing with cheats effected by the use of public false tokens, as false weights and measures. Chitty in his 3 Vol. title Conspiracy, after speaking of indict. able conspiracies levelled at individuals, says, "but the object of conspiracy, is not confined to an immediate wrong to particular individuals, it may be to injure public trade, to affect public health, to violate public police, to insult public justice. or to do any act in itself illegal." Thus taking a clear distinction between indictable combinations to injure individuals, and such as have for their object an injury to the public at large, or the commission of acts which are in themselves ille. gal. And in page 1140 he says, "that to constitute a conspiracy, t is not necessary that the act intended should be in itself illegal, or even immoral; that it should affect the public at large; or that it should be accomplished by false pretences." Conspiracies are odious in law, and are always taken mala parte, and properly. In The King vs. Rispal, it was said by Lord Mansfield in delivering the opinion of the court, that "they tended to a breach of the peace, as much as cheats or libels." That is the only reason assigned in the books why libels are punishable by indictment; and whether they have in fact a more direct tendency to a breach of the peace,

per se so punishable, it is now too late to inquire—the law is settled, ly indifferent -as in The King vs. Eccles, & The King vs. Gill & Henry. whether the reason be good or bad. There is however a greater malignity of spirit displayed, and a deeper and more lasting mischief contemplated by a deliberately written libel, than by a mere verbal slander, which is often repented of almost as soon as it is uttered. Libels therefore furnish evidence of a disposition, more dangerous to the social order, than verbal slanders, against the effect of which, the law has interposed itself, as a necessary safeguard. So at common law, a cheat effected by public false tokens, as "false weights and measures," is punished criminaliter, not because the party cheated, is more injured in that way, than by a mere private cheat accomplished by an individual in any other manner, which is not indictable; but because it is that, against which ordinary care and prudence are not sufficient to against Taydler and others, for a cheat by conspiracy, in drawing an of the estates of two women, and tending it was only in trust for the vers bonds from him for the payment of money to themselves and others, as a consideration for procuring a marriage between him and an indigent woman whom they represented as being rich. In neither of those cases, could an indictment have been sustained for the same injury practised by an individual, without the aid of conspiracy or combination; and as Tremaine gives the terms, the reigns, and the names of the respective parties, there can be little doubt, that they are preced dents of informations in adjudicated cases, and that they were held to be good; and they go far to show how the common law was understood in

spiracy, as settled by the uniform

racy to cheat and defraud a bank, by the officers thereof, is an offence at common law, and punishable in Court of Appeals, Dec. Term, 1821. THE STATE OF BUCHANAN, et. of. George the IIId, without a single conflicting adjudication, these points are clearly settled:-2d. That a conspiracy to do any to offer any authority.

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ng House, ble for an office, e, Smoke-house, rovements, all in calculated to acnily. One fourth y will be requirinterest, for the curity; an extenn if requiredon in a short time. Mr. Henry May-Murray, on Elk-

lished office and at Mr. e-price 25cts f Maryland, refixed, of Rights— ingrafted therein

E. MURRAY.

courts of law or equity," has no reference to adjudications in England anterior to the colonization, or to judicial adoptions here, of any part of the common law, during the continuance of the colonial government, but to the common law in mass, as it existed here, either potentially, or practically, and as it prevailed in England at that time, except such portions of it, as are inconsistent with the spirit of that instrument, and the nature of our new political institutions. And surely it'cannot be inconsistent with, or repugnant to the spirit and principles of republican institutions, whose strength lies in the virtue and integrity of the citizen, to correct the morals and protect the reputation, rights and property of individuals, by punishing corrupt combinations, falsely to rob another of bis reputation, maliciously to ruin him in his business, or fraudulently to cheat him of his property. If it is, the law of libel, and for punishing cheats effected by public false tokens, should also be rejected; for the one, is not more inconsistent with the personal liberty of the citizen than the other, or at all more necessary to the preservation of the social order, and they all rest upon the same principle. And that clause in the third section of the Bill of Rights, which declares the inhabitants of Maryland to be entitled to the benefit of such British statutes made since the emigration, as had been introduced, used and practised by the courts of law or equity, and thus virtually inhibits the use of all such as had not been so introduced, furnishes a clear exposition of the whole section, and shows, that it was not the intention of the framers of that instrument, to exclude any part of the common law, merely because it had not been introduced and used in the courts here, and strongly implies, that there were portions of that valuable system, which had not been actually practised upon.

And the judicial proceedings of our

courts turnish no evidence of any

prosecution before the revolution,

for a cheat effected by public false

tokens; and yet it is not pretended,

that from the non user, it is not now an indictable offence. It is not necessary, as has been contended on the part of the defendants in error, that every one should in fact know what the law is, before he can be punished for what the law forbids. Such a doctrine would be fraught with the most mischievous consequences to society: it is enough that the offence was known to the law before, and if it be malum in se, there is an inward monitor, always present, to warn, advise and instruct. Nor is it any argument against the law of conspiracy, as contended for on the part of the prosecution, that under the English decisions, the act of conspiring, is not required to be proved by positive testimony, but may be inferred by the jury from all the circumstances of the case. It has no thing to do with the question of what is, or is not an indictable conspiracy; and if it be an objection at all it is one that arises upon the law of evidence, and is equally applicable to every description of conspiracy. But we cannot perceive what there is in it to quarrel with. It is not confined to the offence of conspiracy-Murder, which reaches the life of the offender, and various other crimes, may be proved by circumstantial evidence; and there does not seem to be any thing in the crime of conspiracy, that should exempt it from being proved by the same species of evidence. On the contrary, as conspiracies from their very nature, are usually entered into in secret, and are consequently difficult to be reached by positive testimony, it would appear to be peculiarly necessary and proper to permit them to be inferred from circumstances, otherwise the most dangerous and injurious conspiracies would often go unpunished. I have endeavoured to avoid bringing any thing into this case, which does not strictly belong to it, or assuming any principle that is not well settled. The indictment has two counts, the first charges the defendants with an executed conspiracy, folsely, fraudulently and unlawfully, by wrongful and indirect means, to cheat, defraud and impoverish The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States; and the second, charges them with a conspiracy only, falsely, fraudulently and unlawfully, by wrongful and indirect means, to cheat, defraud and impoverish The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the

United States. James A. Buchanan,

sident of the office of discount and deposit of the mother bank, duly established in Baltimore; James W. M. Culloh, another of the defendants. was the Cashier of that office, and George Williams, the other defendant, was a director of the mother bank in the city of Philadelphia; and it has been contended, that as an improper use, or emberriement of the funds of the bank, by either the President or Cashier of the office, would in law be only a breach of trust, a combination to effect the same pur pose cannot amount to an indictable offence. But however ingeniously urged, there does not appear to be any thing in the argument. when stripped of the dazzling attire in which it was clothed. Seeing, as has been shown, that to constitute an indictable conspiracy, it is not necessary that the act conspired to be done, should if effected by an individual, be such, as would per se amount to an indictable offence. It seems therefore to be perfectly clear. both on principle and authority, that the matter charged in each count in the indictment, constitutes a punishable conspiracy at common law and that, that portion of the common law is in force in this state. The only question remaining to

be examined, that is, whether un

der the constitution and laws of the United States, the county court of Harford had jurisdiction of the offence, in this particular base, the Bank of the United States, being chartered by an act of Congress. requires but little to be said, and will be disposed of in a few words. A conspiracy to cheat or defraud the bank, is not declared to be an offence against the United States by any ac of Congress, and in the case of The United States vs. Hudson & Good min, 7 Cranch, 32, it was decided by the Supreme Court, that the courts of the United States had no common law jurisdiction in criminal cases. The authority of which case is recognized in the case of The United States vs. Coolidge and others, 1 Wheaton, 415, and until it shall be overruled by the same tribunal, the principle must be considered as settled. The matter therefore charged in the indictment is not an offence against the United States, nor cognizable in any of their courts; but a common law offence against the state of Maryland-the act of Congress creating the bank, and the establishment of the office of discount and deposit in the city of Baltimore within the territorial jurisdiction of the state, furnishing only the occasion for the offence, by bring ing into existence the thing, upon which the fraud is charged to have been committed. And as the previously vested jurisdiction of the state, cannot be supposed to be taken away, by the mere potential right of Congress (supposing it to exist) to make a conspiracy to cheat the bank, an offence against the United States. and to give exclusive jurisdiction thereof to the United States courts, without any exercise of that right, the original common law jurisdiction of the courts of the state, in relation to this subject, remains as it was before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and will so continue to remain, until that right shall be exercised by Congress to its exclusion. Whether a concurrent inrisdiction would be denied to the courts of the state, if Congress had in fact vested jurisdiction of this matter in the courts of the United States, it is not now necessary to inquire, the exclusive jurisdiction being in the courts of the state. It will be time enough to examine that question when it shall be regularly presented to us.

It has been urged on the part of the defendants in error, as an objection to the jurisdiction of the courts of the state, in such a case as this, that the principle would be dangerous to the well being of the bank, as it might lead to the passing of laws by the state legislature, calculated to destroy the institution, under pretence of protecting its interests. It may be admitted, that the legislature of the state has no right to pass laws calculated to control or impede the operations of the bank. But it is difficult to imagine, how a general power in the judicial tribunals of the state, to punish an offence against the State, can be considered as an unconstitutional interference with the concerns of the bank of the United States, or as in any manner endangering its security, only because its officers happen to be the objects of the prosecution, and the offence is charged to be, to the prejudice of that institution; which for the purpose of the prosecution is considered as an in dividual. JUDGMENT REVERSED, and PROCEDENDO AWARDED to the one of the defendants, was the Pre- | County Court of Harford.

MARYLANDGAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, July 18.

ST. JOHN'S & WASHINGTON COL-LEGES

Explanation of the Proposal of Alumnus. It is believed that a misapprehension has taken place respecting the extent of the pro posal of Alumnus, in regard to the students of the University of Maryland, who were invited to attend the Convention at St John's College It has been thought, by some, that the invitation extended only to those who had received degrees at the University -but this, we are authorised to say, is en tirely erroneous, as it was intended to embrace all those who had been students of ei ther branch of the University on either shore whether they received degrees or not.

The Editors of those papers who have kindly inserted the proposal of Alumnus, will confer an additional favour by the in sertion of this explanation, (and the follow ing address,) which will now have time to reach all the students in Maryland, and elsewhere, by the sixth day of December next, to which day it has been agreed to postpone the contemplated Convention.

Address of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's and Washington

Colleges to the Alumni of the University of Maryland. THE Boards of Visitors and Governors of St. John's and Washington Colleges, have derived much pleasure, and high anticipation, from the suggestion of "Alumnus," to his brethren of the University of Maryland, proposing a General Convention at the College at Annapolis, on the first Friday in December next, "to take into consideration the practicability of reviving the University, the plan, and the ways and means to carry it into effect." This proposal appears to them most likely to accomplish the object, and the Boards are equally gratified with the proposition, and pleased with the reflection, that it proceeds from one who has formerly participated in the benefits of the institution. Cherishing, as we do, the most anxious wish for the success of the attempt, we entertain a hope that the additional aid of the government of the institution may prove beneficial, and we cordially unite with "Alumnus," in soliciting the contemplated convention at St. John's College, which shall be opened and prepared for your reception Notwithstanding the very short period that this University was permitted to dispense its benefits under the fostering hand of the government of the state, the Boards have a peculiar pride in knowing that many of the distinguished men in modern times, who have been marked by their virtues and their attainments, have been her sons! Whilst a great many others of them, not devoted to public employments, are no less celebrated in their respective vocations. Perhaps, indeed, there scarcely ever was an instance, where the governors of any institution could contemplate, with more real satisfaction, the character and condition of the great mass of its students, than those of the University of Maryland; and thence it is we derive our strongest reliance upon the generous exertions of the Convention, and the happy result of their meritorious labours. Sincerely sympathising with you upon the fallen condition of our Seminary, and deeply mortified at a comparison of the progress of Maryland in liberal, useful, and profound science, with that of most of her sister states, perhaps of all of them, we feel humbled at the reflection, that by the wisdom of our ancestors, Maryland once had an University justly famed for its professors, its laws, its discipline, and its students, and that false and mistaken views of prudence and economy, have induced our political rulers to take from it the necessary means of promoting and extending its usefulness. We mean not to disparage, and we beg not to be understood as making any allusion to Institutions that may have grown up since the first establishment of the University of Maryland that is not our aim-we rejoice that such institutions have been aux iliary to the great cause of youthful instruction. We speak alone of a great State University—one deriving its birth, its sustenance, and its protection, from the authority and patronage of the state, founded upon the brefragable principle that free governments can alone exist among an enlightened people, and held up as evidence of the convic tion, that there is no greater politi-

cal solecism, than that public liber-

ty and ignorance can long be co-

habitants of the same comm We hold it as a truth, and a maxid never to be departed from, that all states should first look to their dwn population for the men who are to regulate and direct their own concerns, and ought therefore to provide, and amply to endow, extensive semi naries of learning for the instruction of their youth in the rudiments of all the sciences, to prepare them advantageously to enter upon the studies of their intended professions and pursuits. Nor is it an argument against this maxim if a few signal instances of exotics, transplanted into our soil, have grown up kindly with our population, and have afforded us good fruit; we bid them a hearty welcome, and sincerely thank them for all the services they have rendered us; we will, if they please, retain them as our own; but we cannot consider it wise to trust alone to future migrations. If there has been any thing in latter times for which the states that form this grand confederacy have more particularly distinguished themselves generally. it has been for their providence in the improvement of institutions for liberal education. In most of them we see abundant funds set apart for the ample endowment of seminaries; in all we find, in every executive communication to their legislative bodies, the subject of liberal education reiterated and enforced with most becoming zeal. Whence then our listlessness to this great concern? Has Maryland experienced no advantages, has she acquired no glory, from the character and labours of her illustrious men, that she is dead to the call of fame, because she has experienced none? Let the faithful history of the state answer the interrogatory with proud and peremptory denial. Has she no high minded ambition to preserve and to perpetuate the celebrity which has been shed over her by her senates, her bar, and the enlightened and refined state of her society generally? Though unexcrted, we must believe she has, when we view her means, her ability, and her inducements. We must believe that the cause of this seeming indifference upon the subject of a State Seminary, is owing to a proper appeal not having been made to the inhabitants; and it is left to the generous exertions of the Alumni of the University, to make this appeal, and to sustain it with an ardour commensurate with the object. Interested in your cause, and desirous to sustain any part in it, that may conduce to the great end, we most anxiously hope, that the call of the Convention will be regarded by you all as a happy incident, and that all will cheerfully unite to devote to it their best exertions. You constitute a body of citizens in this state distinguished for talent, reputation, wealth and personal influence, that deservedly ought and must give you power to accomplish much, if you will cordially unite, and steadily pursue your purpose. The very example of such men cannot but conciliate the favour and approbation of every enlightened citizen, whilst your vigorous efforts must command an extended co-operation. No time could be better adapted to the effort-no proposition more likely to obtain success. Living examples, yourselves, of the efficacy of the institution you wish to resuscitate, possessing no personal interest that does not equally belong to every citizen of the state, you have the fairest claim to the public attention, and the experience and feelings of no men could stimulate to greater exertion. If the highest approbation, and devoutest wishes of the Visitors and Governors, can add any excitement to your pursuit, they attend you. You possess our entire confidence, and merit our peculiar favour. The stations we have held In the government of the Uni versity, we accepted to promote the interest of the Seminary, and the public good-These stations wedare willing to retain, or to surrender, as may be most conducive to the wel-fare of both. It is the revival of this once useful Seminary we desire -It is the diffusion of wholesome moral and scientific attainments among our rising youth, we aim it-It is the honour, the welfare, and the good fame of the state, that we are anxious to promote. That we may have partialities for this institution, we disdain either to deny or to concenl; if they exist, they are the very fruit of virtue, for they are partiali-ties growing out of the experience of the great advantages once derived to the state from its ancient University, and from a knowledge of the

many distinguished characters who

have been there educated. It is im-

possible for us to separate the pros-

our aid. affecting the Alumni of a once flour Seminary, gathering around ites ins, and endeavouring to reconstrute the fallen edifice. It is the second tacle of filial affection in the perforance of the underest office-it gratitude engaged in its most generated to the bighest sent ment of benevolent patriotism, as exalted wisdom. If the reputation our native state has been for se years past under the colipse, the dr which now promises to dawn upous, will not only be brilliant and go rious in itself, but it will receive at ditional splendour from the contract Past regret and humiliation will be supplanted by joy and hope who Maryland shall witness such a bot of her sons in Convention, to a dertake the noble work of restor her University to its ancient splen dour and usefulness. It is for you tien, Alumni, to revive the faller greatness of an institution, when the revered names of Smith, M.Dov. ell and Furguson, will animate you exertions. As the day of your phoposed convention approaches, the hopes and the prospects of Mary land brighten. Whatever of he population are capable of estimating the event, are filled with anxiety of the occasion. It is the last, and the only plausible effort that probably will be made, or that can be made It is, therefore, with no enthusiasa we speak, but in sober earnestness, when we say, that the fate and the fame of Maryland rest upon you. If your united exertions, under

the benign influence of a protection Providence, shall work out our deliverance, and give new life and to gour to our University, the graft tude and applause of the present generation will be your rich reward and you will live in after ages as the preservers of our republic-the protectors of the people's welfare-the defenders of their rights-the guardians of their happiness-their chi dren's best friends the noblest ex-

amples of your times.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT President of the Board Visitors and Governors St. John's College.

THOMAS WORRELL, President of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College.

This language is literally applicable to the institution in its character of a University ty, which, since the deprivation of its funds has had no actual existence as such, though the Visitors are proud to say, that their indi vidual labours, aided by an able body of Pro fessors, have maintained for the Colleges separately a most honourable rank.

COURT OF APPEALS

Wednesday, July 10. CHASE, Ch. J. delivered the opinion the court affirming the judgment of Bultison's Lessee, argued by Winder and Johnso for the appellant, and Dorsey, (Attorney

General,) for the appellee
Buchanan, J. delivered the opinion the court, affirming the judgment of Har ford county court, in Hughes vs. Sellers, adm'r of Rea, arg ed by Winder for the appellant, and Haymond for the appeller.

EARLE, J delivered the opinion of th court, reversing the judgment of Saint Mory's county court, in Fenwick vs. Forres, rgued by Winder for the appellant, and

Magruder for the appellee.

EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of Charite county court in Law vs. Scott, argued by Harper and Magruder for the appellant and Taney, Winder and Bullitt, for the appellee. Procedendo awarded to Monigomery county court. EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the

court affirming the judgment of Baltimore county court, in W. & C. Merryman et Il State, at the instance of Harris, and for the use of Murray, argued by Williams for the appellants, and Johnson for the appellee. BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the chan-

cellor, in Berry & others us. Kent, adm'r of Johnson, argued by Taney for the appellants, and Dorsey, (Attorney General,) and Magruder, for the appellee. The court reversed the decree of the chancellor in Cox's Ex'rs. vs. Scott, argued

at December term 1819, by Scott for the appellants, and Moale for the appeller. The court affirmed the decree of the

chancellor in Browning vs Lilley, argued by Pigman for the appellant. No counse appeared for the appellen. The court reversed the decree of the chancellor in Warfield vs. Warfield g others, argued at June term last by Harper and Ts

ney for the appellant, and Pinkney and Mogruder for the appellees The argument in Patterson os. The Balli more Insurance Company, was concluded by Harper for the appellant, in reply.

Thursday, July 11 The case of Kennedy, provisional trusts of Abbott, vs. Boggs, was argued by Mayer for the appellant, and Williams for the appellant,

Friday, July 12.
The court a firmed the decree of the orphans court of Frederick county, in House & others, argued by Wirf. (Attorney General U.S.) Pigman and Palmer, for the appellants, and Taxy, Scales

Harper and Joh ntil June term EARLE, J. de unty contt,

d by Mayer. sppellant, and The court d more county gued by Thney lant, and Kirk for the appellant lee; and the case was the case Company vs. Sm

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APPEALS.

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Hughes vs. Sellers,

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The argument is concluded by Kenneou and Karray, in reply.

Buthanan, J. delives the opinion of the court, reversing the death of Rahimore county court, sitting as a court of aquity, in Dashell and others, in the Attorney General at the relations of the testry of St. Peter's Church, and others, as qued by Winder, Taney and Murray, the appellants, and Harper and Johnson to the appellant, and Harper and Johnson to the appellant, was continued under curia advisare vall until June term uest.

EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of Baltimore county court, in Kennedy us. Boggs, argued by Mayer, sennedy us. Boggs, argued by Mayer, sennedy and Murray, for the appellant, and Williams for the appellant, and Williams for the appellant, and Rich (Attorney General U. S.) for the specific the Appellant, and Rich (Attorney General U. S.) for the appellant, and Rich (Attorney General U. S.) for the appellant, and the case continued under curid ademore vall, until June term next. As also was the case of The Palapsco Insurance courts until June term next.

mare vult, until June term next. As also was the case of The Patapace Insurance Company vs. Smith & others, argued by Win-

der and Mayer for the appellants, and Ray

nd for the appellees. Mayer moved to enlarge the term of the demise, in an action of ejectment which had been brought in the late General Court by Fraziers's Louse vs. Hall, and in which judg. ment was given for the plaintiff at May term 1790. The oject of the motion was to enable the plaintiff to revive the judg-ment by scire fact. It was overruled by the court, on the ground that the plaintiff had suffered too long a time to elapse since obtaining the judgment, before he took any step to carry it into execution.

The Count then adjourned until the time

appointed by law for its next session.

COMMUNICATED. AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

warth of July.

Agreeably to previous notice and rangement, a large portion of the citizens of Anand Prince George's county, and the Honourable Gabriel Duvall, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Meirs Buchanan, Earle, Martin and Ste phen Judges of the Court of Appeals, the clerk, and a part of the Bar of Maryland, assembled at the Garden of Cot. Lewis Duril, where preparation had been made for the purpose of Charating the 46th anniversary of American Independence. The company having assembled, the Honourable Reverdy Johnson, a native of this city, a sate senator, and one of the Bar of Mary land, by request, read the Declaration of ladependence. The dinner being ready, was announced by the discharge or a cannon. The company then sat down to a com-fortable dinner. Judge Duvall presided, amisted by Judges Buchanan and Earle. when the following toasts were drank by the company, with that zeal and enthusiaim that becomes the American republican

1. This Day, of all others the most po-Thically important to beloved country.

2. The memory of ashington, the father of our country

3. The memory of our ed heroes who

gloriously fell in the sacred cause of Fice. dom and Independence.

4. The Congress of 1776 5. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only

divivors of those who signed the Declaration of Independence.

6. The President of the United States.

7. The United States, with

8. The Agriculturalists of our country. 9. Manufacturers and Manufactures. 10. Mechanics - Success to their Trades.

their additions, the new States

11. The Army and Navy.
12. The Militia of each and every State,

whenever called on may they excel. if possible, the zeal and bravery at Orleans in 13. James Madison-Great in state, con-

tent in retirement. 14. The memory of the departed detend-

ers of our Independence in the late war with England.

with England.

15. Capt. Isaac all, who gave the first positive proof that a British frigate was easily conquered by American Irigate.

16. The State of Maryland.

17. The Constituted Authorities.
18. The Constitution of Maryland—May our law makers be always cautious in after

ations, keeping separate and distinct the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.
19. The Constitution of the United States

20 Peace with all the World on honourable terms. 31. Homespun, the ingredients always

22. Patience in hard times, honestly trying to obtain better. 23, The Citizens of the United States,

atives and adopted.

24 The Fair Sex_V aous as fair.

After the gentlement sho presided, retired, the following voto.

togasts were
drak: natives and adopted.

By Rezin D. Baldwin. The President of the day, Judge Gabriel Duvall, an old inhabitant of Maryland, and sterling republi can of known value.

By James Iglehaft, jr. Judges Buchanan and Earle, the Vice-Presidents of the day. By J H. Slemaker, Our absent friends politically and religiously it set us free.

Col. Davall being called on gave the fol-Home and well judged endeavours in the Public country they be crowned with

By Mr. Grason. The Brewers of Mischief-May their machinations always prove

By Thomas Jefferson Gassaway. The teen stars, may they ever wave trium phant, and may every invader of our land

The day was spent with great harmony,
The day was spent with great harmony,
stach appearing to feel, and rightly estimate,
the importance of the day. Many appropiate and patriotic songs were sung—and
Han early hour she company retired.

THE FRANKLIN'S BARGE!
A letter in the National Gazette from a young Midshipman of the Franklin, dated March 28th, after giving a similar decount to that siready before the public, of the late unfortunate accident, contains the following additional particulars of that melancholy affair. THE PRANKLIN'S BARGE!

"Pinkham got on shore, but was twice carried off by the return of the sea 300 yards.

carried on by the return of the sea 300 yards, and then thrown up again. At length he got a foot hold in the sand, and when the water left him, he ran and got clear of it. McDaniels got on the bottom of the book, and held on to Du Puy to assist him, but a sea struck him and washed him off. As he found that the boat did not drift in any more, he swam for the shore, but was carried off four times, and was then so weak he could scarcely stand. Mr. Pinkham, who was on shore, waded but as far as he could, and held an oar to him, which he laid hold of, and was dragged to the land. As soon as they landed, the Spaniards made Pinkham exchange pantaloons with them. The seaman, who had lost his shoes, and every thing else, found a great coat that had drift. ed ashore, but had a quarrel with one of them to get that. Towards evening he saw some of them sharpening their knives on a stone, and as he was alone (Pinkham hav ing set off for the ship on foot, without shoes, and scarcely any clothes) it alarmed him very much. He made the best of his way into the country, where he concealed himself. About midnight, he left his hole on his way to the ship. When he got a short distance he stopt in a stable, and spent the night. Pinkham walked to Concon, about 12 miles, where an Englishman lent him clothes, and got him a horse. He got to the ship next morning, having travelled 40 miles - 12 of them on foot. There are a great many who narrowly escaped going on the party; they asked me, but I refused. Many others intended going, but were pre vented by some trifling circumstance or o. ther, such as the want of powder and shot There are some Englishmen living near the shore, who say that the time I landed we had a narrow escape, as there was never such a thing known before. An English boat with eight men attempted to land some time ago, but were all lost

"Mrs Stewart is very much affected and the Commodore also-He shed tears, and appeared to feek it very sensibly. He said if they had been killed in the defence of their country, it would not have been so had, but to be lost on so trifling an occasion, he thought was dreadful. Mrs. Stewart went on shore last evening for a short time. She was dressed in mourning, and shewed great sorrow-indeed it is sofficient to make any person feel so - I have scarcely

seen a sanile since.

"There were two of my mess mates in e number, and they were all uncommonly fine officers certainly among the smart As soon as the C in volore heard of the accident, he got a white close, and sent a Lientenant and Docto doon, to see what could be done, and it any hing could be saved, but they returned without the least hope. Several of the officers volunteered to go and look for the bodies, and the go vernor sent a guard to take care of any thing that might come on shore."

At Somerville, in the adjoining county of Somerset, the fourth of July was celebrated by thanksgiving and prayer So merville and its neighbourhood, we should perhaps before have mentioned, have recent ly experienced a great revival in religionhence this mode of celebration was peculi arly adapted to the occasion and circum-[N. Jersey Prodoman.

From the New York Evening Post, COMPLIMENTARY

The Montreal Heraid, after giving the in-habitants of Canada a gentle hint for not having come for ward to the relief of the Irish, winds up with the following handsome com iment to the citizens of New York

. It will be seen that the good people of New York have called a meeting to devise measures for relieving the distressed lash As Britons, we yield them our unquilified thanks, for this act of apontaneous and genuine philanthropy Such acts are a hove call Greek, all Roman Fame," and will be remembered when mere deeds in Arms shall he forgotten. We should be glad to see so excelle it an example followed by these Provinces "

FOREIGN.

New York, July 11. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The June packet ship James Cropper, capt. Reid, arrived yesterday from Liver pool, having left that port on the ist of the month, and brought London papers to the evening of the 30th May We have received regular files. The ship has brought up. wards of 4000 letters.

Mr. Dodge, American Consul at Marsedies, a passenger in the James Cropper,

has brought dispatches for government from our Minister a F.

There does not a court to be any important political in the accounts continue to be contranted by with regard to

the relations between Russia and Turkey. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 27th of April. On the 18th, the Porte again answered the notes of the Austrian and British ministers, but in terms, it is said, not at all varying from his manifesto of the 28th of Feb.

The West India and American trade bill, The West India and American trade bill, and the Colonial trade bill passed in committee of the House of Commons on the 21th, and were on the defor further discussion on the 30th.

The royal assents as in a to the bill appropriating £50,000, with employment on the public works of the Irish poor.

The bill for the admission of Roman Catholic Peers, into the Upper House of Parliament, was to be put off, on account of

liament, was to be put off, on account of the absence of Earl Grey, by whom it should have been moved. It is generally calculated that a majority of 30 to 50, will defeat the bill. At the head of these, it is said, is the Duke of York The King hime self is said to be favourable to the measure.

It appears from an abstract in a London paper now before us, that the total amount of the National Debt of England and Ireland was, on the 5th of Jan. last, \$1,265,629,576 the amount of debt contracted in the year ending at the above date, £17,353,387-the amount of deb emed, £73,605,931—to-tal unredeemed obt, £795,312,757—total unlunded debt, 11,477,789—total unre-deemed and unfuned debt, £836,790,557. If it be true that we retional debt is a nation-

al blesting, "I England is the most favoured nation upon the globe—for her blessings are consently multiplying. Let the U. States take a ruing, and beware of treading in the same path.

In France the elections were expected to result in fav ur of the Libersis. The Duke de Cazes has escappeared at Court. The Duke of Richelieu was buried on the 20th of May. Marshil Soult has had a private interview with the Ring.

A new comet was discovered on the 12th May, by M. Gambalt of Marseilles, It is near the second star of Taurus. From the observations made, it upwars that at 40 minutes past 10 o'clock its right ascension was 87 t-2 and its northern declination 55. The comet is at present invisible to the naked eye.

BELAND. RELAND.

Prom the London Courier, May 30.

The trish paper which we have received this morning for an melancholy proofs of the stiff suffering condition of the wretch peasantry. In the town of Sligo, a committee of gentlemen have been exploring the observer and so of their suffering the observer and so of their suffering the conditions. obscure abodes of their misery, and their report of what they saw is indeed a sad and melancholy one. The town was divided in to 4 districts, for the greater convenience of visiting, and the following are a few of the afflicting facts which are authent cated by the names of the narrators.

In district No. 1. there were 400 individuals in absolute want. Many families had been wholly without food for 21 and 36 hours. One family had subsisted from Friday to Sunday upon boiled water grass, and one wretched woman died from want!

In district No. 2, where not more than two-thirds of the hogses had been visited, 618 persons were found in a starving condi tion, many of them not having tasted tood of any king for two days, and others sustaining nature by later crosses.

In district No. 2. 10 individuals were suffering the same deplorable privations.

In district No. 2, the number of lamishing creatures amounted to nearly 1,600.

"We were very particular" observe the

"We were very particular," observe the gentlemen appointed to visit this district, on going into every house, and minutely

examining into their general conduct, state of health, and means of support, attended and assisted by two respectable men living in the same district, and well acquainted with its inhabitants; that during such examina-tion, we witnessed several instances of distress not to be described many of them, particularly on last Sunday, (a dreadfully wet day) being without a turf, and destitute of ether meal or pota oe "

Extract of a letter dated Marseilles, May 17th, to a house in London. "We have accounts from Scid up to the

17th of April. The city was entirely de-stroyed, all the houses were opened and ran-sacked of their lurinture, &c and, after being thus plundered, were set fire to, which continued until the 17th, date of the last advices. Up to the 11th, he hostages in the Castle were still alive, but nothing further has been heard of them since. On the 14th, great numbers of the Turks dispersed them elves over the face of the country, plundering and burning all the country houses they met with-they then advanced to the villages of Calchio, Thim ana, and Vassilioni o, which were all burned and destroyed. All the churches both in the city and in the country, were broken open, robbed, and many of them burned. They even vented their rage on the Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, in the city, and on two others in Frangovuni in the city, and on two others in Frangovuni in the country, and which were used in the same way as those of the Greek communion. You may judge if they have laid violent and sacriferious hands on the Catholic Churches, what the country have done to those belonging to the Greeks.— What a picture for humanity! The streets filled with heaps of then, we men and chil-dren, cruelly butchered by the Turks. The large place before the fortiers, and the fortress itself, filled well women and children of the most respectable families, exposed to he montal conduct and savage ferocity of the Asiatics. Nor is it the sword or fire aone that the poor Greeks have to suffer from, they are also threatened with an immediate famine. The French Consul has provisions only for 15 days, for he has given shelter in his palace, (a very large and examong whom are 842 Greek, and the rest Latins. Among them is Mr. ____, with his lamily he was taken there by a Turk, to whom he gave a handsome sum, but who afterwards repenting of his humanity in having placed them in salety, went with some other Torks, to demand them back. from the Consul, who however, peremptorily relused, and the with requested the Pacha to give him a cond, which was granted, and five Turks who placed there as a protection. The Consulpought M.— 's mister, bound, after a great deal of difficulty, in the possession of a Turk, for 150 prastres. The wife of poor Mr. ____, and his two lovely boys, were bought as slaves by an Algerine, and taken to Alexandria. Should any vessel arrive here from Smyrna, we shall have fuller accounts and particulars respecting this ill tated island, as the clerk -, who is a Frenchman, went to Scio for the purpose of assisting and re deeming the families of his employers He has taken with him a large sum of money,

and eight cwt. of biscuit. "You can form but a poor idea of the state of my feelings whilst reading the heart. rending recital of those calamitous events God only knows what will become of our unfortunate families."

NOTICE.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, at 2 c, ck on Monday the 22d inst. on the premises, if fair, if not, the fire fan day thereafter,

Several Loss of Ground,

situate and fronting on Frince George's street, and running to an alley twenty feet wide, to be laid off at the lower end of said lots.

The Terms of Sale, one fifth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining four of the to be paid down, the remaining four of the to be paid in four equal annual payments, the first payment to be and on 13th July, 1823. Bonds, with and security, to be given for the purchase money, Deeds with special warranty, to be given on the paymen of all the purchase money; with the all interest from the day of sale. with legal interest from the day of sale.
Possession of be given on the 20th
December ext.

Jeremiah T. Chase.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of W. M. HOHNE & CO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are re-quested to settle with W. M. Hohne,

either by cash or notes. In future the business will be conducted under the names of HOHNE, HOLLAND & CO. Who have on hand and intend keeping the most choice

Liquors, With a well selected assortment of GROCERIES.

China, Glass and Queen's Ware.

A1,80,

OILS AND PAINTS, &c. &c. which they will sell low for

CASH, or on short credits to punctual H. H. & Co, intend keeping a contant supply of

Best Family FLOUR. Annapolis, July 17, 189.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, a Tract of Land in Anne Arundel county, called Pratt's Choice, the property of a certain Willism Kirby, deceased. This tract of land lies on the Chesapeake Bay between West River and Herring Bay, and in that part of Anne Arunde county called the Swamp. It contains about a hundred acres. The land is good and susceptible of great improvement from the application of sea ore, which can be obtained in great abundance. The buildings are in tolerahle repair. The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of said purchase money with interest, the trustee is authorised to escute'a deed to the purchaser.

ROBERT FRANKLIN, Trustee. July 18.

St. John's College.

The Visitor and Governors of this Institution having determined to ap-point a Professor wose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography. Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Gram mar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Pro fessor of Languages," and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole a mount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the first Friday in Seplember next. Candidates are re quested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

of the Rober WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary

The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and July 18.

The Editors of the Md. Republican, Patriot and Federal Gazette, Balti more, are requested to insert the above once a week up il the first Friday in September. September

20 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber liv ing on the head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

MARIA,

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county: She has a sullen, obstinate look, no particular mark, except the loss of a toe. She has a brother liv ing in Bultimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in gaot, I will give the above reward, and it taken above 30 miles on home, and secured I will give fifty pollars.

MEWBURN.

A. A. county, July 18, 1822.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on the 1st day of August next, (if the weather permits, if not the next fair day,) Two Tracts or Parcels of Land called 'Stevens's Mount," containing 410 acres of land, and "Stevens's Connexion," containing 440 scres, lying in Anne-Arundel county at the head of the river Magrithy, and near Mr. C. Waters's mill. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, AM.

NB, The land is heavily timbered with oak, pine and hickory, lying with oak, pine and contiguous to a good landing.

July 11. A.

Six Dollars Reward.

Unlawfully absented himself, or the away from the subscriber, of Cal-er county, Maryland. William Kershaw, an apprentice regularly bound by the orphans court of the county and state aforesaid, about 19 years of and state aroresaid, about 19 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, source and gented, and with black hair. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, so that I get brm, of the said William Kershaw, and all reasonable charges if delitered to

GAMALIEL BOWEN.

Huntingtown, July 11. 6w.

NB All persons especially masters and owners of vesser re forewarned from harbouring sand Vm Kershaw under all the pains and penalties of the law in such case more and provided, GAMALIED BOWEN.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fire facine issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, I will ex-20th inst. at lames flunter's Tavern,
One Negro of resemble Susan. Taken
as the property of Joseph N. Stockets,
adm'r DBN of John Stockets, at the
suit of John Feart and Stephen Bear
jun. ex'rs. of Stephen Beard, sen. fo
the use of Nicholas Vatkins, of Thos. Sale (commence at 11 o'clock,-Terms

WILLIAM HARA, Shiff.

Notice to Medical Graduates.

At the Annual Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held in the City of Baltimore on the first Monday of June, 1822, the undersigned were appointed, a Committee to aid in the prosecution of all Graduates, who practising Medicine in this State, have not obtained a License in the manner directed by the act incorporating the Medical and Chlrurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Supplement thereto;" and the said Committee were directed" to hold a correspondence with the Censors throughout the state for the completion of this object."

By the IVth Art, of the act of incorporation, examiners were appointed "whose duty it shall be to grant licences to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen, as they either upon a full examination, or upon the production of diplomas from some respectable college, may judge adequate to commence the practice of the Medical and Chirurgical Arts, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars."

By a supplement passed in the year 1801, it is enacted "that no person, who is not alread practitioner of medicine and surge yealthin this state, shall be allowed to gractice in either of the said branches, and receive payments the same without having ment for the same, without having first officined a license agreeably to the original act to which this is a supplement under the penalty of fifty dollars for each office, to be recovered in the county court where the offence is committed by presentment and bill of undertweet one half for the use of the indictment, one half for the use of the faculty, the other for the informer."

Notice is therefore given to all grad-uates who have commenced the prac-tice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland without a License, to make application for the same forth-with, to the Medical Board of Ex-aminers either at Easton or Baltimore.

It will be the imperious dety of the Committee, in conjunction with the Censors of the Faculty throughout the state, to prosecute all such gracuates, as fail to comply with the requisitions contained in the act incorporating the Medical and Chirure cal Faculty of be

State of Maryland
JOHN D. R. EL, M. D.
P. MACAUD M. D.
JOHN BUCKER M. D. Committee.

Baltimore, 29th June, 1822.

Farmers Bank of Maryland. Annapolis, June 19th, 1822.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establish. ing a branch thereof at Frederick town. Notice is hereby even to the stock-holders on the we orn shore, that an election will be hild at the banking house in the city of anapolis on the first Monday in August pext, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick town.

By order, JONA. PARKNEY, Cash.

The Editors Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette, and American, of Baltimore. are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks,

July 1%. of the ofd the decree of the series county, in House others, argued by Wirt. U.S.) Pigman and Politics, and Taney, School to, and Taney, School

Lying in the lower part of Calvey county, about 2 miles from the mout of Patuxent. The greater part of this land is covered with wood of a very superior quality and of every descrip tion, viz. hickory, white oak, mesnut, pine &c. The cleared land though at this time much reduced, might be easily, and at a trifling expense, made productive, by the use of plaister and clover. The improvements are few, and with the exceptions of a tobacco house, very indifferent. Fifteen or twenty acres of merdow land might be made at a trifling expense. To any person wishing to mbark in the wood and timber busines, it offers advanta ges equalled by ow tracts of the same size in the county, being but a short distance from the head water of a creek navigable for boats carrying thirty cords of wood A more parti cultr description is deemed unnecessa ry, supposing persons wishing to pur chase would view the premises Mr Wm. E. Hungerford living near the premises will shew it when called on. The terms will be accommodatingsmall park will be required in sale to commence in the twenti-of July next, at 1 b'clock, AM. THOS. B HU GERFORD. June 6

A Farm for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale trace of land lying in South River leck, containing upwar is 1300 acres This land, (from a criber's own or land, (from excriber's own experience) is susceptible of being bro to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plaster; a considerable part of this land is adapt ed to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultiva dwelling house upon the premises (which will receive an addition suffi cient to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have their own time to pay the balance of the purchase money Persons wishing to pur chase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the pre mises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

June 17. NOTICE.

The subscriber being anxious to settle up her business, requests those who are indebted to her, implediately to pay, or close their accounts by note. Those persons in particular whose accounts have stood for tyelve months and upwards, must settle shortly, or they may expect that measures will be taken to compel them.

The subscriber has on hand a good stock of ready may

shoes,

comprising almost every description, which are offired for sale at a modefor cash, or on a short rate advance credit to su h of her customers as are be punctual. Persons who known to have permitted their accounts to re main a long time unpaid, are informed that no more additions will be made to them from this date. She is determined in future to credit no one, who wil not pay once year, or oftener if called upon. A. MUNROE.

June 13, 1

Notice hereby gives,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Ame-Arun del county, letters testpenentary on the personal estate of Larkin Shipley, late of said county, deceased, and request all those indebted to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the deceased, to produce the spine properly authenticat-

Richard G. Syckett, \ E.c'rs. Henry Wayman, une 6.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Case level and Deter-

mine on the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF
APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive. PRICE-\$6 50.

FOR SALE, IN COUNCIL,

April 23, 1822.

Ordered, That the act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county, be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette. By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of govern ment, as relates to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second e'ection district of said county.

[Passed Feb. 4, 1822]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that art of the constitution and form of givernment which relates to fixing the place of holding the elections in the econd election district of Anne-Arundel county, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That the election shall be held in the said election district, at such places as shall hereafter from time to time be provided by law, for the holding thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That the words and the electors of the senate of this state" in the third section of the act confirmed at December session eigh teen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of gov ernment as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of hold ing elections in the second district of said county," be and the same are hereby rendered null, void, and of no

4. And be it enacted. That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that insuch case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of goternment therein con tained, shall be taken and considered and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any ting in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwo astanding.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Anna. polis, July 1, 1822. Capt Marriott Benj Mead George Manfull Cornelius H Mills, 3 Frederick Mills Vm Myers

Wm O'Hara, 2

Min Letitia R

James Parker

Ed Parker

George Plains

John Phelps

Joseph Palmer

Elijah Pennington

16

S

N Stockett

Joseph N. Stockett
Lewis Sutton
Jaine-Roper
Mrs Eliza Scott
Miss Eliza Smith
James Smith
James Smith
Mrs Sophia Summers
Fredk A Schley
Leonard Scott, 2
Nics Mahala Schriver
Fredk Strams
Doct Stockett

W

o nas Ridge tomas Hobertson

Miss Rebecca Ashton Rev. Benj. P. Aydelott B Robert Brown Dennis Boyd John H Brown Wm Bush Francis Banfield

William Caton
Miss Henrietta Chancy
Michael Conaway
David Caldwell
Walter Cross
John Carke

Ezekiel F Chambers John Chaney Wm Cor, 2 A Canfield James I Dorsby
Ed. Denvir, 2
Mrs Eliz beth Disney
Thos B Borsey, 2
James Dunn
Henry Duvall

 \mathbf{E} Richard Elliott F

Thos Fisher George Fisher Wm Fowler G

Wm Gover Mrs A Gambrill, 2 Benj Gaither H

H
Wm Hall
Henry H Hall
Christopher Hohne
H W & W Hall
Ed Hall, 3
Saml 5 Horsey
Saml 5 Hopkins
Joshua Hall
Mrs Margaret Hinkle
W M Hohne
Mr Hutton
John Horgan, 2
Hunter, Esq

J

Daniel Jacob Wm Jefferson Jacob Janney Walter Jones Anthony Josse

Cephas Ward
George Worthington
Mr Wilson
Amaia Warfield
James Williams
Robert Welch of Ben. 3
Richard G Watkins, 2
George Watson
Calch Warfield
Charles Willigman
Margary B Wheeler
Joseph White
M Wiffiams
Mrs Rispey Welch
Mrs Lucretta Ward
Saml Wood
Henry Wayman
Robert Wilson
Rev P Waters
Baruch Wheeler
Octorge Whitajer
Richard Williams, 2
Jagob Waters
Mrs Denlish White Mrs Henrietta Munroe, P

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Ward, late of said county, deceased. This is to request all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Jos Al M. Ceney, Adm'r.

July, 11.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly exscuted at this Office.

Constable's Sale

By virtue of three write of flep cias haued by Nicholas Worthington (of Thos.) Esq, and to me directed, I will offer at Public Sale. Messrs. Polton and Litchifield's Miles on Elkridge, on thursday the 18th day of July next, one negro women named Kate, about 40 years of sie, (a slave for life,) late the property of Mrs. Arra Polton; taken at the suits of Doct. Charles G. Worthington, and Messrs. Polton and Litchfield. The aforesaid negro women will be sold subject to serve Mr. Philip Rivers, of Elk Ridge, (in whos employ she now is,) one Ta about the first of May last Sale Commence at ho'clock Terms

Thomas Scott Constable. Elk Ridge, 29th June 1822.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,

are requested to call and settle their ac counts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping

Shorts. Bran, and Horse Feed, At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be appreed on the most moderate terms BARBER

January 1%

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, July 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of John Beard, executor of the last will & testa ment of Susannah Beard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week. for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette. THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills. A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, bath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters testamentary on the personal estate of Susannah Beard, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1822,

Join Beard, Ex'r. June 13.

Shaw & Gambrill,

Have on hand and intend keeping, A SUPPLY OF THE BEST

DRUGS

MEDICINES

which they will sell at the retail prices in Baltimore, and assure their friends and the public, that every attention will be given to weighing out and putting up any article in the above line.

Orders from the country, (inclosing the cash,) with be thankfully received, and punctionly attended to. May 30th, 1822

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office. having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carry ing on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

H. will likewise furnish and superintend FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice, and most rea somble terms. He will also attend to the business of

Uphotstering and Paler Honging. Annapole, Jan. 3 1822.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers.

By order, WM. S. G. EEN, Clk. May 93.

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, no the city of Annapolis, that he is a sind date for the Sheriffalty of said our yat the election of October 1924.

The University of Maryland

ST. JOHN'S

MOTORITIEAW COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, whereever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into considerationthe practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he ce in vited to attend as President of the Con-

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several news papers of the state, and of the District of Columbia. favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention-as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

digs of newspapers P. S The throughout the oce, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular routs on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton Leaving Annapolis at halipast 12 for Easton, and on Thurs day the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saand Easton on Sunday days, at 8 o'clock, till the first of Novem ber, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark -Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Phila-delphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning

The Maryland will commence her rout from Baltimore for Queen's town & Cnester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street what at 9 o'clock Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's town and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on

board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will and for them when the boat arrives, pager the ind take them Feb. 28.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For forther particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or

Robert Welch, of Ben, and Annapolis.

An Mewburn.

Jan. 17.

At a Meeting

Of the Visitors and Governors of St John's College held June 4th, 1822, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the lat Fri day in December next, at St. John's Col lege, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting.

PINKNEY. Secretary to the Board. June 6. tID.

00 Dollars Reward.

Aged about 25 cloth coat, blac hable he has for the others.

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high, a thick quare built fellow of a brown complexion, tad on a suit of white boom made keraey with yellow strip one hundred doffar, for the of each of the aboved f taken out of the

Family Flour

JOSEPH V. REPNOLDS

The subscribers keep, and inten-keeping a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Balt ore price, for Cash Adam and Jno. Miller. July 4.

Notice.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a note payable to George Wikinson, and Co. dated 6th August, 1821, as I have a claim against the same, and am determined not to say it to any person.

JAMES RRISON.

Lower Maribro, June 6th, 1822.

FOUND

Some months since, in Prince George's street, in this city an old fashioned GOLD SETT FINGER RING. Mocha stone satt round with Garnets on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office, by proving property, paying the expense of advertisi

June 13.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Barry. late quarter gunner in the service of the United States. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly au-

thenticated, and those indebted are requested to main mmediate payment, BARRY, Adm'r. July 4.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable. Carrier United That merits as with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall:

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.
For terms apply to al. Henry May-

nadier, Annapolia. C. BIRNIE.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to the with the representatives of the ate John T Barber, John Miller Jr.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and dating terms for cash, dealers at short dates. Qct. 11, 1821.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—
With the amondments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

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dher dear mamm d he give you a k at he ogles me so That I vow if he I box the cars o in Oyster Dan b, split me," sai tighter he brace ed strutted away ad he told the ma e'd die at her feet on, Sir." said she ou know you c

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

rice-Three Dollars per Annum. IISCHLLANHOUS.

From the New Bedford Mercury. To youthful breasts where soft emotions rove, for animating is the theme of love!" Crab there was a dashing young blade, ad he was in love with a Lobster maid, at the Lobster maid was a terrible prude, ad she told her mamma that the Crab was

dher dear mamma, "pray what did he do, dhe give you a kiss, or a billet doux?"
Dh, no" said she, with a toss of her head; But he ogles me so ___ 'tis shocking ill bred)
That I vow if he still persists in his suit. l box the ears of the impudent brute;" in Oyster Dandy saw the maid. b, split me," said he, "if I am afraid!" tighter he braced his corset shell, d strutted away with a Bond street swell,

ad he told the maid, as he twir!'d his seal, e'd die at her feet if a dandy could kneel. h, Sir," said she, "since that can't be, You know you can hang yourself on od the Oyster rav'd -- but no said she,

on never shall die of a scorn from me.' the gave him her ruby red hand to kiss, he felt like a fish in a sea of bliss; of the Crab he cock'd his hat in their faces, ad challeng'd the Oyster to fight at two

paces. he ground was mark'd and they took

their stand, ed a Barnacle gave the word of command ber took their aim -and the Oyster fell! alas! the worst of the tale is to tell; while he weltering lay in his shell, giddy young Muscle that passed that way nd saw the end of the fatal affray, eclar'd that the Lobster's love was a sham, or he'd seen her married that morn to a

What's FARHIONABLE, I'll maintain, halways Right," quoth sprightly Jane, indeed I wish," said graver Sue, What's Right were Fashionable too."

EPIGRAM.

FIND NO FAULT IN THIS MAN. Gospel.

schold! the doubtful judge appears Lost in a mystic mage, and stands ike the poor enlprit in his fears. That waits his fate from injur'd hands! h' trembling Pontius, rash and rude, Of justice, in her wrath, beware! he lets not stained hands intrude, The balance of her rights to bear! bay what is Truth? he strangely cried; To Him that only fruth could say; That which your council have denied, And cast, in sinful scorn away! hat which Eternal Mercy spoke, When Jesus from the Pather flies;

hat which from sin and darkness, woke A rescu'd world to glad surprise! and now occupied

Esq. consisting of

t Dwelling House

Thro' Pilate's heart an impulse ran,
While with a fearful anxious breath,
He cried, "No fault as in this man,
That merits an untimely death."

ge House, suitable Blas'd Jesus! how could fault be found la one Eternal sa Divinel When goodness and her train surround That pure and holy heart of thine! ledeemer! on my spirit shower Part of thy peerless purity, hat when thou com'st with cong'ring power,

Thy grace may find no fault in me!

RELIGION

Is not confined to any particular times places, but is of constant obligation, and should show itself on all occasions—not in sed in the sanctimonious visage, or in the antof bigotry, but in the temper and spiwith which all the common duties of life performed. It should add new lustre to the kind and amiable feelings of our naare, and repress all those evil passions, ich extensive intercourse with mankind, amid conflicting interests is apt to call forth. It should show itself in meckness under inks, patience under injuries-should reres the hasty word and the look of anger. should bring down the lofty look, and beck the miserable aspirings of vanityold make one a better neighbour and a etter patriot

Religion, by being thus treated-not as acquaintance that is to be seen and adnired, on visits of ceremony, but as a familiar friend that is admitted to our retirents, that shares the secrets of our bosom. and finds a ready welcome at our board, in ur walks, in the domestic circle, or in scellangous company - would elevate and prove our own character, and by our fluence would be recommended to the edice and regard of others. [Chris Spec.

GRAVE YARDS.

Theyer shun a grave yard—the thought-fal melancholy which it inspires, is grateful suber than disagreeable to me. It gives he hopein to tread on the green roof of that d. that dark mansion, whose chambers I must eccupy soon—and I often wander from choice, to a place where there is neither solitated. the nor society .- Something human is there-but the folly, the bustle, the vanities, the pretensions, the pride of humanity, are -Men are there, but their passions to hashed, and their spirits are still—maits hushed, and their spirits are still—maits hushed, and their spirits are still—maits has dene raving—stil disputes have enits has dene raving—stil disputes have enits denerating and the darkest sine are
still confined by the thickly-piled clode of
the valley—vice is dumb and powerlaws, and
victue is waiting in allence for the voice of the
strangel, and the trump of God.

Extract of a letter from Stephen Prass, Eeq. to the editor of the Seaman's Magasine, dated Bristol, (Eng.) May 1, 1822.

My Dear Sir, Yesterday the Bethel Plag waved all day at the mast head of the fine American ship Seine, captain Erastus Williams, who obligingly spread ber awning for the accommodation of a numerous assemblage of christians of various denominations, her christians of various denominations, ner crew and passengers. Several sallors, ministers, and perhaps for the first time, a captain in the Royal Navy, Capt. John Banks, invoked the Divine blessings, safety and protection for the captain, officers, crew and passengers, on the deck of an American hip, in the most solemn, impressive and affectionate manner delighting every christian heart by its appropriate fervour, May this commencement be reciprocated by American Naval Officers on the decks of British ships till the only strife shall be -who can show the greatest love for souls, and bring the greatest tribute of glory to our adorable limmanuel.

CONFIDENCE OF A BELIEVER A military officer being at sea, in a dread ful storm, his lady, who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, ... My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so ealm in such a storm?" He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by the pillar of a bed place, he drew his sword, and pointing It to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, "Are you not afraid?" She instantly repli ed, "No, certainly not" "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his lady, .! know the sword is in the hand of my hus band, and he loves me two well to hurt me." "Then," said he "remember I know in whom I have believed, and that he holds the winds in his fist, and the water in the hol

For the Ohio Galaxy. Mr. Denny,

low of his hands."

In your last number ofthe Galaxy, you SCRIPTURAL QUESTION,

"How is it that Methuselah is said to be the oldest man that ever lived, yet died before his father "

The Scriptural Question Answered. Enoch, the 7th from Adam, begat Me thuselah in the 65th year of his age, and after Methuselah's birth, Enoch lived 300 years, and died not, but was translated, body and soul, into Heaven. As the prophet Elijah, some hundred years afterwards was translated, or carried up to Heaven in a fiery chariot; that is, his mortal put on immortality-his natural body became a spiritual body, and left this habitable globe, to join the society of the first born, whose names are written in Heaven, which will be the case with all the righteons found upon the earth at the general judgment: 1 Cor. 15th chap. 51st verse. But Methuselah lived 600 and 69 years after the translation of his father Enoch, and died, which will be the common end of the human race, and went to rejoin his translated father in the world of spirits. Query. Is not this an unanswerable proof which goes to establish the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, among many others that might be selected. THEOPHILUS.

LABOUR. Among the vain sons and daughters of men, there are those who despise labour, even though their circumstances sorely need it, as if the point of honour lay in useless, improvident and helpless. This is Folly's pride. Whoso despiseth labour, despiseth an ordinance of Heaven Not only is labour made necessary by the law of our general nature, but it is a positive law from above. "Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work." So far from being despised, it will always be held in honour by the wist and good. To honour useful labour-to encourage the industrious to bring up children to early habits of industry and frugality -and, on the other hand, to discountenance and hold in re proach a life of sloth, improvidence or disipation, are indispensables, that ought to to engraved on the public mind. are truly republican sentiments and habits; and as far as they prevail and become fash ionable, so far will there be order and thrift in any free republic, especially in this free country, where there is such an unbounded scope for industry. · Duchess Obs.

OFFICIOUSNESS.

An English modern traveller thus deseribes a "ludicrous morning scene," at Madras.

"Here a barber, uncalled for, was shaving a man as he still lay dozing; there another was cracking the joints of a man half dressed: here were two servants, one pour ing water on, the other washing, a Saheb's hands. In spite of my efforts to prevent them, two well dressed men were washing my feet; and near me was a lad dexterously potting on the clothes of a sleepy brother officer, as if he had been an infant under

REFRESHMENT. We expect the joint cracking mentioned above, is the same as that mentioned by Munro, in the Narrative of the Military Operations on the Coromandel Coast, where he speaks of Gentoo and Malabar barbers cracking his joints very dexterously, and displaying much art. "The operator," he says, "first seizes a person by the ears, and giving a sudden twist to the neck, makes it creck in a manner sufficient to frighten a stranger; he thence descends in regular order to every joint in the body and limbs, unking each of them crack as he goes a-long, finishing at hegrea. toe. This great-ly refreshes a person after walking, or any exercise of fatigue.

Among the regular Toasts drank on the 4th of July, by the Milton Guards, commanded by Captain Henry Frick, was the

M.Duffie and Cumming—"Gratifying Intelligence," M.Duffie "feels perfectly comfortable,"

Now let us sing, long live Cumming,
M.Duffie long live he;
And when they next a dual fight,
May we be there to see. Three Grown.
[Demo. Press.

MASONIC

A Charge delivered to the Brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 178, Borough of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on St. John's Day, June 24, 1822, by William R. Smith, W. Master of the Lodge. Published by order of the Lodge.

To you my worthy brethren, who have long and steadfastly gazed on the great lights of Masoury, whose minds have been illu-mined by their never fading irradiations, and whose toilsome paths throughout this dark sojourn have been rendered the easier and the safer to tread, in proportion as by them ye have been guided; to you whose good works have been always commended, and frequently honoured by the craft, in this terrestrial lodge, and whose well directed labours for the advancement, of science are unremittingly continued; if it unneces-sary that I should particularly address my observations. But from you, my young brethren, who have so lately emerged from the darkness of agnorance into the light of Masonic truth, and whose enquiring eyes are yet directed towards the East in search of that knowledge which is thence always imparted with as heart felt pleasure, as by you it is received, I hope to obtain the undi-vided attention which I claim?

The ancient and honourable order into which you have voluntarily entered, and have been cordially received; and in which you have most solemnly involled yourselves as faithful and strict supporters of its pure and moral precepts, and also of its most ancient and highly impressive ceremonies, needs not my feeble voice to add to its praise. The principles of Masonry existed co eval with creation, and the weight of time has not yet bowed down the pillars of our tem-ple! Over the face of this extensive globe, great empires have been founded; they a rose; floorished; faded, sunk & are forgotten! Cities whose splendid monuments of architecture were the pride and glory of their age, and whose magnificent ruins are still the wonder of the admiring world, have crumbled into atoms; and the wild beast now prowls amidst the sands of the desert. which cover the palaces of beauty, valour, and wisdom, where a Zenobia reigned and fought; where a Longinus wrote and advis-Kings and conquerors, heroes and statesmen have lived their transient hour, and played their ephemeral parts on the great theatre of the world: But the grave has equally closed over their names and their actions; and the honours which they received or conferred have alike perished with the possessors But Masonry! Pure and glorious Masonry, has, ever uninjured, existed amidst the convulsions of the earth, the struggles of power, and the desolation of the barbarian. The distinguished name of Free Mason has survived the conquerors and the conquered; and the dignities, and the mysteries of the royal art have unimpaired descended through the lapse of ages, with wisdom as their unerring guide, strength as their sword and buckler, and beauty ever accompanying their illimitable march!

How peculiarly gratifying to the finest feelings of the human heart; how highly satisfactory to the most ardent conceptions of the human mind, are the principles of Masonry, an the rewards which flow from their correct cultivation. The demon of discord may hold extended away through ont the habitable world; but harmony ever presides within the precincts of our lodge, The iron hand of oppression is in vain ele-vated to crush and to destroy; for heaven born charity immediately issues from our gates, and castr her protecting mantle over the widow, the orphan, and the friendless stranger. The gloomy brow of despair is enlightened by the beaming smile of hope, and increase of strength is given to the laith of the christian. An universal language is heard and understood throughout the whole family of Masons, from pole to pole, and from the rising sun to the waves of the west. Is the attainment of the knowledge of the arts and sciences the object of our ambition? their arcana are developed to the studious of the lodge. Do we covet titles, and honours, & are we pleased with worldly distinction? What can be more noble and dignified than the badge of a Mason!-The high and mighty rulers of the world, have in all ages descended from their thrones and contemning their crowns have sought for greater honours, in assuming the livery of a Mason; and as humility ever marks our entrance into the lodge, the worthy peasant could then approach his sovereign as a friend, and as a brother, in all things his equal, save where virtue could draw a dis-

tinction. In the high minded and praise worthy pride, which always accompanies a correct knowledge of the first principles of our ancient order, we are tresistibly impelled to ascribe to our first parent, the germs of Masonry. Placed by the benevolent fiat of the omnipotent Grand Master, in his paradisaical lodge, our great progenitor forfaited his blissful station, and sinking under the weight of temptation, was expelled the bowers of Eden. Forgetful of all the god like benefits conferred; regardless of allthe sacred duties which he owed; heedless of all exemplary punishment which might be inflicted, through disobedience the first Mason fell! In vain repentance, who whilst crimes are to be committed, at distance lingers, unseen, unheard, but who swift as thought is present, when her presence is a reproach, and her voice is agony, came to his troubled soul! In vain be

· Cast one longing, ling ring lock behind!" The gate to him was for ever closed! and, let Masons ever mark the emblem! A mighty Angel with a sword of fire guard ed the entrance from unhallowed fout-

My brethren, let the impression of this instructive lesson sink deep into our hearts. Obedience to the will of God, uncondition al submission to his immutable decrees, hereafter, to us, to be made manifest, altho now inscrutable; a cheerful compliance with all his behests, and above all, patience even in suffering, are leading characteris-tics of the sincere christian. Upon us, as tics of the sincere christian. Upon us, as Masons, the acknowledged friends of order and of government, the precept of the Apostle is strongly enjoined: "Submit your-selves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the king as supreme, or unto governors as sent by him, for the punishment of evil doors, and the

el Peter, chap. 11.

praise of such as do well." Within the walls of our lodge, a strict obedience to, and a cheerful compliance with the lawful commands of our superiors, are the distin-guishing marks of a worthy brother. In our daily intercourse with the world, let these principles be brought into action, and we shall then exhibit ourselves as we profess to be, firm lovers of our country, and faithful friends and supporters of ber civil institutions.

The fear of God, and the honour due to our superiors are not the only maxims of conduct inculcated within our gates; the third injunction of the Apostle, Love the brotherhood,' has fallen upon good ground. Harmony, and the delightful cultivation of all the social virtues, even to the cordial love of all mankind, have been the blessed fruits of our veneration for the fraternal bond. And, as brotherly love is equally commanded by our Heavenly Father and by the Redeemer of the sinful world, let us hope and trust that by cherishing this virtue in our hearts, and by diffusing, each within his own circle, the good effects which must eventually spring from such an in-mate, we may render ourselves more wor-thy the love of Him, who of all love is the fountain, and the head.

With a full conviction that these senti ments are enforced both by precept and ex ample in every lodge of worthy brethren, what has the institution to fear from out ward enemies? The shafts of malice fall powerless at our feet: The tongue of slan der for us possesses no venom; and even the bitter persecutions of bigotry, and the strenuous efforts of misguided zeal, against us, are raised and exerted in vain. To all assaults we are impervious, and ever will he so, whilst our simple mean of defence is a proud and silent reference to our own conduct, and if such conduct be perfectly consistent with the genuine spirit of Masonry, the blush of shame will ever be fixed on the ignorant and illiberal accuser In the true feelings of the craft, the master po et has given a rule of deportment, to which we cannot too strictly adhere:

Give thy thoughts no tongue, "Nor any unproportioned thought his act. "Be thou familiar, but by no means vul-

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd. "Grapple them to thy soul, with hooks of steel;

But do not dull thy palm with entertainment, "Of each new-hatch'd, uufledg'd com

rade. "Give every man thine ear, but few, thy

voice; "Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.

"This above all, to thine own self be true; And it must follow anthe night the day, "Thou can'st not then be false to any man "

Be ye then in all things worthy the name which ye bear; be ye, in the language of the Apostle, ***a peculiar people"—"laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speaking."-Be ye as "living stones, built up a spiritual house—as free, and not using your liberty as a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God-honour all men, love the brotherhood, lear God"-so that each of you may be designated by the emphatical language of our great master Solomon, to There is a man, whose labour is in wis-

dom, and in knowledge, and in equity." Finally, my brethren, let us ever bear in remembrance, that to us have the Tites and ceremonies of masonry been regularly transmitted by an extended line of illustrious men, whom the world has been delighted to honour. In us then resides that knowledge which the great, the wise, and the virtuous of all ages and of all climes, have sought, asked for, and received. By us then let it be exhibited to the world, that the sacred mysteries of our order are no less venerated now, than they were by the ancient founders of the craft; let us strenuously endeavor to ereserve the immemorial land marks of Masonry as the palladium of our salety, ever having in recollection, that the wisdom of Solomon has dictated the advice "Re. move not the ancient land mark, which thy fathers have set." Let our conduct as men, be the best comment on our profession as christian Masons; let our faith be fixed in the secure rock of ages; let our hope be joyous in the revealed doctrines of the holy book, the sign of the evidence of dur profession;" let charity wide spreading extend her influence far beyond the portals of our lodge; and if unity, peace and con-cord be the guiding stars of our demeanor, then surely virtue pure and holy, will deign to inhalit our tabernacle.

*1 Peter, chap. 11. †Ecclesiastes 11,21. †Proverbs 22, 28.

EXTRACT.

To render good for evil is Godlike; to render good for good is manlike; to render evil for evil is beastlike; to render evil for good is devil like .- MASON.

Advice of a lunatic to one of the keeperso! : .. asylum, near Dumfries.

... But tak' care o' yoursel', Mr come Yorkshire owre you. They'll be inveeting you to tak' a dram, nae doubt, and then, after making a puir mouth about the badness of the times, trying to borrow a little siller frae you. But it I war you, I'lltell you what I wad do - I wad get twa purses made, and ca ane o' them Somebody, and the ither A' the world; and next I wad put a' my siller in the first, and no a bawbee in the second; and then, whan any o' them spak' o' borrowing, I was whup out the toom purse and shaking't before the chiel's een, swear that I had no a he'penny in A'the World until I got it frae Somebody !! !"

PUN PUGILISTIC.
When Jack Marten, the pugilist, married Elizabeth Martin, of St Giles, that incorrigible punater remarked, that it was too bad to knock his wife's i out on the very day of her marriago,

From Grimm's Deutsche Sagen. THE LADY'S SAND.

Towards the western part of the South Sea in the middle of the sea, the grass springs up in the spot where the churches and proud houses of the ancient city of Stavoren lie buried in the deep flood. Riches had made the habitants grow implous and when the measure of their crimes was full, it sunk . Fishermen and sailors from the borders of the Pacific, relate the

The most opulant of all the inhabitants of the city of Stavoren, was a certian virgin, whose name is no longer known, Proud of her gold and her lands, repulsive to the other sex, she only strove to increase her immense wealth Even curses and blasphemies were often heard from her mouth. The remaining inhabitants of this city, so immoderately rich, at the time when Am-sterdam was not known, and Rotterdam was but a little village, had left the path of

One day this lady called for her thip master and ordered him to sail, and return with a cargo composed of what was most noble and valuable in the whole world. In vain did the captain, accustomed to exactness, and particular orders, beg her to give him more precise directions, She would say nothing more, and ordered him to set sail mmediately. He left her irresolute and un certain; be knew not how he should meet the commands of his lady, whose wicked, violent tempe he well knew, and he hesitated for some time what he should do. At last he thought, .. I will bring back a cargo of the finest corn: what is more beautiful and excellent to be found in the earth than this noble grain which no man can do with-out?" With this design he sailed for Dantzic, freighted his versel with choice grain, and returned, though still fearful and uneasy at what would be the result, "How, captain," said the lady to him, "are you already here? I supposed you on the coast of Africa trading in gold and ivory; let us see what you have brought." Trembling, for he saw by her manner that his bargain was not likely to please her, he amwered, "I have brought you some of the choicest corn which is to be found upon the face of the earth." "Corn," said she "dost thou bring me so vile a present?" "I thought that could not be despicable, which gives us a daily and healthy bread." "I will shew you how much I despise your cargo. On which side is your ship loaded?" "The right side," said the Captain. "Then I command you, this hour to throw the whole of your cargo over the left side into the sea. I will come myself and see my orders obeved '

The captain dreaded to obey a command which showed such contempt to the gitts of God, and he called in haste all the poor and needy people of the city to the place where the ship lay, hoping that he might move his lady by the sight of them. She came and asked, "is my order obeyed?" Then a crowd of the poor fell on their knees before her beseeching that the corn might be divided among them rather than throwd into the sea. But the heart of the lady was hard as stone and she repeated her orders that the whole cargo should be thrown overboard. The captain could contain himself no longer, and cried aloud, "No, this wickedness will not go unrewarded by Gop if it is true that heaven rewards the good and punishes the wicked; a day will come when you would gladly pick up this noble grain that you now despise so thuch, kernel by kernel, to satisfy your own hunger." "How," cried she, with a wicked taugh, "I shall come to want, I shall see poverty and feel the want of bread? As truly as this happens, I shall see again this ring which I here throw into took from her finger a costly ring and threw it into the waves The whole cargo of the ship, and all the corn, was also thrown into the waves.

What happened? Some days after, this lady's maid went to market and bought a fish, which she was preparing to cook in the kitchen. Upon cutting it open she discovered a costly ring and carried it to her lady. When the mistress looked at it she immediately recognized it as her own which she lately threw into the sea, turned pale and felt in her conscience the messenger of punishment But what was her terror when in the same moment the news arrived that her homeward bound eastern fleet was all stranded. Some days afcamethe tidings of ships sunk in which she had most valuable cargoes, other ships were robbed by the Moors and Turks; the failure of some mercaptile houses in which she was concerned, soon completed her misfortunes, and a year had scarcely passed away, before the dreadful threat of the captain was entirely fulfilled. Poor, and trusted by no one, scorned by many, she sunk deeper and deeper into want and misery, in hunger she begged her bread from door to door, and often was denied, at last she died in despair.

But the corn, which was thrown into the sea, sprouted and grew the following year, but it bore lalse ears. No man regarded the warning but the wickedness of Stavoren grew every year more alarming, till God withdrew from this city his protecting hand. Upon a time, fishes were drawn out of the wells and in the night the sea opened. and swallowed up three fourths of the city, The next year several houses sunk, and it is some time that there has been no man of wealth living in Stavoren. But there grows every year a grass out of the water that is known to no botanist, and resembles no spestalk grows long and high the ears resemble the ears of corn, but are false and with. out grain. The sand bank which is made green by it lies the length of the city of Stavoren, and bears no other name than the

RUM

Has conquered more than ever Alexander or Buonaparte subdued, and will continue to carry on his conquests as long as vice and folly exist in the world. The divice and folly exist in the vines may preach, moralists reason, the vines may preach, the wife and ch.ldren.mast. with tears in their eyes, the parent krinon-strate, and the grave yawn; but all will not do; the fool will still be a drunkerd, and the drunkerd still be a fool.

N. Y. Journal.

Extract of a fetter from a geritleman travelling to the North to his friends in Vir

ginia, dated 1821. I have thought of you oftener and more tenderly this summer than I have for some time gone by-and I set down to tell you how this has happened: In the first place have had more leisure to think of you, for I have been travelling and, in the next full of associations of thought and feeling derived from you, for I have been quite a far to the North, I suspect, as your hero C. C. ever was though I must confess the north stars never appeared to the south As we passed through Trenton, I thought of "Christmas day in 76," and that brought you with a groupe of hearty fellows from Richmond, before my mind's eye, and I thought of "departed joys." After that your image was by my side whenever I approached an interesting scene of revolution ary wars. Princeton, where Gen. Mercer fell—the tree was pointed out to me, and is still preserved, and I saw the tears in your eyes then Kingston, New Brunswick and New York In going up the North River you were with me continually, & I saw your eyes alternately, sparkling with triumph at some recollected achievements, as in gazing on Stony Point, as we passed, or flaming with indignation at the remembrance of Ar nold's treason, when the spot was pointed out to us at which the Vulture sloop of war was moored, or bedewed with sympathy, as when the grave of the generous, and ac Andre was indicated. Then came West Point, the subject of so much solicitude and bloody strife in the revolution ary war with the ruins of its old forts, Clin ton and Putnam, which stand like two old chroniclers of aweful days, long since gone So far, however, you were only one of a party, associated and grouped together in my recollection; but when returning from lake George, we fell into the route of Burgoyne's invading army, you were, if not all alone, at least the lord of the ascendant, and all that I could recollect of "Jack the King's commander," I chaunted aloud and merrily .- O! thought I, if my dear P-were but here to give it all to us, how much should we enjoy it, and how much would be enloy theses scenes-

Then "First he came to Canady, next to Ticonderoga,

And leaving those away he goes straitway to Saratoga. To Ticonderoga, we should have gone from the head of Lake George if we could have got a safe boat, but leaving those away we went (Ohl what a falling off) straightway for Saratoga. We fell in at Burgovne's track at Sandy Hill, a beautiful little village on a high and most commanding site, at the point at which you observe on your map, as cending from Albany, the North River bend at right angles to the west. Thence, going down the river on the eastern bank miles and a half, and within half a mile of Old Fort Edward, we were shewn the spring at which the Indians who had charge of Miss McRea, stopped to drink, when they were disrovered and fired on by the whites, and the tree on the root or which she was found sitting. She was found after the action was over,' says the historian, tomahawked and scalped and tied to the tree;' there being a house near, I borrowed an axe and cut a chip out of that id-ntical root for you, which, with some other holy relies, I shall send you by the first opportunity. The tree is a flourishing pine stump, 50 feet high full of balls, the top twisted off by a storm, indicating, thereby, the disapprobation of heaven at such cruel barbarity inflicted on innocence itself on the bark tree is engraved, Janney McRea, 1777,' at the loot of the tree a fine spring breaks out. and the water flowing from it forever silent and lorever sad ' At Fort Edward there is a little village-and while our horses were watering, I procuied a revolutionary bullet ortwo, which had been dug out of the wall of the fort. We got to the village of Saratoga to dinner, the field on which Burgoyne laid down his arms, being immediately in front of the tavern, and distant about half a mile-this field is now a beautiful piece of meadow land at the junction of Fish Creek with the North River, which you can also see on the map. I have some relics, also, from this field for you. You remember that Burgoyne was on his retreat endea-I have some relics, also, vouring to get back to Fort Edward and thence into Canada, when, finding his farther retreat cut off, he surrendered on this plain; so in following his track down, we came to the field of surrender, before we came to the battle ground where he had for the first time become convinced of the errone ous estimate he had mane of the American character Having walked over the field of surrender, and pulled some boughs from a tree, near the spot at which Burgoyne's marquee was pitched, we moved down the river in the evening, and about an hour by sun, came to the house in which the cele brated British general Frazier, breathed his last ... This house was the quarters of the German general, the Baron Reideseland, on the day on which Frazier was killed, the Baroness Reidesel (who, with two or three small children had followed her husband, into the war; was engaged in pre-paring dinner for Burgoyne, Philips, Fragier, and 'Ackland, who were to dine, on that day, by invitation, with her husband, The table had been already set out for dinner, when the action began, and after some time, poor frazier was broughtin wounded not to dine, but to die. The baroness's letters have been published, in which she gives a most interesting account of all these particulars, which you will find in Wilkinson's memoirs if you have or can procure them; if not, you will read all that is affect ing and touching in regard to these inci dents collected by Mr. Silliman in his tour te Canada, which I will send to you as soon as I can procure he book. The generous sensibility evinced by Frazier, after he knew his wound was mortal, has given me much tenderness for his memory The baroness says, he was continually apologizing to her for the trouble he was giving her and that while sitting in the other room (there were but two, and they were very small) she could hear his groams and exclamations-Of fataf ambition!" 'Poor General Bur-'My poor wife:'-He was killed t seems by one of Morgan's riflemen. Sil liman says he had the anecdote from our Richard Brent, formerly of congress, and Brent from Morgan himself. In the action of the 7th Oct. 1777, Frazier was the soul

of the British army, and was just changing

the disposition of a part of the troops, to repal a strong impression which the Ame-ricas had made, and were still making on

the British right, when Morgan calling to-

gether two or three of his best marksmen

and pointing to Frazier, said, 'do you are that gallant officer-that is General Frazier

-I respect and honour him-shut it is hecessary that he should die. This was -Frazier was immediately carried nough rom the field, mortally wounded. But you will read it all in Wilkinson or Silliman we arrived at Well, sir, 'as I was saying,' this same house at about an hour by sun; and as good fortune would have it, before we alighted, another traveller rode up, having just returned from viewing the battle fields, accompanied by old Ezra Buel, who had been a guide to the American army in both the battles of the 19th Sept. and 7th Oct and was with our troops till the surfender. He is how 77, and his usual gait in riding is 12 miles per hour, on a very hard trotting horse; you will see honourable mention made of him by Silliman. Not at all fatigued with the excursion from which he had just returned, he wheeled a bout again, and accompanied us with the utmost alacrity Then you should have been with me my dear P to walk over the fields, those very fields which, four and forty years before, had been the theatre of such desperate strife-where the great cause of American liberty too was staked on the issue of that strife, in some degree, & where those great exertions were made for as by the heroes of the revolution, which we have, at least, the gracesto remember once a year in our flowing cups;' and so tho't I—this is the field on which the famous battles of Still Water and Bemus Heights were fought four and torty years ago!!! These fields, I take it, were not quite so still and quit then as they are now did these grounds swarm with armed men Here Morgan was posted,' said the old man, interrupting my meditations, there was Arnold, then a patriot, and an excel lent oldier,' &c. &c and so the old gentle man arranged the field, and conjured up before my eyes the whole host—then he painted the battles with great spirit; shewed by what accidents they had commenced on both occasions, and how they became general; depicted the struggles in particular parts of the field-and enabled me to ima gine at times, that I saw and heard all the tumult, agitation, shouting, thunder and fury of a long and well contested field .-Good Heavens; what a warming illusion; Morgan's eye of fire and bagle voice! Arnold's irresistible impetuosity! The rattling of musketry, the sharp cracking of rifles, the dealening roar of artillery, the animating shout of the soldiery, the war whoop of the Indians, the encouraging and applaud ing cries of the officers, the charge, the retreat, the rapid and regular evolution at one point, the disorderly movements at ano. ther, the headlong confusion, the groans of the dying, the cry for quarter, quarter, ghastly and bleeding wounds, severed | mbs. men and horses mingled on the plain in one wide scene of indiscriminate blood and carnage-O! what an uproar then! How still and quiet now! Where are they all? What is that yonder plough is turning up? Only a skeleton.' What, yet, to this day. Even yet-our ploughs are constantly striking & gainst cannon balls, or dead men's bones, or turning up grape shot or bullets.' Then I guess the people were not idle on that day. You may depend upon it friend they were "I believe it, but I have a friend in Virginia who would be glad to have some of the bullets that were fired in those great battles; battles that gave the first great and decided turn to the American revolution. To be sure, there is a ball which has been rolling about the yard for some time; you shall have the bullets too; and you John, go up in the loft and bring down that skull. ist you will excuse me from the skull, it will not be convenient to carry it, but the ball and bullets I will gladly take,' and so We went to several other houses, which have all been built since, for it was then entirely wood, except Freeman's farm which you will see mentioned in the books -and at all those houses, bullets & bones were offered; even the little children hand. ling and offering the human bones with as total an absence from all emotion as if they were chicken's bones or dry sticks. Hav ing examined the battle grounds of both days, and walked, listening to my guide, & sighed till my heart was full and returned to my quarters and slept, very little to my honour, without dreaming; for I was too much fatigued to sleep, fancifully, The next morning I took another ride with old Ezra, to see the American encampment, and above all. Gates' head quarters. house is still standing; it is a small, red hip roofed, one story old house, that has quite a revolutionary look - and here, the old man said, the general remained during both the battles;' which were tought at least a mile from this house, and certainly out of sight;

and give orders But what do you think of these armies resting here in their opposite encampments, their centinels within hail of each other, for seven days without striking a blow, and at last, the first action, that of the 19th Se, tember, 177, being brought on by an acident? Gates had a good motive for the de lay, for his army was continually gathering strength-but that Burgoyne, in the spirit of proud and contemptuous invasion, such an army, and so appointed, should have set down so quietly and so fool ship, while his enemies were hourly increasing in strength, satisfies me that he was not Buonaparte, He ought to have pushed undauntedly forward - or to have retired while, yet he could-his remaining on the ground thevery worstthing he could have done But here is a fashion in war, as in every thing The Buonaparte style of daring was not the order of that day. But enough of this way of judging men a posteriori-at their time of day and in their place even you and I, great generals as we are, might have done the same or worse. - Poor Gates!

this the old guide said he was told was right

one place, always, to receive information

as it was the general's business to be at

his was his first and last field of glory! -What a triumphant opening of his mili-tary career in Americal - What a reverse was he doomed to experience in one short year and for poor Burgoyne, it was his last and dying speech, as a soldier - so that both to victor and to vanquished it was the presude only to misfortune. Such is the passing glory of this world:-Now as to Burgoyne-pray my dear Pever read the sentimental comedy of Heiress or the Maid of the Oaks or did you ever read the tender and elegant songs "Anna's Urn" or "Fortenderness form'd? These were written by Burgoyne; and al though our printers, our revolutionary officers in their letters, and our song inditers of that day used to harge him with bombast, I do think that he was one of the most classical and elegant writers that the English nation has ever producd .- If Burgoyne had been hern to the wealth of Byton, he would, in my opinion, have pitched the po-etic bar beyond him by many a league—war was not not his proper element—and while

upon the fields of his bettles, and final sur-render, and remembering the beautiful and pathetic affusions of gonius to which I have alfuded, I could not help pitying such a man. whose mistake of his own character had put him at the head of a band of merciless, tomahawking, scalping savages, and damp'd Hesslahi, Hangverians, Anspackers, Waldeckers, and Wolfenbutlers'—if I have mistaken your arrangement of these barmonious names, pray put me right .- From these fields my mind fellowed the British prisoners to the barracks, near Charlottesvilleand then came the recollections of your's and Mr B ... 's anecdotes of that place-The temporary theatre-the acting of plays by the British officers.

What would I give, my dear P___, to go again, over those grounds with you-to catch your feelings by rebound-Is it impossible?

By the bye, this is a pretty long letterit is time to stop and I am rather tired of writing-I began it about an hour before the close of the mail of this day, in the hope of having it ready; but interruption has now lost me the mail: - However, you shall have the epistle "unhouseled, unanointed, una nealed; with all its sins and blotches on its head," but remember that in this case, you are the father confesser.

The relics will be addressed to the care of Col. G ... They have no value except from the associated sentiment you will give them, and perhaps the associated image of your friend. I have foreborne to touch the picturesque scenery through which I have travelled - because I hope you will see it and I wish you to enjoy it to the full, its no velty and all-which description would

PS The labels on the holy relics as men tioned above are:

Bullets of September 19th, 1777, Freeman's farm battle field Bullets of the 7th of October, 1777, near

Freeman's farm battle ground. Bullets, &c. at Saratoga field of surren der. 1777. Blossoms and twigs from the oldest tree

on the field of surrender at Saratoga Chips from the root of the tree on which Miss M. Rea rested, while the Indians drank at the spring beneath it and which have been presented to Mr Warrell at the Mu

THE DECISION .- From the B Chron A question was sometime since submitted to the decision of the Emperor of the Russlans, how far the English were bound to make compensations for slaves taken in the prosecution of the late war. The fol lowing is the clause in the treaty of Ghent, under which the controversy arose:

"All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which might be taken after the signing of the said treaty, excepting only the islands thereina ter men tioned, should be restored without delay and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property originally captured in said orts or places, which should remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty, or any sLAVES or other private property.

The long...
perial Majesty:
TRANSLATION The following is the decision of his Im

The Emperor is of opinion, ethat the United States of America are entitled to a just indemnification from Great Britain for private property carried away by the British forces, and as the question regards slaves more especially, for all such slaves as were carried away by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restitution was stipulated by the treaty in quitting the said places and territories.

"That the United States are entitled to consider, as having been so carried away all such slaves as may have been transpored, from the above mentioned territories on board of the British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this

reason have not been restored. "But if there should be any American laves who were carried away from territo nes of which the Istarticle of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the States are not to claim anindemnification for the said slaves "

This decision narrows down the point in controversy to the dimensions of a nutshell -The great class of cases on which the imperial judgment was demanded, is left by this decision totally unprovided for.

EDUCATION IN SPAIN.

The Cortes of Spain, it appears, have given an extensive sanction to the Lancas terian system of education. It was de creed in their sitting of the 30th of April that a school should be established in every chief town of the military divisions, that they should be under the inspection of prop er officers; and that they shall be all open ed on or before the 1st August next. Read ing, writing and arithmetic, are to be taught in them; and from the lat of January, 1023, a school is to be established in every regi ment in the service.

THE KING OF ENGLAND'S MARRI AGE.

The belief that it is the intention of his majesty to marry the daughter of the king of Denmark, gains ground in almost all circles in the metropolis, and is hailed with peculiar satisfaction by many who think that the British Court is robbed of half its splendout in the absence of a queen How far these remarks are founded in probability we have been unable to discover. The Morning Chronicle, however, speaks so confidently on the subject as to state, that during the last week, the king inspected the palace at Kew, preparatory to its becoming the occasional residence of our in ture queen. There is no doubt that such an alliance with the court of Denmark, at the present crisis of affairs in Europe, would be of great political importance to this

DIRECTIONS FOR THE PROPER CULTIVATION

OF TURNIPS. Let your land be made perfectly clean by good ploughing and harrowing, and let it be well manufed, and on the first appear-ance of rain, shout the last week in July, or the first week in August, pleugh your land, and sow your seed on the fresh mould, at the rate of about two pounds to the acre Alter your turnips are up, and have leaves as big as half a dollar, if they appear too thick, let them be harrowed once over, and if they still appear too thick, harrow them again; taking care to cross at right ngles. When they have got leaves the sible, twice over, leaving the plant at least twelve inches spart.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in this city, gives we are informed, a faithful account of the rise and progress of the late contemplated rising of the blacks in that city-and as the alarm has in a great measure subsided, its publicity can have no IV. Y. Gas. evil tendency.

"As you will have heard, ere this reaches ou, of a conspiracy in this place of the blacks against the whites, I think proper, as it is now no longer a secret, to state to you the facts as far as they have come to my knowledge.

.. It is now four or five weeks since I first heard a whisper that an insurrection of the blacks was to be apprehended. At first but little attention was paid by the citizens ge nerally to this rumour, but it kept gaining ground by whispers and hints from one to to another, till it was known that our city conucil had the information from some faithful blacks, which placed it beyond doubt, that a secret conspiracy was going on, which would very soon, if the conspi-rators were not apprehended, break out in

"The city countil kept it pretty much to themselves, till they apprehended a number suspicious slaves, as well as many whose guilt was beyond suspicion. No one, I be-lieve, of the citizens, ever thought that the blacks could possibly succeed, were they really to begin to put their nefarious designs into execution, but that they would take some lives - and this would be but a signal for a general massacre of the poor devils

"The militia were all armed, and out eve ry might -this is still kept ap.

"A Court, consisting of five freeholders, was organised, being men of talents, and the strictest integrity, to try such as were and might be apprehended | Recently, the ringleader, a free black fellow, has been caught, and the court, after having acquit ted several, passed sentence of death on him and five slaves, who are to be executed next Tuesday, their guilt having been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. They were all of them leading characters or principals. It is said that they have, or some of them have acknowledged their object to have been the murder of the white males, the taking of the ladies for their wives, and the plander of the city; and instead of appear ig to feel any contrition, they expressed their regret that they could not have exe-cuted their designs. They will not give the names of any of their accomplices. are the generally credited reports which are said to come from head quarters, and I have not a doubt are pretty nearly true.

It is also generally believed that they in tended first to set fire to the city in different places They were to have commenced carrying their infernal plot into execution last Sunday evening two weeks ago, but the City Council flaving been timely apprised of it, had nearly all the militia of the city out under arms that very night, and even the night belore, for some said it was to have been on Saturday night, so that they were deterred even from making the at Every day seems to discover more and more the extent of the plot, or rather of the number of those who were to have been actors in the tragedy.

Two or three nights since, & white man said to have been an old pirate, was appre hended by the Intendent of the cky. Infor mation that such a man was inciting some blacks to an insurrection, had been him by a black fellow, who proposed con ducting him into an apartment in the house where this man was in the habit of meeting those blacks as their counsellor. It was in this manner that he was taken after having been overheard in hellish counsel, by the Intendant and another gentleman It seems doubtful whether the law will allow this monster to be punished as he deserves .-Yesterday a gentleman had his coachman apprehended, as one of the conspirators, and it is said that this monster has since ac knowledged it to his master.

"There are many reports going the rounds, which are not to be relied on; but what I have here stated I believe to be true."

DARING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

On Saturday the 13th inst, the convicts in the State prison, at Windsor, (Ver.) made a most desperate attempt to escape by scaling the walls of the prison. As soon as they were liberated from their cells, in the morning, they first ran a hand cart to the wall, and proceeded with such other materi als as came to hand, to erect a pile, by which to ascend. After repeated calls to them, from the guard on the wall, to desist and prevent the consequences that must in evitably ensue if they persisted in their rash attempt, which they answered only by threats and a volley of stones and brick bats, he was compelled to oppose force to force, and shot the ringleader, an Irish man, by the name of Patrick Fane, aged about 25 years, directly through the head, who fell and instantly expired, still graip ing in death a knite and short chain, with which he probably intended to assail the guard when arrived on the wall. One of them exclaining, "he has killed one of us, a momentary pause ensued; but with the threat, "now, damn him, we'll kill him," they again commenced their assault on the guard, and their preparations to ascend, when, having levelled his second piece, the guard sternly commanded them to stand, saying that another step would require another victim, they yielded, and an end was put to the contest. A jury of inquest was ho'den on the body of Fane, whose verdic was that he was killed by the guard from necessity and in the discharge of duty, [Lv. Post.

POTATOE BRANDY.

It is rumoured that the principal of a fa mous distillery in Paris, is about to establish himself in London to distil brandy from potatoes, by a process which he was there obliged to relinquish, on account of the high duties Isid on to protect the vine growers. The brandy made was accounted as finely flavored as any other, and in every rea peet thought to be as good.

PRESERVATION OF HAY.

An English paper says, in a former year in which it rained violently during the hay harvest, and much hay was spoiled, a gen tleman in a midland county preserved his whole stock, solely by persevering in keeping his hay constantly moved and turned, as it lay upon the ground, during the con-tinuance of the rain. The result was, that while his neighbours' hay was valued only as spoiled hay, his crop was sound and good, retained its fragrancy, and born the price of fine hay

historical . washington City, in the District Washington City, in the United lumbia, the metropolis of the United lumbia, the metropolis of the Anacons.

and the right titude 38 degr 00, being inte Ot, being intended for a first mensus. The types runs abrough the middle acity, and may conveyed to the signound on which the Capitol stands, the water of the types and the Robert and the Robert and the President's House; the senses such streets as lead immediately to from 70 to 110 feet; then muss and stand of 100 feet and upwards, have tooking 20 feet wide; those under 100 and over the set of the street wide; those under 100 and over the city stands was coded by the state Maryland to the United States in siller reignty, and the proprietors of the self-increased their lands to be laid out and such subjected other parts to be said to state subjected other parts to be said to state subjected their lands to be said to state subjected other parts to state subject gave up one half to the United State subjected other parts to be sold to raise ney as a donation to be employed, and co stitute a fund for the public building

States, are, 1 The Capitol, a large and massy beild ing of the Corinthian order, of free store composed of a central edifice and 2 wing the whole front of the building is about to feet, the wings were nearly completed win the British army, under Gen. Ross, (wis more,) in August 1814, made a sudden in cursion, gained possession of the city, se ting fire to the Capitol, President's House Public Offices, &c. not connected with the operations of war, reducing the whole to ashes, together with a valuable and extended sive library belonging to Congress; th wings are rebuilt and the centre nearly com-pleted. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of President Wast ington, on the 16th of September, 1793, a that of the centre on the 24th of August 1818, being the anniversary of its destruction tion by the British.

The buildings belonging to the Units

2. The President's House, built of fre stone, two stories high, of the lonic order and covered with copper, and distant from the Capitol about one and a half miles.

3. Four buildings, erected in a line m and west of the President's House, for the accommodation of the principal depart ments of government and subordinate of ces; the whole are of brick, two ston high, with free stone basements and covered with slate; the two new ones are hands edifices, with freestone porticus on the north front, in the lovic order.

4. The General Post Office, where the Patent Office is also kept, is a large and handsome building, three stories high, and 120 feet in length, is situated on high ground. about equidistant from the Capitol and the President's House.

5. A very extensive Navy Yard, con pletely enclosed with a lofty brick wall with a handsome gate way with guard rooms; a neat dwelling for the commandan and others, for different officers of the yard extensive warehouses, shops for blacksmith enopers, turners, plumbers, painters, &c &c sail lotts, model rooms, timber sheds, s steam engine which works two saws, drive a tilt hammer and the turners lathes. Th Columbus 74 and Potomac 44 were built this yard, and there is a large frigate now on the stocks The Potomac has been hauled up on Commedore hodgers' inclined plane, erected as a substitute for a dry dock. Within the enclosure is a neat marble mo nument, erected by the American officer to the memory of their brethren who fell before Tripoli, in the year 1804; this monument was mutilated by the British on the 25th of August, 1814. In this yard are deposited vast quantities of naval stores and cannon of every size, and is superior any thing of the kind in the United States

6 A comfortable Marine Barrack, suffi cient for 1500 men, well enclosed, having handsome parade, and a neat and come dious residence for the commandant of the corps, and good houses for the subalters officers, an armoury, and shop for therepair of arms, &c.

7. A substantial Navy Magazine, with

house for the keeper. 8. A Fort at the extreme southern point of land in the city, commands the channel of the Potomac and the Eastern Branch, the improvements at this place are extensive and anhatantial: with store bouses, a armoury, shops, in which are made gus carriages, fixed ammunition, &c. with an extensive open space belonging to the gar-

The Capitol square is enclosed by a strong and handsome iron railing, and in part planted with trees and shrubbery, and will n a short time afford a delightful promenade Similar improvements are making at the President's house and public offices.

There is a pile bridge, about one mile

long, over the Potomac, built in 1809, lead ing to Alexandria, and two over the Eastern Branch Of turnpikes, there is one ta A. exandria, one to intersect the Little river turnpike in Virginia, another to Balumere, completed, and one now opening to Montgomery court house. A canal passes thre the city, connecting the waters of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac. The East tern Branch has a sufficent depth of water for figates to ascend to the navy yard without lightening, and vessels drawing 14 feet water come up to the Potomac Bridge, near to which are three good wharves, and from thence to the mouth of the Tiber there is .0 feet at high tide. There are four market houses, in each of which markets are held tri weekly. The city contains a large infirmary, a female orphan asylum, a gaol, a neat and commodious new theatre, a circus, and two masonic halls, a city hall, com-menced in August 1820, the south half of which is built and enclosed; it presents front of 251 feet, erected from the proceed of a lottery, authorised by Congress; three buildings for public schools, two of which are on the Lancasterian plan, supported by the corporation and open for all poor children; thirteen places of public worship, rian, two Catholic, two Methodist, tad Bap tist, one Unitarian, and a Friends Meeting which are generally well attended.

which are generally well attended.

There are also a City Library, Medical, Botanical, Clerk's, Benevolent, Masonic Orphan, Bible, Dorcas, Missionary & Track Bocieties, Columbian Institute, and other Institutions. Education is not overlocked, as is evinced by the numerous academic and schools which are established. Beiles

f a similar n Branch of the Insurance Com two daily pap Aquia Craek, c ther from North depart daily to The seat of here in the year The city was Congress, p by which act, t was vested in th two branches o people, in a ge mentary act pa Board of Ald

mon Council; consist of eigh years, to be res esch ward; the cil to consist ward; and the the two boards a new charter the 15th May Mayor shall be serve two year in June; the E of two member for two years, of Common members from the United St resided in the election, being which he offer assessed on the the year endin ber, preceding paid all taxes personal prope quired to pay ote at any ele bers of the tw The city is wided into six inhabitants we

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education of which supplies the mark comiderable amount; evers, with accommod and exports to ons equal to any a Banks and a of a similar nature; then Branch of the United Sta tes Bank; a Fire

Bracci of the United States Bank; a Fire Insurance Company, nine Printing Offices, two daily papers, two tricweekly and two weekly. A steam bost runs regularly to Aquia Creek, one to Alexandria, and shother from Norfolk to the city. Fire stages depart daily to Baltimore, and several others to other places.

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cas, Missionary & Tracian Institute, and other
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and public offices.

to other places.
The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presiden of John Adams.
The city was incorporated by an act of Congress, passed on the third of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the Mayor was vested in the President yearly; and the two branches of the Council elected by the appoint in a reportal ticket. By a supplepeople, in a general ticket. By a supplementary art passed May 4, 1812, the cer-poration was made to consist of a Mayor, poration was made to consist of a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, and a board of Com mon Council; the Board of Aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, to be residents of, and chosen from. eich ward; the Board of Common Council to consist of twelve, three from each ward; and the Mayor, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new charter, granted by Congress on the 15th May, 1820, it is provided that the Mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the Board of Aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are ex-officio justices of the peace for the whole county; the Board of Common Council to consist of three members from each hard, to serve one year; and every free white male citizen of the United States, on I ful age, having saided in the all your ways president to the resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident in the ward in which he offers to vote, and shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation for the year ending on the 31st, day of Decem-ber, preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, and when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to tote at any election for a Mayor, or Members of the two Boards.

The city is by an act of the Council divided into six wards. The number of the inhabitants were, at different periods, as

follows, ascertained by the official enumerations, viz:

4,352 1803. 1817. 5,652 1810. 8.208 11,299 1817. The number of dwellings, exclusive of pub-

he buildings and shops, was, on the 1st. of Jan. 1822 2229; of which 1035 were brick, and 1184 weed and the assessed valuation of real and personal property, on the first of January, 1821, was \$6,568,726, affording acceptance \$32,843.63; in addition to which is a revenue of \$1,000, arising from licences of taverns, hackney coaches, &c. which is appropriated to the support of the poor of public schools and markets, and to pay the officers of the corporation.

THUNDER STORM. One of the most tremendous exhibitions of electrical phenomens, was witnessed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the evening of July 12th. The fluid was discharged in eight different places in the town at thesame moment. Mr Jones have brick house was struck; the chimney above the roof demol shed; the bricks scattered in every direction; fragments of wood and lathing thrown with such violence as to break the pannels of the doors; and Mrs. Jones found senseless, covered with fingnents. A school house, shop, and other buildings were considerably injured. On the South Meeting House, the fluid was at. clamps, went off on the hinges of the door; thivered the wood work of the interior of the building; and carried one piece of board six feet long, over the pews thirty five feet to the broad aisle.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Painful accounts have lately been received of the great distresses of the agricultural emigrants, in consequence of the failure of the crops for two seasons. Many of them were absolutely starving. Some relief has been administered from Cape town but not sufficient to check the alarming distress. It is said the emigrants are indignant at their treatment, but dark not give vent to their treatment, but dark not give vent to their complaints, lest the slender supply from Cape town be cut if be the governor; who as he has ten thousand pounds a year for his own provision, may not be easily persuaded of the call patter of the call mits. suaded of the real extent of the calamity.

Capt. Saunders, from Neuvitas, informs that news had been received, via Porto Rico, that Gen. Quiroga, was expected at Ha-Captain General of the Island.

N. Y Gaz.

It is a remarkable fact, noticed in the Aufor a remarkable fact, noticed in the Au-fora, that Mr. Torres, (from the Republic of Colombia,) was the first ambassador of South America, and the irruloreign diplo-matic character, who has lied of the Unit-ed States, since the establi mement of our government.

CATERPILLARS. From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr Poulson,
As this is the season for caterpillars and ermin of all kinds, I have been very diligent in searching out all the receipts for getting rid of them; amongst others was he following? Scotch snuff, mixed with lome glutinous substance. I mixed it with tome molasses, and found it to succeed ve-The crossing of the war and found it to succeed very well, completely destroying the vermin. The crossing of was tried on some rose bushes, it is which was a double white duter the complete of a valuable.—I anointed the stems of the bushes.

Last summer, I made a tea of elder berties, which are the stems and the second of the second of

ries, which answered the purpose also, and which I put on with a watering pot; but as they are not yet in flower. I tried the for act. I thought it would be of some service o my fellow gardeners to mention this, as. nothing is so provoking as to have a gar-den, over which you preside, completely dellowered by such busy creatures. AGRICOLA.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 25.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED. On the lith instant, in this City by the Rev. Mr. Hyland, Rameay Waters, eq. Register in Chancery, to Miss Anne Mar-

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. RICHARD WALLS to Miss CATHARINE On Tuesday last, on South River, bythe Rev. Dr Davis, Thomas H. Hall, esq. Register of Wills, to Miss Mary War-

On the same evening, near the Head of South River, by the Hev. Mr. Warking, Mr. Theodore Williams to Miss Ca-BOLINE GOVER.

LIGHTNING.

On Monday evening last a negro boy was killed by lightning on the farm of Major Dorsey, about 4 miles from this city. A cow and calf were near the boy at the time; the cow was struck dead. The calf, which it is said was sucking at the moment,

"The purest treasure, mortal times afford, is spotless reputation."

.. Who steals my purse, steals trash; Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to

thousands;
But he who filches from me my good name, Takes from me that, which nought chriches him.

But makes me poor indeed."

escaped uninjured.

In the Maryland Republican of last Sa turday, my character was assailed by a very abusive piece; not wonderful! for in that

Where unothing but the blackest demons dwell, "The refuse of the damn'd, the dregs of hell."

If the youth will let me know his name, and prove that he is a gentleman, I shall then know how to treat him.

THOMAS GRASON.

For the Md Gazette.

Mr. Green, Conscious that I have no right to make the request, I teel some delicacy in asking you to insert in your paper the following remarks, by an OLD REPUBLICAN

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.
There are solve persons so violent in favour of Caucus Nominations, that they labour to convince others that the custom of men as nouncing themsels, as candidates for the sufficient of the propole is active to the suffrages of the people, is aristocratical .-Whether it is as aristocratical for a man to do so, as it is anti republican for a lew leading men of a party to agree among themselves upon a ticket to represent a certain county or city, and then for the purpose of giving a character of fairness to their proceeding, get up a caucus which they have already drilled to their views, the discriminating mind can, without the aid of foreign reason ing, decide. That such has been the practice, every man acquainted with the manner in which our county and city candidates have been brought forward for some two or three years past, cannot deny. Previously to the assembling of a caucus, it is well known no pains have been spared by the few whose personal interests and consequence are closely connected with their political power, to prejudice the mind of every man, ignorant enough to be biassed by them, in favour of the men they intended to nominate. Even hints of petty offices being conferred upon them, have been thrown out to catch men who they suspected of being selfish and unprincipled, and threats of dismissal from office uttered against those who discovered a disposition to act as their own consciences and judgment dictated. Is not this conduct worse than the vilest aristocratical procedure can be? I can find no name bad enough to distinguish it. To call it despot ical or tyrannical, will be marking it, so that when it is spoken of hereafter, we may know what is meant; but these terms are scarcely significant enough to convey a full and correct idea of the depravity and demoniacal spirit which must necessarily govern its authors.

Notwithstanding all this, certain folk would persuade us that the only fair way for a candidate to get before the people is by a caucus nomination. Away withouth deceiful argument. It will suit those who dictate to caucuses, and who are benefitted by them; but it never can accord with the feelings and principles of an honest Repub-To be brief, that man is not a genuine Republican, who will not maintain the principle, that the poorest man in the community has as undoubted a right to an nounce himself a candidate for any office of which he feels qualified to discharge the duties, as that man has, who procures his nomination by a caucus collected at the in stance of a wothers, whose daring ef-frontery mean cunning, and despotic tem pers, have at juired for them an influ ence over it If caucus nominations alone are to prevail, the worthy man who is above fawning, and the plain man who knows not how to do so, will be for ever kept in obscurity; for without cringing at the feet of the rulers of the caucus, and plying them well with adulation, they are not to be won and unless their interest is secured, one stands about as much chance, of being no minated, as Sancho Panza did of being carried up to the Pleiades by his wooden hurse. HONEST PRAISE.

In a late debate in the British House of Commons, on Irish distresses, Mr. Rice, one of the Irish members, in pronouncing an eulogium on the late Mr Grattan, de clared him to have been the first and most illustrious patriot of any age or country,

LONGEVITY.

George Washington only excepted.

Mr. Eber Lewis, of the town of Penfield, in this county, aged 101 years, is this year taxed for highway work two days, and contemplates working the same himself.— He enjoys good health and works daily in his garden -was born in Lyme, Connecticut. Sisteen years since the had an engage-ment with a bear, in which a acoutre, the flesh part of one of his leading was literally torn in pieces, but he finally succeeded in getting master of him.

Monroe (N V) Republican.

THE PLAINS OF SARATOGA. THE PLAINS OF SARATOGA,
The late amiversary of our independence.
Was celebrated by the citizens of Baratoga,
county, and the adjacent towns, in the field
on which the formidable army of Borgoyne
surrended, October 17, 1777. It is said
that there were at least 5000 people assembled on the occasion, among whom, notwithstanding the lapse of nearly half a century, were 52 soldiers of the revolution,
some of whom shared in the glory of conquering Burgoyne. An oration adapted to
the occasion, was delivered by the ReveDr. Cumming, and is spoken of in terms
of high admiration. It will probably he of high admiration. It will probably be

A circums up which has just come to our knowledge, shows the dreadful extreour knowledge, shows the dreadful extre-mities to which the famishing people of some parts of Ireland are reduced. A ves-sel, laden with natmest, was last week boarded and plundered of her whole cargo, consisting of about sixty tons. She was at the time distant about six miles from the Bay of Killala, and the predatory party consisted almost entirely of wretched and desperate females, who came out in boats in such numbers as to render any resistance in vain. No violence was offered to the . Liverpool Mer.

ANTIDOTE FOR LAUDANUM.

A correspondent communicates to us the following method of counteracting the effects of laudanum Autemon juice, taken immediately, acts as an emetic, and prevents the lethargic appearance of death, and con-sequently preserves life."

BERMUDA.

The English papers state, that, with a view to a diminution of the great public exview to a diminution of the great public expense attending the making the island of Bermuda a safe and convenient port, it is intended to employ about 300 convicts in carrying on the labourers' work. The Coromandel and Tortoise (store ships) are to be fitted at Plymouth for their conveyance thither; the former to remain and lie at the island as a depot for them, during the execution of the works. It is added, that Bermuda is considered as an essential station for our ships of war on the coast of North for our ships of war on the coast of North America and the West India stations, during any war with America.

M'DUFFIE AND CUMMINGS Are to have another combat, the prelimi? naries of which have been settled by their friends!!! Phil. Gas.

-CAPTAIN HULL

We perceive, by the Boston papers, that to be compensed against the author of a to be commenced against the author of a publication in the Boston Patriot, impeaching his integrity. In another paper it is stated that Commodore Hull has again demanded a Court Martial—Court of Inquiry, we should suppose, is meant, into his conduct, which, his presumed, will be granted to him on this renewed application for it.

We are glad that the matter has taken the turn, for two reasons 1. Because it is the proper course in itself, hough it serve only to make assurance doubly sure; and, 2d Because it takes the affir from the newspapers alrogether, places tabefore the tribunals where it belongs, and the absolves us from the necessity of ever saying more upon the subject, unless so far as it has be hereafter necessary to defend ourselves from the Boston printers. We should have remained passive spectators of this controversy from the beginning, if it were not evident sy from the beginning, if it were not evident that the press of Boston, where it was not silent orneutral, was in possession of a party whose object was to prostrate an hon-ourable man, who has illustrated the fame of his country.

We have the satisfaction to reflect, on dismissing this subject, that we have not permitted ourselves, in defending one naval officer, to derogate from the character of others who have become his opponents. We have known Captain Shaw, and we respect him; we have felt nothing but regret at the situation in which he is placed. The other gentlemen we have no acquaintance with, but we have too high a value for that reputation which is often the sole property of an officer to impeach it even by insinuation. Nat Intel.

METHODIST SEAMEN. The following anecdote was related at the meeting of the New York Marine Bible So

On board the flag ship of a celebrated On bland the flag ship of a calebrated commander the implaint was made by the captain against a number of the crew, it I recollect right, pearly two hundred, for disturbing the ship's company by frequent noises. The admiral ordered an enquiry to be made, and appointed a day for a hearing. The accusation was, these men were Metho dists, and that when their watch was below they were in the constant habit of reading the Bule to each other aloud; of frequently joining in social prayer and singing o psalms and hymns. After a statement had been made and proved, the admiral asked, "What is the general conduct of these men on deck: orderly or disobedient, cleanly, or the contrary?" (All ays orderly, obedient, cleanly," was the ep. "When the watch is called, do they linger or arethey ready?"

"Always ready at the first call " "You have
seen these men in battle, sir; do they stand
to their guns, or shrink?" "They are the most intrepid meman the ship, my lord, and will die at their post." "Let them alone then," was the decisive answer of this magnanimous commander; "If Methodists are such mea the hall my crew were Methodists."

THE CHEROKEES AND OSAGES. We lately mentioned, that these two nations had agreed to a cessation of hostilities, It now appears, that a Council of the chiefs of each nation was to assemble about the middle of June, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, to effect a treaty of amity, at which, the Governor was to be present.

AGE OF DISCOVERY. A late English publication states, that the spirit extracted from ants causes mag-nanimity or great as of mind, revives the spirits, cheers the heart, strengthens na-ture, and cures commentions. Bost. Ev. Gaz.

Laborers Wanted. The Lockport papers contain advertisements for 1900 laborers, to work on the canal at that place, to whom

#12 a month will be paid.

Bost, Ev. Gaz.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION On Bundey night last, about 10 o'clock, a coloured woman, about 17 years of age, fell out of a garret window in a very high house in Holliday street, on a brick pavement—and although her fell was at least 40 feet, yet she broke no bones, and will pro-bably be able to attend to her work in a Fed. Rep. short time.

FLORIDA .. By one of the acts of congress, 46000 was appropriated for a survey of the coast of Florida, under the direction of the pres ident. An accurate chart of the coast, as well as a knowledge of the capabilities of the numerous little islands that are located on it, are things of great importance. We are told that many of these islands at a heavily timbered, and several of them abound with deer; evidences that the soil is good and that they are supplied with freah water We can see no possible reason why these islands should not produce the coffee tree, and most other West Indian plants.

DUTCH CLEANLINESS.

Sir Wm. Temple, observing upon the ex-travagant neatness of the people of Holland, mentions the circumstances of a magistrate going to visit the mistress of a house of Amsterdam, when knocking at the door, a tight, strapping North Holland lass came and opened it. He asked whether her mistress was at home? She replied 'yes,' and with that he offered to go in; but the gi remarking his shoes were not very clean, took him by both arms, threw him upon her back, parried him across two rooms put him down at the bottom of the stairs pulled off his shoes, put on a pair of slip pers, and all without saying a word; ibut when she was done, she told him he m go to her mistress who was in a room above.

We are very much pleased at observing at the Coffee House, a design of a stove said to be the invention of Com. Barron -Besides its great usefulness, and economy in the consumption of fuel, it may be rendered highly ornamental, according to the tas'e of the owner. We understand that with one peck of Lehigh or Schuylkill coal per day, it will impart a genial temperature throughout a room of twenty feet square. One of them has been successfully tried at Miss M. Elroy's boarding house. Relf's Gaz.

EMIGRATION.

Seven thousand and eighty settlers have already arrived at the port of Quebec this season, from England, Ireland and Scot-

Extract of a letter to the editors of the New York Gazette, dated

Port au Prince, July 3, 1822. The U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt Biddle, sailed this morning, escorting a schob-ner belonging to Mr Robinson, to Cartha-She lost one of her lieutenants, J H Rand, of Massachusetts, and had more than half her crew sick of yellow fever on

From particular probonal enquiry, we are happy to be able to sixt, that the surround-ing country, as well as the city itself, enjoys a peculiar degree of good bealth .- Phil. Gaz.

In this city, on Monday last, Mh HENRY DUVALL, in the 43d year of his age, one of he Judges of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county.

The many estimable qualities which adorned the character of the deceased, will cause his death to be deeply lamented, and will insure to his memory the tribute of the sincerest respect. He has passed through life in the faithful discharge of every moral duty, and having long learned to rely upon the merits of his Savlour, has gone, we humbly trust, to receive the reward promised to the righteous.

By Authority.

A BY LAW
To repeal the By-Laws therein mentioned,
and for other purposes.

1. Be it established and ordained by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the by laws passed 9th October, 1820, and the by law passed 9th July, 1821, regulating sales at netion, be and the same are hereby repeal

2. Be it established and ordained, by the authority a oresaid. That it shall not be lawful for any auctioneer to demand or re ceive for his services, in selling at auction, any real property, more than one half per centum in addition to the tax to be paid to the corporation, on the purchase money

arising from such sale.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

WANTED.

The subscriber will give the highest prices for Negroes between 12 and 25 years of age, of both sexes. He can be seen at Mr. Wiliamson's Hotel, Annapolis. In case of his absence apply to Mr. Wm. Caton.

Robertson. SHERIFFALTY.

John Knighton,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that h is a candidate for the sheriffalty of said county, at the election of October, 1824, and will be thankful for their support. July 25, 1822.

FOR SALE,

Two Likely Black Boys, One aged eight years, the other seven. For terms apply to Jacob Wheeler, Prince George's county, or to HARUCH D. WHEELER.

July 23.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing to the Honsurable the judges of the county court for anne Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October pext, for a commission to mark and bound all, the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subsqriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Beason's Request,"
"Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's
Lot;" whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby

THOMA WORTHINGTON, July 25th 1822

Six Dollars Reward.

Unlawfully absented himself, or ran away from the subscriber, of Calvert county, Maryland. William Kershaw, an apprentice regularly bound by the orphans court of the county and state aforesaid, about 19 years of age, by awarthy complexion, sparand gented, and with black hair. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, so that I get him, of the said William Kershaw and all reasonable. William Kershaw, and all reasonable charges if delivered to

GAMALIEL BOWEN. Hantingtown, July 11.

NB. All persons, especially masters and owners of vessels, are forewarned from harbouring said Wm Kershaw, under all the rains and penalties of the law in such case made and provided.

G. WALLEL BOWEN.

Notice to Medical Graduates.

At the Annual Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held in the City of Baltimore on the first Monday of June, 1822, the undersigned were appointed, a Committee to aid in the prosecution of all Graduates, who practising Medicine in this State, have not obtained a License in the manner directed by the act incorporating the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Supplement thereto;" and the said Committee wer directed" to hold a correspondence with the Censors throughout the state for the completion of this object."

By the IVth Art. of the act of incorporation, examiners were appointed "whose duty it shall be to grant licences to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen, as they either upon a full examination, or upon the production of diplomas from some respectable college, may judge adequate to commence the practice of the Medical and Chirurgical Arts, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars."

By a supplement passed in the year 1801, it is enacted "that no person, who is not already a practitioner of medicine and surgery within this state, shall be allowed to practice in either of the said branches, and receive payment for the same, without having first obtained a license agreeably to the original act to which this is a supplement, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the county court where the offence is committed by presentment and bill of indictment, one half for the use of the faculty, the other for the informer." men"

Notice is therefore given to all graduates who have commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland without a License, to make application for the same forthwith, to the Medical Board of Examiners either at Easton or Balti-

It will be the imperious duty of the Committee, in conjunction with the Censors of the Faculty throughout the state, to prosecute all such graduates, as fail to comply with the requisitions contained in the act incorporating the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.

JOHN D. READEL, M. D. P. MACAULAY M. D. JOHN BUCKLIR, M. D. Committee Baltimore, 29th June, 1822.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, June 19th, 1822.

In combliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick town. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August pext, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at An-napolis, and pine directors for the branch bank at Frederick town.

By order, JONA PONEY, Cash

The Editors of the Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette, and American, of Baltimore, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks.

The Partnership of W. M. HOHNE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to settle with W. M. Hohne, either by cash or notes.

In future the business will be conducted under the names of

HOHNE, HOLLAND & CO Who have on hand and intend keep ing the most choice

LIQUORS, With a well selected assortment of

Groceries. ALBO,

China, Glass and Queen's Ware.

OILS AND PAINTS. &c. &c. which they will sell low for CASH, or on short credits to punctual

H. H. & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of

Best Family FLOYR Annapolis, July 17, 1822.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, a Tract of Land in Anne Arundel county, called Pratt's Choice, the property of a certain Wil liam Kirby, deceased This tract of land lies on the Chesapeake Bay between West River and Herring Bay, and in that part of Anne Arunde county called the Swamp. It contains about a hundred acres. The land is good and susceptible of great improve ment from the application of sea ore, which can be obtained in great abundance. The buildings are in tolerahle repair The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of said purchase money with interest, the trustee is authorised to strute a deed to the purchaser

ROBERT FRANK Trustee.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to ap point a Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to car-ry students through the Latin Gram mar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Pro fessor of Languages," and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole a mount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the first Friday in September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board, WM E. PINKNEY, Secretary The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and

July 18.
The Editors of the Md. R. publican,
Patriot and Federal Grant Balti more, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Friday in September

20 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living on the head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

MARIA,

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county. She has a sullen, obstinate look, no particular mark. except the loss of a toe. She has a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in gaol, I will give the above reward, and if taken above 30 miles from home, and J. MEWRORY
A. A. county, July 18, 1622.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on the will be soid at public sale on the 1st day of August next, (if he weather permits, it not the next fair day,) Two Tracts or Parcels of Land called "Stevens's Mount," containing 410 acres of land, and "Stevens's Connexion," containing 440 acres, lying in Anne-Arundel count, at the head of the right Magazine, and near Magazine. the river Magothy, and near Mr. C.
Waters's mill To sale will commence
at 11 o'clock, AM.
NB. The land is heavily timbered

with oak, pine and hickory, lying contiguous to a good landing.

IN COUNCIL,

April 23, 1822.

Ordered. That the act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county, be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette. By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of govern ment, as relates to the division of Anne-Brundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections, in the second election district of said county.

[Passed Feb. 4, 1822]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government which relates to fixing the place of holding the elec tions in the second election district of Anne-Arundel county, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That the election shall be held in the said election district, at such places as shall hereaf. ter from time to time be provided by

law, for the holding thereof. 3. And be it enacted, That the words and the electors of 'the senate of this state" in the third section of the act confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second district of said county," be and the same are hereby rendered null, void, and of no

4 And be it enacted. That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that insuch case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and he valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary not in hetanding. July 4

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1822.

M

rnningtor

Phelps ph Palmer R

mas Ridge mas Robertson

Joseph N Stockett
Lewis Button
James Soper
Mrs Elira Scott
Mis E zza Smith
James Smith
Mrs Sophia Suramers
Fredk A Schley
Leonard Seqti, 2
Mrs Mahala Schriver
Fredk Simma
Doct Stockett

W

Capt Marriott
Benj Mead
George Manfull
Cornebus H Mill
Frederick Mills
Wm Myers
Mrs E Murdool
Richd Merriskn,
Mrs A Merrion
High H McPhers
George Moran

Λ Miss Rebecca Ashton Rev. Benj. P. Aydelott B

Robert Brown Deunis Boyd John H Brown Wm Bush Thomas Bruff Francis Banfield

William Caton
Miss Henrietta Chaney
Michael Conaway
David Caldwell
Walter Cross
John Crarke
Ezekiel V Chambers
John Chaney
Wm Coo, 3
A Canfield
B I Crabb R I Crabb

James I Dorsey Bd. Denvir, 8 Mrs Elis beth Disney Thos B Dorsey, 2 James Dunn Henry Duvall

Richard Elliott F

Thus Fisher George Fisher Wm Fowler G

Wm Gover Mrs A Gambrill Benj Galsher H

Wm Hall Henry H Hal Christopher H H W & W L Ed Hall, 3

W
Cephas Ward
George Worthington
Mr Wilson
Amasa Warfield
James Williams
Robert Welch of Ben. 3
Richard G Watkins, 2
George Watson
Caleb Warfield
Charles Willigman
Margary B Whoeler
Joseph White
M Williams
Mrs Rispey Welch
Mrs Lucretia Ward
Baml Wood
Henry Wayman
Alobert Wilson
Rev P Waters
Haruch Wheeler
Ghorge Whitaker
Richard Williams, 3
Jacob Waters
Mrs Defiliah White Y James Munroe, P. M.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE-86 50.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,

are requested to call and settle their ac counts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to

They have on hand, and intend keeping,

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed, At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms. ARBER II.

January 17.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court July 11th, 1822.

On application by petition of John Beard, executor of the last will a testa ment of Susannah Beard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims and the state of the gainst the said deceased, and that the same be published once heach week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette
THOMAS H. HALL,
Reg. Wills. A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hathoby sined from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters testamentary on the personal estate of Susannah Beard, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby y arned to exhibit the same, vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 11th day of ber next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Given under my hand this 11th of June, 1822

John Beard, Ex'r. June 13.

Shaw & Gambrill

Have on hand and intend keeping, A SUPPLY OF THE BEST

which they will ell at the retail prices in Baltimore nd assure their friends ic, that every attention will be given to weighing out and putarticle in the above line. ders from the country. (inthe cash,) will be thankfully

ed, and punctually attended to-May 30th, 1822.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Maho gany, and other materials, for carry ing on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

> He will likewise furnish and superintend FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice, and most rea sonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper Junfing.
IGNATHAN WALLON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers. By order,

WM. S GLEEN, CIK. May 23.

Andrew Nicholle, Respectfully informs the voters of

Respectfully informs the vocals of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, the he is a candidate for the Sheriffulty of said county, the election of October 1824.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Ward, late of said county, deceased. This is to request all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Joseph M. Con, Adm'r.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S

HOLOKIESAW COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, whereever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the Universiy, it is also suggested that he be in vited to attend as President of the Con-

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several news papers of the state, and of the District of Columbia favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention-as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-ani-mated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

P. S The Editor of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routs on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapo-lis at halfpast 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of Novem ber, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark .-Persons wishing to go from Easton to Ox-ford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapaco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning

The Maryland will commence her rout from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when

or other freights, will believe the boat arrives, pay freight and take hem away
Feb. 28.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring Possession will be given on the let of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Ben esq. Annapolis.

James Myondin.

At a Meeting

Of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College held June 4th, 1822, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the Uni-versity of Maryland, on the let Fri day in December next, at St. John's Col lege, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting. Test,

June 6.

W. E. PINKNEY. Secretary to the Board. tID.

land, (from to a high state application of glover and plass considerable part of this land is a ed to the growth of wheat, and grain, and other parts to the co ion of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premise (which will receive an addition and cient to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year which time possession will be en;) also other out houses suitable

the purposes of farming and planting It is deemed unnecessary to give further description of this land, as is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises by fore they determine to buy. The land will be sold on very acc dating terms; the purchaser, by paring a part in cash, can have their on time to pay the balance of the pur chase money Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel. Annapolis. Mr. R. Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the pre-mises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

June 17

Family Flour

JOS, MAYO.

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Balt more price, for Cash Adam and Inc. Miller. July 4.

FOUND

Some months since, in Prince George's street, in this city an old fashiond GOLD SETT FINGER RING, a Mocha stone sett round with Garnets on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office, by proving property, and paying the expense of advertising.

June 13.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber has btained from the orphans court of Aone Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Barry, late quarter gunner in the service of the United States. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment,

Jul 4.

For Sale, The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all en-

closed with a substantial brick wall: Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agree-

able residence to a large family.

For terms apply to the Henry Maynadier, Annapolis. C. BIRNIE.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted sgainst them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to lettle with the representatives of the late John T Barber, John Miller Jr.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1831.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store __price 250ts The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed.

The Declaration of Rights

With the amendments legrefred therein

PRINTED

CHURCH-ST Price_Three MISCE

THE HER It is now sever ed the public th county were eng of the gallant ba Indians at Minis 1779, and which The remains of on the occasion, extensive prepa public intermen The Orange F rangement for t Cadets from W of the processilogium will be Wilson, of New of the monume

While writin at our saggests Yes! long have Where firm they ble When the Ind with th And they la

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