

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, BRUSH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

May 22, 1846.

Application by petition of Abner Lincoln, administrator of John Marker, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is here- by ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelli- gencer.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to Give Notice,

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 Marker, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be barred from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, 1846.

Abner Lincoln, Admr.

Anne Arundel County, viz.

I hereby certify, that David Owens brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace of said county, a bay horse, about eight years old, hagged mane and switch tail, with a blaze face. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, 1846.

Gerard H. Snowden.

The owner of the above Colt is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him home.

David Owens.

Anne Arundel County, viz.

I hereby certify, that Peter Lingenfelter, brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace of said county, a bay horse, about eight years old, hagged mane and switch tail, with a blaze face. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, 1846.

Gerard H. Snowden.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Peter Lingenfelter.

Anne Arundel County, viz.

I hereby certify, that Dr. Gerard H. Snowden, brought before me at a justice of the peace, a trespassing stray, a brown horse, about sixteen hands high, shod all round with a blaze face, hanging mane, and switch tail, with a natural trotter, no other particular mark or brand. Given under my hand this 18th May, 1846.

Thomas Worthington, Jan.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Gerard H. Snowden.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Mary Weems, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them in, legally authenticated, and those not so authenticated, to make payment.

Horatio Ridout, Adm. W. A.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, May 28th, 1846.

Application by petition of Abel Tucker, administrator of William Tucker, 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.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of A. A. County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be barred from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1846.

Abel Tucker, Admr.

Court of Appeals,

By an order of the last session, the times of holding the Court of Appeals, for the argument and decision of cases, are changed to the first Monday in May for the Eastern Shore, and the first Monday in June for the Western.

NOTICE.

The Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained a determination to sit every week, and to publish in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, notices of persons having claims against the estate of said deceased.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

From the Washington City Weekly

Gazette, a democratic paper.

William Cobbett.—The news-papers inform us that this popular writer is about to establish a branch of his Political Register in the United States of America. The motive which he assigns for the undertaking is curious, and the sincerity of it may be regarded as doubtful.

Mr. Cobbett has stated that he finds it difficult, if not impossible, to procure from the republic of America, correct information of passing events; and that what he does procure, costs him an enormous sum in postage. He moreover asserts that he finds it hazardous to publish in England facts in relation to the corruptions of the British government with which the world ought to be made acquainted. From these considerations he assures the public, he has resolved to institute a press on this side of the Atlantic, for the particular purpose of promulgating here what he is afraid to propagate in Great Britain, and in order that he may be enabled to introduce into England, at least upon cheaper terms, the political productions of the United States.

In these allegations and projects there is an obvious contradiction: For if it be true, that it is the tyrannical hand of the British ministry and of the British post-office that prevents Mr. Cobbett from publishing facts, and republishing American documents, in his own country, the same tyranny may still prevent him from doing so by means of his American establishment. His letters to America may be stopped, however attempted to be conveyed, either through the agency of the English post-offices or custom-houses as may letters or packets sent to him, or to others for him, from this side of the water. Thus, then, the motive assigned by Mr. Cobbett fails; and we must look elsewhere for the true cause of his design.

Of many things that Mr. Cobbett has written some have been for the good of mankind; some have been very detrimental to it. The early part of his political career was marked by the most vulgar invective against every institute of republicanism, and by every kind of eulogistic rhapsody in support of the monarchical form of government. This was the case when he resided in the city of Philadelphia. Returning to England, he was caressed by the ministry, who, according to his own confession, in one of the numbers of his Register, offered him a share in a daily newspaper in London: But a share was not enough for Mr. Cobbett; he desired a whole; and it may be presumed that the ministry, not finding it convenient to buy him at a higher price, he commenced the publication of his Political Register. In the prosecution of that weekly paper his discussions have been marked by a multitude of inconsistencies; yet it has, nevertheless become famous by the boldness of its opposition to government, by the vicious impertinency of his style, and the broad coarse humor with which his compositions abound.

Mr. Cobbett is a temperate, and an uncommonly industrious man; qualities which will carry an individual far, without much either of genius or judgment. From the beginning, however, he has been an adventurer, taking all sides, as temper suited, and more particularly, as it has appeared to us, as it has suited the convenience of his pocket.

In brief, we look upon him as a patriot of that stamp who makes a trade of politics, and who has really no other object in view than to procure money. If Mr. Cobbett knows facts, which it is of importance for the citizens of the United States to be informed of, why does he not, himself come among us, and furnish us with all the particulars? On this head we will venture an opinion, that he finds the business of opposition too profitable in England to be relinquished; but, following the mercantile or commercial course, he can preserve his present custom at home, & set up a house for his son in America. This we consider to be his true aim; and as to his philanthropic professions, we look upon them as mere hypocritical cant and knavish pretext.

The circumstance of a news paper published in this country, and edited & controlled by a British subject residing in England, is, in itself, singular; and sufficient to occasion vigilance, if not to awaken suspicion. Suppose Mr. Cobbett (a thing not in the least improbable, considering the suppleness of the man's mind) should slip into the pay of the English ministry? He might insinuate, through his Register in the United States and even do it with an air of patriotism, thoughts extremely noxious to the republican principles of the American people; and thereby serve the cause of royalty more efficiently than if he were the avowed advocate of all its deeds.

But what, in truth, has Mr. Cobbett to tell us? That, in an old monarchy, corruptions have sprung up? That the people are heavily taxed? That there are royal favourites, and sinecure places

men? That in England there is a stupendous paper system? And that persons in authority trample on the necks of the poorer classes? Are these to be the topics of his communications? It is to be inferred from his intimations, that they are. And are these things new to the American mind? Do we not find the same facts staring us in the face from the days of Nintod to those of George the Third? From the period of the Assyrian empire to that of the paramount dominion of Great Britain? From the page of Herodotus to the page of Hume? Surely it is not necessary for Mr. Cobbett to send his son hither to inform us that vice and misery increase with the populousness of nations; that crimes augment in proportion to the density of communities; that cunning men govern the ignorant; and that established power will preserve itself by strong or vicious means, if it cannot do so by weak or virtuous ones.

When Mr. Cobbett has descended upon all these points, in his prolix manner, in what way are the citizens of the United States to be bettered by his tuberculations? Does he wish the Americans to draw the conclusion, that, the English people being in a very wretched condition, as he asserts, and their rulers very corrupt, if the Americans are less wretched, and their rulers less corrupt, that we in this country, ought to be satisfied and happy?—That our happiness is to be measured by contrast with that of a foreign people? And, until we reach the alleged miserable condition of that people, that we ought to regard ourselves as the most enlightened, the freest, and the most virtuous inhabitants of this globe?

Now, in our judgment, this would be a very silly conclusion. There are many degrees of sin before a man comes to be as bad as the devil; and many shades of wretchedness before a nation reaches the dark night of despotism. By the way, we by no means consider the British monarchy as a despotism. On the contrary, we believe that where the crown, or the government, is not immediately concerned, there is as much justice and almost as much freedom of the press, in England as in America. In this respect, we need only appeal to the adjudications of the British tribunals, forming, in many cases, precedents for our own; and to the many liberal, and even licentious, productions in that kingdom. Witness the republication in that country of Mr. Dallas's pamphlet on the causes of the late war, embracing an enumeration of facts highly incalculative of the political justice and honor of the British government: Witness Mr. Cobbett's own Register, than which there is no publication in the United States more audacious or scurrilous. In reality, it is not essential for us to know either the vices of the English ministry or the sufferings of the English people, in order to enlighten us as to our welfare. Let us watch our own rulers. Let not our attention be attracted abroad. To have it perpetually rung in our ears that the people of England are slaves and their king a tyrant, is to fall precisely into the error into which the English themselves have, to their cost and sorrow, fallen with respect to France. It was always the artifice of the British government to impress it on the minds of its subjects that they were infinitely more happy than the French, and superior to them; and hence have arisen endless quarrels and wars, repressive of the peace and prosperity of the world, and of the progress of the arts and sciences. If we listen to Mr. Cobbett, he will instil the same ideas into our heads, and foment discord between the countries, enrich his family, and laugh at American credulity.

As foreigners emigrating to the United States and devoting themselves to an honest vocation, we have not the least objection to the pursuit of Mr. Cobbett's son and his coadjutor: But it would be a reproach to the national understanding if we were to suffer ourselves to be cozened upon the Americans by that writer. For two years past he has showered upon the people of this country the grossest flatteries. He may play the part of the starveling Spaniard in Gil Blas, and expect a good supper; but he may depend on it that our fellow citizens have sense enough not to believe him when he virtually assures them that they are the eighth wonder of the world.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) May 17.

The circuit court of the United States for this district adjourned yesterday, after a session of 4 days. Chief justice Marshall and judge Potter presided. A true bill was found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Graham, of Halifax county, on a charge of robbing the U. States' mail. The defendant put off the trial till next court. After acting on all the business before them, the Grand Jury (of which Lewis D. Henry, Esq. was foreman) formed

themselves into a committee, appointed Jordan Hill, Esq. chairman, and adopted the protest which will be found in this paper. It was ordered to be published in the three papers of the city.

PROTEST.

We the undersigned grand jurors, drawn from the counties of Wake, Franklin, Granville, Orange, Chatham, Cumberland and Johnston, of the circuit court of the U. States of America, for the district of N. Carolina, feeling a deep concern for the welfare of the American people, and knowing we are called together only for the special purpose of protecting their institutions, and laws, against the influence of crimes, have nevertheless, felt ourselves bound on this occasion, to extend our enquiries beyond those limits which our official duties prescribe to us. We lament that it ever should become necessary that any of the judicial institutions of our government should impose a moral control over the conduct of its administration, for we hold it as a maxim of vital interest to the American people, that each planetary part of their government should move uncontrolled in its own orbit, yet whenever these political spheres are transcended, we hold it the duty of all subordinate institutions, to guard themselves by constitutional means, against the licentiousness of such aberrations. Feeling ourselves placed in this situation, we are now compelled to animadvert in a firm, calm and dispassionate manner, upon the high-handed procedure in our legislature and in congress, to control the free exercise of the elective franchise, by attempting to impose upon the American people, a president not of their own choice; as freemen, we can't but view with horror and abhorrence, the frequent appearance of that political demon among us, denominated a CAUCUS. We view with dreadful forebodings, its baneful influence. Already have we seen it erecting its Hydra head in the sanctuaries of our laws, and so extending its pollution through every channel of our social compact, that we are at a loss to fix bounds to its menacing evils. We must, therefore, as a body of American freemen, expose our sentiments to the world upon such a dangerous procedure; and lest a concealment of these opinions should be construed into an acquiescence on our parts, we beg leave to prefer this, our solemn protest against all caucusses whatever, as inconsistent with the independence of our republican institutions, and direct invasions of the elective franchise, the great safeguard of our freedom, but particularly against those caucusses held by our last legislature and congress on the subject of a presidential election. We go further, we protest, against the electoral law passed at the last legislature, as calculated to stifle the voice of the minority, by creating an overwhelming influence in the majority—and the alteration of the per diem pay of the members in congress, to a stated annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.—We call them high-handed measures, to keep the ruling men in power:

1st. Because a majority of the citizens of the United States adopted our present constitution, which provides, that the election of president shall be vested in the people; every indirect method therefore, of controlling that right by influencing and misleading the minds of the people, contravenes that constitution which is our only law. To keep that inviolate, is surely our greatest safety, but a CAUCUS, the most powerful of all political engines, wrears it entirely from the people, and can at all times place it in the hands of faction, who can always succeed by professions of honesty, in duping and corrupting the unsuspecting nature of an unenlightened community. Knowing the powerful agency of such an engine, we think the members of congress have exerted it for that pernicious purpose, if not, still we cannot sanction its practice, lest it might be perverted to evil. A few influential men in congress, who lead their party there, who govern in turn the sentiments of their constituents, can always control by these means, the election of president.

2d. The alteration of the per diem pay of Members of Congress,

to an annual salary, we view as the counterpart of caucusing, and as having a terrible squinting at aristocracy. It certainly has its two constituent parts, wealth and power—without an union of the two, an aristocracy could not exist. Are we not strongly premonished that such must be the tendency of caucusses composed of Congressmen to nominate a president, and of measures to men who are sent to make us laws? It is an encroachment of the democratic estates of our government, upon the executive, which we fear, is the rock upon which our republican institutions will one day be wrecked. We fear it will induce stronger temptations to bribery and corruption, by enabling those who are in congress to retain their seats, by purchasing the votes of their constituents. But the consequence most to be deprecated is, the neglect of public business, which we think most ensue, for who will tug out a six months session at congress, when he receives his fifteen hundred dollars, if he remains but a week? A war bill or tax bill will drive a timid member home, who fears his vote should be known to the doubtful sentiments of his constituents. Where is our security for their services? We see none! Daily wages are changed into salaries of office—the simple habits of republicans, to the emoluments of power—and he who serves his country in congress but a day is better rewarded than the poor soldier who fights her battles for a year.

If then American freedom is to be cloven down by such insidious measures, let not the curse fall upon us—nor let it be said, we stood by and saw the citadel of her liberties in flames and dared not bring the wicked incendiary to justice.

Louis D. Henry, Foreman, Thomas Cooke, H. H. Cooke, William W. Bryan, William Scott, Thomas Rayercraft, John Kimbrough, John Perry, Green Hill, Jun. John Stephens, Jun. Thomas Roundtree. Except as to the General Ticket. Thos. Henderson, P. Benjamin, Raleigh, May 14, 1846.

From the New-York Courier.

"Shut, shut the door, good John, I said,

Tie up the knocker! I say I'm sick—I'm dead."

How long shall we hear the democrats boast of our honourable peace? To reason with such men as Gales, and his fellows, upon any subject which makes it their interest to be upon the wrong side, is a task as endless and hopeless as making ropes out of the sea sand. In what respect is the treaty honourable? It is certain that we made England renounce no political principle, and relinquishment of right that we required her to do it. It is certain that we surrendered, in this boasted treaty, important rights—I say this is certain—yet the democrats, greedy for honour, are resolved to get honour, and as they have it in their power to bestow it on themselves, they will be certain to get it since the sacrifice of truth and honesty is all that is necessary—as the British relinquished nothing, and we gained nothing, and lost much, I should like to know the secret in which this honour consists. Perhaps it consists in our negotiators having withdrawn extravagant claims, revoked extravagant demands; for this is all they did. But the democrats disclaim this species of negative honour, and so do I. The reason the reigning demagogues maintain that our treaty was a glorious one, and support any other absurdity, with so much impudence and vociferation, is plain enough—they make their bread by it—they retain their offices by it. But how are the people made to believe the treaty honourable and why do they exult and boast of the glorious peace? That is also plain. They are so much in the habit of believing their masters, that they are morally incapable of disbelieving them. Said Hamlet to Polonius, "You cloud is very much like an elephant's very much," says Polonius. "It is very much like a camel"—"Exactly," says Polonius. "It is just like a weazle," says Polonius. In like manner every thing that transpires

Various small advertisements and notices on the left margin, including 'Cheap Goods', 'S. J. Watkins', 'Thompson', 'Public Sale', 'Notice', and 'The Subscriber'.

POETS CORNER

ODE TO THOUGHT—WRITTEN AT MIDNIGHT.

By Henry Kirke White. Hence away vindictive thought! Thy pictures are of pain: The visions through thy dark eye caught...

MAY DAY; OR THE CROWNING OF FLORA.

Ruleigh, (N. C.) May 10. I have often heard of the celebrations of May Day, but never witnessed the festivities and amusements of crowning the Queen of this joyous season...

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, I have exposed to public sale...

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.

On application by petition of Charles Waters administrator of Nathan Williams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered...

Take Notice.

The subscriber having sustained great damages by persons travelling through his farm, opposite Beard's Mill, Washington, is compelled to forewarn all persons from meeting and assembling together...

A CARD.

Having removed the practice of the law, I take leave to tender my professional services to the public...

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely. Have just received, and offer for sale, a variety of British, French, India & German goods...

H. G. Munroe.

Has recently received an extensive assortment of Domestic, British, French, India and German Goods.

Consisting of Superfine black, blue, brown, olive and mixed cloths, Cassimeres, and Imperial Cordis...

NEW GOODS.

Evans & Iglehart. Have just received a variety of the latest and most fashionable British, French and India goods...

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Old Spirit, Cogniac, Brandy, P. Brandy, Holland Gin and Whiskey...

IRONMONGERY.

Among which are Wadson's Double Prime Grain and Grass Scythes, Stock Locks of all descriptions, &c. &c.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR.

At the Factory Prices—for Cash only. May 30.

Benjamin Sewell.

Respectfully returns his thanks to a generous public for the flattering encouragement he has received for nine years past...

200 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner...

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Harrison...

TAXES.

All persons indebted for TAXES, will please take notice, that the same are now due, and that they will be waited on by the subscriber's deputies...

Maryland, sc.

I hereby certify, that John Beakly brought before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for Anne Arundel county, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosure...

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.

On application by petition of Dr. Matthias Hammond and Henry H. Brown, administrators of Basil Brown, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased...

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale...

In Chancery.

William Bowie vs. Mocha's Heirs. The Honorable Chancellor having certified on the 6th inst. to the chief judge of the third judicial district...

For Sale.

A Family of Negroes. Consisting of a Man, his Wife, and eight children—the eldest child between sixteen and the youngest years of age...

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.

On application by petition of Jacob F. H. H. Administrator of Ferdinand H. H. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased...

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.

On application by petition of James O. and Eleanor Ward, executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Ward...

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On application by petition of James O. and Eleanor Ward, executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Ward...

Maryland, 80... Cheap Goods... THOMPSON... Justice's Sale...

JONAS GREEN... COMMUNICATION... I would have... Mr. Crawford would be the... Mr. Crawford's scheme, to my...

ford, that it would be grand policy... Mr. Jefferson's recommendation... Mr. Crawford had been wide awake... Mr. Crawford's scheme, to my...

Thomas W. Wynant... James R. Boyce... Philadelphia, May 31... San Carson, who was arraigned... [Reported for the Democratic Press.] OYER AND TERMINER...

which professes an ardent attachment... From the Kentucky Reporter of January 12, 1811. JAMES MADISON... From the same Paper—Feb. 23, 1811. Should the Senate be hardy enough to VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTION...

SON regarding him as a... The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the Legislature of Virginia... Resolved, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed...

David Robinson, Trustee... Thomas Brown...

Washington, May 31. NAVY OF THE U. STATES. Promotions in the United States Navy, on the 21st April, 1816. TO REAR ADMIRALS...

From the Kentucky Monitor. Democratic opposition to the Bank of the U. S. in 1811. Out of their own mouths shall they be condemned...

NOTICE. The Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, have come to a determination to sell every Tuesday and Saturday in each week...

Old Palfax. Got by General Washington's Impressed celebrated Jack Knight of Malton, will cover many the present season, at ten dollars each...

The following extract from the Charge delivered to the Jury by Judge Ruth, is a concise history of the circumstances which preceded and attended the murder of Captain Carson, by Lieutenant Smith, who had married the wife of Carson, under the belief that he was dead, he having been absent more than two years.

To recapitulate all the testimony that has been laid before you, would be an endless task, and I add, an useless task; because on this trial, as on all others, a great deal of evidence has been given, that has no bearing on the merits of the case.

The material facts in this case seem to be these. On the 20th of January last, at about 11 o'clock at night, the prisoner in the bar, shot John Carson through the head, of which wound he died on the 4th of the next month. That on Wednesday the 17th of January, the prisoner and the deceased dined together at the house of John Carson, the corner of Second and Duck streets. On this occasion John Carson got into a rage, as respecting the prisoner assume the direction of his children and his servant, and seizing a knife, made an attempt to strike him. The prisoner laid hold of his arm, on which the deceased with the other arm took up another knife—Mrs. Carson attempted to hold her husband, but breaking loose, he ran down stairs, with two knives in his hands, in pursuit of Smith, who had gone off without his hat. Upon Mrs. Carson telling her husband, if he wanted to commit murder, to murder her, he exclaimed, Murder—Yes! The evening of this very day, the prisoner was seen in the kitchen with a pair of pistols, one of which was loaded, when he then declared that if Carson entered the door, to lay hands on him, he would certainly shoot him. In consequence of this violence of John Carson, he was on application of the prisoner bound over the next day to keep the peace.

The next interview between the prisoner and the deceased was on Saturday evening, which terminated the mortal career of John Carson, in the manner you have heard.

On this fatal evening, Carson, came to his house between 7 and 8 o'clock, when Mrs. Carson and Smith both left it. Carson then sent for Thomas Baker and Jane Baker, the parents of Mrs. Carson, who, about 10 o'clock went to the house. On coming there, they found Carson in the China store—he, and they went up stairs into the parlour. Between 10 and 11 o'clock that evening, Thomas Abbot went home, and being informed that Mr. and Mrs. Baker who lived under his roof had gone to Mrs. Carson's, he determined to follow them there. When he got near the house, he saw Mrs. Carson, and went with her into the office of Jonathan B. Smith, in the neighbourhood of Carson's house. The prisoner came in soon after, and asked Jonathan Smith, to give him the pistol which was refused Mrs. Carson then said let us go—you know where there is one. The prisoner swore, if Carson attempted to touch him he would kill him. The prisoner, Mrs. Carson and Thomas Abbot, left the office of J. B. Smith together, and on coming to the house of Carson, Abbot staid below, and Mrs. Carson & the prisoner standing in the entry, with his right hand upon his breast, under the surcoat coat, and his left hand also on his breast; he went into the parlour where he found captain Carson, Mrs. Carson, Thomas Baker, and Jane Baker. Abbot had not been in the room more than half a minute, when the prisoner came in, and stood near the door, in the same attitude in which he appeared in the entry; that is, he had his right hand under his surcoat, buttoned on top and bottom, and his left hand on his breast, over his right hand. Capt. Carson then got up, and told the prisoner he had come to take peaceable possession of his house, that out of the house he must go. The prisoner then said, very well, and turning to Mrs. Carson, said *Am, shall I go*, who replied, No stay. The prisoner then went to the north east corner, and Carson, following him, told him again, and repeated it two or three times, he must leave the house—my hands are tied—I have no weapon—at this time, he held his hands down by his side, open—that Carson had nothing in his hands. Upon this, Smith drew a pistol from under his surcoat, and shot Carson in the mouth, & throwing the pistol on the floor, ran down stairs as fast as he could, that captain Baker pursued him, heard him tumble among the China, and overtook him, on the step of the front door. Smith the prisoner when conveyed to goal, had his nose injured and bloody. The deceased declared in his last illness, that the prisoner had come in like a midnight assassin and shot him like a coward. It was further in evidence that Smith might have left the corner in the parlour without running against any body.

INSURRECTION AT BARBADOES From the Bridgetown (Barbadoes) Mercury of April 30.

It is unnecessary to state to our readers in this Community, the occasion of the suspension of our labour which has taken place since the 1st of this month—it will be long and painfully impressed on their minds. But those of our subscribers who reside in the neighbouring settlements, will no doubt be desirous of knowing the cause of it. We shall therefore endeavour to perform this unpleasant duty, although we feel considerable difficulty in the attempt.

At so early an hour as two in the morning of Easter Monday, this Island was placed under Martial Law, in order to quell a perfidious league of slaves, in the Parish of St. Philip, Christ Church, St. John, and St. George's fields, in their mad career, were setting fire to fields of cane, as well as pillaging and destroying the buildings on many estates, and otherwise pursuing a system of devastation which has seldom been equalled.

The inhabitants of this Town were apprised of these nefarious proceedings, through the personal exertions of Colonel J. P. Mayers, of the Royal Regiment of Militia, who upon receiving the intelligence, instantly proceeded from his plantation; and having on his way, acquainted of St. Ann, the troops were immediately called to arms, and put in readiness to march in the route of those incendiaries.

This promptitude on the part of the commandant, was followed by his kindness in supplying the St. Michael's militia with some arms that were required, and likewise with ammunition, so that, by day break, they were ready for service; upon which, they were some other companies, headed by Col. Mayers, were soon afterwards dispatched, and on their march they joined a large body of regulars commanded by Col. Codd, with which they proceeded to the scene of delation.

The guards, too, were sent in that direction, and, being divided into squadrons, they frequently fell in with parties of the insurgents, some of whom they killed, and dispersed the rest; and, from the facility with which this body conveyed intelligence to the troops, it was found to be a most essential corps on this calamitous occasion.

The enterprising spirit of Col. Best was conspicuous in this affair; for, with the Christ Church militia, he was on duty in the very

middle of the rebellion, and contributed in a great degree to their dispersion in the neighbourhood soon after its commencement, but in effecting which several insurgents were shot.

These troops from the garrison, as well as the militia, were, upon approaching the rioter (one of the estates principally concerned in this outrage,) sent in divisions in different directions, with the hope of discovering before night, those places to which the rebellious had retreated upon perceiving their advance—in the performance of this duty, the troops surprised many parties of them, and some of whom lost their lives in attempting to escape.

Besides those that were killed on the following day, many were taken prisoners, and upwards of 400 have been sent on board of the vessels in the bay, to await the result of their trial.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

The date in the main head of this day's Gazette, should be "June 13."

Federal Republican Tickets.
For the Second Congressional District.
John C. Herbert.

For Members of the Assembly.
Thomas Hood,
Brice J. Worthington,
Jacob Franklin, jun.
Charles W. Hanson.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Charles S. Ridgely,
Daniel Murray.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Col. Ezekiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGES.
Francis M. Hall,
Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK.
Major John Graham,
Roger B. Taney.

FOR TALBOT.
John Leeds Kerr,
Allen Bowie.

FOR CAROLINE.
William Potter,
George Reed.

FOR KENT.
Dr. Morgan Brown,
Capt. Frederick Boyer.

FOR CECIL.
Dr. James Scanlan,
James Janney.

FOR ALLEGANY.
William M. Mahon,
William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES.
Clement Dorsey,
Nicholas Stonestreet.

FOR ST. MARY'S.
Raphael Neale,
Col. James Forrest.

FOR CALVERT.
Richard Grahame,
John Chew.

The United States line of battle ship Washington, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Chauncey, with his excellency William Pinkney, and family on board, sailed hence on Friday last, for Naples.

"Few Die and none Resign!"

The People's Monitor, of Easton, says, "Mr. Richard Harrington, a federalist, has been dismissed from the office of Post-Master at St. Michael's, on account of his politics, and Mr. William Roberts, a democrat, appointed to the place." This is the second dismissal of a federal post-master from office, which has taken place in a very short space of time. The object of the chief of the post office department, in thus gratifying his intolerant disposition, it is evident in some instances, cannot be intended to benefit, in a pecuniary way, the democrats whom he appoints; for it must be obvious to every one, that the number of letters received in, and delivered out of many of the post offices, must be so few in number, that the percentage upon them will scarcely compensate a man for the labour and trouble to which a discharge of the duties of the office subjects him, without taking into consideration the time he sacrifices. But none who have perused *Dunbar's Aurora* of late days, and who recollect the malversation which he asserted existed in that department of the government, and the charge which he made against the chief clerk in the general post-office of having suppressed his paper whenever the strictures it contained were not consonant to the wishes of the administration, and the subsequent discharge from service of several clerks, belonging to that office, whose testimonies before the congressional committee were calculated to throw light upon some dark doings, will be at a loss to conjecture why these changes are made. The

election fast approaches, the federal prints abound with accounts of the opportunities of the men who conduct the affairs of the country; these things, it is thought by some folks, ought not to come to the knowledge of the people; federal post-masters will not suppress them—Who then is better qualified to manage the concerns of the post-offices to the satisfaction of those who thus think, than thorough-going democrats?

"Moderate Salaries!"

In old federal times this was the incessant cry of the democrats, who feared, or pretended to fear, if the officers of government were suffered to pocket more of the public money than was absolutely necessary to keep themselves from starving, that the surplus would be applied towards obtaining an improper influence; a thing which no true republican could bear the idea of seeing done; for when rulers become influential they grow arrogant, and when they become so, tyranny soon follows, and the people, instead of being the masters of those elected to serve them, after a while become their humble slaves. Happy would it have been for this country, if these flattering professions in theory, had been reduced to practice by the men who made them; who, to their confusion be it said, have talked and acted very differently since the reins of government were lodged in their own hands. An extension of influence by our rulers, with many men, sure which they then condemned and execrated, they now advocate and extol; some of the very salaries which they then complained of as being too high, they have extravagantly increased; and not satisfied with this, have even attempted to add to the salaries of all the officers named in the bill inserted in an adjoining column, and would probably have succeeded in doing so, had it not been for the prompt and decided opposition made to it by the federal members of congress, to whom the people, from whose purses these sums were to be drawn, are indebted for its defeat. Many of these salaries they endeavoured to make exactly double what they were during the federal administration.

Taking as true the opinion which these very democrats used to maintain, that it is dangerous to indulge government officers in making too free with the public treasure, let the good citizens of this state, judge, whether the enormous grasp which the administration of the general government has made of it, taken with the abominable bill brought before the last congress, to place the militia of the several states in the power and at the disposal of the executive of the Union, does not look as if some deep scheme had been laid to destroy our liberty, and erect upon its ruins, a tyrannical and despotic form of government. It certainly does—and should be enough to alarm every freeman; especially when he reflects, that it has always been the policy of ambitious and designing demagogues of every age and country, when they were after perpetuating their authority and exalting themselves beyond popular control, first to humble the spirits of the people over whom they presided, by enacting oppressive laws, and burthening them with heavy taxes, and getting the wealth of the country into their own hands; and thus gradually reduce them to so low and abject a state, that when the contemplated blow was struck, its fatal consequences could be but feebly resisted, and that when they were, the riches they had taken care to provide themselves with, were employed in obtaining the aid necessary to silence all who were dissatisfied.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The tax-gatherer is among you. It is time for you to stir your stumps, and lay by as much money as you can, lest you lose some favourite article of property by having it knocked off by the collector's hammer. But then a difficulty arises what kind of money will do, or what will be received as a substitute for money. You may have bank notes, and you may consider them in the boat credit, and yet they may prove

as little calculated to serve your purposes as would so many pieces of newspaper. The collector has only to tell you, the government is not inclined or does not find it convenient to patronize these notes, and that therefore he will not take them. He can lord it over you as he pleases, and you dare not vince. He can exact the penalty of the bond; he can demand his pound of flesh, and there is no tribunal to which you can appeal for a liberal construction of this law of Venice. Would such things think you have been tolerated in the times of John Adams, when a stamp act, liberal in its execution, politic in its object, and universal in its operation; a whiskey tax, felt only by its benefits; or a section law restrictive only of falsehood & moral in its influence, were sufficient to rouse to rebellion all the first-rate patriots in the ranks of democracy? But the times it seems have altered; the friends of the people have got into power, and it would be hard indeed if the people could not take a joke from their friends. But there is another little grievance which it may not be amiss to notice, I mean the amount of these taxes, and the manner in which they are collected. In old John Adams's time, and his was called the iron time, or the days of terror, every man was furnished with an account of his taxes, and he was allowed a few months grace in the payment; but see how much wiser we grow—for fear of alarming the people, and keeping them uneasy by pondering over their taxes for two or three tedious months, before payment is demanded, our wise men at Washington pursue a different plan, the collector is sent about as silently as a thief in the night, and he pops into the hands of the good people a large bill for taxes, payable at sight, the amount of which is for the first time made known, and we go to the poor soul who higgles about the payment; for although it has been boasted that in this country the government arm is never seen, my life on it you will all feel its gripe. But these things are all right, they enable the government to pay congressmen 1500 dollars each, and to send out a fine 74 gun ship to carry one man to Naples, at the moderate expence of about 5000 dollars a day. JACK SPRATT.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It is disgusting to observe with what hardihood the democratic demagogues and editors, who so loudly profess to be the friends of the people, advocate the atrocities committed by our rulers. Could it be possible to bring oneself to believe that ignorance, and not an abominable and miserable desire of benefitting themselves, was the mother of such depravity, contempt for the wretches would be supplanted by pity, and exertion be made to enlighten their benighted minds, and bring them to a sense of the danger to which they expose themselves, and the nation, by disseminating the false notion that our rulers are infallible. But it is impossible so to think; for in the men who thus act it is not unusual to discover a natural degree of penetration, which if they were disposed to apply to the purpose, is as fully sufficient to bring them to a knowledge of the ruinous tendency of the "measures of administration, as it is to lead them into a discovery of the trifling and unimportant errors, which they detect with so much quickness when committed by federalists, whose acts, no matter how good or how well intended, they have the ingenuity to distort, twist, and mould into any thing their vicious fancies may at the moment dictate, or their latent and dishonourable views make necessary. In all their love for the people have they ever said or wrote a disapproving word about the oppressive taxes which congress with slavish a hand has laid upon us? What have they been heard to say against our democratic congressmen voting each of themselves fifteen hundred dollars of the people's money? What do they say against the enormous debts which administration has contracted, and which generations to come will be taxed to pay? What do they say against the present prodigal and wasteful manner in which the public money is expended upon the herd of "idle architects, engineers, superintendants and overseers," who are engaged in the city of Washington at the erecting of the public buildings, which a mere handful of mercenary soldiers and sailors, with the infamous Cockburn at their head, was suffered, through the improvident conduct of our rulers, to capture and destroy? What do they say against the odious conscription bill, which during the two last sessions of congress, the minions of their present candidate for the presidency, have endeavoured to get passed into a law, and which we are told will be revived at the next session? What do they say against Mr. Madison's giving to the English traitor Henry fifty thousand dollars out of the public treasury?—Let it be asked, what the noisy demagogues of the democratic party, and its hiring editors, (who, if they have not been rewarded for their servility with being indulged in fingering a portion of the secret service money, have, by a liberal distribution among them of profitable jobs and offices) say against all these things. That they have never spoken or written a word against them, every man who is at all conversant with their news papers, or who deigns to listen to their vulgar

cant, is able to testify. The millions of all this, and their wretchedness to be equalled from the public eye the day of power daily practiced by one man, they have the audacity to call the "people," and to denounce with execrations, those who, having a forecast of dangers to which the miracle of administration will eventually lead, both procliam its profligacy, and exhibiting in its true colours to the honest majority of the land. But whether the wanton waste of the public treasure, and the avaricious disposition to have shown, shall continue to be fixed, must be decided by the people, whose hands happily rests the power of putting a stop to their vicious doings. If they are disposed to suffer the farther continuance of extraordinary taxes upon every thing they possess, and unheard of duties upon every article they consume, to enable the men in power to live in splendour, to give profusely to such of their favorites, whose influence at elections is necessary to secure their reappointment to office, and to subvert their designs against the national property, which Mr. Madison once told us in the ranks of the army thin, and who he and his vile coadjutors appear anxious to destroy, the good people of Maryland have nothing more to do, but elect democrats to office, that will be directly telling our rulers, that we approve of all they have done, and encouraging them to keep up, in order to increase the heavy duties and taxes under which we now stagger, and react all their misdoings; which the most assuredly would, and that upon a much larger scale. But cunning democrats out of office, who are after getting in, will not likely tell us they have had nothing to do with these disgraceful matters, such men, my friends, let us beware, they approve of every thing that has been done by our rulers, and it is highly probable, if we listen to their specious conversation, and be so far influenced by it as to put them into office, that they will be as anxious to perpetuate their authority, and "feather their nests," as their friends have been. If a majority of my fellow-citizens are like myself, opposed to longer tolerating these enormities, as one who has spent some time in considering the thing, I will observe, that I know no better means by which we can shake them, and at the same time throw the burthens we have had so unreligiously placed upon us, than that of snuffing our decided disapproval of the at the next electoral election, by giving our undivided and hearty support to federal republican men, who we know are opposed to high salaries, extravagance in public officers, standing armies, war and embargo, and, in short, to the many gross measures of which we have so long to complain, and which our rulers persist in continuing.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

A BILL

Providing for the increase of the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned.
Be it enacted, &c. That in lieu of the salaries formerly allowed to the officers of government mentioned in this act there shall be allowed to them from the first day of Jan. 1816, the following annual salaries payable quarterly at the Treasury of United States.
To the Secretary of state, \$6000.
To the secretary of the treasury, \$6000.
To the secretary of war, \$6000.
To the secretary of the navy, \$6000.
To the attorney general, \$4000.
To the comptroller, \$4000.
To the post-master general, \$4000.
To the auditor, \$3500.
To the treasurer, \$3500.
To the commissioner of the general land office, \$3500.
To the commissioner of the revenue, \$3500.
To the register, \$3500.
To the accountant of war, \$3000.
To the accountant of the navy, \$3000.
To the paymaster of the army, \$3000.
To the governors of the several territories, 2500 dollars.
To the secretaries of the several territories, 1500 dollars.
To a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the courts of Paris, London, and St. Petersburg, \$12000.
To a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to any other court, 9000 dollars.
To a minister resident, 7000 dollars.
To a charge des affaires, 5500 dollars.
To a secretary of legation, 2500 dollars.
To the chief justice of the U. States, 6000 dollars.
To the associate justices of the supreme court, 5000 dollars.
To the chief justice of the District of Columbia, 3000 dollars.
To the associate judge for the District of Columbia, 2500 dollars.
To the district judge for the District of Maine, 1500 dollars.
To the district judge for New-Hampshire, 1500 dollars.
To the district judge for Vermont, 1500 dollars.
To the district judge for Massachusetts, 2000 dollars.
To the district judge for Rhode Island, 1500 dollars.
To the district judge for Connecticut, 1500 dollars.
To the district judges for New York, each 2000 dollars.

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Federal Republican Tickets.

Members of the Assembly: Thomas Hood, Bruce J. Worthington, Jacob Franklin, jun., Charles W. Hansond.

Democratic Corruption, Bribery, and Blue Lights.

It has often been said that the democrats of Kent county had introduced into it, in the course of the last winter, a number of men from Queen-Anne's, and other neighbouring places, with a view to smother the voice of the legal voters of that county, and secure the choice of men of their own political creed, at the electoral election in September next. This charge of their thus attempting to rob the good people of Kent of the most invaluable privilege granted to them by the constitution of the state, was as often denied by them, as made by their opponents; though even then there were many persons who could produce irrefragable proof of its correctness, founded upon confessions of sincere and disinterested men; but these persons were not aware of the necessity of immediately doing so, and no pains were taken to substantiate the charge, and nothing further said about the abominable transaction; for until such proof was advanced, no assertion would be sufficient to stem the torrent of falsehood which would be brought forth in opposition to it. Let the guilty wretches who have so stoutly denied it, and who have so insolently and hypocritically clamoured about "federal bribery and blue lights," sink into their dens and hiding places, and endure in secret their mortification and chagrin; for that proof is now obtained; and they, like the infamous overtaken pickpocket, who detected in the act of thieving, fled, vociferating stop thief! stop thief! are exposed to the indignation of the multitude whom they attempted to deceive, and whose just rage they hoped by artifice to elude. Yes, these pretended sticklers for "the rights of the people and the freedom and purity of elections," are unmasked, and their vile hypocrisy and atrocity exposed to the good people of the state, upon whom they have endeavoured, by a disgraceful resort to every profession which cunning could direct and art devise, to palm themselves as the paragons of political honesty and excellence. But their power longer to delude must now be at an end; for all the future professions of extraordinary veneration for the people's rights, which may come from them, will be considered and valued as those made in time past. And what makes it still more fatal to them, this work of exposure has been effected in a great measure by candid men of their own party, as the certificates published in this week's Gazette tend to shew. The stale cry of "federal bribery and blue lights," must now cease; the democratic chiefs must give their slanderous and deceitful tongues a holiday; for the truth substantiated confronts them, and they stand like guilty felons, convicted of the very offence which, when they imputed it to others, they pronounced the most flagitious ever committed by human kind.

COMMUNICATED.

On Wednesday last the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland commenced its session in this city. We learn, that the convention was unusually full, and its proceedings conducted with the greatest harmony and decorum. The convention was opened with divine service by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, and an eloquent and appropriate sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, of Baltimore. The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered. On the succeeding day the two Right Rev. Bishops addressed the convention on the state of the Church. The convention was closed on Friday. On Sunday (the Right Rev. Bishop Clagett being obliged, in consequence of the indisposition of some members of his family, to return home,) the holy rite of confirmation was administered by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp; who on this occasion delivered a most impressive & interesting charge. The evening previous he delivered a lecture, in which he explained the nature of this holy rite, the benefits to be derived from it, and the obligations of every member of the church, as soon as they arrive at the years of discretion, to partake of it. At the conclusion of an eloquent and impressive discourse suited to the occasion, and delivered by the Rev. Mr. Turner of Chester-town, a collection was made for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, when upwards of \$150 were received. The Bishop preached in the afternoon to a large and attentive congregation—and notice having been given that he would address the people of colour at early candle light, a more numerous congregation was accordingly assembled, than we remember ever before to have witnessed in our church, (except perhaps upon one or two particular occasions)—the largest portion of which was composed of the people of colour. The service was in the highest degree interesting and impressive, and truly delightful to every christian heart. The Bishop's lecture was listened to by the coloured portion of his congregation with the most attention, and apparently with the most lively interest. It was admirably calculated to instruct them in the duties which are required of them, and to persuade them to lead a life of godliness, and seriously and earnestly to engage in the great work of fitting themselves for endless happiness in another world. We wait with much anxiety the publication of the journal of this

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For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Having seen, by reading some late numbers of a paper called the People's Advocate, (which, from its many falsehoods and abusive language, may be considered the forlorn hope of the democratic party in this state,) that those advocates of the rights of the people consider the transferring voters to the city of Annapolis as a "conspiracy, a daring outrage" against the rights of the citizens and the purity of elections; it is proposed to shew; that their brethren, the democrats of Kent, had been previously guilty of the very offence with which they charge the federalists of Annapolis. I first lay before you the two following certificates:

BENJAMIN HOWARD.

I do hereby certify, that I was at the office of Ezekiel F. Chambers, esq. on the second day of December last, and that in conversation with him, he said Ezekiel F. Chambers, esq. said, "that they were going to have a meeting that afternoon, the object of which meeting was to put down, or overthrow, federalism." June 8th, 1816. On the second day of December, when in Chester town for the purpose of taking out a license for the sloop David Porter. I had occasion to pass thro' the passage of the tavern, then kept by Captain Campbell, and in passing the left hand front room, two men were standing near the door way, and appeared to be somewhat in liquor; they were exulting in the idea of giving the federalists a complete defeat in Kent county at the ensuing election; observing that "they had already got fifteen men into the Upper District, and that they should give the feds a complete dressing," or words to that effect. Some further conversation passed between them, which I did not distinctly hear; and I then passed on and transacted my business with the collector. After I left the tavern, I mentioned to some federal gentlemen that the election in Kent was lost unless measures were taken to counteract this importation plan, and expressed my willingness to lend all the aid I could to defeat so unfair a mode of proceeding with a view to defeat the fair voice of the people of that county. On that day a very large collection of people were at the tavern, which I understood to be a democratic meeting—Several of the leading democrats were certainly there.

RICHARD I. JONES.

May 6th, 1816. It is certain that a meeting did take place in December, a season of the year in which it was unusual to hold political meetings in this county; and it appears from Mr. Jones's certificate that the goodly work of bringing in voters had already commenced. At the election in October the federal ticket had succeeded throughout, although some divisions existed at that election among federalists—from this circumstance it is fair to conclude that Capt. Chambers must have grounded his expectation on the new plan of "overthrowing federalism."

JONATHAN H. FALCONAR.

I hereby certify, that on the 23d of February 1816, I was in company with Mr. Thomas Selway, who resided in Queen-Anne's county last year, and who has been in the employment of Mr. James Harris, a cart-wright, of Kent county, since some time in January last. In the course of our conversation, I observed to him, that I supposed the democrats meant to carry the elections the ensuing fall; he stated that they were sanguine; I then enquired of him, what they calculated on; to which he replied, that they calculated on the deaths in the county, which were favourable to them, and on the transport men. I then asked him who the transport men were? He answered, men from Queen-Anne's—upon which I enquired of him in what parts of the

Democratic Corruption, Bribery, and Blue Lights.

county they resided? He said there were a few in the lower and middle districts, and mostly in the upper district, in all, to the best of my recollection, from twenty to thirty as he had understood.

JEREMIAH NICOLS.

Kent county, May 18, 1816.

I certify, that in a conversation with Mr. James Harris, of Kent county, early in March last, he told me that he expected the democrats would succeed in Kent at the next election, in consequence of deaths among the federalists, and that the democrats had got more men from Queen-Anne's than the federalists. Witness my hand this 10th day of June, 1816.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

I hereby certify, that sometime about the first of January last, on my way from Chester town, I fell in company with a young man whose name I believe was Taylor; I enquired how far he had been riding; he informed me he had been as far as Mr. Unit Angier's, and that he was about to live with him; that Mr. Angier wanted ten or a dozen young men to come to Kent, and he would find them employment, but they must be democrats; upon my bantering him on the subject, he acknowledged the object was to secure the election.— Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1816.

JAMES MASSEY.

Kent County, to wit: Personally appears John Turner, of Kent county, before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace of the State of Maryland for the county aforesaid, on this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen, & makes oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that Thomas Taylor, late of Queen Anne's county, now lives at one of Mr. Unit Angier's farms in Kent county. Sworn before me.

JAMES ARTHUR.

I do hereby certify, that a short time since I happened at the counting house of Mr. Solomon Betts, of the city of Baltimore, when a conversation ensued upon the subject of introducing voters into different counties, for the purpose of influencing the election. It was stated that the democratic party had commenced the business, and that the federalists had been reluctant by way of retaliation. A gentleman present enquired of Mr. Betts whether he had not heard Doctor George W. Thomas, (a very candid and respectable democrat of Kent county,) admit the fact; when Mr. Betts gave him the following statement: That Doctor Thomas and Mr. William Alexander of Elkton, were in company with him in the city of Baltimore in the month of March last, they were conversing upon the subject of the next senatorial election, when the Doctor remarked that he doubted about the general result of the elections through the state, but that Kent would certainly be democratic. Mr. Betts then asked the Doctor what grounds he had for forming such an opinion; that the federalists had succeeded in Kent for the last four years, and that he saw nothing in our political affairs to produce a change in favour of democracy. To which the Doctor replied, that the democrats calculated upon success from the number of emigrants from Queen Anne's. Mr. Betts then asked whether they were all of the same politics? To which the Doctor replied that they had taken good care of that, and that they had made the thing sure. Mr. Betts then remarked, that it was a little extraordinary that the democratic party should make such a bustle about the removals to Annapolis, when it appeared that they themselves had done the same thing, and asked the Doctor what was the difference in a moral point of view between the federalists introducing voters into Annapolis, and the democrats introducing voters from Queen Anne's into Kent; to which the Doctor replied, that they had brought in their voters into Kent at the beginning of the year, in the character of overseers and labourers, but that the federalists had removed their voters after the year had commenced, and he understood had boarded them out without giving them employment.—At which Mr. Alexander indulged in an hearty laugh. Mr. Betts then requested the Doctor to be particular in what he said, as these candid confessions might at some future day rise up in judgment against him. The Doctor seemed a little alarmed, least he might possibly have gone too far with his admissions; but upon Mr. Betts recapitulating the substance of the conversation, Doctor Thomas, with his usual frankness, admitted it to be correct. Given under my hand on the 1st June, 1816.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

It is not correct, as stated in Capt. Wilson's conversation, that the federalists have been boarded in Kent, who are without any employment—Some persons, who came to reside in Kent, put up at Mr. Hynson's tavern for a few days, until they got into business. It is proper to state, that E. F. Chambers, Frederick Wilson, Thomas Selway, James Harris, Unit Angier, and Thomas Taylor, are democrats. By

Democratic Corruption, Bribery, and Blue Lights.

The federalists of Kent thus becoming acquainted with the schemes of democracy to silence and overthrow the fair expression of the will of the people, thought it most advisable to resort to similar measures as the only probable means of counteracting this new kind of policy. And now it appears that the democrats goaded by their disappointment and mortification produced by the failure of their plans, have had the effrontery to call that bribery and corruption of which they are the original authors and perpetrators, and to the ingenuity of which they are exclusively and fairly entitled. It will now be seen what regard they entertain for the opinions of the people, how sacred they esteem the purity of elections, and how zealously they maintain the cause of justice and of truth. Their hypocrisy is as base as it is shameless.

A CITIZEN OF KENT.

The following certificate proves that the practice of importing voters into federal counties was commenced by the democrats as early as the year 1813. I do hereby certify, that sometime in the year of 1813, I happened at Centreville, where I met with Mr. William Chambers, who supposing, as I imagine, that I was a democrat, from the circumstance of my being an Irishman, and the principal of Washington College, (a majority of the trustees of which institution were of that political sect,) entered into conversation with me upon the subject of the approaching election. He remarked, that the democrats had established the factory in Chester-town with a view to secure the election in Kent, and had brought in democrats from Queen-Anne's to assist in their plan, and that he was satisfied that a sufficient number would be introduced to answer the purpose. Given under my hand, in the city of Baltimore, this 11th day of June, 1816.

HUGH MAGUIRE.

This Mr. William Chambers is the identical gentleman, who was appointed, for the violence of his politics, treasurer on the Eastern Shore; and who is very willing to hold the office again, just for the good of the people and so he is a good patriot.

Mrs. Whittington.

Having rented that well known Establishment in Church street, near the State house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Maria Davidson, respectfully informs the public, that she had commenced keeping a Boarding house, & that every exertion will be made to render its character as respectable as when under the superintendance of that Lady. The situation of this property being so well known, it will suffice to observe, that it is in a central part of the City, and near the State-house, which renders it convenient to members of the Legislature and Bar. Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with board by the day, week, month, or year.

Encyclopaedia.

The subscriber has received vol. 24 part 2, vol. 25 part 1 and 2, and vol. 26 part 1, of Dr. Rees's Cyclopaedia—Vol. 7 part 2, and vol. 8 part 1, Edinburgh Encyclopaedia—vol. 1 part 2, Dr. Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences—which will be delivered to subscribers upon their paying for the same. The immense expense of these publications renders a strict compliance with the terms of payment necessary.

Direct Tax.

The subscriber having undertaken the collection of the direct tax in the 4th and 5th election districts of Anne Arundel county, takes this method of giving notice that he will attend at the following places on the respective days stated: On Tuesday the 29th inst. at Rummel's tavern; on Wednesday the 30th at Humington mills at 2 o'clock; on Thursday the 31st at Capt. Thomas Griffin's shop; on Friday the 1st at Mr. John Warfield's store; on Saturday the 2nd at Mr. Richard Owing's mill; on Tuesday the 2d of July at Mr. Blow-er's store; on Wednesday the 3d at Mr. Knight's mill; on Thursday the 4th at Poplar Springs; on Friday the 5th at Mr. Samuel Gaither's store; on Saturday the 6th at Mr. Nathan Porter's tavern; and on Tuesday the 7th at Mr. McCoy's tavern, for the purpose of receiving the above taxes. He respectfully requests all persons concerned to meet him at the most convenient of the above places on the days stated.

Labourers Attend!

The subscriber wants immediately, eight or ten labourers, whom he will probably employ during the whole of the ensuing summer, and whom he will give from fifteen to twenty dollars per month.

Old Pallafox.

Got by General Washington's imported and celebrated Jack, Knight of Malta, will cover Mares the present season, at ten dollars each and one dollar to the groom, at Mr. Carroll's Farm near the city of Annapolis.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, COURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

FORNIGN.

New-York, June 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

On Saturday afternoon arrived at the harbor the French frigate Eurydice, commanded by Capt. Menard, with days passage from Brest. His Excellency Hyde de Neuville, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, has arrived in the frigate, with his family and the following other passengers: M. de Barry, Consul for N. Orleans; M. de Valuzi, Consul for Boston; M. de Angeli, Vice-Consul for Portsmouth; M. de Bourgaeny, attached to the Legation; M. de Bacher de Martigny, Vice-Consul for the United States. The Minister landed yesterday morning from the Eurydice, under the salute of 17 guns, which was returned from the Fort on Governor's Island. The Eurydice sailed from Brest on the 17th ult. but has brought no French papers. The following summary of news has been collected from the passengers.

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies was terminated, they were to meet again on the 1st of October.

Some changes have taken place in the Ministry. The Count Vaucluse, Minister of the Interior, has been nominated Minister of State, and member of the Private Council of the King. Mons. Laine, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been called to the Ministry of the Interior. The King has given the seals to Mons. Le Comte d'Arbray, and has provisionally given him charge of the Ministry of Justice. Count Barbe Marbois has again taken his functions as President of the Chamber of Deputies. His Majesty has thought it advisable to attach to each Ministry under-secretaries of state; the four already appointed are, M. de Trinité, for the Justice Department; Viscount d'Arbray, for the War; Baron de la Bonelliere, for the Finance; Becquay, for the Interior. These Secretaries are members of the Chamber of Deputies. Gen. Bertrand has been condemned to death.

Some attempts to disturb the public tranquility had been made in two communes of the department of de l'Aisne. Some seditious persons, aided by ignorant chiefs, attempted to unsettle the standard of crime and revolt, and take Grenoble by surprise. These tumults had, however, subsided, by some regular troops and national guards being put in arms. The guilty had been arraigned before the tribunals.

Gen. Domagieu has shown in this affair a great devotion to the King. The zeal of good citizens has also shown itself, so as to prove to the factious that henceforth they may in vain attempt to disturb the tranquillity enjoyed at last by the French people under the paternal government of their King. A soldier of the imperial guard, lately from Elba, amongst the first to fire on the seditious, and cried out "long live the king."

The marriage of the Princess Caroline with the Duke of Berri, was celebrated at Naples on the 24th of April. Her arrival at Paris soon expected.

ENGLISH TREATY WITH TUNIS.

We have received, by the way of Algiers, a copy of the treaty lately concluded between the English Admiral Boscawen and the Bey of Tunis.

EXMOUTH.

Declaration of his highness Mahomet Bahaw, chief Bey of Tunis, who well guarded city, and the abode of happiness, made and concluded with the Right Hon. Edward Boscawen, knight grand cross of the

most honorable military order of the Bath, admiral of the blue squadron, and commander of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his royal highness the Prince Regent of England, for the termination of Christian Slavery, his highness the Bey of Tunis, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and in manifestation of his amicable disposition, and high respect towards the powers of Europe (with all of whom he is desirous of establishing peace), declares, that in the event of a future war with any European power (which God forbid) that none of the prisoners made on either side shall be assigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged according to European practice in like cases, and at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom.

Done in duplicate in the palace of Bardo, near Tunis, in the presence of Almighty God, the 17th day of April, in the year of Christ 1816, (the Bey) and in the year of the Hegira 1261, and the 19th day of the Moon Jamed Onell.

(Signed) EXMOUTH, (L. S.) admiral and commander in chief of His Britannic Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean.

London, April 26.

Intelligence was received by Government this morning, that Lord Exmouth, with the fleet under his command, had been to Algiers, and made a new and liberal treaty with that power.

On the 4th May, 6 Dutch frigates were at Gibraltar, waiting for a reinforcement of a 74 and a frigate, to go against Algiers.

DOMESTIC.

NEWMAN, THE FORGERER.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Furner.

Some months since, we published a letter from WALTER BATES, High Sheriff of Kingston, giving an account of the conduct of an extraordinary character, by the name of Henry More Smith, then in his custody; but as many disbelieved the account, it may not be improper to publish the following extract of a letter from Mr. Bates to his sister. The account, it is believed, will not be uninteresting, as it not only confirms the former statement, but gives further particulars of his mysterious conduct. There is but little doubt that the person now confined in Newgate, in this State, by the name of WILLIAM NEWMAN, is the same—of whom much has been said, in consequence of his extraordinary conduct, while confined in the gaol at New-Haven.

Extract of a letter from WALTER BATES, Esq. to his sister in New-Haven, Conn. dated Kingston, U. Canada, October 27, 1815.

You informed me in your last, that you had seen a letter, published in your papers, from me to the Attorney General, giving an account of the conduct of a very extraordinary character that I had in charge, & that it was not credited amongst you; but that your family wished to hear from me to know if such a character did exist with me. To give a detailed account of all his conduct, would fill a volume; but, to give you a brief sketch, I would say, that such a mysterious stranger did exist in my custody for more than twelve months, as was faintly described in my letter. He was brought to me a stranger, & left me a stranger.—It was true he married a wife in Nova Scotia, and had been there about two years; but who he was, or where he came from, no one could tell, or how he lived. He was apprehended for stealing a horse, which he rode 280 miles in three days, and was overtaken the fourth, and brought with much difficulty to my prison. He was known by many names, but was committed to my charge by the name of Henry More Smith. He complained of sickness, occasioned, he said, by a hurt in his side, and a bad

cold, which increased with dangerous symptoms, until all hopes of his life were past, and he apparently dead; but being brought to, and coming to his speech, said it was a fit, and that all the family had died in that way, and that he should not survive the second, which, in all probability, would take place the next day about the same hour, at sunset—accordingly, he was taken—the young man who attended him, found him, as he said, drawing his last gasp, and ran for help—on his return, in three minutes, he found to his astonishment that he had disappeared; and, upon the strictest search & inquiry the whole night, nothing could be heard of him. About four weeks afterwards, he was apprehended at the New Settlement, in the United States, above Woodstock, about 150 miles, and brought within 10 miles of the gaol; when he, in the night, being in irons, handcuffed, with a rope tied about his arms, above his irons, and a man hold of the other end of the rope, made his escape, and disappeared, leaving the rope in the hands of the man, with the knot tied in the same, as he had put it on. About three weeks after, he was apprehended, and put on board a sloop, with a chain and iron about his neck, and a black man hold of the chain, which he never let go until the sheriff had delivered him into my custody, in gaol; where I, by watching, kept him until he had his trial: in which time he cut the grates cut and broke more than 30 feet of chain in short pieces, broke a number of handcuffs, and I could not find a chain that could hold him. He did not speak for 5 months. At his trial it took five constables to hold him, being tied hand and foot. He paid no more regard to the court, than if no one was present: he was however found guilty, and sentence of death passed upon him, without his giving the least attention to it, or being at all concerned, or ever speaking a word. He lay in prison about three months after sentence, in which time he performed every thing that was asked in my letter to the Attorney General, without the smallest assistance. About that time, the Supreme Court sat at Frederick-town; and taking into consideration his age and situation, and it being the first instance of horse-stealing in this county, the president was pleased to grant him his pardon. After this time, I permitted him to have thread and needles, calico, and cloth; with a pair of scissors, to see what improvements he could make; and truly, it was astonishing. I shall not attempt to describe—only say that he had, before he left the gaol, 24 characters, all dressed in the neatest manner; among which were six musicians; and he would sit and play the fiddle or fife, and every one of them acted their part as well as if they were really alive; keeping time with music. He never would converse, or answer any question; he would not accept his pardon, or understand any thing about it—he said he did not wish to leave the gaol, and it was with difficulty I got rid of him. He would tell any thing that happened abroad, or any thing that happened to any one for some time past, or would happen in a short time to come. It appeared to know every thing: said he could talk French or Latin, as well as English—that he knew enough, and never asked any questions.

At length, by good luck, I got him on board a vessel, as he himself had predicted, and sent him to Windsor, where he went on shore, and was seen there in the street about an hour, and then disappeared, which is the last I have heard from him. He probably will appear next with you.

Massachusetts Legislature.

IN SENATE. Monday, June 10.

The following Answer to His Excellency the Governor's Speech, was read and accepted, and ordered, that the Committee who reported it (the Hon. Messrs. Quincy, Moody and Whiting,) present the same to His Excellency:

ANSWER OF THE SENATE.

May it please your Excellency—

The Senate of Massachusetts reciprocate, the congratulations which your Excellency has been pleased to express on the state of peace and

domestic tranquillity which our country enjoys, and on all the circumstances which give interest to the return of this political season. Among the most auspicious of these circumstances, your Excellency will permit the Senate of Massachusetts to consider the elevation of your Excellency to the chair of state. It is in the opinion of the Senate, not among the least of the many causes of gratitude to the great author of all good, that he has, in the course of his Providence, for such a length of time preserved in usefulness and influence so many of the statesmen and heroes, who achieved our Independence. This sentiment cannot fail to be deeply impressed on the minds of the people of Massachusetts called, as they have been, now to witness one of the patriots of our revolution, in the fields of Washington and the associate of his councils, bidding adieu to public life, full of years and honours, and carrying with him, into retirement, the regret and affection of the multitude of his fellow citizens, succeeded by your Excellency, another of those patriots, also distinguished by the friendship of Washington, his associate in arms, and one who shared largely in the dangers and glories of his military career. Events of this kind are not only honorable to those individuals, who are the subjects of them, but are also among the happiest omens of the future prosperity of our country; in as much as they indicate the steady virtues of the people of Massachusetts, and their continued attachment to the principles and character of our revolution; and are thus among the surest pledges for the continuance of our republican constitution, and among the best evidences of the capacity of a people for self-government.

The Senate of Massachusetts are impressed, not less than your Excellency, with the greatness and vital importance of those principles relative to the nature of civil government and its only legitimate source, the will of the people, which your Excellency has been pleased to enforce and illustrate. They also reciprocate your Excellency's sentiments concerning the objects and doctrines and principles of our political constitution; and to the blessings we enjoy under it. And it will be the pride and pleasure, not less than the duty of the Senate of Massachusetts, to co-operate with your Excellency, and with the other branch of the Legislature, in transferring into our proceedings the same enlightened spirit, in which that instrument originated and was perfected, and which, in so great a degree, the conduct of preceding Legislatures has evinced.

Touching the constitution of the U. States, the Senate coincide in the opinion of your Excellency, that it is "without precedent and without parallel," and that from the extent of its fiscal, executive and other powers and influences, that it is a government of "efficiency and coercion." The Senate of Massachusetts are aware, not less than your Excellency, of the greatness of those concessions of power made by the people to the government of the U. States. And in the nature and amplitude of those concessions, while, on the one side, they can see no necessity for any enlargement of those powers by construction, which, as your Excellency intimates, our system is framed as far as possible to prevent, so on the other, considering the nature of all power and its inevitable tendency when unlimited, to terminate in despotism, the people and the states will find in this condition of things, new motives to watch over those powers; and portions of sovereignty which are yet retained by them; and in the maintenance of which the spirit and the hopes of liberty, under our complicated frames of government essentially depend.

As, in common with your Excellency, the Senate of Massachusetts, "from the experience they have had of the operations of the National Government, infer its efficiency," so also, they have no doubt, that if administered in the true spirit of the Constitution, not only a great and united people may be made happy under its influence, but "that its continuance may be protracted for ages." We concur with your Excellency, "that Massachusetts will

be the last to impair the union of the states." And we also trust that she will be always among the first to vindicate and maintain those just limits of the constitution, by the preservation of which alone that union can be perpetuated.

The regulation of commerce, to which your Excellency has alluded, as it has been recently exercised in establishing a new tariff of duties, being within the fair and unquestionable limits of the powers granted by the constitution, has been viewed by the Senate of Massachusetts, in that just & liberal light, in which it has been contemplated by your Excellency. They hope that in executing on an extensive scale, and in a complicated state of affairs, that difficult and delicate task of reconciling relief of commerce with protection of manufactures, "as much has been done, as a due respect to justice and the good of the community would allow." In canvassing the measures of the general government, while on the one hand, the people of Massachusetts will yield nothing to any usurped authority, so on the other, they will never fail to extend to the exercise of powers, within the undoubted limits of the Constitution, every liberal construction and manly support.

The Senate of Massachusetts will ever rejoice at any evidence of a disposition in the national government to resort to the principles and systems which characterized the happiest periods our country has enjoyed, since the adoption of the constitution. Among these they will be ever disposed to consider attempts to provide for the national debt, and to place the credit of the United States upon a better basis than recently existed; the abandonment of a system of national security, resting on a mere love of justice, and the adoption of one, which has for its foundation a competent and well instructed force;—the consequent patronage of the naval and military establishments of our country; the formation of respectable depots;—and, in general, a liberal spirit, in relation to the endowment of institutions of a really permanent and national character.

The Senate of Massachusetts also reciprocate the assurance of their readiness, to concur with your Excellency, in all your efforts to promote the public good.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 10.

The following Answer to his Excellency the Governor's Speech, was reported, read and accepted, & thereupon ordered to be presented to His Excellency.

ANSWER

Of the House, to the Governor's Speech.

May it please your Excellency:

The House of Representatives respectfully reciprocate your Excellency's congratulations on the return of this interesting season, and that our country is enjoying a state of peace and tranquillity.

It is a subject of no ordinary gratulation, upon the commencement of the new political year, to find that the suffrages of our fellow citizens have designated your Excellency as the successor of him, whom they have long delighted to honour. The confidence which they have so frequently reposed in your Excellency's predecessor, by repeatedly electing him to the highest office in the government, has at once evinced, the intelligence requisite to the discernment of their own best interests, and the disposition gratefully to repay the labours which have so essentially subserved them. From the theatre of public life he has voluntarily retired to the bosom of domestic privacy, there to enjoy, for the residue of his days, the rich reward of the patriot and christian, the consolations of a life well spent in the promotion of the happiness of his fellow citizens.

In his successor, as well from the tenor of your Excellency's past life, as from the exposition of your Excellency's views of public policy, developed in your communication, we recognise a patriot of the same school. It was indeed to be expected that one who had so ably contributed to the establishment of a free and enlightened form of government, should be intimately conversant with its elements, and ardently attached to its principles.

cheap Goods.

J. WATKINS, Tailor, Catonsville, Md. has a large stock of cheap goods, and is prepared to make up to order, in the most fashionable style, at a moderate price.

Maryland, Ga.

Orphan's Court, 1816. The petition of Abner L. Arnold, for the personal estate of Anne Arnold, deceased, is returned, and the same is to be heard on the 27th inst.

Give Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the will of Abner Arnold, deceased, is to be proved on the 27th inst.

Linthicum, Adm.

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In the Constitution of this Commonwealth, framed as it was under circumstances of peculiar trial and perplexity, and without the advantages of precedents, is exhibited an unparalleled instance, of what may be accomplished under the blessings of Providence, by a people who are guided and directed by wise & good men. Its institutions maintain an inseparable union, between the exercise and enjoyment of our natural rights, and the checks and restrictions indispensable to social order. It has its basis essentially in public sentiment—Whenever that shall become radically corrupt, whatever forms may remain, its vitality will cease; and on its ruins will be built some other superstructure, the dictate of ambition or of anarchy. Its wise founders, reasoning from analogy of ancient republics, and with a wonderful prescience, which seems to have foreseen the result of subsequent experiments, made "wisdom and knowledge," with "piety, religion and morality," the foundation of their system. So long as these great pillars remain unshaken, we may with certainty rely on the purity of public sentiment & the consequent continuance of our government.

Through the medium of our invaluable institutions of literature and science, our university, colleges and schools, the means of "wisdom and knowledge" are rendered accessible to all. Every citizen, however humble his station, is there furnished with the opportunity of improvement, and the honours and rewards which by the other provisions of our political system are rendered almost inevitably consequent upon the industrious and successful cultivation of the mind, furnish the strongest inducement to the due use of these means.

"Piety" is indeed an exercise of the heart, and is susceptible of no political regulation; but the external observances of "religion and morality," whose tendency is direct to the promotion of "piety," are attentively considered and provided for in our constitution and laws—while on the one hand, the rights of conscience and the freedom of religious opinion are sedulously guarded, on the other the citizen is bound to the observance of religious and moral duties, and to the support & maintenance of christian institutions.

On these foundations, rests our political fabric; and thus impressed we are happy in assuring your Excellency of our ready co-operation in all those measures which may be calculated to advance the cause of "wisdom and knowledge—of piety, religion and morality."

Subsequent to the adoption of our State Charter which was directed and adapted more particularly to the definition and security of the individual and social rights of our own citizens, our relative situation with our sister States, rendered necessary a "national pact," for our mutual advantage and protection.—That contract, emanating from a spirit of equity and mutual concession, while it yields to the whole many of the prerogatives of sovereignty, reserves to the parts all those rights and powers which are not expressly surrendered. The states are left to their own governments and institutions for the ascertainment and protection of their common and ordinary rights, while the national compact provides against their mutual as well as foreign encroachments. Whenever it becomes inadequate to this object its efficacy and its obligation cease; the union resolves itself into its original elements; and the states become as at first, separate and independent sovereignties.

Massachusetts having been among the first to adopt the federative league, will be among the last to impair its obligations—having surrendered her full share of sovereign rights for the common good, she will also be among the last to submit to unauthorized encroachments.—Whatever apprehensions we may at times have entertained of the operations of the national Government, we would still indulge a hope that the disappointment of ambition and the bitter lessons of experience, may teach those who have erred, to recur to first principles, and hereafter to give a practical construction to the compact, consistent with its original intention. Let them cultivate "a knowledge of the value of first principles," and learn that "avarice and ambition wage eternal war with equal rights and public liberty." We may then safely presume that the government will be administered in the true spirit of it,

and that a great and united nation may be rendered happy under its auspicious influence."

The exigencies of the late war, waged without preparation, have induced a compulsory conviction upon the minds of those who heretofore denounced "naval and military establishments," of the fallacy of their former opinions. To be prepared for war in times of peace, was among the primary maxims of federal policy; we would hail this apparent return to first principles, as the harbinger of a progressive and more perfect reformation.

To your Excellency who has so long been the avowed friend and patron of the militia, that powerful and respectable portion of our fellow-citizens look with confidence for all those aids and encouragements, which your Excellency's wisdom and experience enable you so effectually to bestow. To the accomplishment of these and all the other important objects, for which our power is delegated to us, we tender your Excellency our zealous co-operation.

From the American Daily Advertiser. NECROMANCY EXTRA.

MR. POULSON—I saw a few days since, in your paper, an article from the New-York Courier, stating, that one Signior Flibbertigibbit, intended to make an exhibition in Necromancy, which was vastly superior to that of Day Francis. When I saw an enumeration of the almost incredible feats he promised to perform, such as swallowing melted lead, heating his head red hot, making a snake swallow himself until he disappeared, with various other magical performances, I thought there might be some truth in his pretension; but, when I further beheld, that he promised to do one feat, that was absolutely impossible, I could not help perceiving that he was an Impostor. The act of impossibility to which I allude, is his turning a Bank note into Specie. Sir, such a feat is wholly impossible, and I will defy all the jugglers, and Bank Directors South of Connecticut, to perform such an incredible thing. This would, indeed, be an act of vast importance to the country, but in the present state of things it can never be looked for.

There are some things which may be believed, however improbable, but there are others again, which are so directly in opposition to our rational conviction, that we cannot for a moment admit them.—The truth of this position, is evinced in the well known story of the young man, who on returning from a voyage, told his Grandmother, that he had seen a flying fish.—The old Lady very wisely rejected the story as impossible, for says she, you may as well tell me that you have seen cows flying. The traveller finding that improbable stories would not be believed, resorted then to a matter of fact. He told the shrewd old Lady, that upon hoisting anchor in the Red Sea they found a Chariot entangled to it. His Grand-Mother delighted at so plausible a tale, cried out with ecstasy, that "there was some reason in that story, for that she had no doubt the Chariot must have been one of Pharaoh's."

No Sir, I can believe that a Necromancer can breakfast upon liquid lead, or dine upon red hot iron—that he can swallow swords, razors, knives and forks, and make a comfortable meal upon brick-bats—that he can flog animals out of their skins, or turn them inside out—set rocks and trees a dancing, or even jump over the moon, but to pretend to turn a Bank note into Specie, is a most perfect farce. But enough—I perceive I have convinced you and your readers that in hoc est. HOAX.

RECIPE FOR THE GRAVEL.

Take a double handful of water-melon seeds and throw them into about a pint of gin—let them stand for about a week, in a warm place, being frequently shaken together. When so prepared, take half a wine glass two or three times a day, or as often as you require any thing to drink, at table or otherwise.—*[Geneva Gaz.]*

Not less than 700 licences issued from the Ecclesiastical Court for marriages to be celebrated in London, on the day of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

A new marriage is already on foot for the Emperor of Austria. This uxorious monarch is said to have cast his eye on the fair daughter of the King of Saxony.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser. LATE FROM ALGIERS.

Last evening arrived at this port the U. S. corvette John Adams, capt. Trenchard, from Algiers, with Mr. Murray, bearer of despatches for government.

The John Adams sailed from Algiers on the 17th of May, in company with the U. S. squadron under the command of Com. Shaw, the whole of which were bound on a cruise, except the sloop of war Ontario, which sailed for Marseilles.

We are informed that a serious misunderstanding had risen between the Dey of Algiers and the Americans, from what particular causes we have not been able to learn; but understand that the delay of the restoration of the brig of war, driven ashore by Com. Decatur, and seized by the Spaniards, was one of the causes; and that the Dey was about to send out his fleet to cruise against the Americans, in violation of the late treaty of peace.

Com. Shaw, apprised of the hostile intentions of the Dey, proceeded with the whole American squadron in the Mediterranean to the port of Algiers; and being well provided with fire-ships, &c. threatened immediate destruction to his majesty's fleets as well as his capital. Mr. Shaler, the American consul, had previously repaired on board our fleet. This sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused great confusion and fear; the Dey with his household fled to one of the forts, and when the work of destruction was about to commence, he sent out a flag of truce to Commodore Shaw, with assurances that he would adhere to the late treaty, and invited Mr. Shaler to return and resume his functions, which was agreed to for the present.

The American Consul at Gibraltar had given public notice that American vessels might again pass up and down the Mediterranean without danger of molestation by the Algerines.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the American frigate Constellation, dated Bay of Algiers, May 14.

"I wrote you last from Mahon; at present we are at anchor in the Bay of Algiers, where we arrived the 2d of this month, and came to among a squadron of 17 sail of British ships, under command of Admiral Pelew (Lord Exmouth) who, it is much to be regretted, on the score of humanity, did not succeed in his demand for all christian prisoners, but, on the contrary, received only one thousand, for which he pays from 500 to \$1000 per head. This, in our opinion, is a pitiful arrangement. I think we could have done better with our little squadron—however, as the old maxim says, "what is one man's loss is another's gain," for it will only make our bright stars shine with more brilliant lustre in the eyes of the world—and I can assure you, those stripes, which have so waved victoriously, still continue to strike terror into the hearts of our savage enemy.

At the departure of the British fleet the Dey, without alleging any cause, began to show signs of hostility as to make it prudent for our consul to come immediately on board with his family and effects.

Com. Shaw considering it the best plan to keep these barbarians in awe, instantly commenced preparations to give them a drubbing. Every boat in the squadron was ordered to be ready for immediate service, and put in the best possible condition for a bold, though necessary enterprise; which was, to mount and scale those immense and terrible batteries, and to burn and destroy their fleet, which consisted of 4 frigates, with numerous sloops, corvettes and gun boats. The evening of our expedition arrived—all anxious for the moment which was again to encircle the brow of Columbia with another wreath of laurels—but while below, reflecting on my beloved home, I was surprised, in the midst of my reverie, by the information that the dey, discovering our intentions, had sent off a flag of truce, stating, that it was not only entirely contrary to his wishes to make war with the Americans, but that he ever was proud of their friendship.

We have since understood, that his reason for acting in such a hostile manner, related to the capture of the brig Noba, the particulars of which I have no time to give. Report says, some of us will continue to blockade Algiers till the determination of our government be known."

Extract of a letter, dated "Bay of Algiers, May 16, 1816.

The American squadron arrived off this port on the 1st inst. where we found the British fleet under the command of Lord Exmouth, consisting of 6 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 8 or 10 bomb vessels. The object of this British expedition, as was understood previously to its leaving Port Mahon, was to release all the christian slaves and oblige the Algerines to submit to the laws of civilized nations; & in the event of not being able to accomplish these objects by negotiation, they were certainly to level the town.—But notwithstanding their threats, and the ample force they possessed, they have ended the business disgracefully. They have indeed obtained the release of about 500 christian slaves, Sardinians and Neapolitans; not however by force of arms, but by negotiating to pay a ransom of 500 dollars each for the Sardinians, and 1000 dollars each for the Neapolitans! Having thus accomplished their business here, the British fleet sailed on the 7th, bound as is supposed for Tunis, for a similar object.

Since they sailed we have been on the very verge of another war with Algiers, respecting the brig that was given up by Comd. Decatur.—The affair proceeded to such a length that we actually prepared the boats of the squadron, for the purpose of burning their vessels in the Mole. We have however come to an accommodation, and I understand the Dey has agreed to refer it to our government, and is willing to wait a reasonable time for an answer. I refer you for the particulars of this business to the Commodore's despatches.

We sail hence early to-morrow morning—where we are bound I cannot say—report says Tunis."

From the Courier. Mr. Editor,

You may be a little surprised at my having the luck to find so many stray letters. But as no one has ever yet questioned the genuineness of a single one I have sent you, you may rely upon it that Mr. Hallen, will never deny that he is the writer of the enclosed.

Your's, SETH HANDS JR.

Ontario County, June 17, 1816.

Dear Cobbett,

It is with great joy we democrats heard of your intention to write for us. We know the powers of your genius, and expected that you would greatly assist the cause of democracy by your paper. But this is to inform you, that politics have vastly changed all of a sudden, and I am sorry you made a beginning before being informed of it. Immediately upon the reception of this letter, you will forthwith cease writing against a national bank, as Mr. Madison, Monroe and all of us, are in favour of it. As soon as you receive this, which is sent by express, you will please to sit down and write a recantation of all you have published, and pray write a long essay in favour of the national bank in your very best style, and then be assured, we will support your paper here handsomely.—You will also say nothing more against taxes, as we have concluded to lay very heavy taxes, to pay for the "war feast," which we have had.

Pray don't hint at the stamp tax; nor the carriage tax, nor above all the whiskey tax; in short it is best to let alone the word tax altogether, as it is a delicate business. However, if you can say any thing in favour of heavy taxes, pray do it, and we will all encourage your paper. I find you are opposed to high salaries; but you must know, Mr. Clay and Johnson passed a law, raising their own salaries to 1500 dollars a year, and Mr. Madison signed it. Therefore, drop the subject instantly, if you love us, and depend upon it you will make a fortune by your paper, in this country—pray can't you say something handsome in favour of this new salary bill, and upon high salaries in general. You are sometimes violently opposed to standing armies and conscription bills. You will discover from documents which I enclose to you, that we democrats are now all in favour of a large standing army. Mr. Madison was very anxious to get 20,000 men and we are all sorry that we could not have that number. We are afraid that the people might make a fuss, else we should have an army of 20,000 immediately. The government is in a ticklish, crazy situation, and you know if the republic is overturned, and it is necessary to

establish a monarchy, it is necessary to have the army in the hands of the king, than that a Federalist should be president—therefore, say no more against standing armies, and upon it, your paper will sell here. I am sorry to find you violently opposed to a national debt, for as we have a large national debt, which will, in all likelihood, be increased by the high salaries now, and ruinous expenses of war, you must alter your opinion and write in favour of our national debt, which all think a national sin, as well as your own. Pray, and your paper will sell well here.

My dear Cobbett, say nothing against a navy, no matter how large, speak in favour of an immense navy. Tell the democrats that you know best what to say to them—say any thing, and they will believe you. I must conclude by referring you to the National Intelligencer for particulars. I hope will not fail to suit your opinion on your present case, and depend upon your paper will sell well. It costs you very little to write in favour of these late democraticalasures, which you have unthinkingly denied, for you know by looking back in your Register a few volumes you will find your own essays written on the other side of these questions pat to the purpose—this is a great convenience to you, I think it very lucky that you have written on both sides of all questions and have arguments pro or con the case requires on any subject. Your ardent admirer and subscriber, PETER HALLEN THE GREAT.

P. S. I served the feds a devilish handsome trick here in the legislature, which has rendered me very popular with the democrats. I told Governor Tompkins' Counsel and was no more a member than are—O, "I'm a devil of a fellow as Bob Acres said, for all you men look so. Adieu, my dear Cobbett, and rely upon it your paper will sell well in New-York."

Paul Cuffee, who in December last carried out to Sierra Leone from the United States nine members of his family, has recently returned to New-York, exhibited to the N. Y. African Institution, certificate of the landing of those persons at Sierra Leone. He has also received from Governor Carthy, a certificate of the same, and a sober conduct of the same since their arrival, and an acknowledgment of \$432 69, having advanced to them since they landed to promote their comfort and advantage.

The legal instrument of separation is signed by lord and lady By and he takes his departure for the continent.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court. June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of John Gaither, executor of Sally Gaither, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be filed once in each week, for the space of six weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. W. A. County.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, the final estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1816.

John Gaither, Reg. W. A. County.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court. June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of Anderson Warfield, administrator de bonis non with annexed, of Richard Higgins, 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.

John Gassaway, Reg. W. A. County.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, the final estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1816.

MEMORIAL GAZETTE
JUNE 27, 1816.
Federal Republican Tickets.
Second Congressional District.
John A. Herbert.
Members of the Assembly.
Thomas Hood,
Bios J. Worthington,
Jacob Franklin, Junr.
Charles W. Hanson.
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Charles S. Ridgely,
Daniel Murray.
DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Col. Ezekiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.
PRINCE-GEORGE'S.
Francis M. Hall,
Edward H. Calvert.
FREDERICK.
Major John Graham,
Roger B. Taney.
TALBOT.
John Leeds Kerr,
Allen Bowie.
CAROLINE.
William Potter,
George Reed.
KENT.
Dr. Morgan Brown,
Capt. Frederick Boyer.
CECIL.
Dr. James Scanlan,
James Janney.
ALLEGANY.
William M. Mahon,
William Hillery.
CHARLES.
Clement Dorsey,
Nicholas Stonestreet.
MARY'S.
Raphael Neale,
Col. James Forrest.
CALVERT.
Richard Grahame,
John Chew.
It is impossible to surpass the
of those, who make it a n
charge against the federalists
placed some federalists at
with a view to their voting
ember-election. At most this
was more than the abortive pro
tribunals but not the measure
liberal party as a body. On the
and, who was it that ordered t
to Annapolis? This most c
dynanical interference with
of free suffrage was unequi
of the president of the
States, and suggested to his
probably by the identical bell-w
we have chattered and ranted
and addresses, about th
introduction of additional g
to Annapolis, though th
admit, if such vote
they are not there now.
The most direct and fatal co
every a free government is
of soldiers to influen
the elections; yet has th
ence against republican
been repeatedly commit
the democratic party; yes, n
in the heart of this ver
which they so presumptuous
watch the rule into their ow
proof is undeniable, and
us in the face. The c
the United States has so f
in our election, as to
a part of the standing
Baltimore, where their
would not be of any
weight in the scale, to A
it was expected they wo
turn it. If the standi
intended to be used for
inexpensive as this, this best
the better. If majoritie
annual elections are
by order of the sec
at the point of the bay
be a very tractable a
to pay so patiently,
heavy taxes laid upon
of the ten thousand
pay in time of pos
under the number d
by the president an
Men capable of orderi
standing army to Ann
in view, it is c
spread of such stuff as
from employing th
and settling aside the
the other side
the crime they have already

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1816.

General Assembly

Members of the Assembly

Members of the Senate

Members of the House

Members of the Judiciary

Members of the Executive

Members of the Legislature

Members of the Council

Members of the Senate

Members of the House

Members of the Judiciary

Members of the Executive

Members of the Legislature

Members of the Council

Members of the Senate

Members of the House

Members of the Judiciary

Members of the Executive

Members of the Legislature

Members of the Council

Members of the Senate

Members of the House

Members of the Judiciary

Members of the Executive

Members of the Legislature

Members of the Council

Members of the Senate

facely committed to not much inter- or in strictly to this. But such a sanguine reliance have they upon our want of discernment, as our insensibility to trespass upon our most sacred rights, that at the moment of perpetrating these overt acts they are soliciting our votes to place their tools and instruments in power and office!

In our last we published a body of the most unquestionable proofs, under the sanction of witnesses of high and unimpeachable reputation, that a stream of democratic voters were poured into Kent from Queen-Anne's county previously to March last, in the presumptuous hope of changing the majority in the former, which has been federal for a succession of years. No man, who will take the trouble of reading those documents, will afterwards be able to deny that the democratic party have done the very thing they condemn in the federalists, and which if the federalists had imitated from their antagonists, would have been no more than a just retaliation, necessary to self defence. Let us therefore hear no more of the sorry and hypocritical declamation about federal voters being sent to Annapolis, but who are admitted to be no longer there.

Upon this subject we are authorised in going back to a remote date for acts of this nature committed by the heads of the democratic party, in order to give a false majority to their tickets. It is well known they have sent hired voters every year, for years past, into several counties of this state. The cost must have been enormous, but the mass of individual contributions to meet it, might be mainly assisted by the funds wherewith the bribe of \$50,000 given to the infamous Henry was obtained. We never find this mode of bribery, who are sadly longing for the time when they may lord it over Maryland also, to be scrupulous of the kind or quantity of the means they select as best adapted to realize their objects. If one hundred soldiers are not enough at any particular lift, they apply at the war-office for two hundred; and if fifty thousand dollars are not sufficient to buy up the votes of the people, that they may get this state into their fangs, they can raise one hundred thousand with the assistance of the funds devoted to palm Mr. Monroe upon the nation as president.

Before we quit this subject we will add a statement of facts, susceptible of the strictest proof, which may add to the number as nothing can to the wickedness and depravity, of the proceedings of the democrats, to gain a majority. In point of time too, it shows that hiring people to remove, for the sake of their votes, where they are most wanted, is a device they practised longer than a year ago. Previously to the last election one of the highest democrats of Baltimore, now in office, applied to a citizen for his contribution to defray, as he said, the expense of maintaining voters in Anne-Arundel county who had been sent thither from Baltimore. In the politics of this citizen he was woefully mistaken, for in reality he is a federalist, and he, instead of obtaining money to bribe withal, qualified a witness willing to prove upon him his odious depravity and destitution of honest principles.

For the Maryland Gazette. Sir, I was glad to find in your paper of the 20th, evidence of the plan which has been adopted in Kent county, by the democrats, to secure their election next fall. If any honest man was disposed to doubt of it before, his doubts must now vanish. The fact has long been ascertained, but the democrats would not take the trouble to furnish the public with any proof, and that they might with safety deny it. In this, however, they are most miserably disappointed. What will now be thought of these men? They commenced this mode of securing elections, and then affect to reprobate and execrate it as an outrage upon the people's rights. The language in which they have spoken of others, may with propriety be applied to themselves, and out of their own mouths let them be condemned. Your correspondent, however, is mistaken when he ascribes this conduct to the democrats of Kent. The plan was

probably formed in Annapolis, and the funds necessary to carry it into execution raised in the city of Baltimore, and other parts of the state. The expense is defrayed out of the same fund which supports and gives such extensive circulation to "The People's Advocate." This same plan of transporting voters has been pursued in many other places, and among the rest the city of Annapolis. It is true, that not a great number of voters were brought into your city, because until a few days before the month of March it was calculated that the soldiers would be sent back in time to give them a right to vote, and the expense of securing the Annapolis election might be borne by the United States in place of the democratic party in Maryland. The disappointment of the party in this calculation was owing to the circumstance that the secretary of war was at the time a candidate for the presidency. It will be remembered, that shortly after the meeting of the caucus, the decision of that department was changed, and the soldiers were hurried away to Annapolis, although no provision had been made for their accommodation there. But what can be more farcical, than to hear the democratic printers talking about hirings. What are they themselves? What is their situation? The types of many of them are mortgaged to leading men of the party, and liable to be taken away from them every moment, if they do any thing offensive to their masters. They dare not be honest, if they were disposed. They must obey orders, publish whatever they are required to publish, and lie when they are ordered to lie. If they do not, in a moment they are deprived of the means upon which they depend for a livelihood, and reduced to a state of beggary and ruin. Such is the trade, and such the situation of those printers, who are forced to publish so much calumny and falsehood in their papers. How lamentable it is, that any portion of our fellow-citizens should suffer themselves to be misled by these abominable priests.

INTERESTING TO BANKS. Extract from the "Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes." And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and the end of the session of the general assembly next thereafter, the president, directors and company, of every incorporated bank in this state, shall annually, on the first day of January, after the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifteen, pay, or cause to be paid, to the treasurer of the Western Shore of the state of Maryland, the sum of twenty cents on every hundred dollars of the capital stock of each bank actually paid in, or which may hereafter be paid in; and any of the said banks neglecting to make such payment for the space of six months after the same shall become payable, shall thereby forfeit their charters, which shall then be considered null and void, and no longer continued under the provisions of this act.

A short sentence for all Republicans to get by heart. Amongst the several epidemics which all free republics are peculiarly exposed to, none is more common or more fatal, than a blind and obstinate adherence to men, be their measures never so weak or wicked, or never so injurious to the interests of the public. [Conn. Courant.]

WHISKEY TAX. The new excise on whiskey is to take effect from the 30th of June. It repeals the duty on the quantity distilled, and establishes the following on each gallon of the capacity of the still, viz.

For 1 week	4 1/2 cts
For 2 weeks	9
For 1 month	18
For 2 months	36
For 3 months	54
For 4 months	72
For 5 months	90
For 6 months	108
For 1 year	216

If the duty to be paid does not exceed 20 dollars, it must be paid down! If it exceeds that sum, a credit of 12 months will be allowed from the time the license expires. In either case a deduction of 8 per cent will be made if the duty is paid at the time of taking out the license. [Dover's town paper.]

From the Telegraph. COMPENSATION BILL. Fifteen Hundred Dollars for a Member of Congress. And why was 1500 dollars a session voted by the congressmen into their own pockets? Different reasons were assigned by different members, but they all amounted to the same thing; they thought the money better in their own pockets than in the public treasury. The matter if it was a wrong from the people by the congressmen, and excusable. For instance, old Governor Wright gave as his reason that "members of congress ought to live like gentlemen." That they ought to have pay enough to drink and dine, and to ride out to Congress Hall in carriages. That they ought to be able to

take their families with them, to Congress, & the public should pay the expense. This was a very frank admission of the language for six dollars a session, and republican, and we suppose his colleagues, Gen. Smith, was the same way of thinking, as he also voted for the 1500 dollars, though he was too fooly, as the folks say to give his reasons for his vote. "To live like a gentleman!" Eh! 1500 dollars from the first Monday in December to the 31st of March, at the rate of 6000 a year, necessary to live like a gentleman! This is a proposition a larger salary than any officer of government except the president receives. Even the vice president, is required to live like a gentleman, and he receives 5000 dollars.

If Governor Wright or General Smith were to serve the people for six dollars a day, it is easy enough to find as good men, if not better, who will. But we thought that these flaming patriots would serve the people for nothing rather than tax every thing but the air they breathe, to put in their own pockets the swindling sum they carried off last season. Such is the difference between the professions and the practice of self-styled republican gentlemen or your gentlemen republicans.

As for Mr. Clay, he said, as Speaker, it was true he got double the pay of the members, and he could never make the two ends of the session meet. The people must know the speaker gets two per diem, in addition to the power and honour of his office. Doubtless pay was given to him that he might entertain the members of congress, but he ate all the good things and drank all the wine like a gentleman himself. This was playing the cards rather better than the speaker in federal times. If Mr. Clay could not make the ends of the session meet with twelve dollars a day, living as he always did in a boarding house, he must have spent his money at some other table than the wine table, or as Jerry Sullivan's wife said in Celerina, Jerry loved herrings, and fish love drink, and so he gave Jerry a dram occasionally, that he and the fifth might agree.

Mr. Calhoun thought fifteen hundred dollars a session not enough to make the members independent, as they ought to be, of influence, and he would rather give them two thousand dollars or two thousand five hundred dollars a session. If the farmers who support the government, and have to pay the taxes, are so much delighted with the conduct of congress, who did us the favour to declare war, spend one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and lay heaven knows how many millions of taxes, as to wit to reward them, why they have only to vote for democrats, and they may be sure these democrats will take special care to take good care of themselves.

Let the people throw their hats into the air and shout hurra for the Compensation Bill, The Tariff or Poor Tax, The Mammoth Bank, The Standing Army! and The Land Tax—House Tax—the Carriage Tax—the License Tax—the Wagon Tax—the Auction Tax, The Still Tax—The Sugar Tax, the Whiskey Tax, The Stamp Tax, the Cotton Tax, &c. &c. And then let them read what Mr. Jefferson said in his inaugural speech, "A wife and frugal government shall not take from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned."

General Washington's opinion of Democracy. General Washington in a letter addressed to Charles Carroll, dated 1795, thus remarks: WASHINGTON says, "Although I highly approve of the measures taken by government, to place this country in a posture of defence, I can wish they had been more energetic, and shall always be ready to obey, its call under the reservations I have made, whenever it is made, yet I am not without hope, mad and intoxicated as the French are, that they will pause before they take the last step. That they have been deceived in their calculations on the division of the people, and the powerful support they expected from their party, is reduced to a certainty; though it is some what equivocal still, whether that party, who have been the CURSE OF THIS COUNTRY, and the source of the expenses we have to encounter, may not be able to continue their delusion."

A STONE IS LAID. Alexandria, June 6. Mr Custis of Arlington, and a party of gentlemen, returning from Smith's Island, have visited Pope's Creek, in the county of Westmoreland, ever memorable as the birth-place of our Washington, and have placed a stone upon the remains of the old Mansion House, in which the hero first saw the light. The Stone is a plain Freestone slab, and bears this simple inscription. HERE On the 11th of February 1732. WASHINGTON WAS BORN. The report of cannon from the vessel, awakened the echoes of the place, and told that Americans were paying affectionate tribute to the memory of their chief. Westmoreland, 4th June, 1816. From a Milledgeville, (Georgia) paper of May 29. THE FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS SALARY. The proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Putnam county, held for the purpose of expressing their sentiments respecting the democratic members of Congress who voted for raising their own compensation, have been sent us for publication. We decline inserting them, because, however indignant we may feel on the occasion, our sentiments should be expressed in a more respectful manner, than by burning or shooting the effigies of those who may have advocated the measure. Mr. Hauger, of South Carolina, (a federalist) was handsomely complimented by the meeting, for his able and patriotic opposition to the compensation law.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Lt. Com. Rodgers, sailed from New York on the 11th instant for Havre, with G. Gallatin, our minister for France, on board.

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON. Respectfully informs his friends, that he still continues the above business, at his old stand in Corn-Hill street, where all orders for work from the country are punctually attended to. He has a second hand gig in complete repair, well calculated for use in the country, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms. Persons wanting work done, in his line will find it to their advantage to give him a call. -Annapolis, June 27, 1816.

George & John Barber, Have just received a supply of Summer Hats, New-England Shoes, Herrings & Shad, Oils & Paints, And a fresh supply of Corn. Which they offer for sale on liberal terms. June 27.

300 Bushels of Corn. The subscriber has this day received three hundred bushels of nice white corn, which he will sell low for cash, at his house near the Dock. June 18, 1816. J. H. Stemmer.

Farmers Bank of Maryland. June 24th, 1816. 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 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. Pinkney, Cashier.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at sale, on Friday the 26th July next, within a mile of Mount Pleasant Ferry, late the residence of Abraham Chaney, All the personal estate of said Chaney, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, also Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, with interest from the day of sale—all under that sum the cash to be paid. Anthony Woodford. June 27, 1816.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 25, 1816. On application by petition of John Gaither and Edward Gaither, administrators of MARY GAITHER, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, to the same as is published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence. John Gassaway, Reg. Will. A. A. County.

This is to give Notice, That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MARY GAITHER, 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 subscribers, at or before the twenty-fifth day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate to exhibit under our hands this 23th day of June, 1816. John Gaither, } Adms. Edward Gaither, }

50 Dollars Reward. Absconded from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of June, A Negro Man, Named HARRY BLUE, about twenty six years old, about five feet five or six inches high, when spoken to, he is rather awkward in answering; he has lost one of his upper teeth, has very thick lips and very large ankles, and turns his feet out very much, has a large scar on one of his arms. It is probable he will change his name. He took with him two pair of oxburg trousers, and two shirts of the same, one black coat, a good fur hat, one blue roundabout jacket and trousers. I will give forty dollars if taken in Baltimore county, or twenty five if taken in Anne-Arundel county, and all reasonable expenses, if bro't home to the President Farm, within a half a mile of Annapolis; or the above reward if lodged in jail. John Mathews. June 27, 1816.

A Negro Girl Wanted. The subscriber wishes to purchase A NEGRO GIRL about 10 or 12 years of age. For such an one, well recommended, a liberal price will be given. John Thompson. June 27, 1816.

By the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, June 11th, 1816. Ordered, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause suit to be filed against each and every delinquent debtor, whose account shall not be settled and paid on or before the first day of August next. True copy. Test. John B. Boyer, Clk. June 15, 1816.

POET'S CORNER.

On the 3th of December last, a match at foot-ball was played on Carterhaugh...

THE LIFTING OF THE BANNER. From the brown crest of Newark its summons attending...

When Southern invaders spread waste and this order, At the glance of her crescents he passed and withdrew...

A stripling's weak hand to our revel has borne her, No mail-glove has grasp'd her, no spearman surround...

And all like our brethren, Home, Douglass, and Carr, And Elliott and Pringle in pastime shall mingle...

Then strip, lads, and to it, though sharp be the weather, And if, by mischance, you should happen to fall...

And when it is over, we'll drink a blithe measure, To each Laird and each Lady that witness'd our fun...

May the Forest still flourish, both borough and landward, From the hall of the Peer to the Herd's ingle nook...

From the Rhode-Island American. CALUMNY. No vice is more pernicious in its tendency...

Notwithstanding a calumniator is possessed of shameless depravity, and aims at the destruction of merited reputation...

Not an attempt to gain a legal redress of grievances be attended with more favourable consequences...

Having rented that well known Establishment in Church-street, near the Stadt-house...

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to be directed from Anne-Arundel county court...

Mrs. Whittington. Having rented that well known Establishment in Church-street, near the Stadt-house...

Four Dollars Reward. Stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, on Thursday the 20th ult...

For Sale. Consisting of a Negro, the wife and children—the eldest child being eighteen months of age...

AGRICULTURAL.

From the N. H. O. article. ON THE CULTURE OF RYE.

Where there are two sorts of this grain, viz. the large rye, which is fittest for winter sowing...

If a harvest crop is expected, it is absolutely necessary to steep the rye; the ingredients for which are only common salt and alum...

There is not much danger of rye's blasting managed as above, if sowed early, excepting only from local causes, such as barberry bushes...

A. N. H. FARMER.

To the Editor of the Cooperstown Federalist.

SIR, As a great many new discoveries make their appearance now-a-days, I desire one that I have made...

Francis Brown Sappington, Executor. June 20, 1816.

Encyclopedias.

The subscriber has received vol. 24 part 2, vol. 25 part 1 and 2, and vol. 26 part 1, of Dr. Mead's Cyclopaedia...

Direct Tax. The subscriber having undertaken the collection of the direct tax in the 4th and 5th election districts...

John Knighton, Deputy Collector for Richard Duval Collector 5th District. June 13, 1816.

Old Pallasfox, Got by General Washington's imported and celebrated Jack, Knight of Malta...

Charles Frazier, Respectfully informs his friends & the public generally, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Walter Cross...

Public Sale. The subscriber will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 18th day of July next...

Francis Brown Sappington, Executor. June 20, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely.

Have just received, and offer for sale, a variety of British, French, India & German goods...

LIVERPOOL & QUEENS WARE, as, likewise a general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, May 22, 1816.

This is to Give Notice, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court...

This is to give notice, That the subscriber means to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court...

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, May 25th, 1816.

This is to Give Notice, That the subscriber of Frederick county Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court...

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, May 28th, 1816.

This is to Give Notice, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court...

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, May 28th, 1816.

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STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, May 28th, 1816.

Four Dollars Reward. Stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, on Thursday the 20th ult...

For Sale. Consisting of a Negro, the wife and children—the eldest child being eighteen months of age...

For Sale. Consisting of a Negro, the wife and children—the eldest child being eighteen months of age...

MARYLAND VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CORNHACH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

H. G. Munroe, Has recently received an extensive assortment of Domestic, British, French, India and German Goods...

GROCIERIES. Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Old Spirit, Cogniac Brandy, P. Brandy, Holland Gin and Whiskey.

IRONMONGERY. Among which are Waldron's Double Grain and Grass Scythes, Stock Loe of all descriptions, &c. &c.

200 Dollars Reward. Ranaway on or about the 23th of January last, a negro man named London...

Annopolis, April 11, 1816. N. B. All persons are hereby warned harboring said negro as is perished...

Runaway. Was committed to my custody as a runaway negro man, who calls himself ELIZABETH...

For Sale. Consisting of a Negro, the wife and children—the eldest child being eighteen months of age...

For Sale. Consisting of a Negro, the wife and children—the eldest child being eighteen months of age...

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