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At the late District Court holden at Talbot County, in May last, there were two trials for violations of the Election Law of the State. The first case was that of a certain Aquilla Cummins, who was indicted for voting twice at the last October election.

Some few days after this came on the case of a certain John W. Sherwood, who was indicted for the offence of voting twice at the October Election. Mr. Sherwood, is an active, enterprising mechanic of Easton. It was argued by the court whether Sherwood was a busy man at elections—by were informed, yes, that he was a busy man at elections. The case set up by Sherwood was that he was delirious from a fever and did not know what he was about. It was in evidence that Sherwood voted early after the polls were closed, and that soon after, time exactly specified, he came up and voted again—when in the act of voting, one of the Judges accused him of voting twice, and attempted to arrest the vote. Sherwood denied it, and the other Judge put the ballot in the box. From the vote to this time is supposed to be more than half an hour at least. The sheriff of the county stated, that he met Sherwood at the hustings just after this trial, and according to him said, friend Sherwood, they say you voted twice—to which Sherwood directly replied, aye, they say so. The sheriff said, he looked unwell, and that there was something unusual in his eye.

The attending physician was called, who deposed, that he had the morning of the election seen Sherwood, and rather dissuaded him from going out, as Sherwood, was unwell, and had been unwell some time—the day was threatening. The physician said Sherwood by no means delirious when he was in the morning, and that he never knew him to be delirious any time whilst he was sick. The fact of having voted twice was admitted, because it could not be denied. The court adjudged that Sherwood was delirious on the election day, and ought not to be fined, punished, and dismissed him the court.—*Easton Gazette.*

Sherwood and Cummins voted democratic ticket.]

From the Federal Republican.
MR. EDITOR.—The deliberate solemn attention of every honest prudent man in the state, whether he be federalist or democrat, is called to the statement given in your paper, taken from the Easton Gazette, on the subject of the votes given by John W. Sherwood, at Easton, on the eastern shore of Maryland, at last October election.—The pretended derangement of this man is a FOUL IMPOSITION ON THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE. A BLOT OF A DARK AND DISMAL CHARACTER ON THE character of the court, stain on the ermine of justice, indelible and fixed, and one which all the waters of the ocean cannot wash out. Let us see the oath taken by the judges of elections:

Oath of the Judges of Elections.
I, — do swear and affirm that I will permit all persons to vote, who shall offer to poll at the election to be held for — county

city, who in my judgment shall according to the directions contained in this law, and the constitution and form of government, be entitled to poll at the same election; and that I will not permit any person to poll at the same election who is not in my judgment qualified to vote as aforesaid; and will in all things execute the office of judge of said elections, according to the best of my knowledge, without FAVOUR OR PARTIALITY, SO HELP ME GOD.

Read this oath people of Maryland, and remember, that it was in proof before the court, before whom Sherwood was tried, that when he executed himself to vote the second time, one of the judges accused him of voting twice; and while this was going on, and an attempt making to arrest the illegal fraudulent vote—the other judge put the ballot into the box, and thus consummated the vile act, and perjured himself. See his oath! and the succeeding section of the law on the subject of voting twice.—But Sherwood's physician, visited Sherwood but a very short time before the polls opened, and recommended to him not to go out that day.

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Now a word for the court.—It was proved to demonstration, to the judges of the court before whom Sherwood was tried, that he voted twice, and they discharged him under the plea of being delirious; monstrous, horrible depravity, and perversion of justice. See the judges oath; "I do solemnly promise and swear, that as (judge or justice) I will do equal rights," (mark the difference between the poor fisherman Cummins, and the noisy demagogue Sherwood; one fined and sent to jail, the other discharged; this is democratic "equal right" with a vengeance. Poor Cummins is made the scape goat, he has neither power, nor money, nor influence, therefore to punish him cannot hurt the party) "and justice according to the law of this state, in EVERY CASE in which I shall act as judge or justice, freely without sale, fully without denial, and speedily without delay, and will behave myself justly honestly and faithfully, in the said office according to the best of my knowledge and understanding, so help me God." Now as God is my judge, I do not believe these men thought Sherwood to be delirious when he voted; his whole conduct through the day proved to the contrary. His delirium suited his purpose and that of his friends, the democrats. He knew two votes would suit them better than one; had he really been delirious, the chances are ten to one, that he would not have voted at all; that he would not have thought of the necessity of it; and if he had been forced to the polls by his friends, rather than lose his vote, his conduct would have proved his situation beyond dispute; and if he was delirious, it was the duty of the judge of the election to prevent his voting; but he was not delirious; the judges of election knew it, and winked at his voting twice. The court knew he was not deranged or delirious; they had sufficient proof to convince them of it, and yet, O! shame, where is thy blush! O! honour and justice, where hast thou fled? they pronounced him delirious, and innocent of violating the laws of his country, of society and public duty. See the law—"And be it enacted, that if any person shall vote twice at one election, he shall be liable to a presentment in the county court of the county, where he may reside, and may be fined not exceeding forty dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the court." I call upon the editor of the Easton Gazette to give publicity to the names of the judges of election, and of the court, that the whole nefarious transaction and all concerned in it may be handed down to posterity, branded with scorn and contempt. It was by the vile and infamous deeds of judges of elections that the state was lost and disgraced last year; and we call upon the federalists, the friends of justice and order in every county in the state, to take the sacred charge of seeing that the judges do not again at the ensuing election, not only suffer and encourage the vilest frauds to be perpetrated by voters, but that they themselves do not commit both fraud and perjury by suffering themselves to act without the proper and necessary qualifications.

On Saturday last, several persons were brought before Alderman Badger, charged with being concerned in an attempt to defraud the Underwriters, by fictitious shipments of merchandise &c. on board the sloop Norfolk. They were severally bound over to appear, and bailed \$8000 each. We understand, that heretofore they have sustained a respectable standing in society.

Relis Gaz.

It is said the receipts at the General Post Office, for the current year, fall short of the Expenditure nearly FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. This is principally to be attributed to the state of business throughout the United States.—There are, however, those who insist that no inconsiderable portion of the sum deficient is retained in the hands of Delinquent Post-Masters, and that the retaining of PUBLIC DEFAULTERS, is Post-Masters, affects the revenue by destroying public confidence.—*Demo. Press.*

UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS.

An "Enemy to Hypocrites," in the Patriot of Saturday, speaks as if the countless sins of democracy were wiped away, because one or two persons who are on the list of 'defaulters' are said to be federalists! We venture to say, that on the whole list, including some thousand names, not a dozen federalists can be found. The fact, alone, that this money is due or unsettled, is proof abundant that federalists had nothing to do with it. They are the disciples of Washington—and, as such, they know that the people's money cannot be pocketed at random. However, if even a dollar is due by a federalist, let his name be published, and let it be enrolled in the list of the democrats: it is a peculiar trait in democracy, which gives it a claim to all that is not reconcilable with correctness.

We believe, ourselves, that some few of the accounts rendered as due to the United States, may be incorrect; and therefore we publish the remarks with them. We have also the letter of Mr. Auditor Hagner, and shall publish it. We have read, too, the long remarks of the Intelligencer of Saturday on the subject; and we ask any sober man if they contain any additional information to that which we are now engaged in publishing? The great "Exposé" of the Intelligencer, which our neighbours of the American were disposed to furnish their readers, is nothing but a confirmation of what we said, that the Intelligencer could not give any "exposé" different from ours; and added, that although we had figured none of the cash yet we knew something of its appropriation, and our knowledge comes from a source, perhaps, unknown to, but not less certain than that of Mr. Gales!

The "Hypocrite" in the Patriot, says we belong to several "Bible Societies."—We plead guilty of the charge.—We subscribe cheerfully to those valuable institutions, because they disseminate a doctrine and a religion, which, if strictly embraced, will prevent democrats, and all others, from cheating the government. We are subscribers to the Bible Society, because we believe that the promulgation of the word of God will tend to put a stop to infamy and dishonesty!! Ib.

The following ADDRESS was delivered by James M. Garnett, Esq. to a Sunday School in Essex county, Virginia, on distributing Bibles to the Scholars:

Sunday School Address.

By the truly christian bounty of the American Bible Society which has presented the Bible Society of this county, with one hundred Bibles and two hundred Testaments, we are enabled once more, to distribute the Holy Scriptures to such of our scholars, as are entitled to them under one of the regulations of this school. To those who have already received Bibles, the advice which we shall now take the liberty to offer, will not be particularly addressed; because we sincerely hope, that the admonitions which we gave on a former occasion have not been altogether lost upon the individuals for whose benefit they were specially intended. We would willingly persuade ourselves to believe, that these Bibles have been diligently read and studied; that fervent prayers have frequently been addressed to the throne of our Heavenly Father for understanding to comprehend, resolution to practice, and unabating zeal either to do, or to suffer with a truly christian spirit, all of which is therein required of us. We are anxious also to believe, that these prayers have

so far proved acceptable your all-merciful Creator; that some essential improvement has taken place both in your knowledge, and in your conduct; that you have become more dutiful and affectionate children; more kind and loving brothers and sisters; more friendly and benevolent to your companions and associates; and more devoted to the constant discharge of all your duties in relation both to this world and the next. Unless some such change has either been commenced or accomplished, I much fear, my young friends, that your Bibles have been given to you in vain. But I will not permit myself to entertain such apprehensions in regard either to your present or future good. Indeed, I flatter myself, that I can already perceive a considerable amendment both in your principles, and in your deportment. Let me entreat you then, not to disappoint these encouraging hopes; but to strive without ceasing to make yourselves an example of constantly increasing improvement, and laudable behaviour, not only to all your school fellows and companions; but even to those who are fathers advanced in years; and who have enjoyed better opportunities both to learn and to practice the various duties of good citizens, and pious christians.

To you who are this day to receive Bibles, as a reward for your diligence and good conduct, I can add little more, than what has already been urged on a former occasion. Upon the use which you shall hereafter make of these Bibles, will depend, not only your comfort and happiness in this life; but your eternal welfare in the life to come. Let me most earnestly beseech you therefore, never to lose sight of this solemn truth. Meditate on it by day, and suffer not sleep to overcome you by night, before you have implored your Heavenly Father so to sanctify this precious Book to your use, that it may prove to you on Earth, a never failing source of comfort and joy; and in the world to come, the harbinger of everlasting felicity. There is no situation in which you possibly can be placed, but precepts for your guidance therein; rules for your conduct; encouragements to proceed, if right; or dissuaves from action, if wrong; will be found on almost every page. Are you disposed to be undutiful to your Parents? you will find curses and maledictions denounced against the disobedient child. Have you little or no affection for your brothers and sisters, but rather a dislike to them? the avenging wrath of an angry God is proclaimed against him who hateth his brother. Do you want charity towards your neighbour, and by neighbour, in the scripture sense, is meant the whole human race? you are expressly told, that naught availeth without charity. St. Paul tells you;—Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity; I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed.

Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil;

Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;

Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

Are you either husband or wife, master or servant, your duties are all pointed out to you in a manner so perfectly plain, that you cannot fail, unless wilfully blind, to understand them. On the husband it is enjoined to protect, to love, to cherish in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and to be forever faithful: to the wife are prescribed obedience, love, fidelity, and friendship in its most tender and comprehensive sense. The master is commanded to be kind, and the servant submissive, honest, and industrious. Is your condition in life prosperous, your wealth abundant; your reputation among your fellow-men exalted; your passions strong and stimulating you to sinful indulgence; the scrip-

tures abound with admonitions to temperance, with persadations to virtue, and with prescriptions to guard you against all the seductions of ambition, vanity, pride, and sensuality. Does the proud man's scorn, or the rich man's neglect, embitter your enjoyment; are you afflicted with disease; or bowed down with sorrow and anguish for the loss of relatives and friends; does poverty assail you with all its attendant miseries; have friends proved treacherous, children undutiful, or what is more overwhelming than all, profligate and lost to virtue; still this best and greatest gift of an all merciful God, this sacred volume of his holy word, is a never failing friend, will you but appeal to it as you ought, to sooth your anguish; to minister to your affliction; to comfort all your sorrows; and to remove from your souls the heavy burdens which crush you to the earth. It is an inexhaustible fountain of living water, supplying to all who will ask in spirit and in truth, the means which are necessary to satisfy all our wants both temporal and eternal. It enjoins upon every human being the love of our fellow creatures; the abandonment of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness; the ministering to each others wants both spiritual and temporal; and finally to do unto all men; as you would that they should do unto you. In regard to our heavenly Creator, this sacred record of his will commands us believe in him, to fear him, and to love him, with all our hearts, with all our minds, with all our souls, and with all our strength; to worship him, to give him thanks; to put our whole trust in him; to call upon him; to honour his holy name and his word; and to serve him truly, all the days of our lives. With respect both to ourselves and to others, we are still further commanded to be honest and just, industrious and temperate, sober and chaste, throughout the whole course of our lives: nor is there any thing omitted which can in any degree, either teach us our various duties toward God, our neighbour, and ourselves; or inspire us with all the feelings and motives necessary to enable us to fulfil them in a manner becoming both the subjects of temporal power, and the faithful disciples of an everlasting Saviour and Redeemer. Beware then, my youthful friends, beware how you receive this inestimable book; and still more, take care to what uses you apply it. Study its divine doctrines, as you ought; practice all its holy precepts, as you may; and there is no situation here in which you may not partake of that peace which passeth all understanding; nor any of those rewards hereafter, which are promised to the good, and the faithful, that you may not hope finally to enjoy. Can it be possible then, that you will receive these books from us, with carelessness or indifference? Will you alone, disregard that sacred depository of the revealed will of our Almighty Creator, which is now eagerly, and most anxiously sought by almost every tribe and nation of the habitable globe? Yes, my young auditors, I may truly say, that there is now, scarcely a people upon earth of whom any authentic record exists, who are not beginning to enjoy the light of the gospel of Christ diffused among them—and in numberless instances received with tears of joy, by the indefatigable seal of the numerous Bible Societies in different parts of the world; upon whose labours of love it seems manifest, that an all merciful God is continually shedding his choicest blessings.

Millions of copies of the holy scriptures have been already printed in almost every known language; millions have been distributed among almost every known people; and millions more are in a course of rapid preparation for distribution by those Heaven created Societies to one of which (the American Bible Society) you are indebted for the donation which I am about to deliver to you. And now let me entreat that you will unite with us, your instructions, in imploring the divine author of every good & perfect gift, to continue to bless & prosper all the undertaking, not only of this institution, the members of which have been our benefactors; but also the labours of all other Societies engaged in the same holy cause.

WILLIAM PENN.

The following is perhaps the most elegant and highly finished eulogium which has been pronounced upon a man in whose praise almost all men unite. May we be permitted to add, that it is as true as it is eloquent.—D. Press.

"William Penn stands the first among the law givers whose names and deeds are recorded in history. Shall we compare with him Lycurgus, Solon, Romulus, those founders of military commonwealths, who organized their citizens in dreadful array against the rest of their species, taught them to consider their fellow men as barbarians, and themselves as alone worthy to rule over the earth? What ben fit did mankind derive from their boasted institutions? Interrogate the shades of those who fell in the mighty contest between Athens and Laedemon, between Carthage and Rome and between Rome and the rest of the universe. But see our William Penn, with weapons hands, sitting down peacefully with his followers in the midst of savage nations, whose only occupation was shedding the blood of their fellow men, disarming them by his justice, and teaching them, for the first time, to view a stranger without distrust. See them bury their tomahawk in his presence, so deep that a man shall never find them again. See them under the shade of the thick groves of Coaquannock extend the bright chain of friendship, and solemnly promise to preserve it as long as the sun and moon shall endure. See him thin with his companions establishing his commonwealth on the sole basis of religion, morality and universal love, and adopting as the fundamental maxims of his government the rule handed down to us from Heaven, 'Glory to God on high, and on earth peace and good will to all men.'"

Here was a spectacle for the potentates of the earth to look upon, an example for them to imitate. But the potentates of the earth did not see, or if they saw, they turned away their eyes from the sight, they did not hear, or if they heard, they shut their ears against the voice which called out to them from the wilderness.

These justitia mensuri non habent Dites.

The character of William Penn alone sheds a never fading lustre upon our history. No other state in this union can boast of such an illustrious founder: none began their social career under auspices so honourable to humanity. Every trait of the life of that great man, every fact and anecdote of those golden times will be sought for by our descendants with avidity, and will furnish many an interesting subject for the fancy of the novelist, and the enthusiasm of the poet."

Propagation of the Holy Scriptures.

At a late meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, it appears from a statement read by the secretary, that the receipts for the last month amounted to 89,154l. The total net expenditure was 75,000l. of which 26,270l. had been expended for Bibles.

An antidote against all kind of bugs which at this season usually injure cucumber plants.

Sprinkle on at evening, (after cool) tea grounds, as they are commonly left by families after use.—This done as often as two or three times in a week, will not only prevent injuries from bugs, but strengthen and vigorous the vine, and cause it to become exceedingly fruitful.

Christian Faith.—There never was found in any age of the world, either philosophy, or religion, or law or discipline which so highly exalted the public good as the Christian faith.

Will be Disposed of

At private sale, the
HOUSE & LOT,

now occupied by the subscriber, on the corner of Corn-Hill and Fleet-streets. It not sold at private sale before Saturday the 21st inst. it will on that day be offered at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on application to

CHARLES RIDGELY.

July 12.

LOST,

On Sunday last in this city, a

BREAST-PIN,

set in Black Jet, and with the initials T & M. in gold in it. The finder, on leaving it at the Maryland Gazette Office, will be liberally rewarded.
July 12.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 12.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Electoral Ticket for Prince George's
NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.
THOMAS K. CARROLL,
Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL

For Calvert.
RICHARD GRAHAME,
Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery.
THOMAS DAVIS,
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.
WILLIAM HILLEARY,
WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.
JEREMIAH NICOLS,
CAPT. NATHL. CONEGFS.

For Dorchester.
BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT,
Capt. MATTHIAS TRIVERS

For Frederick.
ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Mötter, John Dudderar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.
William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's.
William D. Diggers, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

For the Maryland Gazette.
To the People of the Counties.
No. 2.

The next innovation attempted by the democrats was the introduction of a bill, entitled, "An act to extend to the sect of people professing the Jewish Religion the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by Christians."

The effect of this bill was to alter and change one of the best and brightest features in our bill of rights. It is in these words: "That no other test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this state, and such oath of office as shall be directed by this convention or the legislature of this state, and a declaration of belief in the Christian Religion." It was against the latter part of this clause, viz: a declaration of belief in the Christian Religion, that this bill was intended to operate. The first section of this bill contained the following clause, "That no religious test, declaration, or subscription of opinion, as to religion, shall be required from any person of the sect called Jews, as a qualification to hold or exercise any office or employment of profit or trust in this state."

Now let us inquire into the merits of this bill. The advocates of it contended that it was but an act of justice due the Jews, to give them the privilege of participating in the administration of the government, and that to exclude them from it was the extreme of bigotry and intolerance. Now why did not these gentlemen in the plenitude of their sympathy for "oppressed humanity," extend their benevolence a little further? Why alter the constitution for the benefit of the Jews, when the very same section would still exclude Turks, Heretics, Infidels and Infants? Or why alter the constitution in order to give to Jews greater privileges than Christians enjoy? Had this bill passed into a law a Jew might have been elected Governor of the State, member of the Legislature, or to any other office, and no declaration would be required of him; no, not even of his belief in a Supreme Being. Whereas a Christian could not hold any of these offices without making a solemn declaration of his belief in the Christian Religion.—Extend the principle of this bill to its utmost latitude—suppose it had passed into a law, and Jews from all parts of the world attracted by the inducements which it held out to them, were to settle in Maryland, and their numbers were to increase in such proportion as to render them more populous than the Christians—what would be the consequences? All our Christian institutions would be abolished, our churches would be converted into synagogues, and the

sacred day which we hallow as the Sabbath would be profaned, neglected and despised. But it may perhaps be said that this is an unreasonable and violent supposition—that it is highly improbable that the Jews would ever become so numerous in this state as to outnumber the Christians. Admit that it is improbable, yet none will contend that it is impossible—ought not then the possibility of it to be strenuously guarded against?—the constitution does this effectually as it now stands—Why then change it? But there is another point of view in which this bill may be regarded.—Whatever may have been its design, its tendency is sufficiently obvious. Its tendency was to break down the barriers of Christianity.—Had the Jews been admitted to a participation of the government without any religious test or qualification, would not a proposition have next been made to extend the same privilege to Christians.—And would not the proposition be a reasonable one? Would it not be said, You permit the Jews, to manage the affairs of your government without requiring from them any religious test, and you are afraid to place the same confidence in Christians. And would not the argument be irresistible? Hence it is manifest that should this bill ever pass, that entire article of the bill of rights which requires a declaration of belief in the truth of christianity must be abolished. And are the people of Maryland prepared for this? Is Christianity at so low an ebb in the state of Maryland in the enlightened era of the 19th century, when unexampled exertions are making in every part of the world for the extension of the Kingdom of the Redeemer, when the glory of the age, the Bible Society, are extending their benign influence into all the dark corners of the earth, and are daily proving the blessed means of converting many to righteousness; when by their instrumentality Turks, Heathens, Heretics, Infidels and even Jews themselves, are almost hourly brought to embrace the truth as it is in Jesus. Are the people of Maryland at such a time, under such circumstances, prepared to blot from their constitution the only feature which recognizes them as the disciples of a crucified Saviour? Surely not.—The increased zeal which within a few years past has been manifested on the subject of religion is no where more apparent than in Maryland. But it remains now to be considered what would be the effect of an entire abolition of the religious test in the bill of rights. It is the corner stone of our constitution—it is the foundation upon which the whole fabric rests—remove this and the venerable instrument is deprived of its firmest support and of its best and brightest feature. It is from this provision in our constitution that all the oaths of office flow—abolish the test, and the next step will be to abolish oaths also—for what would be the use of swearing a man upon the Bible who did not believe the contents of it? and how are we to know whether he believes or not, but by his solemn declaration? Such would be the consequences of a repeal of the religious test required by the constitution—and are these consequences desirable? Much as oaths are disregarded, yet they still constitute the only adamant chain which can bind the integrity of man's conscience to the throne of Heaven." And this bill, productive as it has been shown it might have been, and in all probability would have been, of such pernicious consequences, was the favourite democratic measure of the last session.

And for what purpose was this Bill introduced, and why are the democratic party still so anxious to pass it? Is it not because there are a few wealthy Jews in Baltimore, to whom the promise of an office would induce to contribute a portion of their money to pay electioneering expenses? Are there any Jews to be found in any other part of the State than Baltimore; except those wandering pedlars that have no fixed residence, but who go to and fro in search of gain? Can any Jew become a citizen of America? Does he not consider Palestine as his country, and his home? And is he not in hourly expectation of the advent of his Messiah who is to restore him to the land of his fathers? And shall a Christian people then alter the constitution of their State, to give to a few Jews residing in Baltimore, greater privileges than Christians themselves enjoy?

EVIGILATOR.

July 9.

From the Federal Republican.

TIMELY NOTICE.

Never were a people called upon in a louder voice, to preserve their rights, than are the freemen of Maryland, at this moment. If the present opportunity is suffered to pass by, without their saving intervention, the ancient charter of their government, under which they have lived and prospered from the year 1776, will be subverted in its most radical provisions. It has been openly avowed and repeated, by the democrats, that in case of their success at the next election, they mean to alter the scale of representation, in the House of Delegates. According to this process, and allowing a member to each five thousand souls of the population of the counties, to make up the present number of Delegates—Allegany would be reduced to one, Calvert to the same, Caroline would be barely entitled to two, Kent would be reduced to two, and Talbot would not be entitled to three; whilst Montgomery, Cecil, Dorchester and Worcester would each be stripped of one.—This will infallibly be the case, or instead of it some other equally unjust and arbitrary abridgment of the relative importance and ancient chartered rights of those counties will take place, upon an equivalent scale. This being admitted, is it necessary to ask the men of those counties, whether they are prepared to yield to such a sacrifice—whether they mean to exhibit a spectacle of tameness and submission to wanton oppression, which would bring upon them unmixt disgrace?—We know they are not, and that they will manfully and strenuously repel the attempt. This is therefore the time and the season for action. If they are unimproved they never will again return, and the enumerated counties when disfranchised, may in vain deplore their present want of vigilance and activity, for it is the determined intention of the Democrats to place the state in such a transfigured form, in case they succeed at the ensuing contest, as will relieve them from all necessity of again contending with us for power. After they gain it, they mean to fortify it, by altering and obliterating the constitution, wherever it interferes with their plans, so as to render their authority irrevocable, permanent, and forever inaccessible to Federalists.

Such is the prospect before us.—Such is the vital interest we have at stake. It must be confessed, that it is in a most critical situation, but at the same time it may with certainty be secured, by the exercise of timely and proportionate exertions. Again we say, let those counties in particular lose no time, and spare no endeavours, in contributing to render the federal cause triumphant through the state, which is indispensable to their own political immunity.

Altering in a small measure the celebrated maxim of Julius Caesar, it will closely apply to the conduct of the Democrats.—"By money they gain elections, and by gaining they obtain money." Who can look over that shocking list of public defaulters, an abstract of which we published, and which we are now engaged in repeating at full length, without perceiving a mortifying illustration of it. What a tremendous effect the disbursements of the war, and this tail of it, must have had upon the elections throughout the Union! How long are the liberties of that nation calculated to endure, where, such open and enormous profusion is disseminated, through every vein and artery of the body politic? Is it for this that land taxes, and others of a more indistinct and insidious form, have been fixed upon the community, causing the farmers' lands to be advertised for sale to pay them, and depriving him of comforts, to which he and his family had long been accustomed? Nor is this the worst of it. When the government gets out of the humour of borrowing money, as they now do, to defray the ordinary expenses of the Treasury, they will be obliged to increase the existing taxes, almost insupportable as they are in these distressing times. This indeed we may look for at the next session of Congress.—16

Portsmouth, June 30.

A few days ago, the sexton of the North-Meeting-House, on entering the tower to toll the bell, found it occupied by a swarm of Bees, and was obliged to retreat. They have since been hived in the belfry, & will retain possession during the summer.

MR. MAXEY'S RESOLUTION.

A committee of the Senate New Hampshire have reported on the Resolutions of Maryland, relative to an appropriation of public lands to the purposes of education in the original states, that they are satisfied that the principles contained for are just and equitable, and therefore do concur in the opinion expressed in the aforesaid resolutions."

LAUDABLE.

The bill appropriating \$500,000 for agricultural purposes, passed the Senate unanimously.
N. Hampshire Pap.

Extract from a "Tour between Hartford and Quebec."

CONSTITUTION & GUERRIERE

A British officer in Canada, of his own accord, spoke to me in the highest terms of the American navy and of its officers. He mentioned Capt. Hull, particularly, with a frankness of commendation, that was equally honourable to himself, and to the subject of his praise. He said that an officer of the Guerriere, who was on board of that frigate when she was captured by Capt. Hull, narrated to him the circumstance, to which I am about to allude.

"It will be remembered, that when the two frigates descried each other, Capt. Hull was standing before the wind, and Capt. Dactes upon it, under easy sail; the tracks of the ships were in lines converging at a considerable angle, so that they would of course, cross. When they were within long cannon shot, the Guerriere fired her broadside, but it was not returned by the Constitution. The Guerriere then wore, and gave her antagonist the other broadside; still the fire was not returned; but Capt. Hull, with his ship in fighting trim, continued to bear down upon his adversary, who finding that he was thus pressed continued, on his part, to wear and to fire, first one broadside and then the other; to all this, however, Capt. Hull paid no attention, he pressed forward till he was now very near. The Guerriere then pressed before the wind, and the Constitution followed on, directly astern, till finding that the Guerriere would out sail her, she spread more canvas and then gained so fast upon the chase, that she was soon enabled to choose, whether she would be across her stern, and rake her deck, or come along side at very close quarters, and thus be again exposed to her broadsides, from which she yet, she had sustained but little damage. It was this crisis of the battle that excited so much admiration among the British officers, for Captain Hull instead of tearing his adversary to pieces, with comparative impunity, which, by tacking and laying across her stern, he might (according to the opinion of the British navy officer) have easily done, waved his advantage, and did not fire till, coming upon the starboard quarter of the Guerriere, he shot along side, and thus gave his antagonist an opportunity to detect himself. "It was the noblest thing I have ever seen," said the British officer with whom I was conversing, "that was ever done in a naval conflict!"

"From the authentic accounts of this action, it is manifest that the gallant American had it in his power to rake his adversary, and from whatever motives it might have been done, he actually waved the advantage. If we do not charge it to his magnanimity and generosity, it must, at least, go to the account of his bravery, and his confidence (and unwarranted by the result) that he was able to subdue the hostile ship without availing himself of the adventurous advantage, which he enjoyed."

Anne-Arundel County, & State of Maryland, to wit:
This is to certify, that on the sixth day of June 1821, Alfred Clark, of said county, brought before me, one of the Justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, one small

BAY HORSE

which was taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his grain field. He is about thirteen hands high, upwards of ten years old, bushy main, short around, short rump; no other visible marks on said horse.

July 12
The owner or owners are hereby requested to come prove property charges and take him away.
Alfred Clark.

FOR

LATEST

We have extracts from our most interesting Constantinople and Signior, to his northern recourse to the prisals. The been strangle bishops have departure of as wished to said to have letters say the the Turks aga the governm them. The n said to be the come by force guilty of unbo Greek inhabit murder, and girls, ar check their order.

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FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

[By the Nestor, arrived at New York.]

We have made as copious extracts as our limits will allow. It will be seen that the news of the most interest is from Turkey.—Constantinople is a scene of disturbance and massacre. The grand Seignior, to avenge the insurrection in his northern provinces, has had recourse to the most dreadful reprisals. The Greek Patriarch has been strangled, and four Archbishops have been massacred. The departure of such foreign ministers as wished to leave the capital, is said to have been stopped. Some letters say that such is the rage of the Turks against the Greeks, that the government cannot restrain them. The most blood-thirsty are said to be the Asiatic troops, who come by forced marches, and are guilty of unbounded cruelties to the Greek inhabitants.—They plunder, murder, and drag away the women and girls, and nobody is able to check their daily increasing disorder.

The accounts from Wallachia and Moldavia, and Greece, are extremely vague and contradictory. The latest accounts, however, are the most favourable to the cause of freedom; but they are involved in obscurity, and are evidently full of exaggerations and absurdities. Without going into details, we will endeavour to throw the leading particulars which appear in the London prints, into as short a compass as possible.

Numerous detachments of Greeks, it is said continually arrive in Moldavia and Wallachia, and augment the force under the command of Prince Ypsilanti. The chief is abundantly provided with money, and pays his soldiers largely. The privates receive monthly 24 francs each, and the officers 500. At Bucharest he was joined by upwards of 1000 young Greeks, relatives of wealthy families, principally from Vienna, Buda, and Odessa.

It is asserted that the Porte is about to march an army of 40,000 men against the insurgents, of which the Pacha of Brazila, who has been made Seraskier, will have the chief command. According to general opinion, he does not possess great military talents.

The Allied powers are moving a part of their troops upon the frontiers of Moldavia.

On the whole, we think the accounts by the Nestor, give the troubles in the Ottoman Empire, a great degree of importance, than we have before attached to them. If it be true that the revolt in Greece is general, and if Theodore, Ypsilanti, and Ali Pacha, would act in concert, the Turks would not easily subdue them. One account says that Achmet Pacha, who commands the army opposed to Ali Pacha, has received orders to negotiate with the latter, being unable to reduce him by force. Ismail Pacha experiences a similar resistance from the Suloties, who have 5000 men under arms, and who carry on a guerrilla warfare against the Turkish troops.

Eighty-five new Churches are now building, and to be built in London, which are to contain sittings for 150,000 persons, at the expense of one million sterling.

From the London Courier, May 29 Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns at Laybach.—Circular of the Russian Government to the different Courts of Europe.

At a late hour this morning we received the Paris Papers of Saturday, from which we hasten to make the following important extracts:

"Laybach, May 21. At the moment when the Congress separated, the following document was published, in the name of the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia:

"DECLARATION.

"Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the Allied Sovereigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate disorders which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which had cost so many efforts and so many sacrifices.

"At the very moment when their generous objects were accomplished in the kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst in Piedmont.

"Neither the ties, which had, for so many generations, united the reigning House of Savoy with the people, nor the benefits of an enlightened government, administered by a wise Prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was

exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs.

"The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it.

"The throne and the state were betrayed—oaths were violated—military honor tarnished, and the contempt of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder.

"Every where the pestilence exhibited the same character; every where, one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions.

"Not being able to assign plausible motives, in their justification, nor to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology; they founded, upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their eyes, the salutary supremacy of the laws, was a yoke which must be destroyed. They renounced those sentiments which are inspired by a true love of one's country, and substituting for known duties, arbitrary and undefined pretences for a universal change in the constituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

"The Allied Sovereigns saw the danger of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit. Experience has verified their anticipations. The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered, has been useless, and crime has disappeared at the sight of the sword of justice.

"It is not to accidental causes—it is not even to the conduct of men who behaved so ill in the hour of battle—that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consoling principle; from one more worthy of attention.

"Providence struck with terror, the consciences of men so guilty; and the censure of the public, whose fate was compromised by these artificers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

"Solely employed to contend with and to put down rebellion, the allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interest, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of these troops, as a support in favour of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased—from that moment, the States which revolution had assailed, became the friendly States of those powers which never wished any thing but their tranquillity and their prosperity.

"In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the allied sovereigns, in concert with the King of the Two Sicilies and the King of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good. The allied troops, whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing, under thisegis, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortune.

"The justice and disinterestedness which have prevailed in the deliberations of the allied Monarchs, will always continue to regulate their policy. In future, as during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves, the preservation of the independence and the rights of each state, such as they are recognized and defined by existing treaties.—The issue, even of such an alarming crisis, will, under the auspices of Providence, become the consolidation of that peace, which the enemies of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things, which will assure to nations their repose and prosperity.

"Filled with these sentiments, the Allied Sovereigns, in terminating the conferences at Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined never to abandon them: and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union, a sure safeguard against the enterprises of anarchy.

"It is for this purpose that their Imperial and Royal Majesties have ordered their Ministers Plenipoten-

tiary to sign and publish the present Declaration.

"Austria.—METTERNICH.
"The Baron DE VINCENT.
"Prussia.—KRUSEMACK.
"Russia.—NESSELRÖDE.
"CAPO DISTRIA.
"POZZO DI BORGIO."

Circular from Count NESSELRÖDE.

"Frankfort, May 22.

"We have good grounds for believing in the authenticity of a circular despatch, addressed from Laybach to the legations of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, at foreign courts; and we communicate with confidence, this interesting document to our readers:

"SIR—It is now precisely a year since we found ourselves under the necessity of making known the principles which the emperor had resolved to follow with respect to states, which, to the calamity of experiencing a criminal and violent revolution, should add that in sanctioning its fatal consequences.

"Since that period, and from the date of the opening of the conferences at Troppau and Laybach, our successive communications must have demonstrated to all the ministers and agents of the emperor at foreign courts, not only that the principles of his imperial majesty would not vary, but further, that our august master would be always ready to concur, by all the means in his power in the success of the measures which he had agreed upon with his allies, in the general interest for the repose of Europe.

"By our Circular of the 27th of Feb. (11th March,) we informed you that, in consequence of the determinations entered into upon this point by his imperial majesty, he had decided to prolong his stay near his imperial and royal apostolic majesty notwithstanding the close of the congress at Laybach.

"Our despatches of the 8th (20th) March very soon shewed to you that the foresight of the emperor had been too completely justified, and that, faithful to his promises, Russia, at the request of Austria, and the legitimate sovereign of the kingdom of Sardinia, had marched an army of 100,000 men, in order to avert the calamitous and too probable effects of the military revolt which had just broken out in Piedmont.

"Auspicious events have succeeded those which the artificers of troubles and of discord provoked. Every thing authorizes us to hope that order will be effectually re-established in the states of his Sardinian Majesty. The Royal Government there has availed itself of the proximity of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; and it is the temporary assistance of a corps of occupation composed of Austrian troops, which it has required to restore to Piedmont the enjoyment of an internal secure, and solid peace.

"All our wishes seek this great and salutary result, but as the measure of safety which it requires, and which the Sardinian government itself has solicited, is about to become the object of a direct arrangement between Sardinia and Austria, under the guarantee of the allied courts; and as the presence of our troops would be henceforth useless, the order to retrograde has already been despatched to them. On the other hand, the more the resolution to make them operative was energetic, the more salutary and useful has been the impression produced solely by the intelligence that they were in movement, and the more essential it is in the eyes of the emperor that all the cabinets of Europe should know and appreciate the serious considerations which induced his imperial majesty to have recourse to arms, and the noble and pure intentions which would always have directed the employment of them.

"The experience of all ages and countries warns nations of the calamities which form the inevitable train of crime and rebellion. But last year these great and eternal lessons were contemplated." Calamities succeeded each other with an appalling rapidity. Naples demonstrably evinced the dangers of pernicious example. Become, herself, the theatre of revolution, and the centre of the activity of sects, this State menaced Italy with a general conflagration; and Austria, seeing a portion of her provinces exposed to imminent peril, claimed, in the first place, the moral support of her Allies. The sincere friend of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, & convinced, like that august Monarch, of the evils which would once more inundate the world, if the disregard of all duties should obtain the apology of a lasting triumph, the emperor espoused,

with sincerity, a cause which his conscience told him was that of Europe, of laws and of treaties. He did more. As an intimate union has been established, by solemn acts, between the European powers, the Emperor offered to his Allies the aid of his arms, in case new commotions should excite the dread of new dangers. We have already seen how the anticipations of his Imperial Majesty have been verified.—Sectarians acting in the darkness, which they so much needed to veil their guilty projects, excited in Piedmont an insurrection, which might, by its consequences, retard the progress of good in the Two Sicilies, and, by compromising the army which was then advancing upon Naples, encourage revolt throughout the whole Peninsula.—Already alarming symptoms justified disquietude for other countries, and from that moment the Russian troops were bound to march. They, in fact, did march, not to extend the power of Russia, or to make the slightest infringement upon the bounds of territorial possession, guaranteed to all the Governments of Europe, by the treaties concluded since 1814, but to succour the Allies of the Emperor; and this, as we have said above, at the express solicitations of his Imperial, Royal & Apostolic Majesty, & of his Royal Highness the Duke of Geneva.

"To y march, not to overthrow institutions which have emanated from legitimate authority, but to prevent insurrection from usurping a power which would be a universal scourge.—Finally, they marched, not to obstruct the development of public prosperity, in any state whatever, but to further the re-establishment of order in countries where the workings of evil men had ultimately rendered the assistance of a foreign force indispensable.

"Such has been, such will always be, the sole intention of the emperor, should he ever find himself again under the necessity of putting his armies in motion. No burden would have resulted from their march, or from their temporary presence. They would have traversed peaceably the immense space which separated them from Italy; and as soon as the object was attained for which two monarchs solicited their aid, the emperor would have issued his orders for them to return to their country.

"We are justified, therefore, in repeating and affirming that never did the love of war, never the ambitious thought or exercising an exclusive influence in the councils of other monarchs, or upon the destinies of people confined by Providence to their care, direct the policy of his Imperial Majesty.

"Irrefragable facts now attest the sincerity of this language.

"Malevolence ascribed to Russia hostile views with regard to the Porte. Disturbances manifested themselves in Wallachia and Moldavia; and our conduct, as well as our declarations, have shewn that we are determined to observe the rights of nations and the faith of treaties, in our relations with the Turkish government.

"They were pleased, afterwards, to insinuate, that we had abandoned our projects against Turkey, to invade the western territories of Europe. A signal contradiction has confounded the authors of these odious accusations; and the march of our armies, supported and maintained by all the strength of the empire, has been stopped the moment we were certainly assured that the legitimate governments had received the plentitude of its authority in the kingdom of Sardinia.

"Thus, sir, it is with the confidence of having fulfilled the duties of a friend and of an ally—it is with the determination of always fulfilling those duties, and the consoling persuasion of having contributed to the tranquility of Italy, and of Europe, that the Emperor is about to quit Laybach.

"He will set off on the 1st (13th) May and will proceed to St. Petersburg, by way of Warsaw, happy to lend his assistance to his Allies, if it should become necessary; more happy still to enjoy for a long future, the spectacle of a peace, the blessings of which Russia feels, and in the maintenance and consolidation of which she is interested as much as any other power.

"The political system of our august master not being destined to undergo any change, all his ministers and agents will continue to follow and to execute the general instructions which they have hitherto received.

"The present Circular will regu-

late their language with respect to the events of which it treats, and the Emperor even authorizes you sir, to make known, and deliver a copy of it to the government to which you are accredited, &c.

(Signed) "NESSELRÖDE."
"Laybach, 28th of April, (10th of May) 1821."

"It is asserted, that Austria also expedited on the same day, a circular of similar tenor to all its diplomatic agents at foreign courts."

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapo-
lis, July 1, 1821.

Col. Henry Ashton & Miss B. Arnold, D. S. Andrews, Henry B. Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Miss Mary Bell, Miss Isabella Brown, Roxbury Brown, Mrs Sarah W. B. & 477, Miss Anna Brown, Thomas B. Burton, Henry B. Chapman, William Corman, Richard J. Crabb, William Corman, John Connell, Thomas Corman, Patrick Clarry, Michael Collins, Henry Corman, John Cope, Wm C. Davis, Mrs Anne J. Davidson, & Francesa Dail-J, George W. Dunnington, Leah Dail-J, George W. Dural, Daniel Debnell, Thomas B. Derry, Miss Anne C. Derry, George Fawer, William Fairfield, William F. J., John Fort, Dr John Fitzhugh, Michael Gault, Edward Gray, Mary G. Gray, Mrs Jenny Grant, Nehemiah Gorman, Mrs Jane Gauthier, Mr Gray, Christie Let L. Gault & Thomas Harris, John Hinton, Edward Hopkins, Henry Hammond, Joseph Hutton, Thomas Hubbs, David Hutton, Mrs Rebecca Hull, A. G. Hammond, Mrs Francis Henson, William Harwood, Jonathan Hyton, John H. Hooker, Richard Hume,	Christopher Hobbs, Samuel Johnson, George Jordan, Mrs Parki Jones, Miss Jany King, William Kelly & Miss Susan Kilmer, Kitt Kern, Mrs Pamela L. Kerr, James Larimore, Luther Martin, Dahin M'Arley, Harry Matthews & Mrs Nancy Mills & John Meek, George Mansell, John Myers & John Mitchell, William O'Hara & John Parry, Francis Patterson, Nath. W. Pearce, Mr. Pomeroy, Rhoda Parker, James Riley, Mrs Sarah Richardson, Daniel Raymond, Stephen Romes, Harriet Spencer, George Siro, William E. Stephens, Isaac Stevens & B. J. Johnson, Philip Schwarz, H. J. Smith, William Sperry, N. Stockert, Gordon Lower & William Terry & Dr. J. C. Tongue, John Tidmore, Sarah T. Tongue, Wm. H. Thomas, Levy Williams, James Whiting, Robert Williams & N. G. Watkins, Dart. Warfield, Sedgewick Wright, Henry Weising, John S. Williams, Thos. Wilkinson, Cloudbury Woodcock, James Williams, Guavaus Warfield, Richard G. Watkins,
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James Monroe, P. M.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
July 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Samuel Maynard, administrator of D B N of Thomas Callahan late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration of D B N on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 6th day of July, 1821.

Saml. Maynard, Adm'r.

D B N.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court,
February 10th, 1821.

On application by petition of William D Gray, administrator of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert 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 Maryland Republican.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills
for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of June, 1821.

William D. Gray, Adm'r.

of Thomas Gray.

A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURRAY, West River.

July 12

SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT.
When Sir Richard Arkwright went first to Manchester, he hired himself to a petty barber, but being remarkably frugal, he saved money out of a very scanty income. With this saving he took a cellar, and commenced business. At the cellar-head he displayed this inscription: "Subterranean shaving with keen razors, for one penny." The novelty had a very successful effect, for he soon had plenty of customers; so much so, that several brother tonsors, who before had demanded two pence a piece for shaving, were obliged to reduce their terms; they also styled themselves subterranean shavers, although they lived and worked above ground.—Upon this, Arkwright determined on a still further reduction, and shaved for a halfpenny.

A neighbouring cobbler one day descended the original subterranean tonsor's steps in order to be shaved. The fellow had a remarkably strong rough beard; and Arkwright beginning to lather him, said he hoped he would give him another half penny, for his beard was so strong it might spoil his razor. The cobbler declared he would not. Arkwright then shaved him for the half penny, and immediately gave him two pair of shoes to mend. This was the basis of Arkwright's extraordinary fortune, for the cobbler, struck with this unexpected favour, introduced him to the inspection of a cotton machine invented by his particular friend. The plan of this Arkwright got possession of, and it gradually led him to the honour of knighthood and the accumulation of half a million of money.

A certain method of securing horses from flies and all other insects.—It consists in rubbing them every morning with walnut leaves.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 27th inst. on the premises one

HOUSE & LOT.

in and about the Town of Lisbon, in the county aforesaid. The same being seized as the property of Henry Sherer, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Philip Keefe, executor of Jacob Keefe. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and for terms cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.

A. A. County.

July 2

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry.

Tobias Reynolds, lam6m.

May 3

10 Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber living near the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, on the 20th of May last, a bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a knot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward.

John Hammond, ff.

June 21

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Wednesday 13th inst. a likely Mulatto man named

DICK CLARKE.

He is by trade a Carpenter, about thirty-five years old, five feet ten inches high; has a scar on his breast as if from a scald or burn; his hair cut close. He is fond of drink, and when in that state articulates badly. His clothing not known, except new oznabrig shirt and pantaloons. If taken (and secured so that I get him) in Prince George's, Anne Arundel, or Calvert counties, I will give twenty-five dollars. If in Baltimore, or the District of Columbia fifty dollars, and if out of the state one hundred dollars.

William Hill.

Near Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, Md.

All persons are forewarned dealing with, or harbouring said runaway.

June 28

The Editor of the Federal Republic will insert the above and forward his account.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1821.

On application to the honourable Richard Ridgely, Esq. one of the associate judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Joseph Jones, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Joseph Jones having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Joseph Jones had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Joseph Jones be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne-Arundel county court, that the said Joseph Jones, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Joseph Jones then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Jones should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.

By order.

William S. Green, Ck.

July 5

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing of John Thompson of the city of Annapolis, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1800, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 18th day of June 1821.

By order.

Wm S. Green, Ck.

July 5

State of Maryland, Calvert County, sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,

June 12th, 1821.

On application of Mary Jones, administratrix of William W. Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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 Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills

for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William W. Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1821.

Mary Jones, Adm'r.

of Wm. W. Jones.

July 5

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Pindle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Lacy B. Pindle,

Benj. T. Pindle, Ex'rs.

Eleanor E. Pindle.

June 28

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale,

Four hundred acres of land is offered for sale adjoining to Friendship in Anne-Arundel county, the greater part of this tract is covered with wood of various kinds: such as Locust, Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Cedar, and a large quantity of very fine Chestnut. The soil is very fine, adapted to Plaster and Clover, and equal to any in that part of the country for the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn and small Grain. This land is about a mile from Chew's Cove, on Herring Bay, which gives it many advantages. A packet runs regularly once a week to Baltimore, from the Cove, which affords great facility in sending the produce of the soil to the Baltimore Market. Friendship and the neighbouring country being bare of wood, principally depend for their supply from this tract of land.—It would be divided into smaller parcels to suit purchasers, and the terms liberal. The improvements now erected on this land will cure 20 hogsheads of tobacco with the necessary out houses for Overseer and Servants.—This land abounds with fine springs of water, and in a good neighbourhood.—For further particulars, apply to Nicholas Brewer, Esq. of Annapolis, or of William T. Graham, at Chew's Cove, Herring Bay.

June 28

Anne-Arundel County Court.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jehosaphat McCauley, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jehosaphat McCauley having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jehosaphat McCauley be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the 3d Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jehosaphat McCauley should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 11th day of June 1821.

Jeremiah T. Chase.

May 14

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO

A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 12.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

June 20, 1821.

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 a 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 Fredericktown.

By order.

Jonathan Pinkney, Cash.

June 21.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette and American, at Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six week.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings

of the last session of the Legislature.

Price—\$1 50.

June 14.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber,

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Gleesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Salisbury resides, situated in Locks-hoe Neck, (Caroline County). This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrance.

Richard Lockerman.

March 29.

100 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne-Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bile. His clothing, when he left the neighbourhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together, this clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Henry Childs.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harbouring or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

June 21.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living near Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, on the 10th inst.

NEGRO HARRY,

aged 50 years, a bright mulatto, round full face, and bushy hair, six feet high, stout made, and speaks quick and impudently, he is an excellent carpenter, exceeded by none of his colour, if close attention is paid to him while at work, there will be discovered a gritting of his teeth. He was raised by William Digges of Montgomery county, and lived near George Town many years. The above reward will be given for lodging him in Washington city or Baltimore gaol.

William D. Clagett,

lawbr.

June 24

Public Sale.

I will sell, at public sale, on Monday the 30th day of July, at 10 o'clock

THE HOUSE AND LOT

in which I now reside.

June 28

Ninian Pinkney.

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE.

Takes this method to inform the citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for the suffrages at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will entitle him to their support.

June 28

Summer Arrangement.



Cheap Travelling to Annapolis.

THE FARE TO ANNAPOLIS IS NOW REDUCED TO FOUR DOLLARS.

The Mail Stage for Annapolis will, for the future, leave George town, via Marlborough and Queen-Anne, every Monday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, A. M. stopping to take passengers at all the public houses on the Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, and arrive in Annapolis the same afternoon by 5 o'clock. Returning, leaves Mr. Williamson's City Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M. and arrive in George-town by 5 o'clock the same evening. A horse mail will leave George-town every Wednesday for Annapolis and return on Thursday.—Small packages can be sent with safety by the horse mail.

For seats please apply at the Stage Office, at the Union Tavern, George-town, or at the Stage Office next to Mr. Brown's, Washington city.

THE PROPRIETORS.

Parties wishing to go from the District, or gentlemen upon business, can be accommodated with a stage at the shortest notice, if necessary upon the days the mail goes on the back.

June 7.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month.—But afterwards she will take her route as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, as not to incommode the passengers their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock. All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

March 22

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,

David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted by future under the firm of

Ridgely, & Co.

who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1831.

No. 29.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN;

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the National Gazette.
Automaton.—It is said in a late London paragraph that the secret of the contrivance of Kempelin's celebrated Automaton Chess Player has been discovered, by ascertaining the concealment of a boy in the belly of the figure. In a London journal of last month, we find a description of this automaton and her ingenious works of the same kind, which may serve to entertain our readers.

With various accounts of the chess player very distinctly in his mind, and an extract of the supposed method of concealing the dwarf boy, in his pocket, the writer of the paper went with some friends, a few months ago, to visit, and, if possible, to play at chess with the automaton. His engagements, however, were far too numerous for the purpose. Some slight changes had taken place in the manner of exhibiting the automaton (compared with the account of the Oxford graduate): being, therefore, allowed to the proprietor, that his object was to gain a scientific knowledge of his proceedings, as far as it could be done with propriety, the writer took advantage of what passed in the room-door in a glass screen. The automaton and commode were placed out at the time appointed, the figure was made to face the company. Then the inferior chamber of the commode (occupying about one third of its dimensions) was opened before and behind, when a paper was held by the proprietor such a situation, as to throw a light through the machinery occupied this part of it. He closed and locked the doors of the chamber, opened the drawer, took out the men and cushion, described by the Oxford graduate, after which, he opened the large number of the commode in front, put the taper through the front within it. Perhaps one sixth, or one-eighth of this chamber, was occupied by machinery; the rest was a perfect cavity, lined with a perfect haze. He now shut and locked these doors; then wheeled the commode round, opened and took up the drapery of the figure, and exhibited the body, partly occupied by machinery, and partly left with imitations of the prominent parts, to the shoulders. The drawer was then carefully pulled down, the figure wheeled round, so as to face the spectators, before whom it played a masterly and successful game.

The conviction of the writer and friends (with the figure before him) was, that the concealment of all thin boy or dwarf was impossible. We must therefore leave the question of human agency still undecided, and pass on to the mention of the first of M. de Kempelin's ingenious inventions.

On what do you think M. de Kempelin is at present employed?" M. de Wendisch, in a letter to me on the pursuits of that gentleman, in 1783—"on a machine of his own."

His machine answers, clearly and distinctly enough, several questions. The voice is sweet and feeble; there is but the letter R, which it pronounces lispingly, and a certain harshness. When answer is not understood, it repeats it slower; and if required to repeat it a third time, it repeats it in a tone of impatience and vexation. I have heard it pronounce, in different languages, very distinctly, the following words and phrases:—"Papa," "Ma," "My wife," "My husband," "Propos," "Marianne," "Rome," "Mama," "The Queen," "The King," "At home," "Come," "Mama loves me," "My wife is my friend."—This machine then speaks of the machine at that time nothing more than a square box, to which was affixed a pair of organ-bellows; and at each answer of this nondescript speaker, the inventor put his hand under a curtain that covered

it, to touch, apparently, the springs that produced the articulation.

It appears to have been M. Kempelin's design to give to this automaton the form of a child of five or six years of age; as the voice which he produced was that of this period of life.

The name of M. Maillardet, a Swiss artist of modern celebrity, is the only one that merits association with that of De Kempelin. He has executed two or three celebrated figures, with whose exploits we must close this strange eventful history.

One of these is a lady at her piano forte. She executes eighteen tunes by the actual pressure of her fingers on the keys; and while all the natural notes are thus performed, her feet play the flats and sharps by means of pedals. The instrument, in fact, may be correctly called an organ, as it is mainly moved by bellows; to bring which into proper action is the one important object of the machinery. The whole is impelled by six strong springs, acting on twenty five communicating levers, and regulated and equalized by a brass fly. The interior of the instrument is, of course, very complicated and minute in its mechanism, which requires to be wound up once an hour. Before commencing a tune, the lady bows her head to the auditors, she is apparently agitated with an anxiety and confidence, not always felt in real life; her eyes then seem intent on the notes, her bosom heaves, and at a distance it is impossible to discover any semblance of a work of art.

A Magician, that has sometimes accompanied this musical lady, is also a considerable triumph of mechanical skill. He sits at the bottom of a wall, with a long wand in his right hand, and a book in his left. Questions inscribed on thin oval counters, twenty in number, are put in the spectator's hand, who is desired to inclose one or more of them in a drawer, which shuts with a spring. A medallion, for instance, has the question, What is the most universal passion? which being put into the drawer, the figure rises with a solemn gait, bows his head, draws a circle or two with his wand, consults his book, and lifts it toward his face, as if in meditation. He then strikes with his wand on the wall above his head, when two folding doors open, and discover the inscription Love, as the reply.—The counters are remarkably thin and similar in all respects but their inscriptions, which some of them bear on both sides; certainly the mechanism that can discriminate the one from the other must be exquisite; and mechanism alone, we have the highest authority for believing it is.

M. Maillardet's writing boy is hardly less meritorious. He is exhibited kneeling on one knee, and an attendant having dipped his pen in an ink and laid the paper before him, he executes drawings, and French and English sentences, in writing of a very superior description. Every natural motion of the fingers, elbow, eyes, &c. is correctly imitated.

The first of these figures the artist stated to have cost him the sum of 1500*l.* in its construction.

To the Voters of Dorchester County,

Fellow-Citizens,

At the solicitations of a great number of the voters of this county, we present ourselves to you as Candidates at the approaching election for electors of the Senate of Maryland.

In comparing all the elections which you are called upon to make, there is certainly no one of them, of more importance than this.—It is in the formation of this branch of our government that the wisdom and the foresight of the founders of our excellent constitution are eminently conspicuous. A mixed government of checks and balances, is both our pride and our enviable lot. If the House of Delegates is the fresh and glowing expression of the popular will, the Senate is no less the faithful friend of the people—the wise counsellor of their welfare and the prudent restrainer of those impetuous and irregular feelings which often honestly belong to republicans. It is to the Senate we ought to look for sound discretion in times of state conflicts, and it is here we

bought to expect calm reflection and judicious action amidst the storms and tempests of political warfare. Hence the deep and earnest solicitude with which the election of this branch of our government should be regarded.

It would be almost useless for us to lay before you any political creed, or opinions as entertained by us, since both we and our opinions have been so long and so familiarly known to you. But as we ask a trust of vast importance at your hands it is fit, that we should still give you every assurance in our power, that we have never ceased to cherish and maintain and admire those principles which were handed down to us by the illustrious founders of this federal government, and that course of administration which was adopted by Washington and his associates.

As it regards the general government, our fundamental principles are devotion to the federal union of the states and war against any measure, that can in any wise tend to their severance. We believe that the union of these states, under a general government with powers limited by a written constitution, such a one as we are now happily blessed with, is essential to the general welfare—the sheet anchor of our peace at home & safety abroad.

As citizens of Maryland we early imbibed and have unceasingly cherished those established maxims of liberty and the rights of man, which are inculcated in our bill of rights, and laid down in our excellent state constitution. We have our fellow citizens, the people, as the only legitimate source of power—we hold the right of free and independent suffrage, as the golden fruit of the tree of liberty, and we acknowledge the responsibility of all public agents to be essentially necessary to good government and the public happiness.

The preservation of the judiciary from all unessential or wanton change and the consequent uprightness & independence of the Judges, we hold indispensably necessary to public justice—to public order and security—to the preservation of private rights and property—to individual comfort and social enjoyment—change in political men or in political notions are of little account provided the great pillars of the state are left untouched and unassailed. Party contests, like the storms of the ocean, may rage and buffet with their billows the opposing rocks, but soon all is calm again and no essential injury occurs.—But when corruption once taints the seat of justice, as it must do, when the judiciary is made to fluctuate with the tide of public opinion—when party feelings mingle in the judgment and courts of justice, become the instruments of party malice or oppression, there is no longer any security—Life, liberty, reputation and property, instead of being held by the secure and stable tenure of the constitution and the established laws of the land, would be at the mercy and caprice of every popular demagogue. Justice will be trodden under foot, and our happy country become the scene of indescribable misery and wretchedness.—Guilt will go unpunished, and innocence will find no security!

The privilege conferred on every citizen of our happy country of perfect freedom of religion, the right to worship God, in that way his conscience shall direct, is one of the most consolatory enjoyments afforded to man.—The doctrine is founded in the greatest wisdom and heaven-like benevolence.—It is itself an illustration of all the mildness and goodness of the gospel. It is the operation of God's mercy in kindness from man to man. Grant that it may be the eternal inheritance of every American citizen!—Great and glorious as this privilege is, we are only able to appreciate it by contrasting our condition with that of others—it is then we feel our enviable state.—What is the condition of the Irish Catholic? Wretched—suspected—degraded—he has not the common privileges of a common subject of his native country, because he is of another church—he cannot be trusted, because oppression has made revenge a duty! Look to England!—there none but those of the high church can enjoy honour, emolument or office.

In France, Spain, Italy and other nations of Europe, the sacred principle, recognised and established by our bill of rights—that it is the duty and the right of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him—is equally or more unknown and unregarded.

The situation of those celebrated nations reminds us of our happiness. Although art, science, taste and literature adorn them—possessing too as several of them do, great advantages of soil and climate—yet they want that toleration, that freedom of religion and of the press, that spirit of liberty, and personal independence, that happy condition of things, which make America superior to them all.

In the zeal which we entertain to promote our country's welfare we shall, we are sure, be pardoned, if on this occasion we indulge ourselves in a latitude of remark rather greater than usual. The times seem to demand it. If great mischief is at hand, (which we fervently implore that heaven may avert!) we are not only to fall guiltless, but with the reiteration of a warning voice lauding upon our lips.

We fear in case of a change of things—a change of system—we have reason to fear it, for the demonstrations have been too strong to be disregarded. At all events we will discharge our duty and we will warn our countrymen of permitting frequent or important changes in our constitution & form of government.—Many are contemplated by a certain set of men if they ever gain power. And if these changes are accomplished we anticipate the greatest injury and mischief to the best & most important interests of the people of this state.

Among others—the representation in the House of Delegates is to be changed.—The delegation by Counties is to be abandoned, and that by population is to be substituted—the mode of electing the Governor is to be altered.—He is to be elected by a general ticket, or as they speciously title their proposed alteration "by the people."—Let us here remark that it is the usual course of ambitious men to mark their purposes under the specious appearance of zeal for the rights of the people. This is one of the most obvious lessons of history—let its annals be examined from Julius Cæsar, to Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. It is a truth, as has been justly remarked by a distinguished writer and statesman of our own country, "that of those men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their career by paying assiduous court to the people—Conquering demagogues & ending tyrants."—While the terms "liberty and equality" flowed from their lips—ambition and self-aggrandisement filled their hearts and minds.—And why fellow citizens are these changes in our constitution and form of government to be made? because Baltimore city has most population and wants most influence. A scheme of madness originating in party violence and party ambition, which is destined to produce in Maryland the most calamitous and distressing scenes. We will not undertake to describe all that we anticipate from this most mischievous and destructive scheme, but from our hearts, we implore the people of Maryland, with one heart and voice to put it down—to meet the progress of evil before it is too late, and to sustain with undivided will the controlling influence of the counties in the legislative body, and in the mode of electing the executive of the state. In the name of common sense why should you give power to men who are eager and anxious to make this change? Has any evil arisen to the state or to the people from the present mode of representation by counties, or from the present mode of choosing the executive? What inducement is there to the change except to give to Baltimore city more power in the state—indeed we may say, absolute control in the state! Is this wise? is it just? is it necessary? Is not the controlling power of the state better and more safely lodged in the hands of the stable and fixed agricultural and country people, than in the mixed and changing population of a large commercial city? Are not

the people of the counties to be trusted with their own self government, or must they place themselves under the guardianship of Baltimore? Even the thought is humiliating, and the condition would be wretchedly disastrous.

As a great commercial city, containing an opulent and enterprising population, as the great fountain of wealth to the state, we would desire to do every thing for Baltimore consistently with a just regard to the interest of other portions of the state, to advance her riches, her growth, her improvement and her welfare.—In all this the state at large has with her a common interest—but as to political power and control we would not increase that one atom—we would foster Baltimore as the favourite child of the state, but we will not give her power to govern and tyrannize over the state—it is unnecessary to do so—it is unwise to do so. Baltimore has not heretofore possessed this vast increase of power—yet what city in the union has flourished more than she has? If a shadow has passed, or now hangs over her, it has been owing to the unexpected and unprecedented state of the times—or to the misconduct of some of her own citizens—and not to the absence of this projected increase of political power. This project was conceived not for the purpose of advancing the real and substantial interests of the city of Baltimore, but alone to gratify party purposes. This must be obvious to every man, who will dispassionately reflect upon the subject. We can approve of no such schemes, and in the unaffected language of our hearts we implore you fellow citizens to prevent it.

Not only do we deprecate these important and fundamental changes in our state constitution, which if carried into effect we fear will subvert the liberty and happiness of our people, but we frankly avow that we hold as wrong those frequent attempts at change, these tamperings with, and we may say these annual projects of altering the constitution, which are constantly practised, we dislike this course of things, as well because the changes contemplated are almost always of very doubtful efficacy, often evidently bad, as because it tends to render us too familiar with the habit of impairing and altering the great charter of our liberties, which from its intrinsic excellence and the wisdom of those who framed it, ought to become hallowed in our eyes and consecrated in our hearts. That the constitution was without fault or blemish, no man pretends—it was the work of man, and partook of his imperfection—but let us pay a just tribute to the virtues of those fathers of our country by acknowledging, that if the constitution they framed and transmitted to us, was not perfect, it was as nearly so, as the human mind could be supposed to make it. Some few changes which practical experience has rendered necessary, we approve, but of the thousand projects which have been offered, there is scarcely one, we would even consider. Yet so little is the reverence for that sacred instrument, that every session of the legislature teems with propositions for its alteration, and thus the great charter of our rights instead of being revered and held sacred by all, instead of being regarded by us with a sort of filial affection as the emanation of the love and patriotism of our forefathers, has become the common butt of resentment, the mere target for the exhibition of skill, or the procurement of a little short lived fame, or the accomplishment of the more hateful purposes of party rancor and personal aggrandisement. This course of things we dislike. Those measures we shall always resist. Change in our constitution and form of government should be the result of experience—of an actual perception of mischief and error—not the effect of a mere love of change, or a spirit of restlessness—much more should we deprecate all those alterations and schemes, which have no other object, than the accomplishment of the hateful purposes of party hostility or personal ambition. Whenever a people possesses a government intrinsically and absolutely good to that government they should firmly and steadfastly adhere. Let "well enough alone" be a maxim.

the observance of which is no less salutary in public, than in private affairs. No plans and schemes and changes, however well intended, are often productive of the most fatal consequences.

These are the general views and principles we entertain upon the subject of government, and we have endeavored to present them to our fellow-citizens as concisely as we could without being rendered obscure. To the freemen of Dorchester we submit them, our cause and ourselves, under a hope that they will all meet the approbation of enlightened freemen—of men who can have no other objects at heart than the good of their country and the wise and faithful administration of public affairs. We are no more interested in the result of this great question than any other two members of this community. We are called on to enter the contest—to engage in your service. We acquiesce and now appeal to our fellow-citizens as arbiters in our cause. On those who may be disposed to oppose us we only ask a hearing, with minds willing to be convinced and hearts not predisposed against us. We desire that they will throw off prejudice and former displeasure, and in the character of fair, impartial, independent republicans—decide and act according to the best dictates of their reason and their judgment, and that they will not suffer themselves to be mislead by the angry feelings, and unjust prejudices of party spirit. We are satisfied that few of them are wilfully wrong—There is no reason or motive why they should be so.—They must desire to promote their own good and the good of their common country—but this is an important election—important in a variety of views—calculated to excite much public discussion—a torrent of angry and malignant passions are as usual to be let loose—every thing that ingenuity can devise—the exaggeration and distortion of facts—personal calumny, and direct falsehoods—appeals to ancient prejudices and pride of party—all these are to be resorted to for the purpose of embittering your minds and misleading your judgments and understandings. These considerations have prevailed on us, to put you on your guard. Whatever your decision may be—we most earnestly pray, that it may not be to you a matter of cause of lamentation and grief.

To our friends we look with gratitude and anxiety—Gratitude for former confidence in us, and anxiety for their noblest exertions to save the state from jeopardy, her institutions from violation; and all her best systems of things from fatal revolution. If with us you believe the present time portentous of great events, we hope to see that belief exemplified in your strenuous exertions to resist the uprooting storm that is gathering to burst on the good people of the state. The fate of Maryland may depend on you, and Dorchester will remember, not without remorse, that the sentiments of her people were not represented last year in the House of Delegates because of apathy, because of fatal security, because her energies were not exerted. No man acquainted with the sentiments of the people of Dorset, but must admit that had there been a full vote the result of the election would have been different.—This thing should not occur. It is the fundamental principle of republicanism and of our government, that the sovereign voice of the people should be heard through the representation of the real majority. The people of Dorset should ever bear this principle in mind. To accomplish this, every man must be an active agent and a host. Mutual dependence in matters of public concern, is always dangerous. Let no man trust that to another which he can do himself. In doing good service to the state let jealousy of each others merit exist even among friends. Let friend contend with friend who shall do most good. The cause is common—common be the exertion.—The fate of every man is at stake, let every man do his duty. The federalists of Maryland again enter the field of political contest not for office and its emoluments—but for the preservation of the state—for the protection of her republican constitution—for the maintenance of her judiciary—for the defence of the rights of the counties against the overwhelming influence of the city of Baltimore, and for the sovereign rights of the people. These are in danger.—They are to be assailed—warily aver it. Suffer yourselves

not to be deluded by flattering pretences—Be not lulled by the cry of "peace!" "peace!" when there is no "peace!"

Our forefathers who framed our constitution have left us a rich and noble inheritance in our republican institutions. Let us prove ourselves their worthy descendants and successors by valiantly defending them to the last moment, with all our power. Let us do all that the constitution enjoins on us—Let us do all that our love and admiration of it, prompts us. If after that, we fail, we shall fall in the noblest of causes—the cause of the constitution and of the people, but if we succeed, we shall wear in our hearts a rich and ample reward, of having served our country faithfully & successfully in the hour of utmost need.

We have adopted this course to make known our views and opinions to our fellow citizens, as it is highly probable from the imperfect health of both of us, we shall not be able to make those personal exertions, usually expected from candidates for the public favour.

We are fellow citizens respectfully,

Your humble servants,

Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Matthias Travers.

June 1821.

JOHN THORPE.

Mr. Southey, in his life of Westley, has preserved a number of well authenticated anecdotes and incidents in the lives of those whom he denominates Wesley's Lay Coadjutors, and which furnish some evidences of character often as astonishing to the individuals experiencing them, as wonderful to those who witnessed their effects and contemplated their influence. Amongst other cases is the following, which we republish from the 64th page of the second volume:

"A party of men were amusing themselves one day at an alehouse in Rotherham, by mimicking the Methodists. It was disputed who succeeded the best, and this led to a wager. There were four performers, and the rest of the company was to decide, after a fair specimen from each. A bible was procured, and three of the rivals, each in turn, mounted the table, and held forth, in a style of irreverent buffoonery, wherein the scriptures were not spared. John Thorpe, who was the last exhibitor, got upon the table in high spirits, exclaiming, 'I shall beat you all!' He opened the book for a text, and his eyes rested upon these words: 'Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish!' These words, at such a moment, and in such a place, struck him to the heart. He became serious; he preached in earnest, and he affirmed afterwards, that his own hair stood erect at the feelings which then came upon him, and the awful denunciations which he uttered. His companions heard him with the deepest silence. When he came down, not a word was said concerning the wager; he left the room immediately, without speaking to any one, went home in a state of great agitation, and resigned himself to the impulse which had thus strangely been produced. In consequence he joined the Methodists, and became an itinerant preacher; but he would often say, when he related this story, that if ever he preached by the assistance of the spirit of God, it was at that time."

An object so different from what was contemplated when the exhibition commenced, and so suddenly, and in so important a manner, produced upon both speaker and hearers, may, no doubt, be explained satisfactorily by those who rightly understand the operations of the power which accompanied that voice which said, 'Saul! Saul! why persecutest thou me?'

INDIAN MARRIAGES.

"The Chickasaw women have discovered, that our forms of matrimony are more binding than the Indian forms; but what is of still more importance, a marriage with a citizen of the United States, exempts them from raising corn, a service they are obliged to render an Indian husband; and as they have become very careful, they prefer white husbands. There was a number of handsome women in this nation, the descendants of white men, rich in cattle and horses, and as to land, the choicest of as fine a country as there is in the world, lies before them. An acquaintance of mine, from Kentucky has been made rich in a few years, by his marriage with a fine woman, almost white, by whom he has two charming children,

and live under the protection of the nation. What must the balance be in his favour, when contrasted with what his situation was in Kentucky, or with that of thousands now there? You may expect me to make some engagements for you myself—but let me tell you, overtures of that sort are not fashionable; courtships are limited to a few words, and as to engagements there are none. You must be ready to marry at the close of the courtship, or you may suffer severely by the delay. An acquaintance of mine lost a fine girl in this way; he visited the nearest States to settle some business, and at his return he was distressed to find her married, although he used the precaution to leave her in charge of his own house."

Kentucky Gaz.

MISSOURI—The legislature of Missouri (says the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette) has declared its acceptance of the fundamental condition prescribed by congress for the admission of that state into the union; and we presume that in a short time, the president will issue a proclamation announcing the fact, when Missouri will take her equal station as one of the U. States.

Items from Foreign papers.

Fourteen hundred Moors perished in the storm that destroyed the Tunisian fleet at Tunis. The admiral was the only officer who escaped, he being on shore at the time.

In the year 1818, 107,000 criminals passed through the prisons in the United Kingdom.

In the year 1272, at the Coronation of Edward the 1st all who held of the King in capite, were invited to the dinner, which consisted of 278 bacon hogs, 450 hogs, 440 oxen, 430 sheep, 13 fat goats, and 22,600 hens and capons. Alexander III. King of Scotland, was at the solemnity, and 500 horses were let loose, for all that could catch them to keep them.

The sons of the late venerable President West, have lately erected a very extensive gallery, from designs by Mr. Nash, for the purpose of exhibiting the works of their father, consisting of nearly 100 pictures, principally scripture subjects. The Death upon the pale Horse; the Christ rejected; the Moses receiving the Tables; and indeed almost all the principal works of this great artist, each of which respectively has been sufficient to engage public attention in the strongest degree, here form one splendid coup d'œil.

New method of Sizing, Dyeing and Wetting Paper.—The sizing of paper in the manufacture of it is tedious and uncertain, and sometimes with considerable loss in the handling of it, particularly thin bank paper. Similar difficulties occur in the wetting and soaking of it for printing. The method which has been discovered of remedying these evils is this:—Provide a cast-iron vessel with a top so constructed as, when placed on the vessel, to be rendered air-tight with the assistance of a little tallow. Let this vessel be of sufficient dimensions to receive the necessary quantity of paper, placed in it edgewise, with slips of pasteboard between at small distance. Pour in your Sizing, Dye or Water, so as not to disturb the paper, but enough to cover it—and having closed the vessel with an air-pump, extract the air, and on opening it the paper will be found as completely saturated as it would have been in two days, by the common process.

In the following Proclamation of General JACKSON, copied from the Georgia Journal of the 3d instant, we have official information that the Floridas have been surrendered to the United States by the Spanish authorities:

PROCLAMATION

By Major General Andrew Jackson, Governor of the Provinces of the Floridas, exercising the powers of the captain-general and of the intendente of the Island of Cuba, over the said Provinces, and of the Governors of the said provinces respectively.

Whereas, by the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d day of February, 1819, and duly ratified, the Provinces of the Floridas were ceded by Spain to the United States, and the possession of the said provinces is now in the United States:

And Whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the third day of March in the present year, did enact, that until the end of the first

session of the seventeenth congress, unless provisions for the temporary government of the said Provinces be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the said Provinces, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of the said territory in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion—and the President of the United States, has by his commission bearing date the 10th day of said March, invested me with all the powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the Captain General, Intendant and Governors aforesaid.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, making known the premises, and to declare that the government heretofore exercised over the said Provinces under the authority of Spain has ceased, and that that of the United States of America is established over the same—that all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late government remain in full force—and all civil officers, charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been specially vested in me, and except also, such officers as have been intrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions, during the pleasure of the governor for the time being, or until provisions shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and other persons within the said Provinces to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their rights will be under the guardianship of the United States; and will be maintained from all force and violence from within and from without.

Given at Pensacola, this 25th day of June, 1821.

An additional supplement to the By-Law to regulate Sales at Auction.

1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That every licensed auctioneer shall make a return to the treasurer of all sales of real property made by him within this city, or the precincts thereof, and shall pay over to the treasurer in lieu of the tax imposed by former by-laws one per centum out of the money arising from every such sale.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any auctioneer to demand or receive for his services in selling at auction any real property, more than one half per centum, in addition to the tax to be paid to the corporation, on the purchase money arising from such sale.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a single act of selling at auction by any person who shall not have obtained an auctioneer's license any property either real or personal, whether it be property of the seller or any other person, shall subject the person so selling to the penalty imposed by the act to which this is a supplement, on persons exercising without license the trade or business of an auctioneer.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stock holders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Five Dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the treasurer of the said company, on Monday the 20th day of August next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment, which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his stock, to the use of the said corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said stock; and the president and directors shall have power to sell said stock for the use of said corporation, and if any forfeited stock shall not produce on sale, a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due. By order of the President & Directors,
Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.
July 17.

George M'Neir,
Having taken out license under the authority of the Corporation of Annapolis, as

AUCTIONEER,
offers his services to the public in the business generally, and hopes by attention to deserve encouragement.
July 19.

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland the subscriber will offer at public sale on Monday, the 13th of August next at 12 o'clock, A. M. upon the premises

A HOUSE & LOT,
fronting on the dock in this city, whereof Horatio G. Munroe died seized. This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in the mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling house of store.

The terms of sale are—a credit of twelve months to the purchaser, giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot.

On failure of the highest bidder to comply with the above terms, by giving bond on the day of sale, the next highest bidder will be considered the purchaser, and so on if there should be several bidders.

Somerville Pinkney.
July 19.

Will be Disposed of

At private sale, the
HOUSE & LOT,

now occupied by the subscriber, on the corner of Corn Hill and Fleet-street. If not sold at private sale before Saturday the 21st inst. it will on that day be offered at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on application to

CHARLES RIDGELY.
July 12.

LOST,

On Sunday last in this city, a

BREAST-PIN,

set in Black Jet, and with the initials S. M. in gold in it. The finder, on leaving it at the Maryland Gazette Office, will be liberally rewarded.
July 12.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
July 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Samuel Maynard, administrator D. B. N. of Thomas Callahan late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 6th day of July, 1821.

Saml. Maynard, Adm'r.
D. B. N.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1821.

Col. Henry Ashton 2, Miss B. Arnell, D. S. Andrews, Henry H. Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Miss Mary Bell, Miss Isabella Brown, Rousherry Bowie, Mrs Sarah W. Bordley, Mrs. Arabella Brown, Thomas B. Barton, Henry H. Chapman, William Carman, Richard J. Crabbe, William Combs, John Connell, Thomas Cusan, Patrick Clancy, Michael Collins, Henry Cromore, John Cole, Wm. C. Davis, Miss Anne J. Davidson, & Priscilla Daley, Cornelius Donalington, Joseph Daley, George W. Durrall, Daniel Dehille, Thomas B. Dorsey, George Fowler, William Fairfield, William Fry, John Forty, Dr. John Fitzhugh, George L. Galt, Edward Gray, Mary Galloway, Mrs Jenny Grant, Nicholas Garrett, Mrs. Jane Gaither, Mr. Gray, Christopher L. Gantt & Thomas Harris, John Holton, Gerald L. Hopkins, Henry Hammond, Joseph Hutton, David Hutton, John H. Hutton, A. G. Hammond, Mrs Priscilla Heppson, William Harwood, Jonathan Hinton, John H. Hinkley, Richard Halsey,	Christopher Holm, Samuel Johnson, George Jourde, Mrs Patrick Jones, Miss Jenny King, William Kelly, Mrs Susan Kinard, Kitt Key, Mrs Pamela L. Key, Stephen Loomis, Luther Martin, Daniel M'Arley, Henry Mankin, John Mankin, John Meeks, George Monnell, John Myers, Stephen Mitchell, William O'Hara, John Parley, Francis Passault, Matthew Pearce, Mr. Plancy, Rhoda Parker, James Riley, Mrs Sarah Richards, Daniel Raymond, Stephen Rouse, Harriet Spencer, George Stein, William E. Stephens, Roger Johnson, Philip Schwarz, Benjamin Sewall, Joseph Spelman, M. Stockett, Gorham Towner & William Terry, Dr. James Tanguar, John Tideman, John Tideman, Wm R. Thompson, Lettie Williams, James Whiffen, George Wilson & N. G. Watkins, Dank Wardell, Sedgewick Williams, Henry Williams, John S. Williams, Thos. Williams, James Williams, Gustavus Warfield, Richard O. Wigham,
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James Munroe, P. M.

MARYLAND
Annapolis,
FEDERAL
Electoral Ticket
NICHOLSON
GEORGE
F.
THOMAS
Col. M.
F.
RICHARD
Dr. JOHNSON
M.
THOMAS
GEORGE
F.
WILLIAM
WILLIAM
JEREMIAH
CAPT.
F.
BENJAMIN
Capt. A.
F.
ALEXANDER
Dr. W.
F.
EPHRAIM
THOMAS
Assembly
Robert G.
Davis, Lewis
Farrar.
Assembly
Levin R.
nis, Daniel
Assembly
William K.
J. W. Eccles
Assembly
Thos. Reynolds
John J. Brown
Assembly T.
William L.
Hall, Dr. W.
Moreton.
Assembly
Charles P.
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 19.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's NICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

For Calvert.

RICHARD GRAHAME,

Dr. JOHN DARE.

For Montgomery.

THOMAS DAVIS,

GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.

WILLIAM HILDEARY,

WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.

JEREMIAH NICOLS,

CAPT. NATH. COMEGYS.

For Dorchester.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE,

CAPT. MATTHIAS TRAVERS.

For Frederick.

ALEXANDER WARFIELD,

Dr. WILLIAM HILDEARY.

For Worcester.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON,

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.

Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius

Davis, Lewis Motter, John Duden-

rar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Den-

nis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.

William Knight, James F. Brown,

J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.

Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray,

John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

Assembly Ticket for Prince-George's.

William D. Digges, William A.

Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George

Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.

Charles Parker, William Tingle,

jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Ste-

venson.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the People of the Counties.

No. 3.

I shall now proceed to examine the

third attempt made by the democratic

party to alter the constitution at the

session of the Legislature of 1818.

This attempt was made through the

medium of a bill introduced by Mr.

Worthington, a democratic representa-

tative from Frederick, to alter the

constitution as it respects the mode

of electing the governor. The provisions

of this bill were of the most odious

kind, and calculated to destroy the

political influence of more than two

thirds of the counties in the state. It

contemplated the election of governor

by a general ticket throughout the

state—or in other words, it was intend-

ed to give the exclusive choice of go-

vernors to the city and county of Balti-

more. For it can be made to appear,

that Baltimore, with the assistance of

the two adjacent counties, Harford

and Frederick, could, under the provi-

sions of this bill, elect at any time,

any person they might think proper.

And Baltimore city and county, pos-

sessing so much large population, and

so much greater political influence,

would have it in their power to wield

the destinies of Maryland, and to say

who should be the governor. A com-

compact entered into between this city

and county, and those two other coun-

ties, (should Baltimore find it necessary

to make such a compromise,) would en-

able them to say, that the governor

shall not henceforth be elected from

any section of the state, except Balti-

more, Frederick, or Harford. Now

when a temptation of this kind is pre-

all the power, now possessed by the governor and five councillors, in the hands of one man. The people then, should the democrats succeed at the next election, and pass this bill (as no doubt they will as soon as they get the power,) instead of being permitted to vote every year, as they now do, for six men who are entrusted with the government of the state, will have the privilege of voting but once in three years for one man, who like a king will have all power in his own hands. The state will become a monarchy, and the order of succession will be established in the nobility of Baltimore. Such is our modern democratic republicanism. We judge of it by its acts, which speak stronger than professions. EVIGILATOR.

To the Federalists of Maryland.

The federalists of this state have a crisis before them, which is probably the most important that has ever awaited them. Indeed it is the most important, because the question to be decided is not the same as heretofore, whether federalists or democrats should be in power—it is reduced to this, whether federalism shall forever be prostrate and democracy forever govern—whether the principles of the sainted Washington shall prevail, or whether the state shall become the prey of a set of designing and intriguing demagogues—whether the people of Maryland are to be correctly governed by honest and capable men, or whether they are to be misgoverned and abused by partisans, demagogues, popularity hunters and incapable men.

The cause is one in which every man in the state ought to feel interested—yes, every voter ought to be as vigilant as if the salvation of the state rested on his vote. The federalists of Maryland have it in their power to vanquish the enemy who threatens the state with ruin and wretchedness; they have it in their power to check the mischiefs occasioned by Democracy and its adherents; they can give comfort, ease and plenty to the inhabitants, and they can rescue the state, by arising in the majesty of their strength and outvoting their bitter enemies. The state of Maryland is federal by a large majority, if federalists will but vote. The knowledge of their superior numbers induces many to remain inactive and supine. Such conduct will not answer now, because all is at stake.

The state of Maryland must be gained or lost forever. Let, therefore, every man be at his post and to his duty, let no trifling cause be an apology for his absence from the polls; let a handsome majority crown the efforts of the disciples of Washington, and let falsehood and untruth be trampled under foot and banished forever from the councils of Maryland. Federalists! this is the only opportunity you have offered to you to perform one of the most sacred and solemn duties which can be imposed on any citizen—if you suffer it to pass unimproved, the result will be awful. You will find, as we have often and often told you, that the mode of representation will be altered in such a manner by the democrats that no federalist will ever thereafter be allowed to hold any office, however low that office may be. The democrats, aware of the importance of the case, and anxious that they should remain supreme, are marshaling their forces throughout the state, their leaders and sub-leaders; ay, their very hirelings are busy in the cause. The democrats' "ding dong" resounds from one end of the state to the other; and a variety of tricks are resorted to, to gull and ensnare the unsuspecting and unwary. Knowing these things, we conceive it merely a discharge of duty, when we repeat and endeavour to impress the solemn fact on the minds of our readers, that Maryland stands on the brink of ruin; that the democrats are busily employed in securing their object, and that the state and happiness of its honourable and honest citizens will be impaired, unless EVERY federalist comes to the polls and votes for federal electors and federal delegates! We make this appeal to the friends of Washington, as we would appeal to a fellow being, who was unconsciously standing on the brink of a frightful precipice; we make our appeal with feelings of the most anxious desire for the welfare of our fellow-citizens, and we hope they will benefit by it. If we can assist to save the state from the relentless fangs of Democracy, it will be a source of lasting pleasure to us, and will sweeten every moment of our recollection. If we lose the state, it will be disappointment, indescribably bitter. We shall be told it was our negli-

gence which caused our loss; and democracy, as she darkens the prospects and hopes of Maryland, will rule the state with a rod of iron; and will add scorn and contempt to the mal-practices for which she is so notorious. Federalists "awake!" the day of trial is near at hand—"a-wake!"

From the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham, I was so much gratified by a short eulogium on the Attorney General, pronounced by General Marriot, in the trial of a cause before the court of appeals, that I have sent you the substance of it for publication. If it is acceptable to a reader, how infinitely more pleasing must it have been to those who heard it delivered? The press may give the sentiments of the Orator, but cannot convey the fascinating effect, that graceful delivery, and real eloquence, never fail to produce. One of your subscribers. Let it be remembered by your honours, who composed the Gene Court at the time of the decision in the case of Nicholson against the State, they were, as I have been informed, Judges of the first eminence; and who was the Attorney General? This question serves to remind us, what poor, frail, perishable creatures we are. It serves too, to recal to our recollection what Mr. Martin once was, and what he now is. The gigantic intellect which disposes has now palsied, needs not to be described by me. It has been exhibited for more than forty years upon a theatre, where no man can long pass for more than he is worth, and its vast power has been universally acknowledged. A Lawyer, none has surpassed him, few have equalled him in professional knowledge, and unwearied application to the business of the bar in all its varieties. The lustre of his great talents is now behind a melancholy cloud, and time had before, a little shorn it of its beams, but even I can remember, when it astonished by its blaze, and filled all who witnessed it, with a just admiration of its brightness. But alas! he whose almost unrivalled abilities put every thing within his reach in the days of his prosperous fortune, is now overtaken by age, and poverty and disease, he is tottering under the pressure of complicated calamity, and the time is not far distant when he must sink for ever.

Three young ladies were drowned off Fell's Point, (Balt.) on Friday last, by the upsetting of a pleasure boat.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

(By the Ann Maria, arrived at New York.)

The coronation of George 4th, is to take place the 19th inst. (July).

The city of Manchester contains a population of 108,000 having increased 28,557 in the last 10 years.

In addition to the information contained in the French papers, respecting the progress of the revolution in Turkey, it is stated, under the head "Zante, May 6th," that the Janissaries of Constantinople had refused to march, under pretence that by their laws they must remain to defend the capitol, till the Sultan places himself at their head, and leads them to battle. An additional misfortune is, that the feast of Ramadan begins this year on the 31st of May, and ends on the 29th of June. It must be strictly observed under pain of death—and it is never till the 15th of the moon of Schelval, which falls this year on the 15th July, that civil and military operations commence in the Ottoman empire. At all times the Russians, when they took advantage of the season to enter Turkey, have beat the Turks without difficulty. To this it may be added, that the Turkish soldiery never serve for more than one campaign, which terminates for them at the new moon in September, which falls this year on the 26th of that month, because they must be back by St. Demetrius. Thus the campaign this year is (for the Turks) not quite 3 months.

The London Examiner of the 10th, in alluding to the revolt of the Greeks, remarks, "The Turkish empire is in a perilous state, if recent accounts are to be believed—and coming as they do from all quarters in much the same tone, it is difficult to refuse assent. The Greek population appears to have obtained the ascendancy in the Morea, without any long or doubtful struggle—Prince Ypsilanti is said to be marching southward with the multiplied forces—and the bloody excesses of Musselmans at Constantinople, government, people, and soldiery, looks very like a savage desperation. The foreign ministers have even been obliged to leave the capitol, for fear of personal outrage. At the same time, as the throne of the Grand Seigneur gives signs of tottering, his very good brothers, the legitimate Emperors of Russia and Austria, begin to look wistfully at the fair provinces bordering on their dominions."

An article in the Courier Francais, dated "From the Banks of the Danube, May 22d," states "that the Pacha of the Morea has complained in bitter terms to the English administration in the Ionian Islands, that the Insurgents are supplied from thence with arms,

ammunition and even artillery; he therefore, threatened to enforce very rigorous measures against the English trade—and adds, that he will sequester all the property of British subjects; if such abuses are continued. He has sent a report on this subject to Constantinople. In consequence of the above declaration, an express prohibition has been published throughout the Ionian Islands, to all the natives and residents, not to take part directly or indirectly, in the insurrection against the Porte, under very severe penalties."

Zante, May 6.—The following are some particulars of the barbarous execution of the Patriarch. Outrages of the most atrocious description which make humanity shudder, were committed on the body of this venerable old man, who was nearly 80 years of age. After his stramulation, a band of miserable ragamuffins was ordered to cut the rope, and to drag the body, tied by the feet, to the arsenal, when the executioner threw it into the Bosphorus. It is easy to conceive the indignation which these scenes have excited throughout the Greek Church—where the Patriarch, for his public character and his private virtues, was as much honoured as the Pope was in the Latin Church in the twelfth century. Every day the clergy were bound to pray for him and for the Synod, and this daily recollection must increase their rage. The number and riches of the Clergy must render them extremely formidable. On Mount Athos alone, there are 20,000 monks—in the Morea, above 24,000 who possess alone a revenue of above 918,000 francs, i. e. about a tenth part of the riches of the country. In the rest of Greece there may be about 20,000 Papas. Considering the well known fanaticism of the Greek Church, it is easy to imagine the dangers to which the Porte has exposed itself by this proceeding.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Sunday night, the 8th inst. Mr. John C. Clapham, aged 40 years.

We have seldom to record a decease, attended with circumstances of deeper interest, than that of the exemplary subject of this obituary. The character of this young gentleman was marked with many and excellent qualifications: his mind was humane and tender—he was kind and active in the offices of friendship—strictly conforming, in his conduct, to the principles of moral duty, he afforded an example worthy of imitation. By his affability of manners, and amiableness of disposition, he had acquired the sincere esteem of numerous companions, who will cherish the remembrance of his worth and excellence, as the most precious memorial of friendship.

He seemed peculiarly formed for society—buried with life, he united to an openness and generosity of spirit, a vivacity of temper, which was agreeably and seasonably mingled with his discourse. He thus won upon his associates by his engaging qualities of heart and mind, contracted many intimacies and attachments, now rudely and suddenly broken by the event of a disease, which baffled, in its withering progress, every effort of family solicitude, and medical skill.

On the evening preceding that of his death, he was apparently better; but it was the prognostic of his dissolution—his symptoms, though momentarily flattering, were such as proclaimed the advancing decay of the body. During the following day, exhausted nature seemed hastening to its last resting place, and at ten o'clock he changed this mortal for an immortal state. Such has been the immature fate of Mr. Clapham—cut off in the morning of existence, with his many virtues just ripening into manhood. In the rapidity of his approach, Death mocks at the vanity of a human prospect, and by this early sacrifice of youth, and vigour, and promise, teaches a lesson of the futility of all human expectations. In this serious bereavement, deep must be the affliction of surviving kindred, whose fondest anticipations have been blighted by the loss of an only son and brother. Yet there is a saddened comfort which attends the commitment of departed affection to the tomb—and while they shed the tears of nature over all that is mortal fast mouldering into ashes, let them joy in the rich consolations of the faith and the hope, that triumph over the grave, and fasten on eternity.

W. M. Hohne, & Co.

Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the

STORE

formerly occupied by Messrs. George & John Barber, as a grocery store, at the head of the dock, near the market-house, where they have for sale the following articles, viz:

Cogniac Brandy,	Hysch,
Peach do,	Young Hysch,
Holland Gin,	Hyson Skin,
Jamaica Spirit,	Black Tea,
Old Whiskey,	Souchong,
Common do,	
W. & NE. Rum,	

Mould and Dipt Candles, Soap, Lard, Lump and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Chocolate No. 1 & 3.

SPANISH CIGARS

Tobacco and Snuff, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Hettings, Iron Castings, Liverpool, Ground Allum, and Allum Salt, Crackers, Raisins, &c. &c. &c. with China, Glass, Queen & Stone Ware.

Any of the above articles will be sold at the Baltimore retail prices for cash.

Annapolis, July 19, 1821.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, appointed by the Chancery Court a trustee for that purpose, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 16th day of August next, if fair, and if not, the first fair day thereafter, at 12 o'clock, A. M. all the real estate of Abraham Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, being a FARM of about 174 1-8 acres of land in the said county, situate about a mile from Mount Pleasant Ferry, and about four miles from Pig Point and Queen Ann. The soil is various, and said to be well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is remarkably well watered. The improvements are a small dwelling house, with convenient out houses; a new and valuable tobacco house; a good garden, and two excellent orchards; and the situation is considered an unusually healthy one. Mr. Anthony Woodfield who now lives on the farm, will shew it to any one disposed to purchase.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond to the trustee, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, in twelve months thereafter; and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancery, and payment of the whole purchase money, a deed is authorised and directed to be executed by

George Mackubin, Trustee.
July 19. 3w

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

July 17th, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,

July 17, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles D. Warfield, administrator of John Barnes, 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.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate John Barnes, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.

Anne-Arundel County, & State of Maryland, to wit:

This is to certify, that on the sixth day of June 1821, Alfred Clark, of said county, brought before me, one of the Justices of the peace of the county of aforesaid, one small

BAY HORSE

which was taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his grain field. He is about thirteen hands high, upwards of ten years old, bushy mane, shod all around, short run; no other visible marks on said horse.

July 12 2
The owner or owners are hereby requested to come prove property pay charges and take him away.
Alfred Clark.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court.
February 13th, 1821.
On application by petition of William D. Gray, administrator of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert 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 Maryland Republican.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of June, 1821.

William D. Gray, Adm'r. of Thomas Gray.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 27th inst. on the premises, one

HOUSE & LOT

in and about the Town of Lisbon, in the county aforesaid. The same being seized as the property of Henry Shriver, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Philip Keefe, executor of Jacob Keefe. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and Terms as cash.

BENJ. GANTHER, Shff. A. A. County.
July 6 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry.

Tobias Regnolds, lamdm.
May 3 4

10 Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber living near the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th of May last, a bright Bay Mare, about five years of age, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, with one hind foot white, and a knot on one of her fore legs, about the size of an English walnut. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her home to me, shall receive the above reward.

John Hammond, tf.
June 21 5

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Wednesday 13th inst. a likely Mulatto man named

DICK CLARKE.

He is by trade a Carpenter, about thirty-five years old, five feet ten inches high; has a scar on his breast as if from a scald or burn; his hair cut close. He is fond of drink, and when in that state articulates badly. His clothing not known, except new oxford shirt and pantaloons. If taken (and secured so that I get him) in Prince George's, Anne Arundel, or Calvert counties, I will give twenty-five dollars. If in Baltimore, or the District of Columbia, fifty dollars, and if out of the state one hundred dollars.

William Hill.
Near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Md.

All persons are forewarned dealing with, or harbouring said runaway.
June 28

The Editor of the Federal Republican will insert the above and forward his account.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1821.

On application to the Honourable Richard Ridgely, Esq. one of the associate judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing of Joseph Jones, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Joseph Jones having stated in his petition that he was in actual confinement, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, and the said Richard Ridgely being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Joseph Jones had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his said application, it was ordered that the said Joseph Jones be discharged from his confinement, and it is further ordered and adjudged by Anne-Arundel county court, that the said Joseph Jones, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis, for three successive months before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Joseph Jones then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Jones should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.

By order,
William S. Green, Ck. July 5 3

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application, to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, in writing, of John Thompson, of the county of Annapolis, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Thompson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore, hereby order and adjudge, that the said John Thompson be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Annapolis once a week for three months before the third Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house in said county on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 18th day of June 1821.

Richard Ridgely, Jm. S. Green, Ck. July 5 3

State of Maryland, Calvert County, sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court, June 12th, 1821.

On application of Mary Jones, administratrix of William W. Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that she 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 Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William W. Jones, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1821.

Mary Jones, Adm'r. of Wm. W. Jones. July 5 3

A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover—Plaster acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURRAY, West River. July 12 2

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale,

Four hundred acres of land is offered for sale adjoining to Friendship in Anne-Arundel county, the greater part of this tract is covered with wood of various kinds: such as Locust, Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Cedar, and a large quantity of very fine Chesnut. The soil is very fine, adapted to Plaster and Clover, and equal to any in that part of the country for the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn and small Grain. This land is about a mile from Chew's Cove, on Herring Bay, which gives it many advantages. A packet runs regularly once a week to Baltimore, from the Cove, which affords great facility in sending the produce of the soil to the Baltimore Market. Friendship and the neighbouring country being bare of wood, principally depend for their supply from this tract of land. It would be divided into smaller parcels to suit purchasers, and the terms liberal. The improvements now erected on this land will cure 20 hogheads of tobacco with the necessary out houses for Overseer and Servants. This land abounds with fine springs of water, and in a good neighbourhood. For further particulars, apply to Nicholas Brewer, Esq. of Annapolis, or of William T. Graham, at Chew's Cove, Herring Bay.

June 28 4 6w

Anne-Arundel County Court.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jehosaphat McCauley, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jehosaphat McCauley having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jehosaphat McCauley be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news-papers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the 3d Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jehosaphat McCauley should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 11th day of June 1821.

Jeremiah T. Chase. May 14 6 3m.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationary.

April 12. 16

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

June, 20, 1821.

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,
Jonathan Pinkney, Cash. June 21.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

The Votes & Proceedings

of the last session of the Legislature.

Price—\$1 50.

June 14.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight, to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17. 10 6w

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury resides, situated in Tuckerhoe Neck (Caroline County). This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

March 29 7 10

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne-Arundel County, on Whitsunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of JAMES HILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion, very humble when spoken to, but when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasioned by a bite. His clothing, when he left the neighbourhood was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke. The other a likely boy about 15 or 16 years of age, named DANIEL HILL, a brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Henry Childs.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harbouring or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

June 21.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, on the 10th inst.

NEGRO HARRY,

aged 50 years, a bright mulatto, round full face, and bushy hair, six feet high, stout made, and speaks quick and impudently; he is an excellent carpenter, exceeded by none of his colour, if close attention is paid to him while at work, there will be discovered a gritting of his teeth. He was raised by William Digges of Montgomery county, and lived near George-Town many years. The above reward will be given for lodging him in Washington city or Baltimore gaol.

William D. Clagett. June 2 6 1aw8w.

Public Sale.

I will sell, at public sale, on Monday the 30th day of July, at 10 o'clock

THE HOUSE AND LOT

in which I now reside.

June 28 4 5w

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE,

Takes this method to inform the citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will entitle him to their support.

Summer Arrangement.

Cheap Travelling to Annapolis. THE FARE TO ANNAPOIS IS NOW REDUCED TO FOUR DOLLARS.

The Mail Stage for Annapolis will, for the future, leave George-Town, via Marlborough and Queen-Anne, every Monday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, A. M. stopping to take up passengers at all the public houses on the Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, and arrive in Annapolis the same afternoon by 5 o'clock. Returning, leaves Mr. Williamson's City Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in George-Town by 5 o'clock the same evening.

A horse mail will leave George-Town every Wednesday for Annapolis and return on Thursday—Small packages can be sent with safety by the horse mail.

For seats, please apply at the Stage Office, at the Union Tavern, George-Town, or at the Stage Office next to Mr. Brown's, Washington city.

THE PROPRIETORS.

Parties wishing to go from the District, or gentlemen upon business, can be accommodated with a stage at the shortest notice, if necessary upon the day of the mail goes on horseback.

June 7. 3w.

New Arrangement of Days.

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

March 21 21 Clement Vickers, tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1. tf.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

SPEECH

Of Counsellor Phillips, at the last annual Dinner of the London Orphan Asylum.

Mr. Phillips having been called upon by the Royal Chairman, the Duke of Sussex, rose amidst general cheering. He felt, he said, after the call which had been so unexpectedly, and indeed, unnecessarily made on him, that it was quite impossible not to say a few words in obedience to it.

"The call, however," continued Mr. Phillips, "has been most unnecessary, for it is impossible, in my mind, to add any thing to the lucid statements of the Royal Personage who fills the chair—statements most eloquently made and powerfully aided, if aid they wanted, by the influence of his example. However, Sir, on such a subject, silence would be almost criminal. It is utterly impossible to peruse the records of this noble institution without being filled with admiration at its benevolence. To shelter those who are without a home—to cherish those who are without a parent—to protect the innocence which can have known no crime—to rescue misfortune from the temptations which surround it—to substitute education for ignorance, morality for vice, and religion for infidelity—these are its objects, and they are objects of which every creed and every party and every human form that wears a heart must unite in the admiration. Its positive advantages are too obvious to be overlooked, and yet perhaps they are not manifested so clearly in the benefits conferred as in the evils which it may have been the instrument of averting. The statement made by your worthy Sheriff early in this evening has put too much truth in it. Let any one reflect, who has traversed the streets of this immense metropolis, how many he has met, even in his daily progress, who seem to have been oppressed from their very infancy to crime—the peach-down of innocence scarcely faded from their cheeks, the mysteries of crime familiar to their memories! Unfortunate wretches, whom the very cradle seems to have heaved into a frightful and almost miraculous maturity of vice! And yet perhaps, though now the heirs of shame, the foundlings of the scaffold, they might have crowned manhood's virtue with the reverence of age, had they been taught to lip even religion's alphabet. But, alas! their heads were pillowed on a parent's grave, and there was no light to guide them in the desert of their orphanage! Let any man reflect on the hours of relaxation, how much has been clouded, and amusement overcast, by the melancholy spectacle which has been compelled to witness! How the shadow of what once was health and youth and loveliness, has flitted athwart him, like a spectre risen from the tomb of virtue! How his spirit has been bowed down—how his heart has been afflicted, as he saw before him the gaudy ruin of life's noblest ornament, woman; a purity the world's paragon; in her depravity its shame and degradation—the bane or the blessing of civilized society—the charm of man's existence, or its curse—without any modification, either almost an angel or a fiend! And yet, that hapless outcast, if her infancy had known the moral guardian, might have been the centre of her domestic paradise, diffusing light and joy and luxury around it—the lover's happiness, the parent's guide—the living temple of chastity and beauty—the fairest, the purest, and the loveliest, in which mortal spirits nursed the flame of heaven. Such are the blessings his charity may confer—such are the calamities it may be the instrument of averting. Many a breaking heart will bless it upon earth—many a redeemed will hallow it hereafter; the wounded soldier will think on his orphan and bless it ere he dies—and the last tear which dims the eye of virtuous misfortune, will be illumined and exhaled by the light of consolation. Happy are

they to whom fortune gives this luxury of benevolence!—happy and proud, and glorious is the country, in which inclination thus anticipates ability; in which the merchants have been said to be Princes, and in which we see to-night that the Princes, amid the pageant of rank, require no monitor to remind them of humanity.

This, in my mind, is the peculiar glory of our country, and if I wished to-morrow to display her to the foreigner, I would not turn him to her crowded harbours, to her garden landscape, to her proud metropolis, to her countless marts of opulence and commerce. I would not unfurl for him her trophied flag, or unroll even the immortal charters of our liberties. No; but I would lead him to institutions such as this; I would shew him the Monarch's brother, enlisting the people in the service of philanthropy. I would show him her missionaries at the tropic and the pole, her Samaritan benevolence, pouring its oil upon the wounds of the sufferer; her hereditary flower-wards, her Buxtons, and her Frys, holding their fortunes, but as the trustees of misery; her sun-like charity that knows no horizon, that centering here expands over the world, wherever there is want to be relieved, or injury to be redressed, or sorrow to be comforted; now depopulating the pirate's dungeon; now unfettering the distant African. Conquering with victory herself a captive, a willing captive in the triumph of Humanity.

This is her eulogium, far brighter than ambition's crown, far more lasting than conquest's acquisitions; these are the deeds of genuine permanent, indisputable glory. This is the pillar of her imperishable fame, which shall rise to Heaven from its island base, triumphant and eternal, when empire's monuments are in dust around them. Go on then, first of nations, in the van of charity. The flowers of earth and splendours of eternity shall bloom and beam around you in your progress; and for you, her champion in this trophied enterprise, your country will honour you; your hearts will thank you; when you approach your homes, you will be welcomed there by the spirits of the homeless, to whom you have given shelter; when you embrace your little ones, the orphan's blessing will make their eye its throne, and smile upon you the light of its retribution; and if hereafter "the hour of adverse vicissitude should arise," if that home should be desolate, and those dear ones parentless, many a spirit will put up its prayer, that the universal Father may look upon their orphanage, and soothe and shield it with the grace of his protection."

Mr. Phillips was heard throughout with the most profound silence; and when he had concluded, the cheering continued for a considerable time.

Cleveland, (Ohio) June 26.

Adventure with a Bear.—On the 26th ult. a son of Mr. Adam Miller, of Troy township, about 17 years of age, had occasion to pass through a piece of wood, which extended about four miles. Having proceeded about a mile, he discovered at a short distance a Bear and three Cubs. Being entirely destitute of weapons of defence, he tried to frighten them off by hallooing, &c. but the old bear immediately made towards him, and he sprang for a sapling about 10 inches in diameter, and free of limbs to the height of 40 feet. This he ascended and the bear followed; at the height of 10 or 12 feet, he was so near him he gave her a kick, and she slipped to the bottom. She immediately reascended, while he exerted himself to climb beyond her reach; but she again overtook him, and as he kicked at her, she tore his right foot badly, took off his shoe, and again fell to the ground. She then followed him up the third time, and fell without doing him any injury. He had now ascended the sapling about 20 feet; but the old bear was soon at his heels the fourth time, caught his left foot, and both fell together. On reaching the ground, the bear started from him about a rod when he recovered and ran. She followed 30 or 40 rods and gave up the chase, and the young man reached home in safety.

STATE FUNDS.

Last year the democrats raised the same hue and cry about the state funds as they do at this present time. "A Citizen" in the Easton Gazette of June 1820, ably refuted their false and malignant assertions, and proved by actual calculation that the electioneering assertions of democrats are as devoid of foundation as they are of truth. We republish the document alluded to, to-day, and hope our readers will grant it the attention which so important a subject merits.

Fed Repub.

From the Easton Gazette.

STATE FUNDS.

It was repeatedly stated in the democratic papers of the last and other years, that the federalists since they have been in power "have needlessly squandered on favourites and partisans upwards of half a million of the people's money." This charge has been again and again unanswerably refuted by publications in the federal papers. This has not prevented a repetition of the charge, and we again see it made with the same confidence, that the publication of an established truth would assume. This charge being again made, it becomes necessary again to refute it. In order that this refutation may be the most satisfactory and leave no room for cavil or doubt, even with those the most prejudiced against the federal party, and who may thereby be unwilling to admit the truth of any statement coming from a federalist, it is taken from the report of the committee of ways and means of the House of Delegates. The members of this committee were Messieurs Montgomery, Kennedy, Peter, Henry Hall, Quinton, Gardner and Polk.

A majority of this committee were democrats. [Vide Votes and Proceedings, page 107.]

It appearing to your committee from the treasurer's report of the 27th January, that the records of his department could not readily or satisfactorily inform them as to the objects of the state's expenditures for the last seven years, and understanding from the auditor general, that to furnish the information required by the order, during the present session of the legislature, was impracticable, they present to the house the following summary, taken from and calculated upon the documents reported to the house.

The state's expenditures from 1812 to 1819, inclusive, agreeably to treasurer's report amounts to 2,214,524 16

Deduct the expenditures of 1812, the political financial year 1813, commencing on the 1st December, 1812, 242,114 21

Say in round numbers, being the aggregate of expenditures from 1812 exclusive to 1819, inclusive, 1,970,000 00

According to the treasurer's annual report of the 1st December, the ordinary expenses of the state, including the journal of accounts, amounts for 1 year to about 125,000 dollars, and for 7 years would am't. to 875,000 00

According to the statement and report of the clerk of the council herewith exhibited to the house, the whole amount of expenditures of every kind made on account of the late war was nearly 475,000 00

The extraordinary expenditures consisting of the war debt and the ordinary expenses of the government, making together, 1,350,000 00

Add the war loan reimbursed 1817. 436,000 00 1,786,000 00

Which deducted from the whole amount of expenditures leaves over and above the ordinary expenses of the state & extraordinary expenses of the war, the amount of 184,000 00

Thus, Mr. Montgomery and his friends shew in what manner the federalists expended all the money they received, except the sum of 184,000 dollars. This report was made on Tuesday the 8th Feb. It was then expected that the house would certainly rise by the following Saturday. It was without being read through, immediately sent to the printer, Jehu Chandler, and did not make its appearance in the house, nor was it seen by the federal members until Friday afternoon. Mr. Leconte immediately submitted an order calling on the treasury for information, in what manner this 184,000 dollars had been expended, (Vide Votes and Proceedings, pages 116 & 117). During the evening session the speaker laid before the house the communication of the treasurer in reply to the before mentioned order; in which he stated that the report of the committee of ways and means was obviously defective in not noticing the interest or all the war loans that had been paid, or any special appropriations, which had been made from time to time by the legislature.

Immediately on the reading of this communication, Mr. Montgomery rose and stated, "that it was due to truth, justice and candour, to admit that the apparent deficiency had occurred in the manner stated by the treasurer, that the committee had omitted to notice the money expended to discharge the interest on the war loans, and the special appropriations of the legislature since the year 1812, and prayed the leave of the house to amend his report." The leave was granted, and Mr. M. amended the same by inserting the following words, "which is extinguished by miscellaneous and incidental expenses and interest on the loans," after the words "extraordinary expenses of the war, the amount of 184,000 dollars." [Vide Proceedings p. 118]

The interest on the war loans was nearly \$100,000; appropriations of the Penitentiary since the year 1812, upwards of 60,000 dollars. These two items alone, will nearly account for the deficiency—but these as well as many others, which may be found by reference to the several resolutions of each session of the General Assembly, as published with the laws, will fully and satisfactorily account for every cent of the apparent deficiency. The foregoing plain statement it is hoped, will forever put at rest with the candid and fairly disposed part of the community, the charge against the federalists of having heedlessly squandered a half million of the people's money.

It should be recollected this refutation comes entirely from democrats; Mr. Montgomery, the chief agent of its preparation, and who in addition to the assistance derived from his friend in the committee was aided by the auditor to the court of chancery, whose skill as an accountant well known.

This is all that is deemed necessary to say at this time, on this subject. The writer wishes it to be distinctly understood that the federalists have nothing to fear from the most severe scrutiny of their conduct with respect to the expenditure of the public money—on the contrary they challenge it.

Other portions of this report shall be hereafter noticed. There is a dexterity used in that report in the concealment of some facts, and the statement of others, so as to produce an impression directly at variance with the truth, of which honest folks in the country have no sort of suspicion. A CITIZEN.

DEFAULTERS.

Return J. Meigs, late Governor of Ohio, \$52,297 69—Accounts and vouchers rendered upon which he claims a balance—not yet examined.

Peter B. Porter, quarter-master general, 11,391 dollars balance on settlement 24th March, 1820. He has claims to nearly this amount, which have been suspended for further vouchers.

Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of New-York, 11,022 dollars 37. Balance of his account 14th June, 1820.

Ferdinand Marsteller, captain of militia, &c. 35,219 dollars 21. Dead and insolvent!

Here are four names, against whom the sum of 110,530 47 appears. Now we would ask from whom came this money? We answer from the people. And have not these people a right to know why Daniel D. Tompkins does not settle his \$11,022 37?—He certainly has frequently business at Washington, and we are persuaded the democratic comptroller would not hesitate to give a receipt in full if the money was paid.

TRAVELLERS IN EGYPT.

Accounts have been lately received from two gentlemen, travelling in Egypt, Mr. Wadding, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. Hunbury of Jesus College England. These two gentlemen availing themselves of the opportunity of attending the Pacha of Egypt, in a military expedition against some tribes of Arabia, have had the good fortune to see a part of the Nile's course, which it had not before been safe for any European traveller to visit. They have discovered one or two interesting islands, with about thirty entire pyramids of different sizes, and extensive ruins of temples, of unequal construction, but some of them exhibiting considerable skill, and others apparently of the highest antiquity.

New-York, July 17.

FROM FRANCE.

The brig Olive, Lunt, of Newburyport, from Havre de-Grace, and 28 days from the Lizard, arrived at this port. She brings the following intelligence, which, if true, is highly important. The rumor of the death of Bonaparte, may only be a second edition of the same report which was afloat in England. Most ardently do we hope the news from Turkey may prove to be correct.

It was currently reported in Paris that information had been received of the death of Bonaparte, and that his body was to be brought to Europe for burial, but whether it would find a place in "Notre Dame," or Westminster Abby, was uncertain.

The Coronation of Louis 18th, was to take place at Rennes on the 25th August.

Late intelligence from Turkey stated that the vanguard of the army of Prince Ipsilanti the Greek commander in chief of the insurgents was at Adrianople, a distance of about 30 leagues from Constantinople. The troops of the Grand Seigneur had been defeated and dispersed—and three Turkish frigates were in readiness, in the Bosphorus, to take the Grand Seigneur, his riches, wives and concubines, said to amount to 800, to his dominions in Asia.

The above intelligence was communicated by one of the passengers, who left Paris the day previous to the sailing of the Olive.

It is stated in a French paper, that a Mr. Leinberger, of Nuremberg, has resolved the problem of giving a horizontal direction to balloons, and offers to make a Journey from Nuremberg to England in one, as soon as the Royal Society of London shall have guaranteed the payment of the premium of 20,000l. offered for the discovery.

THE CANADA THISTLE.

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed a law to prevent the spreading of Canada Thistle. The law requires every owner or possessor of lands, to cut down all the Canada Thistles growing thereon, or in the highways adjoining the same, so often as to prevent their going to seed, under penalty of five dollars for every neglect.

The steam-boat South-Carolina was unfortunately burnt to the water's edge, at Charleston, a few days since.

FOREIGN.
LATE FROM EUROPE.
From a Halifax paper received at Boston.
London, June 12.
Zante, May 6.—The union of Prince Kentecuzeno with the armies of Ypsilanti & Theodore, will be a powerful aid to them; he is rich, and the first sacrifices he has made, are an indication of what he will be able to do in future.

Paris, June 8.
Letters from Bayonne state, that the ecclesiastics flying from Spain, continue to arrive there.

Trieste, May 22.
The last accounts from Ragusa confirm the intelligence of the mountaineers having taken an active part in the war of Albania, and of their having gained some advantages over the Turks. They have declared decidedly for Ali.

We are assured that Ismael Pacha was obliged to abandon his positions, and that he had set out to join the Pacha of Morea, whose troops have met with many defeats, and are very much weakened. A corps of troops is daily expected in Albania.

The merchant ships that have lately come into this harbour from the Levant, confirm the progress of the Greeks, as well in the islands as in the Morea. The insurrection had spread to Macedonia.

Trieste, May 12.
Extract of a private letter from a Greek to one of his countrymen at Leghorn: "Ali Pacha has at length been compelled to surrender according to treaty, his fortress of Kiapha, to the Sultans, who are reported to have found there a great part of his treasures. This will be of immense use to our brave Sultans. Soon after this transaction, the brave armed Greeks of Thessaly, of the defiles of Pindus, of Ossa and Olympus, joined the Sultans against the Turkish army of Romelia, which had been endeavouring for a year to bring Ali Pacha to submission."

"Most of the Isles of the Archipelago are delivered from the oppressors of our Holy Religion. Chio is free, with the exception of one old castle. The main body of the Grecian fleet is impatient to attack Constantinople, where the Turks have murdered our venerable Patriarch. It is generally reported that our fleet has forced the passage of the Dardanelles. Let us hope that the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the Basilic of Imperial Justinian, will be no longer profaned by our oppressors."

Trieste, May 28.
According to accounts from Smyrna, several insurrections against the Turks have broken out on the coasts of Asia Minor, which is connected with the events in the Grecian Islands. There are fears for several establishments in Smyrna, blood having been shed in that place. Some tumultuous scenes have also taken place in the Island of Cyprus, which has hitherto been faithful to the government. We are assured, that two able officers of engineers direct the military operations of the Greeks in the Morea. Letters from Corfu say, that several English have entered, with enthusiasm, into the ranks of the Greeks. The union of Amanto with them is now certain; the Pacha of Morea is losing the greater part of his troops.

Madrid, May 31.
The commission of the Cortes, charged to report to that Assembly upon the affairs of South American territories, have terminated their labours. The substance of the bases proposed in the Report are, that there shall be three sections of Cortes in America, one in the northern and two in the Southern division—the King to appoint a delegate charged with the Executive Power, to each of the sections; the members of the Royal Family to be eligible to this vicarious office; and four Ministers to be created, namely, Interior, Finance, Pardons and Justice, War and Marine. The Commerce between the Peninsula and America to be upon reciprocal bases. The natives of each country to be equal in regard to civil rights, and in eligibility to public offices.

New Spain to engage, by Bond upon its Revenues, to remit to the Peninsula two hundred millions of reals, within the term of six years; and also to contribute forty millions of reals towards the maintenance of the Peninsula Navy. The payment to commence the first year on which the Representative Legislature shall assemble, and to be augmented as soon as the situation of New Spain shall permit. The other provinces

of America, comprised in the other two legislative sections, to pay to the Peninsula a contribution proportionate to their resources. New Spain to engage to pay the whole of the public debt contracted in its territory by the Spanish Government, or by the Agents acting under its authority. The Delegates vested with the executive authority, the Deputies of the respective sections, and all public functionaries, on taking the oath to observe, and cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, shall also swear to accomplish, and cause to be accomplished, the present law.

Paris, June 13.
A private letter from Spain, says, that intelligence of the renewal of hostilities in South America has been brought to Cadiz by the Spanish vessel Armenia. The Cortes have been lately much employed. The political chief of Burgos had announced, that Merino had shown himself again in his former positions, and had surprised a detachment of troops, with an officer of the regiment of Catalonia. M. De Terno had proposed to declare the provinces which contained insurgents in a state of siege. The war minister said, that the Empecinado had more than 5000 disposable men, and that Merino could not long escape.

Vienna, June 1.
Letters from Constantinople of the 15th of May, are of a most afflicting nature, if their details may be believed. The Grand Seigneur exasperated by news from the Morea and the Archipelago, had ordered that all the Christian churches in the capital should be destroyed. This order had been immediately obeyed, with an excessive barbarity. Sixteen churches had been razed from the foundations. To a representation from the Russian ambassador, that this violence would offend all Christianity, the Ottoman government replied merely, that "the Sultan was master there, and the grievance had been dictated by reasons of state." Intelligence had just before arrived that the Hydriotes had captured 40 vessels from Egypt, laden with corn.

Audriople witnessed another dreadful crime on the 9th May. An ex Patriarch of Constantinople, three Greek Bishops and 40 other persons of that nation, had been publicly murdered. The Jews denounce the Greeks to the Turks. Several Greeks, who had endeavoured to purchase the silence of the Jews, found themselves miserably deceived by those wretches.

A report, not very probable, is in circulation, that the Hydriotes had forced the Dardanelles with 20 vessels, and are in the possession of one of the castles.

The capital is in consternation. The fleet will certainly not put to sea. The troops expected from Asia Minor do not arrive; those which have an appearance of leaving Constantinople, return at night, to pillage and assassinate. The bazars and shops are closed, and as there is no longer any personal safety, all business has ceased.

MADRID, June 4.—Public tranquillity was disturbed the day before yesterday. An assemblage of national guards and of guards of the gate St. Jerome, went to the Prince's Theatre, where they called furiously for the new song of Trágala Perro and some other songs; this demand was, at length yielded to, and the effervescence subsided.

The intelligence received from the Empecinado, as to the strength of Merino, becomes every day more alarming. The war, carried on between them, is terrible. Each shoots the prisoners he makes; and the former, who is always for extremes, declares, that he will even shoot the relatives of those, who may be with Merino. The Cortes frequently hold extra sittings.

PEST, May 28.—The Post which arrived yesterday from Constantinople, brought no satisfactory accounts of the state of that city (10th May.) The fury of the Turks had abated since the deposition of the Vizier, but there was still some fears of new excesses.

The Greek inhabitants of Constantinople are endeavouring, as much as possible, to escape by night, and a considerable number had succeeded. They go to the Archipelago.

Portsmouth, June 9.—Arrived this evening the Tees, 26 guns, Capt. G. Rennie, from the Isle of France; she left St. Helena the 16th of April, Bonaparte was understood to be very ill of the dropsy when the Tees sailed.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 26.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's
NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.
THOMAS K. CARROLL.
Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

For Calvert.
RICHARD GRAHAME,
Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery.
THOMAS DAVIS.
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.
WILLIAM HILLEARY,
WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.
JEREMIAH NICOLS,
Capt. NATHL. COMEGYS.

For Dorchester.
BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ
Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS

For Frederick.
ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

For Worcester.
EPHRAIM K. WILSON.
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Duddle-

par.
Assembly Ticket for Somerset.
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.
William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

Assembly Ticket for Prince-George's.
William D. Digges, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.
Charles Parker, William Tingle, Jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

"Sketch of a State Bank, with Branches in the Cities and Counties," &c. has been received, and will be attended to in due season.

The Freeman of Anne-Arundel have now an opportunity of deciding for themselves, to whom the important trust of appointing the senate of Maryland shall be confided.

COL. THOMAS HOOD, and **BRICE J. WORTHINGTON,** esq. are electoral candidates. To the inhabitants of their native county it is unnecessary to speak of the merits of these gentlemen. Their names have long been identified with all that is virtuous, upright and honourable. Their high moral worth, and exemplary conduct, in the various relations of private life, afford the strongest pledge that could be given of the fidelity with which their public duties will be discharged. It is rarely in our power to command the services of such men; we should therefore the more eagerly embrace the occasion that is now presented. They are not supported, it is true, by the imposing recommendation of a caucus. No self-created junta has undertaken to command us to give them our suffrages. But in the true spirit of freemen, they confidently appeal to the people themselves. This appeal, it is believed, will not be made in vain. Too long have we submitted to the dictation of a few individuals in the most important concern of freemen, the election of our representatives. Too long have we surrendered into other hands a power which belongs to the great body of the people alone. No matter what is the appointment to be conferred, whether that of elector of the senate, delegate to the assembly, or sheriff, it seems to be too important to be entrusted to the people. A little cabal is organized, which selects the person by whom the station is to be filled, and we are required to act accordingly. In truth, things have now come to such a pass, that an election by the people is little more than a matter of form. We assemble at the polls to register an edict which has previously been issued for our government. It is time to put an end to this slavish system. It is time to throw off the shackles that have been imposed on us. It is time to prove that we are freemen, not in name only, but in deed and in truth. The present is a most favourable opportunity for accomplishing these objects. Worthington and Hood are known to us all. We know them to be worthy our confidence. Let us then cheerfully bestow it. Let

us reject the candidates who have been selected for us by others, and vote for men of our own choice.

It is in vain to say that we will support the caucus ticket for electors, but oppose that which has been nominated for the assembly. All their nominations constitute one entire act, and must stand or fall together. If their electors succeed, the election of their delegates follows as a matter of course. They will gather strength, and we become more feeble. No candidate can offer for the assembly with the smallest prospect of success. Our chains may be galling, but we shall be compelled to wear them. This, then, is the alternative presented to us—To vote the caucus ticket, and thereby submit, without reserve, to the dominion which is attempted to be exercised over us; or manfully to assert our independence, by giving our zealous and cordial support to Worthington and Hood. Can free men hesitate which course to adopt?

For the Md. Gazette.
To the People of the Smaller Counties Fellow-citizens,

THE period is fast approaching which must decide what shall hereafter be the political consideration we will be entitled to in the administration of our state government. Whether we shall continue to be represented by delegates of our own choice, and representatives of freemen, or whether we shall be relieved of the labour of managing affairs of state by the gratuitous offices of the city of Baltimore. It requires no great political foresight to prophecy what must be the consequence of democratic success at the September election. Every man who will give himself the trouble of reflecting, and who is not blinded by the excitements of party spirit, must see that the fair and just influence which the country rightfully ought to have in the councils of the state, will be swallowed up by the mammoth representation of Baltimore. It has been told, and that too not in whispers, but publicly proclaimed, and openly avowed by the democrats, that they intend, in case of success, to give Baltimore a representation proportioned to its population. Mr. Kell in 1818, made a proposition which was designed to lead to the accomplishment of this object. Mr. Worthington of Frederick, declared in the house of delegates, that the work of reform would not be complete until this end was attained; and that his famous proposition, to have the governor elected every three years, instead of being chosen annually as he now is, was merely an entering wedge to the other more desirable measure. And Mr. Kennedy of Baltimore, last year, pledged himself to his constituents, that as soon as a democratic senate could be obtained, he would have this design effected. It is manifest from these circumstances and various others, which might be mentioned, that a deliberate scheme has been formed and persevered in for several years to prostrate the counties at the feet of Baltimore, and that the projectors of it are only waiting for a democratic senate to effect the design. What then becomes of Calvert, and the other smaller counties? Their political weight will be at an end. They will be relieved of the trouble of deciding whom they will have to represent them. Baltimore will no longer find it necessary to employ agents to conciliate the favour of the smaller counties. Their votes will not be worth obtaining, for she will then have but one representative, while Baltimore alone will have seventeen. When to this number are added the delegates of Baltimore county, and of Harford, Frederick, and Washington counties, they will be a majority of the whole house. These mammoth counties, united as they are by their local position and community of interest, will then combine to promote their own views at the expense of the rest of the state. Then will the public treasure be lavished in the embellishment of the Imperial City, additional thousands will be squandered on the Penitentiary, the University, the Hospital, and many other institutions, of which the people living remote from Baltimore do not experience the benefit. Then will Mr. Kennedy's proposition to expend thousands of the state's capital, on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road, be carried into effect. All this will be done while a deaf ear will be turned to the humblest petition of the smaller counties: The voices of their representatives will not be heard. They will have nothing to do but to

write to their constituents, and let them know what laws the city of Baltimore has passed for their better government. And not only will the interest of the smaller counties be neglected, but we may justly apprehend the adoption of many measures absolutely destructive to a large portion of them.

Is it not natural to suppose that Baltimore, which is the only market in the state for our wheat and tobacco, would at once put down and destroy our inspection houses, and apply the revenue arising from this source to her own local purposes, thereby replenishing the empty coffers of that city by unjust and oppressive demands on the purses and pockets of the Farmer and Planter? Do you not see that Baltimore will have the power, and do you not believe she has the will, to pour the whole State Treasury into her own lap? It is a mighty easy matter to prohibit the inspection of tobacco every where within this state except in that favoured city; and how would this operate on our interest? Georgetown and Washington could no longer be tobacco markets, and we would be compelled to take for our produce whatever price the counting house Nabobs of Baltimore might think proper to give us. Our produce is in all conscience low enough at this time, but if the Baltimore party should be successful, this depression of our produce will be eternal.

On the other hand, fellow citizens, what are we to gain as a reward for all these sacrifices? Should we feel ourselves compensated by the erection of another splendid Penitentiary, built with our money, for the further encouragement of crime, or is our state pride such as to induce us to submit to exactions for the purpose of adorning that city with public buildings from which the public derives no advantage? It is time Fellow Citizens, that these matters should receive our serious consideration, and that we should beware, least in a blind and foolish contest about party names, we do not endanger our political rights and individual interests. The spirit of party strife is, I trust, laid for ever. It is cherished only by those whose object is to deceive us. And who now fosters it? This same city of Baltimore. Let her silence the voice of the counties at the next election, by procuring a democratic majority, and our political rights are gone for ever. Let us reflect seriously on these things, act as our better judgment, dispassionately formed, may direct, and we may yet be saved.

A CENTINEL.

The Federal Republicans of Caroline county have fixed on the 7th day of August for the nomination of their Electoral and Assembly candidates.

Sir Thomas Lawrence has lately finished a very fine painting of Mr. West, the late President of the Royal Academy which was ordered by the American Academy of Fine Arts in the city of New York. Sir Thomas has obtained permission to exhibit it in England for one year, when it will be shipped to New York. The London Observer contains the following critique on this performance:

"Portrait of the late B. West, F. R. A." is a magnificent and masterly performance. After his own works—a great man's best monument—this is the way in which a mighty genius should go down to posterity. It is chaste, simple, and severe; it produces all the effect possible; and this is not by its ostentation, but by its modesty. The colouring is rich without gaudiness: the drapery is natural, without labour: there is a depth—a clearness, and a tranquillity about this entire picture, of which the greatest portrait painter of antiquity might be proud. It is a faithful resemblance of the late President; and one of the most desirable and indisputable claims of the present to be his successor. It is at once a testimony to the genius of the one, and the genius of the other. If we were inclined to hint any thing which looked like drawback from the merit of so fine a picture as this, we should doubt whether it would not have been more appropriate to have placed some of West's own fine paintings, such as "Death on the Pale Horse," on the late President's easel, than the cartoon of the "Death of Annanias." But, perhaps, it was a delicate way of associating the divine Raffaele with the human, but in fact at least, THE IMMORTAL AMERICAN."

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Port au Prince
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Copy of a letter, dated
Port au Prince, 16th June, 1821.
Wm. Coleman, Esq.
Dear Sir—Pirating in these seas
is carried on in the wholesale. A
fellow named Ford, (I believe one
of our countrymen,) lately left St.
Barts in a small piratical schooner
of about 50 tons, and proceeded to
the Caycos, where he and the 2d
officer landed. The crew, about 16
in number, seized the opportunity
and threw the 1st officer overboard,
(who was picked up by the boat
which had landed the captain,) to
go a cruising on their own account.
The piratical captain was taken off
the Caycos by the Savannah Packet
from Philadelphia, and brought to
this place, the pirate in sight.
Next day, the brig Nancy from
New York, was chased to near the
Mole by the said pirate, but escaped.
Great fears are entertained for the
safety of the schrs. Good Friends
and Atlanta. The first sailed from
hence the 30th ult. for Philadelphia;
and the latter for your port the 3d
inst. A schooner from Hamburg,
a few days since, carried into the
large bay at Montechrist, and
robbed of 600 pieces platillas, all
they could take on board. They
snapped a pistol at the captain, and
cut his hat through with a sword;
but fortunately he received no in-
jury. The crew consisted of blacks
and mulattoes, and said they were
on their own account, having mur-
dered their officers, whitemen, but
as there were three of Commodore
Aur's republican cruisers laying
on the opposite side of the bay,
there is no doubt he sent this pirate
as a clock. My time does not per-
mit me, or I could give you a long
catalogue of these worthies. There
is a piratical brig of 16 guns in
port, seized by this government,
together with her prize, a 22 gun
ship of great value, having on
board the cargoes of several plun-
dered vessels. The captain is named
Pelot, and belongs to Savannah.
Our government ought to keep a
number of cruisers among the Keys,
especially Crooked Island passage,
and round this Island. I am as-
tonished we do not make some ar-
rangement with the English, and
French, so as to extirpate those
villains. I beg you to publish this
letter, for it is time our govern-
ment was roused to a sense of the
necessity of protecting the property
of our merchants, and the lives of
our citizens. I will only add, that
two hundred American vessels enter
this port annually, vessel and cargo
worth \$10,000 each.

We learn that a fine ship is get-
ting in order, to make a voyage
from this port round the world. She
will be commanded by Capt. O. Sul-
livan, and after going round the
Cape of Good Hope, and trading to
all the ports in the Indian Ocean,
and Persian Gulf, will return home
through the Pacific. This will af-
ford an excellent opportunity for
men of science, and young gentle-
men of leisure and fortune, to make
a voyage so fertile in interest and
so promising in improvement, and
under the care of an enterprising
and worthy citizen. N. Y. Adv.

MAMMOTH TURTLE.
A Turtle of extraordinary size
(brought from Cape May,) has lately
been exhibited in New York, its
dimensions being 7 feet 9 inches
from head to tail, and 3 feet 9 in-
ches from tip to tip of the fore legs
or flippers; the girth, in circumference
of the neck near the body is 7 feet
8 inches, and the other parts in
corresponding proportion.

A narrative of the voyage of
Captain Parry, made to the Polar
Sea, drawn up by Alexander Parry,
a surgeon who was in the expedi-
tion, has been received at the
Boston Athenaeum. The Boston
Daily Advertiser has made some
extracts from the work from which
we select the following:
"Wednesday, 12th—I was out
walking this afternoon when the
thermometer was 51 below zero,
and owing to the weather being
calm at the time, I felt no more in-
convenience from it than if it had
been at zero in a breeze of wind.
A small quantity of strong brandy
was exposed in the open air this
afternoon for the purpose of experi-
ment. It had not been above ten
minutes on deck, when it began to
congeal, and in the course of a half
an hour it became of the consistence
of honey, and not unlike it indeed
in appearance. It never became
harder than this, although left on
the deck for upwards of an hour; it
was tried again in the evening, and
after being exposed to the same
temperature, I found the only dif-

ference it produced was, that it be-
came dryer, being in consistence
and appearance somewhat like
brown moist sugar. The freezing
did not appear to alter either in its
taste or strength in the least; we
tasted it in its proper state, with-
out suffering any inconvenience
from it, except a little smarting of
the tongue." p. 169—70.

A Curious Incident.—About ten
days ago a rabbit, belonging to Mr.
G. Collins, of Somers-town, Chic-
hester, littered seven young ones
and died. The day before a cat had
kitten in the same house; Mr. C.
by way of experiment, took away
puss's progeny one by one, placing
the rabbits in their stead; and it is
a fact, that the cat is at this time
kindly nursing the strangers, and
suckling them as her own.

On the 11th of May, the Show of
sheep and Cloths of the English
Merino Society took place in Eng-
land. The newspaper account says,
that the most distinguished breed-
ers of the South-down sheep, freely
admitted from this exhibition,
that the Merino sheep begin to ex-
hibit carcasses fitted for any table,
without any degeneracy of the qual-
ity of their valuable fleeces.

Breach of Marriage Promise.
Miss Jerusha Foot, of Delaware
county, has obtained a verdict of
three thousand dollars, against
Harvey Newell, for a breach of
Promise of Marriage.—The cause
was tried at the late circuit, before
his honor W. Van Ness. Within a
short time, says the Albany Regis-
ter, we have noticed a number of
cases of this kind, in which the
juries who passed upon them, have
given exemplary damages. This is
as it should be. Promises of such
solemnity ought not to be disre-
garded, nor the feelings of the
fair to be wantonly sported with
by the unprincipled blades of the
day. N. Y. paper.

From the Montreal Herald,
July 14.

Providential Escape.—The fol-
lowing circumstance (interesting,
from the danger to which those to
whom it occurred were exposed, as
well as from the singular good for-
tune experienced in their preserva-
tion) came to our knowledge only
2 or 3 days ago, though it is by no
means recent. A short time previ-
ous to the departure of the 37th
Regt. hence, Lieut. W. proceeded
on leave of absence to Upper Can-
ada, for the purpose of depositing
Mrs. W. and two children for some
time with her relations. After
passing the night at Coteau de Lac,
they at five o'clock in the morning
prepared to continue their journey
by water. Mrs. W. and the chil-
dren were alone seated in a batteau,
the tow rope of which was held
by a man standing on shore until
the crew &c. should embark; when,
either from his losing his hold, or a
flaw of wind, the rope escaped his
hand and the batteau began to drift
from shore. Alarmed by the vicini-
ty of the rapid, the man rushed
into the water to regain it, but his
legs were swept from under him by
the rapidity of the current and he
was whirled away instantaneously
out of sight. There then was one of
the most affecting sights than can
well be imagined. A helpless lady,
with two children from sex and
education peculiarly susceptible of
terror, was rolling in an ungovern-
ed boat, on waves increasing every
moment towards a fearful pass, bor-
dered by craggy rocks, through
which the greater part of a mighty
river bounded, foamed, and roared
over a flinty and rugged declivity,
dazzling the eye and rendering the
brain dizzy even of those who safely
contemplate it from the shore; much
more of those who were hurrying
irresistibly towards the center,
where the water danced in delirious
confusion. Through this pass no
boat, however built its crew, or ex-
perienced its pilot, proceeds willingly;
but skulks cautiously along the
remote side of the island whose ad-
jacent shore forms one border of the
rapid; yet through this must the la-
dy go, beyond all aid, even if thou-
sands stood on the shore; and al-
ready appalled by a human creature
perishing under her eye by the very
death which she every moment
seemed to approach. The Creator
of the wave, was, however, with
her; the boat indeed, now reeled on
the ridge of the lifted surge; now
plunged down its side; and now
veiled in spray, was engulfed in a
cradle of splitting billows—but it
rolled in safety over the boiling sur-

face, passed into smoother water,
till a friendly eddy caught it and
gently brought it to the shore.

Natural Curiosity.—The Albany
papers inform us, that there is now
in the museum in that city, an In-
dian Chief, of the Sioux Tribe,
eighteen years old and only thirty
inches high; he is double jointed in
all his limbs, and being incapable of
walking, he moves himself about in
a kind of wooden bowl, with much
facility. He is an intelligent look-
ing young man, and speaks the lan-
guage of five different tribes. He is
to leave Albany in a few days for
this city, and the gentleman who is
with him has a letter from Gen. McComb
to Dr. Mitchell. The proceeds of
his exhibition are to be devoted to
giving him an English education.

Swiftness of Men.—Men who are
exercised in running outstriphorses;
or at least hold their speed for a
longer continuance. In a journey,
too, a man will walk down a horse;
and after they have both continued
to proceed for several days, the
horse will be quite tired, and the
man is fresh as in the beginning.
The king's messengers of Isphahan
who are runners by profession, go
108 miles in 14 hours. Hottentots
outstrip lions in the chase; and
savages who hunt the elk, tire down
and take it, are said to have per-
formed a journey of three thousand
six hundred miles in less than six
weeks.

Mrs. Hotchkiss, an ingenious
millener of Poughkeepsie, has man-
ufactured a Bonnet from the Spear
Grass, in imitation of Leghorn.
Mrs. H. finding the manufacture to
be no very difficult matter, intends
to continue it. It is not at all im-
probable, that in a few years Amer-
ican bonnets will be the fashion-
able wear of the ladies not only in
this country but in Europe. N. Y. paper.

The Book of Enoch the Prophet,
an Apocryphal Production, suppos-
ed to have been lost for ages, but
was discovered at the close of the
last century in Abyssinia, now first
translated from an Ethiopic MS. in
the Bodelian Library.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

Extract of a letter from a Lady in
America, to her relations in Eng-
land, dated Philadelphia, June 1,
1820.

I have been lately truly gratified.
We have had the meeting of the
General Convention in our city.—
There were 9 Bishops and 200 Cler-
gymen assembled: sermons preached
morning and evening during their
stay with us, some of which I was
delighted with; but no one interest-
ed my feelings more than a Mr.
Ravinscross; he had been a Vir-
ginia slave-holder, and a reputed hard
master. His poor depressed slaves
were in the habit of meeting at
night in a distant hut, for the pur-
pose of worshipping God. He was
informed of this, and the same time,
put on his guard, as it was conject-
ured their motives for meeting were
different from what they held out.
Under this impression, he deter-
mined to prevent their assembling in
future; and chastised the promoters
of the convocation, with positive
orders, under the most serious pen-
alty, of their never collecting again,
under any pretence whatever. A
short time after, he was told they
had been seen going in a body into
the hut.—Much roused at their
disobedience, and resolving that
might to put a stop to their proceed-
ings, he approached the hut with
all the feelings of an offended mas-
ter. When he reached the door, it
was partly open. He looked in—
they were on their knees. He list-
ened; there was a venerable old
man, who had been long in his ser-
vice, pouring out his soul in prayer
to God. The first words that
caught his ear were, "Merciful God,
turn my poor master's heart, make
him merciful that he may obtain
mercy; make him good, that he may
inherit the kingdom of Heaven." He
heard no more but fainted.
Upon coming to himself, he wept;
went into the sacred hut, knelt by
the side of his old slave, and pray-
ed also.

From that period, he became a
true penitent, studied the scrip-
tures, took orders, and is now a
shining light. A more exemplary
character there lives not, or a more
zealous preacher. It is the word of
God he sets before us. He is faith-
ful to his master. The true God
he has chosen, and him will he serve
in spirit and in truth.

**A By-Law respecting the Corpora-
tion Seal of the City of Annapo-
lis.**

1. Be it established and ordained
by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen,
and Common Council of the City of
Annapolis, and by the authority of
the same, That any person who may
require the city seal to be affixed to
any commission, license, extract,
record, law, ordinance, by-law, or
other paper, for the authentication
of the same, shall pay the clerk of
the corporation, for the use of the
city, the sum of one dollar, at the
time of the service done, and a fur-
ther sum of twenty-five cents, to
be paid by the person requiring the
same, to the clerk for his services;
and it shall be the duty of the clerk,
once every year, to account and
pay over to the treasurer the sums
so by him received.

2. And be it established and ord-
ained by the authority aforesaid,
That all by-laws, contrary to the
provisions of this by-law, be and
the same are hereby repealed.
LEWIS DUVAL, Mayor.

BY THE CORPORATION
of Annapolis, July 23, 1821.

Resolved, That the clerk give notice
in the newspapers of this city, that the
corporation will meet on the second
Monday in August next, for the pur-
pose of making the appointment of a
Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps,
when they will receive applications for
the same.
Test. JOHN BREWER, Clk.

JOHN THOMPSON—TAILOR.

Thinks it necessary for the informa-
tion of his friends abroad, to state that
he is not the person whose notice of
an application for the benefit of the
insolvent laws, has appeared in this
paper.
July 26.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Rezin D. Baldwin, Esq. to me
directed, will be exposed to public
sale, on Wednesday the 15th day of
August next, a Negro Woman by the
name of Phillis, and a negro boy by
the name of Richard. Seized and
taken as the property of Benjamin Sew-
ell, and will be sold to satisfy a debt
due John White. Sale to commence
at 7 o'clock A. M. at the market-house.
Terms Cash.
CHRISTOPHER HOHNE,
Constable.
July 26.

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stock-
holders in the South River Bridge
Company, that an instalment of Five
Dollars on each share of stock by them
respectively held, is required to be paid
to the treasurer of the said company,
on Monday the 20th day of August
next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any
stockholder who shall fail to pay any
instalment which shall at any time be
called for, for the space of one month,
shall forfeit the sum on sums before
paid by him on his stock to the use of
the said corporation, and shall also
forfeit his right to said stock; and the
president and directors shall have power
to sell said stock for the use of said
corporation, and if any forfeited stock
shall not produce on sale, a sum suffi-
cient to discharge the balance due
thereon, and the expenses of sale, the
said delinquent stockholder shall re-
main liable for the balance due. By
order of the President & Directors,
Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.
July 17.

George McNeir,

Having taken out license under the
authority of the Corporation of Anna-
polis, as

AUCTIONEER,

offers his services to the public in that
business generally, and hopes by atten-
tion to deserve encouragement.
July 19.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon-
ourable the Chancellor of Maryland,
the subscriber will offer at public sale,
on Monday, the 13th of August next,
at 12 o'clock, A. M. upon the premises,

A HOUSE & LOT,

fronting on the dock in this city,
whereof Horatio G. Munroe died seized.
This property is well calculated for
a private family, or a person in the mer-
cantile business, as it possesses every
convenience for a dwelling house or
store.

The terms of sale are—a credit of
twelve months to the purchaser, giving
bond with approved security, for the
payment of the purchase money, with
interest thereon from the day of sale,
and upon payment of the purchase
money, a conveyance will be executed
for the said house and lot.

On failure of the highest bidder to
comply with the above terms, by
giving bond on the day of sale, the
next highest bidder will be considered
the purchaser, and so on if there
should be several bidders.

Somerville Pinkney.
July 19.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel
County will meet at the City of Annapolis on Monday
the 15th August next.
Recorder,
July 20. W. L. GREEN, Clk.

W. M. Hohne, & Co.

Inform their friends and the public
generally, that they have taken the
STORE

formerly occupied by Messrs. George
& John Barber, as a grocery store, at
the head of the dock, near the market-
house, where they have for sale the
following articles, viz.

Cognise Brandy,
Peach do. Hyson,
Holland Gin, Young Hyson,
Jamaica Spirit, Hyson Skin,
Old Whiskey, and
Common do. Souchong,
W. L. & NE. Rums

Mould and Dipt Candles, Soap, Loaf,
Lump and Brown Sugars, Molasses,
Chocolate No. 1 & 3.

SPANISH CIGARS.

Tobacco and Snuff, Flour, Lard, Ba-
con, Herrings, Iron Castings, Liver-
pool, Ground Allum, and Allum Salt,
Crackers, Raisins, &c. &c. &c. with
China, Glass, Queen & Stone Ware.

Any of the above articles will be
sold at the Baltimore retail prices for
cash.

Annapolis, July 19, 1821.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, appointed by the
Chancery Court a trustee for that pur-
pose, will sell at public auction, on the
premises, on Thursday the 16th day of
August next, if fair, and if not, the
first fair day thereafter, at 12 o'clock,
A. M. all the real estate of Abraham
Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, being a FARM of about
174 1-8 acres of land in the said county,
situate about a mile from Mount
Pleasant Ferry, and about four miles
from Pig Point and Queen Ann. The
soil is various, and said to be well
adapted to the growth of wheat, corn
and tobacco, and is remarkably well
watered. The improvements are a
small dwelling house, with conven-
ient out houses, a new and valuable to-
bacco house; a good garden, and two excel-
lent orchards; and the situation is con-
sidered an unusually healthy one. Mr.
Anthony Woodfield who now lives on
the farm, will shew it to any one dis-
posed to purchase.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-
chaser give bond to the trustee, with
good security, for the payment of the
purchase money with interest from the
day of sale, in twelve months there-
after; and upon the ratification of the
sale by the chancellor, and payment of
the whole purchase money, a deed is
authorised and directed to be executed
by

George Mackubin, Trustee.
July 19.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
July 17th, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles
D. Warfield, administrator of Caleb
Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, it is ordered that he give the
notice required by law, for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against the
said deceased, and that the same be
published once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks, in the
Maryland Gazette.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans
court of said county, in Md. letters
of administration on the personal estate
of Caleb Dorsey, 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 sub-
scriber, at or before the 22d day of
January next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 17th
day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
July 17, 1821.

On application by petition of Charles
D. Warfield, administrator of John
Barns, 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 de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Mary-
land Gazette.

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md.
letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate John Barns, 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 sub-
scriber, at or before the 22d day of
January next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand,
this 17th day of July, 1821.

Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.

