

John T. Taylor, Samuel R. Smith, Walter Purnell, John Corbin, Caleb Morris, Jacob White, William Barbee, Charles Bennett, Jan. Lovin Gomer.

Levy Court.
John Holland, John P. Marshall, William Corbin, Robert Mitchell, John S. Martin, William McGregor, John Costingham, sen. (Pocomok).

Orphans Court.
Littleton Robins, sen. Zadock Sturges, John Bishop.

HARFORD COUNTY.
Justices of the Peace.
Nicholas D. M. Comas, Bennett Boxley, John Street, Thomas Ayres, George Presbury, William B. Stokes, James Stephenson, Benjamin Richardson, Hugh Whiteford, Alexander M. Comas, Richard Kealey, Thos. S. Bond, James Wallace, Edward Prigg, Henry M. Attee, Zachous O. Bond, David Street, John S. Webster, Waldon G. Middleton, Bennet Barnes, Jacob W. Giles, Thomas Jeffery, John Ayres of Thos. Joseph Robinson, Jno. Norris, of Edward, Isaac Hollingsworth, Henry P. Ruff, John Cain, William Pyle, Beniah Buseley, Henry Vansickle.

Levy Court.
William B. Stokes, James Wallace, Thomas S. Bond, Henry M. Attee, Thomas Jeffery, Isaac Hollingsworth, John Cain.

Orphans Court.
James Wallace, John S. Webster, John Norris, of Edw.

The squirt-gun battery scheme seems nearly to have blown over. There is no doubt it would have been a wonderful saving in expense, provided it could have been carried into operation, inasmuch as boiling water was to have supplied the place of powder and ball. Should we progress with as much rapidity in inventions and improvements for a few years to come, as we have done for a few past; no nation would know what mode of warfare to commence against us, and we might in the end, realize some of the blessings of that system of economy which Mr. Jefferson promised us at the beginning of his reign. To be sure large sums were expended from the national chest on gun-boats and torpedos; but this in the scale of state economy was nothing, as it was in aid of such valuable experiments. Such is the wonderful genius of our country, particularly in warfare operations, that we should not feel ourselves surprised to see in a short time, some plan proposed for draining the Chesapeake, and other large bays in the United States, to supersede the necessity of any other means of defence against a hostile squadron. Such is the boundless extent of our resources, such the liberality of our congress, that the small sum of fifty or a hundred millions might be appropriated on an experiment of this sort, provided their patronage were to be solicited. That it would be as well employed in this way as in carrying on a war to be conducted as this has been from its very commencement; few who judge with candour will pretend to doubt. If we have any mechanical geniuses among us who can make a piston answer all the purposes of a cannon, why may not there be others capable of devising some scheme which would effectually exclude any hostile armament from our waters without the aid of a naval force? As this is an age of wonders, as philosophy has progressed nearly to its acme, it could hardly occasion surprise to see the extravagant theories of ancient philosophers actually reduced to practice by some of the moderns. If Archimedes could remove the earth from its orbit by means of a lever, why might not an enemy's face be scalded or his eyes put out by boiling water discharged from a tube constructed for warlike purposes, was a query with the sage *Linkum Smith*, the prince of philosophers.

"Modern state economy seems to consist in spending or squandering the greatest possible sums in the least possible time," was the remark of a writer of great eminence. In no country has this system been more fatally exemplified than in our own, since the commencement of this war. Congress have at different times, as they have been called for by the treasury department, granted loans to the amount of fifty-nine millions of dollars, besides millions of paper money to the amount of fifteen millions more. Independent of this, all the revenues arising from the sale of lands, and duties on foreign imported goods, has been consumed, and the government yet remains a debtor to individuals to a very considerable amount. It would puzzle a Jesuit to explain the manner in which these sums have been expended—for we have not yet been at war two years, and both our land and maritime forces have been small. Little has been expended in fortifications, or in equipping a naval force—and at no one time have we any reason to believe that our army has consisted of twenty thousand men. Individual states have been almost exclusively dependant on their own resources for the means of defence. In what manner then these sums have been squandered, will in all probability remain a secret with those who have had them at their disposal.

For the Maryland Gazette.
The administration, and its pensioners, being utterly at a loss for arguments to justify their measures, would divert the public attention from those of their opponents by inducing a belief, that their sole aim is to get into power, and obtain the places which are so unworthily filled at present.
It is not at all to be wondered at, that these people have no idea of pure and virtuous opposition to an administration, when they judge of others by themselves. They recollect what were their own views, in the violent opposition made by them to Washington and his successor, and cannot suppose any set of men capable of higher and more disinterested motives; they remember the promises which they made, and how all these promises have been broken; and in short, have no idea that men can be governed by really patriotic principles, because to such principles they are, and ever have been, utter strangers.
And can it really be true that nothing but a love of power would induce men to find fault with the ruinous and distressing policy of the present administration; or that at this time, and with such embarrassments as honourable men would have to encounter, the opposition can be very anxious to climb into power? A charge of this kind has been made during the present session in the senate of the United States, and was indignantly repelled by the Hon. Mr. Hunter of Rhode Island. "Does the honourable gentleman," said Mr. Hunter, "really think that the possession of power and place is at this moment enviable? If it is desirable to enter upon a wretched and exercise dominion over a scene of desolation and ruin? For my part, I prefer our safe snug cottage comforts, to all the shilly magnificence of power. I prefer the functions that belong to us as an opposition—of useful disinterested admonition—of occasional candid support, and at times of bold and fearless reproof, to the dangerous elevation, and perilous responsibility, for which the honourable gentleman thinks we are so solicitous. No, Sir, give us peace, and its attendant blessings; give us back our constitutional privileges; the power of moving, we think, and of speaking, what we think, and we will sign and seal a renunciation of the right of revolution, and of all its attendant evils." How fortunate, Sir, is the present administration in obtaining from the magnanimous policy of its enemy what it was not entitled to from its own wisdom or its energy—this opportunity of securing peace. I am not in the habit of eulogizing England. I admit that haughtiness and arrogance be-

long to her character. How unexpected, how unlooked for, then, must have been her recent overtures for peace. With anticipated that in this hour of her prodigious prosperity she would feel the renewal of that friendship which in her seasons of danger and distress she was too proud to conciliate? Who dared to predict that conquest would so mitigate her arrogance, and liberalize her policy, as to induce her to treat on terms of reciprocity with an enemy whose war she deemed not only unnecessary, and unprovoked, but to have been instigated by the arts and malevolence of the natural hereditary and determined destroyer, not only of her commerce, her freedom and independence, but of ours? To the question then, of the honourable gentleman from Kentucky, what would we do if we were in power, I answer, that we would seek peace, in the spirit of peace. We would endeavour to effect by arrangement & treaty stipulation, what can never be effected by war. We should not be forgetful of sailors, and sailors rights. We would not barter them away for the fur trade, for Indian lands, nor even for the secure possession of all the British dominions on the Continent."

For the Maryland Gazette.
Mr. Green,
I am sorry to find that so many little jealousies have crept into our City Corporation, to the manifest injury of some individuals, and to the still more manifest injury of the city. It has heretofore been the practice, after a due probation in the second branch of the corporation, in case of vacancies among the Aldermen, to fill up such vacancies from the senior members of the Common Council; but a new system of things is commenced, and by a strange and most odious distinction, the younger members who have scarce entered on their noviciate, are smuggled into the other branch, with a phantasmagorian celerity, so rapid as to prevent our identifying the moment of transition. Why, an Alderman can be made in less time than you can turn a pancake. Let him but be installed in the Common Council—in five minutes he is translated to the bench of Bishops, and becomes one of the *right Worshipful*. So rapid is his passage, that his first reflection must be, to use an expression of the quaint Peter Plumber, How in the devil he got there. Had not instances of such unaccountable favouritism been multiplied, I should not have troubled you with my complaint; but I am credibly informed, that there are some members of the City Council who have served at least a seven years apprenticeship in the popular branch, so long indeed as to have become literally walking records of your city ordinances. Have these men become fixtures so rivetted to the common bench, as not to be removed? or are their heads, like Yoric's, so misshapen, that if it were to rain misdeeds not one would fit them? Mr. Green, I am a friend to a fair distribution of honours, and

NO ALDERMAN.
A PORTRAIT.
Drawn many years before the nomination of Mr. Dexter, by the Pencil of Fisher Ames.
Qui caput ille facit.
"Some very vain men, and some very great hypocrites, pretend to be of no party—while they arrogate to themselves a discernment superior to both parties, they affect to be neutral, and undecided between them. They claim the title of the truest patriots, and to love their country with the ardour of passion, yet they inconsistently condemn the violence of both parties, and expect to have both believe that the fire of their zeal subsists pure and unexpended in the frost of moderation. Such men are often *terred as federalists*, more often *used as democrats*, but always held in a contempt that is never more hearty than when it is discreetly suppressed."

RUTLAND, (Vt.) March 9.
Supreme Court—Adjourned Term.
On Thursday last James Anthony was put to the bar of the court, to plead to the bill of indictment found against him, by the Grand Jury, for the murder of Joseph Green, and pleaded—not guilty. On Friday following, his trial came on. He had engaged for counsel Daniel Chipman, & R. C. Mallory, esqs. After the jury, by whom he was to be tried, were impanelled, the attorney for the government, in a concise & very judicious manner, stated the case and the evidence he should produce to prove

the crime charged upon the prisoner in the indictment. The witnesses were very numerous, and their relations interesting. There were no witnesses on the part of the accused, neither did his council, although very able, offer any arguments in his defence. The honourable Chief Justice stated and explained in a very able manner, the law in relation to the case, and adverted to that part of the testimony which appeared most in point. The jury then retired and in about fifteen minutes returned a verdict—GUILTY.
The criminal was then remanded to prison, and on Saturday he was again brought to the bar of the court to receive the sentence of the law, which was pronounced with much solemnity, by the Hon. Judge Farrand, the Hon. Chief Justice being then absent. The multitude of people assembled on the occasion was unusual, and the whole exhibited a scene truly solemn.

BOSTON, MARCH 12.
A passenger in the sch. Morgiana, arrived at New Bedford from Porto Rico, which place she left on the 26th of Feb. informs that the Constitution had been cruising off Surinam, and had captured and destroyed several vessels.

ALBANY, March 10.
The court martial on Gen. Hull convened on Monday, and the evidence on both sides having been closed, it was adjourned over to Friday, (to-morrow) to give the accused time to prepare his defence. I am told however, that Gen. H. is not ready, and that when the court shall convene, it will be further adjourned to Monday next.
Governor Ogden's steam-boat memorial has excited no small sensation. He in his argument on the occasion, has certainly acquitted himself as a man of no ordinary talents. The celebrated Luther Martin, from Maryland, is here; and it is believed will speak in behalf of Col. Ogden. The weight of Mr. Emmet's talents is on the opposite side.
We have a rumour that the British, in an attack on Malden, have been defeated by Harrison, with a very considerable loss. I cannot but hope that this information is founded in truth.

RUMORS NOT CONFIRMED.
The report of the repulse of the British in an attack on Malden, from Albany, is not repeated by this morning's Northern Mail. And the Eastern Mail brings no confirmation of a rumour of the arrival of a British sloop of war at Newport, prize to the Constitution.
NEW-YORK, March 15.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vergennes (Vermont) to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated March 8th.
"Some secret movements are making in our army. Three regiments left Burlington on the 6th inst. for the north. A sloop of war of 26 guns, and 6 galleys of 2 large guns, are now building here, which the Commodore thinks will be a force sufficient to keep command of the Lake.
"The English are building at St. Johns 12 galleys of 2 guns, 1 brig of 20 and a schooner of 18. The two latter at the Isle des Noix in great forwardness. The brig will mount long 24's.

FROM ERIE.
The latest account is from a correspondent by express mail, dated U. S. Sloop Niagara, Feb. 28.
We are under no apprehension of an attack here this winter. The season is so far advanced; and the Lake so open, that to attempt it on the ice, or in boats, would be the height of folly in them; and if they intend to march from Buffalo to this place, the brave Pennsylvania militia will give them a warm reception, before they can possibly get at us.
Our new block-house on the Peninsula is finished. It is an octagon, and mounts eight guns, and is completely adequate to the defence of the fleet.
HYMENEAL.
Married—In Calvert county, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith; Mr. Washington G. Tuck, of this city, to Miss Rachel Whittington.

Departed this life, in Harford county (this state) on the 26th ult. in the 97th year of his age, *William Anst*, a much revered member of the Society of friends, and seventy-six years a minister thereof.

LATE NEWS.
PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) MARCH 15.
On Wednesday last the carriage ship Rising States, Capt. Abraham Hayward, arrived here from Barbadoes and St. Bartholomew, after a passage of 15 days from the last mentioned Island.
By the above arrival a confirmation is received of the capture of 2 formidable French frigates of 44 guns each, by H. B. M. ship Venerable, of 74 guns, one of Admiral Durham's squadron, destined for Barbadoes. The names of the frigates are the *Ametiast* and *Iphigene*, and were carried into Barbadoes. The conflict between the latter and the Venerable was sanguinary, in which the gallant French commander was wounded, and lost many of his officers and crew. The other frigate commanded by the French commander, ineffectually endeavoured to escape. He has been sent a prisoner to England. The more daring captain of the *Iphigene* was left at Barbadoes.
The Constitution frigate was off Barbadoes on the 14th of Feb.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
After our paper had been prepared for the press, we received by the politeness of Col. Daggett, the following highly important intelligence, contained in the "Antigua Journal" of the 14th ult. bro't by the carriage ship Rising States. With great pleasure we present it to our readers.
BAYONNE TAKEN, &c.
Antigua, Feb. 13.
By a London paper of the 8th of Jan. with which we have been obligingly favored, intelligence of the highest importance to the future happiness of the civilized world has been received. Since our last, there have been rescued from the fell grasp of Buonaparte, the states of Holland, Flanders, Switzerland, and the principal Italian States on the shores of the Adriatic Sea. Flanders, by the express request of the people, is united to Holland, under the name of the United Netherlands, having at the head of the general government the Prince of Orange, with the title of the Royal Sovereign of the United Netherlands. Again has victory crowned the arms of Wellington—under the walls of Bayonne Soult made a desperate stand, from whence he was driven with great loss—that town is in possession of the allies—the ports of the River Adour, on which it stands are opened to all nations not at war with any of the allies.
London, January 8.
Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane is expected at Portsmouth in a few days, to hoist his flag on board the Asia, for the North American command.

Foreign Office, Jan. 6.
The allies crossed the Rhine on the 20th ult. their whole arrangements could not be completed before the 5th of January.
Arrangements had been made with the Swiss Cantons, and the allies have pledged themselves to replace Switzerland in the same state of integrity and independence as before the revolution.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.
In 91 towns, it appears there is a Federal net gain of 186. Gov. Gilman had last year about 800 more votes than Mr. Plumer; consequently his re-election is rendered morally certain.
The U. S. brig *Rattlemake* and *Enterprize* have arrived in Southern port. The latter while chased by an enemy's 74, threw most of her guns overboard.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 22, 1814.
On application by petition of Joseph Evans, administrator of William McCauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.
Jno. Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William McCauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of March, 1814.
Joseph Evans, Adm'r.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Brice Howard late of A. Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said deceased to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
RISPAH HOWARD, Adm'r.
March 17, 1814.

NOTICE.
That I intend to petition to the next Anne Arundel County Court for a Commission to divide a tract of land called *Locust Thicket*, and lying in the county aforesaid, of which all persons interested will please to take notice.
Henry Jones
March 17, 1814.

NOTICE.
This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of *Edmund Carvill*, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in previous to the first of June next, approved according to law, and passed the orphans court, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James I. Bryan, who is authorized to settle said estate.
Elizabeth Carvill, Adm'r.
March 21, 1814.

Public Sale.
Will be offered to Public Sale, on Friday the 15th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of the personal estate of John Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
Consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, on a credit of three months, by the purchasers giving bond with approved security for payment, with interest from the day of sale, on all sums above ten dollars, all under cash to be paid.
John Nicholson, Executor.
March 21, 1814.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.
The members of the Washington Society are requested to meet at their Hall on Friday evening next at seven o'clock.
By order,
Thomas H. Davis, Sec'y.
March 25.

Farmers Bank
OF MARYLAND, 21st March, 1814.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first and payable on or after Monday the 4th of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
By order,
Jona Pinkney, Cashier.

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John Nicholson, Executor.
March 21, 1814.

NOTICE.
This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of John C. Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated and according to law, and all those who are indebted to the deceased, either on note, bond, or open account, but more particularly those indebted to the said deceased as deputy collector for county assessments, to make immediate payment to
Sam'l Harrison of Jno. Executor.
March 24, 1814.

DON FERNANDO,
A JACK ASS.
From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare and half a doll. to the groom, the money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away.
William Pritchard, Manager.
March 24.

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