

CITY HOTEL

Union Tavern & City Hotel, formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unreserved attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to ease to give him a call, confident that they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers. The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage. March 23.

To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge Builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South-River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention. Henry Maguadler, President.

June 29

The Editors of National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit

On application to the subscriber in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland by petition, in writing, of Wm. Young of the said county, stating that he is in actual custody of debt, and praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his person may be released from confinement on the terms prescribed by law, 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 William Young, having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application;—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Young be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Anne Arundel on the third Monday in September next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the said third Monday in September next, to appear before said county court on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Young should not have the benefit of the said acts of insolvency.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th April, 1820.

200 Dollars Reward.

Whereas some evil disposed person or persons, on Thursday night the 3d inst. did set fire to my Black Smith Shop, evidently with an intention to destroy the same, & the dwelling house almost adjoining it; I do hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary in any court of justice.

William Richardson, Anne Arundel county, 17 Aug. 1820.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. May 18.

James Murdoch intends preferring a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency. June 15.

St. John's College

The Trustees of the said College, in point an additional Professor of Languages, Grammar, and Rhetoric, to carry students through the grammar and Ciceronian, to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages, and fixed the salary at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the amount of the tuition money, and price of tuition being fixed at \$20 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the second of September next. Candidates requested to make personal application in order that they may be examined to their qualifications, but such as not conveniently attend in person, requested to transmit testimonials of their qualifications, addressed to the Secretary of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office. July 27.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having built that large and commodious building near the Church, recently occupied by a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year, who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage. She is assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A very Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers will wish entire confidence. Her Horses being carefully attended to. March 23.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 or 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, and wood and timber, and have several springs of water. The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and a corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer Esqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore to JAMES CARROLL.

FOR SALE.

The House to which the subscriber presently resides.

Persons desirous of purchasing it, are invited to call and examine it. The terms will be liberal. NICHOLAS WATKINS, June 1.

South River Bridge Stock.

Notice is hereby given, that the book of the South River Bridge Company will be again opened on the first Monday of September next at Williamson's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis at o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the residue of stock. The Directors feel well assured that, when the many advantages taken into consideration, that must result to the proprietors of land in the neighbourhood of South River, and the citizens of Annapolis, from the erection of this bridge, no further inducement need be offered to ensure full subscription. It may not be proper to state that the Directors in person examined the different points on the River, and from that examination, and the advice of experienced Bridge Builders, have selected, as the most proper site, that part of the River known by the name of Guyton's Ferry. Many proposals to erect a bridge, accompanied by estimates of the expense, have already been received, from which the directors are satisfied that the amount of the proposed subscription will greatly exceed the probable cost. Persons who may be disposed to subscribe, need not attend any delay in the erection of the bridge, as they have determined to proceed with all possible dispatch. Believing as they do, that if the present opportunity be neglected, another equally favourable may never again occur, the directors confidently look to the public spirit of the neighbourhood for a full subscription of the remaining shares.

Applications for the purchase of stock will be received by any one of the directors, at any time prior to the first Monday of September.

The Maryland Republican will publish the above once a week until the 1st of September. Aug. 17.

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of the Federal Republican.

The education of the public, it is not amiss to string together the words of the recent egreious representations of the democratic party. In the first number of letters in the American, who has designation by which he is known, but who is still going forth his labour—we find the following conclusion of the late republicanism has made steady progress in the State of Maryland. For year has the majority in the House of Delegates, and it has become so great as to outweigh the weight of the federalists. They had no majority for seven years, until last fall. In the fourth number of the House of Delegates, at the session of 1813, seemed resolved to support their designs, [those of the federal government] and in one year, refused to pass a bill, alleged to tax herself for her own defence. He immediately appeared, he contradicted himself by admitting that the federalists did pass a bill—and that the senate it was, a democratic senate, which rejected the same number, ye gracious what a conception! he attacked the capture of Washington, and the burning of the Capital, and the federalists of Maryland!!! If any body can be found to believe such miserable stuff, it surpasses any conception we have formed of the degradation of the human intellect. Every candid man of every party subscribes that disaster to the back-sidness, rashness, and obstinacy of the then Secretary of War. Our patriotic fellow-townsmen,\* than whom no man is better informed, are to be confided in, has conclusively and abundantly proved this address to the public upon the subject. Between himself, who commanded the military district, including Maryland, and the veteran of the Revolution, his uncle, who was then Governor of Maryland, there existed every inducement and incentive to a cordial and efficient cooperation, that could be combined by the happiest fortune. So little of truth is there in the writer's insinuation, that a proper concert was wanting between the general and state governments. Another decisive proof of the misrepresentation, is to be found in the immense amount of money expended in the defence of the State by the federalists, which amounted to about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and of which the general government, by the bye, has not as yet reimbursed a sum equal to twice the amount of the interest.

onally borrowed the concluding words in his capitals from the preceding sentence, at the expense of disregarding a period which divided them, a capital which marked the beginning of the new sentence, and of rendering the latter sense void of meaning. It runs thus—"Except the Senate, the other branches had succeeded federalists," the very opposite of what his foul play ascribes to us.

The next passage he censures is the following. The parenthesis in it is his own.

"Here certainly it is seen, that the democratic growth was so feeble and unsubstantial, that before these two occurrences intervened it had been overpowered by federal strength. It is equally apparent that after a temporary privation of the office of the Governor and House of Delegates—the federalists not only regained these branches but the Senate also, of which they had been longer dispossessed (they had the House of Delegates in 1808, the republicans regained their ascendancy in 1809; they had been dispossessed of their Senate in 1801, regained in 1816.) since then they have uninterruptedly held all THREE branches, during seven years of annual elections of the House and Governor all last winter."

The latter part of our phraseology, is hastily and too generally expressed; but it is plain, that there presided no design to misstate. The Senate, who are explicitly admitted and represented, in our article commented upon to have been democratic, at the commencement of the term alluded to, could not, in the nature of things, have become federal till the end of their official period, nor could we be understood to mean it. We have not leisure to day to take up his remaining imputation, but will notice it on Monday.

\*General Winder.

We will now finish what we had to say respecting BYE-STANDER

He is altogether unformed in his dates of the acts of Maryland, laying off the congressional districts, which, in addition to what we remarked in our last, proves him a random writer. The first was passed at November session 1790, and not in 1793 as he asserts. The third and last was passed in 1805, and not in 1802. We find on examination, that we were misinformed, in believing the law as it now stands, however ill it is adapted to express the whole voice of the federalists, was altered from that of 1791.—The districts have remained unchanged for nearly thirty years.—But in the investigation, we have made, we have discovered what most probably was the foundation of the error, and conveys the same imputations as if none had been committed, so far as respects the unfairness of the democrats, in the formation of electoral districts, when they had it in their power. The same law of 1805 arranged the state into new districts, for the choice of electors of President and Vice President.—A bare perusal of the manner in which they acquitted themselves of this duty, will induce every one to think them well entitled to all and more than we said about the congressional districts. It will be seen, that, by dividing counties and applying remote ones together, they succeeded in adjusting a plan, which ensures them seven electors out of eleven, leaves only two certain to the federalists, and two doubtful.—The preceding law of 1795 was a pretty fair and impartial enactment. Yet how long have not the federalists borne the gross oppression of the present scheme?—ib.

"A BYESTANDER."

In the American of Thursday, transcends all the rest, in silly and outrageous assertions. In his article, in which he bitterly censures some imaginary errors in this paper of Tuesday's date, and for which the object it was got up, we have the following statement, at the accuracy of which the reader will be amazed or amused.

"The federalists have had all three branches of the government for the last twenty years, but two; the democratic party ten; and for eight years the political complexion of the two Houses was different."

Bless us, how times goes with this might! Here we have a period of thirty eight years distributed between the reigns of the two parties. This would carry us back into the revolutionary war, a date long before anything like the present bickerings were conceived.

Another unblushing misstatement, is a wilful alteration of a passage in our paper of Tuesday. He pretends to quote from it, as follows—"at the time of the Declaration of War, and the disorders of the mob, (had this critic any hand in creating the mob?) there existed a complete democratic control in all the branches of government EXCEPT THE SENATE." Now if the reader will take the trouble to recur to our paper, he will find that this man has intentionally

It is obvious, that the voter, by disclosing for whom he voted, testifies to the most material fact, available against him on a prosecution for the penalty. It is not necessary, that the testimony required of a witness, should have more than a tendency to criminate him, or to enable him to refuse to answer. If the answer is calculated to make out only part of the case against him, he has a right to object to it. But in the instance we have in view, the answer would raise a complete presumption of guilt, to be repelled only by counter proof of his mistake and innocent intention, a circumstance not easily established in many cases and particularly in such as this.

He further affirms, that it was admitted in debate, that a witness might be examined as to his age, and every thing necessary to make him a qualified voter. In the first place the assertion of an anonymous and unknown writer cannot be received as equivalent to fact, in a matter so improbable and questionable as this. Secondly, the admission could have no application to the passing circumstances, as the house unlawfully and tyrannically decided, that no question should be put to the voters, but for whom they had voted, and is on this account more improbable.

But a conclusive answer is, that if a person, were positively to swear to his disqualification, instead of accusing himself, he would testify in a manner, which, if true, would exempt him from all penalty. By the election law of this state, a person, having no right to vote any where, renders himself obnoxious to no penalty, by voting. It is to such cases as James Gray's, that the penalty attaches.

Nor is there any analogy, as is alleged, between asking a man, declared by the house not entitled to a vote, for whom he voted, which, if answered would be a direct admission of the basis and cause of incurring the penalty, and the collateral circumstances of age and indirect particulars, not in themselves bearing features of the criminal offence, but to be remotely connected with it by other chains of evidence.—ib.

A singular item of economy is announced in the Annapolis democratic paper. The last war had evinced the necessity of a deposit of arms and military equipments in this city, and a temporary armory was accordingly provided. It appears from the statement of that paper, that the establishment was continued till the first of last month, and then discontinued—for what reason, but to make a boastful and empty display of economy, we are at a loss to imagine. The whole annual expense was but six hundred and eighty dollars; to save which, this city has been deprived of a necessary resource for any military emergency. It is true, there is no prospect of such an occurrence being at hand, but every wise government provides seasonably and amply against great evils, which, when they meet us in an unprepared state, are either irresistible or surmounted with difficulty. We, therefore, say it, and appeal to the people of every county in the state, that this city is the place which ought to contain the great armory of the state. The experience of the last war amply proves we cannot rely for this on the general government. Here is a numerous population to protect it. Here are daily and almost hourly established conveyances, by land and water, to every part of the state, by which the arms and other military requisites could be forwarded, with the least delay and expense, wherever wanted. Nor is it of slight consequence, that where immense wealth is compacted, as in this city, and liable to total pillage or destruction by a single disaster of a decisive nature, the utmost means of protection ought to be accumulated, particularly when connected with the other advantages we have pointed out. The arsenal, if not also the barracks at Frederick, are useful. They are not situated sufficiently centrally or conveniently to navigation for any modern use; and we have always believed, that such establishments, when not necessary for public service, are nuisances to their immediate vicinity. We, therefore, presume that the people of Frederick would view their removal without much regret. Annapo-

lis, whether the spoils of the armory have been removed from this place, is far too accessible and insecure for a general repository of the implements of war; but we admit that on that very account, it ought to have a full supply for its own protection.

It has often been said, that the people of the other parts of the state sincerely wish this city to possess and enjoy every thing, which tends to her security, wealth and improvement; and we make no doubt, that instead of seeing her despoiled of an arsenal of the annual cost of six hundred and eighty dollars, they would wish to see her provided with one of sufficient magnitude, to furnish an unfailing resource to the rest of the state. Suppose Baltimore overrun and occupied by an enemy, where else could the farmer seek as convenient and good a market? What would become of their unsold produce and uncollected debts? What would become of their business and fortunes of their numerous family connections. Their sons and their daughters, who are interwoven in our community? Will they see the heart which circulates the life blood of the state, stripped of its protection, for the paltry saving of six hundred and eighty dollars per annum? We believe there never was an example of more odious retrenchment than this, which must recoil upon its contrivers.

Oh! but it seems, that the establishment was only increasing executive patronage, and keeping federal partisans in offices. And this cruel intimation is thrown out, with reference to an annual allowance of the paltry sum of two hundred dollars to the veteran, accomplished and worthy Col. Waters; who received his appointment as superintendent from the ever to be lamented governor Winder, who well knew his merits.

But this is not all—the building deemed most eligible at the same expense, for the purpose of the arsenal, and accordingly rented as such, happened to belong to general Ridgely, who possesses so much property in this city, and gen. Ridgely happening afterwards to be elected governor of the state, the rent, as far as the Annapolis paper complains of it, continued seventeen months of his term, but was approved and continued the next year by governor Goldsborough, and also by the present executive during seven months. Notwithstanding all this, want of candor has resolved the matter into patronage as far as respects col. Waters, and grasping self interest in gov. Ridgely. Such unreasonable and ungenerous imputations are not likely to serve any cause; nor can they affect, in the slightest degree, the public opinion upon the subject. But when we turn our eyes to the very large sum engulphed in the perverse measures pursued to subvert the voice of the people in the Calvert election, we are out of patience. The expense of the legislature for the last session was estimated at \$35,000; and we leave it to the public to say how very considerable a proportion of it must have been occasioned by that fatal and protracted obstinacy.—ib.

OLD MONTGOMERY.

We are mortified to learn that in Montgomery five candidates have offered on the Federal side. Of these, four were regularly nominated, and the other had but five votes of the committee. Under such circumstances, it is not less surprising than deplorable, that a Federalist could find any motive strong enough to impel him to embarrass the county arrangements and hazard the result, which, but for this incident, would be splendid. All the old causes of irritation and contention had just ceased, and those, whom the occurrences of a few years past had alienated, were again approaching each other in that eager and sincere spirit, which is natural to brethren of the same principle. Why should they not, when not a shadow of difference remains? Ambition, and the lust of official emolument have but little place in the bosoms of the Federalists of Montgomery. When, therefore, they differ, it is only in views of public expediency. Now that these views are reunited, how unfortunate is it, that any thing so unexpected and dangerous as a fifth candidate should spring up to dash

the general hopes? How very different a stand is it from that taken by Frederick County. More discord had long prevailed there, than even harassed Montgomery; but it has vanished, and all are now united, zealous and sanguine. The same has taken place in Cecil and Allegany.

The candidate not nominated has been an uniform, active, and tried Federalist, and possesses so much good sense and intelligence, that the public have a right to expect that he will view the measure in a different light, and withdraw. To gain a victory, all our strength ought to be embodied and exerted; and if it should be more than necessary, it will enhance the triumph. We have had proof enough recently of the danger of neglect and dissension. To these causes is owing the present necessity for extraordinary exertion; and if they continue much longer, no exertion whatever will avail. To the list of official promotions, which already contains the names of MUXMA and JOE ENNALLS, we may be compelled to view in silence, an host of other like conspicuous worthies are added. If it were possible to be defeated again, it might prove an irrecoverable overthrow. What was vindictively inflicted last winter upon Calvert County, will, in such case, be the common lot of all the Federal and doubtful counties, with less form or difficulty. Such alterations in the representation, are avowedly meditated by the Democratic party, as will, when adopted, leave no animation, and scarcely a name to Federalists.

Should our opponents succeed now it will not be easy to prevent them from gaining the Senate, at the next election; and thus possessing both branches, they will effect such radical transformations, as will disarm and frustrate all opposition to their will.—This is not a mere conjectural suggestion.—It is a solemn warning, grounded upon the journals of the legislature, as is known with the details to those who have paid but a slight attention to their proceedings. It is therefore unnecessary to display the particulars here. The plan is composed of several constituent parts, whose combination will injure friend and foe in several parts of the state.

The gentleman alluded to is aware of these considerations, and we trust that all motives of rivalry or personal hostility, if he is influenced by any, will yield to the critical condition of the election and its consequences.—The motives of ambition or interest are out of the question; nor would they be best gratified by persisting, if they even existed.

This state of things and the private sentiments for him, which are habitual to us, inspire a lively hope, that upon this occasion, he will act the part, which, in our humble opinion, is alone consistent with what the party may justly expect from one, who has never thrown an impediment in their way, but in whom, on the contrary, they have heretofore found a champion.

The same view of the case lies before the Federalists of the county. Whatever decision he may make to rule his own conduct, they will readily perceive the predominance, which the public cause ought to have over private friendship and attachment. If they suffer themselves to be guided by such an impulse, they prefer in effect an individual, however estimable, to their country. To evince their partiality for future occasions will not be wanting, when it may be done with no danger or inconvenience.—It ought moreover to be the just pride and precaution of a county, once so celebrated for its unanimity and patriotism, not to suffer the feuds and contentions which have latterly made such inroads upon it, entirely to pass it over, without redemption to those, whom they consider politically wrong.—ib.

It is dwelt upon by those, who attempt to justify the proceedings on the Calvert election, that the Dorchester delegation voted in favour of the resolution, asserting the right of the house to coerce the rejected voters. They ought also to state that the same gentlemen afterwards changed their opinion, and voted, that it should be at the discretion of the parties whether to answer or not.