

On application by petition of Jonathan Pinkney, administrator of Horatio G. Munroe, late of said county, deceased, it is ordered that he give 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, of Annapolis.

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

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of Horatio G. Munroe, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of August next, legally authenticated, they may otherwise be deprived of all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to.

Jonathan Pinkney, Adm'r. Feb. 8.

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 Monday the 29th of February inst. on the premises, near Snells Bridge, on Elkridge one Negro Boy named Rezin, 20 head black cattle—Seized and taken as the property of Nathaniel Beall, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Ann Key, Adm'r. of Philip B. Key. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff of A. A. County. Feb. 15.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, February 7th, 1821. On application by petition of John Harman, administrator with the will annexed, of Michael Harman, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Michael Harman, 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 21st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February 1821.

John Harman, Adm'r. W. A. Feb. 15.

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

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

Notice to Travellers. SETH SWEETSER, Has erected a commodious house, stables and sheds, which is warm and comfortable, with good Beer, Hay, Oats and Liqueurs, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading to Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expense in deepening and improving his Ferry, with the valuable Machine of Gen. Ridgely, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two mules necessary, hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to Commodore Travellers.

Public Sale. By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, will be disposed of at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 3d day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Levi Chambers's in the town of New Lisbon, Anne Arundel county, two lots of ground, situate in the said town of Lisbon, on the north side of the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road. These lots contain one fourth of an acre each, and are designated on the plot of the town as lots No. 23 and 73. They are sold to satisfy a debt due from Caleb Mookbee to Ephraim Gaither, which they were mortgaged to secure, by a deed bearing date the 22d day of November 1817. This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, on a bond with approved security being given for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale by the chancellor and on payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed.

ADDISON RIDOUT, Trustee. Feb. 8.

MEARYLAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER. VOL. LXXXII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1821. No. 9.]

Legislature of New-York. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. [CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Prince George's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Harwood, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

NOTICE. This is to warn all persons from hunting hereafter, with either dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner on my shores or premises on the north side of Severn.

TO BE RENTED. For a term of Years. The premises occupied by me in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a large dwelling house, coach houses, stable wood houses, a spacious garden, and three enclosed lots of land for pasture or culture; with several other conveniences.

Notice to Travellers. SETH SWEETSER, Has erected a commodious house, stables and sheds, which is warm and comfortable, with good Beer, Hay, Oats and Liqueurs, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading to Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expense in deepening and improving his Ferry, with the valuable Machine of Gen. Ridgely, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two mules necessary, hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to Commodore Travellers.

BLANKS. For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Districts, first, second, and third Endorsements, generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

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for conveying the Mail of the United States, and are at the same time Post Masters, and the compensations of such mail contractors and post masters.

Owego, Dec. 20, 1820. His Excellency De Witt Clinton, Sir,—In answer to your request of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor of stating the following circumstances relative to my removal from the office of post-master in this village.

I received my appointment from the hon. J. Meigs, in February, 1816, and in the November following, contracted in person, at the department in Washington, for conveying a mail from this village to Benton, in the county of Ontario.

With respect to the motives for my removal, it may appear difficult to reconcile the cause assigned by the Post-Master General, with the facts of the case above stated; especially, as so many others have continued to this day to retain both the station of Postmaster and contractor; and from the respect I have always entertained for Mr. Meigs, the personal assurances of friendship he has given me, and the approbation he has expressed of my official conduct, induces a belief, that he has been impugned and deceived into the measure, by some of those unprincipled and intriguing politicians, with whom I had the honor to differ, as it respects the local politics of my native state.

Subjoined you have a true copy of the only communication I have received from the Post-Master General, on the subject of my removal. With sentiments of respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant.

I hereby certify, that some time about the beginning of April last, I was requested to attend a meeting of officers at Tammany Hall, for the purpose, as was said, of drilling them for an intended procession, in honor of Daniel D. Tompkins, Esq.—I attended the meeting at which Gen. John Swartwout, commanded, Gen. Joseph J. Swift, United States surveyor of the port of New York, was present; Gen. Robert Swartwout, navy agent, Gen. Giles, military store-keeper of the United States, Lieut. Finn, of the navy, Capt. Evans, of the navy of the United States, and superintendent of the navy yard at Brooklyn, and many other officers, of the United States army and navy.

There was a correspondence between the meeting and the Vice President, relative to the time of his intended arrival here from Albany, in which correspondence the Vice President was to give information as to the time when he was to arrive, so that the procession might be in readiness to meet him.

I do hereby certify that some time in November last, at the public breakfast table at Washington Hall, I heard Dr. J. W. Sackett, surgeon at the hospital on one of the Islands, after grossly and violently abusing Gov. Clinton, declare, that he had discharged the Baker, who supplied the hospital with bread, because he would not vote for Daniel D. Tompkins at the last election—and the above declaration was made in the presence of Messrs. John Rogers and Reincke, CHARLES PINDAR, Greenburgh, Dec. 1820.

I do hereby certify, that I have heard John Knerreger repeatedly declare since the last election, that Peter Dieterich, a quarter master in the U. S. service, [at West Point] was very active during the election, and stated that he called with a carriage, and insisted on his going with him to vote for Daniel D. Tompkins, as governor of the state of N. w. York. The said John Knerreger is willing to testify to that fact when called on.

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THOMAS VAN BEUREN, New-York, Dec. 26, 1820. [M.M.] This is to certify that I attended the poll at the sixth ward election last spring for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Assemblymen, for this state, for the purpose of taking down the names of all the voters, that I there saw a gentleman with a cockade, a U. S. officer, who they called by name Doctor Sackett—that he was very active in handing out tickets, and prevailing upon all he could to support the tickets hostile to the present state administration of Gov. Clinton—that he offered himself to vote, and was refused on the challenge of Justice Bartlett—that I afterwards understood he voted in the first ward by his own bragging, and that I heard him avow his quarters were on one of the Islands in this harbour.

JOHN McDERMOTT, New-York, Dec. 23d, 1820. [N.N.] I, Daniel M. Frye, of Montgomery, in the county of Orange, do certify, that Charles Borland, jr. attorney at law, and post master at Wardsbridge, in said town, acted as an inspector at the general election in April, 1820, (being town clerk.)

That on the third day of the election, which was held in the village of Montgomery, Mr. Sam. McKinsty a substantial freeholder of said town, in the right of his wife, presented himself at the poll, and offered his suffrage for Governor, and Senators. Mr. Borland refused to receive it, alleging that said McKinsty was not a freeholder—I then stated to the board, that the wife of McKinsty enjoyed an estate for life in a valuable farm, which they all well knew, and gave it as my opinion that he was entitled to a vote. Mr. Borland said that I had no right to say any thing on the subject—and again refused to let McKinsty vote, but without consulting the other inspectors.

David Ruggles, Esq. then came forward in behalf of McKinsty, and insisted that he was qualified to vote—he explained to the inspectors what constituted a freehold estate, but was contradicted by Mr. Borland. He then asked Mr. Borland "if he would undertake to say as a lawyer, that McKinsty had no right to vote, or that an estate in dower, was not a freehold estate."

Mr. Borland said "yes," upon which Mr. Ruggles observed, that "he was either grossly ignorant in the law, or intended to mislead the board of inspectors." Mr. Borland, however, still persisted in refusing to receive the vote, when Mr. Blake, another of the inspectors, proposed that McKinsty should take the oath prescribed by the statute, which was accordingly administered to him, and after Mr. Borland had examined him, he still insisted that he should not vote; but the other inspectors being of opinion that he had a right to vote he was permitted to do so.

I do also certify, that at the said election one Abraham Moul was permitted to vote for governor and senators. That in February last, all the real estate of said Moul was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by me and a deed therefor executed and delivered to me by the sheriff. That the said Charles Borland, jun. was one of the attorneys who obtained the judgment upon which the said property was sold, that after the sale, I paid the costs to said Borland, and told him I had purchased the property, and the said property has ever since belonged to me.

I do also certify that at the said election, I thought proper to challenge several votes, but Mr. Borland would not permit me to interrogate those whom I had challenged, and decided that none but the inspectors had a right to do so.

DANIEL M. FRYE, Montgomery, Jan. 9, 1821. From the Federal Republican. LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. Feb. 14. The resolution in favour of Elizabeth Gordon, the widow of an old revolutionary soldier, was read a second time. Its passage was opposed by Mr. Mautsby and Mr. S. Stevens, they said that it was true that the legislature had put the widows of some officers on the pension list; but it would be opening the door too wide to place on that list the widows of private soldiers of the revolution; they thought that the house would be next called on to put the grand children of revolutionary soldiers upon the list.

Mr. B. S. Forrest replied and said, that he was surprised at the objections the more as they came from a quarter which had always boasted of its exclusive republicanism.—He said that it was our peculiar privilege to live under a republican form of government, and for that privilege we were indebted to the exertions of the man, (and his associates) whose widow now asked the scanty pittance of a soldiers half pay. We boasted that our manners and habits were republican. And if they were justly so, he doubted whether the distinction which was now attempted to be drawn between the wife of an officer and a soldier could be consistently insisted upon.—He asked, if the soldier did not sleep as cold as the officer—if he were not as often in the front in the hour of battle—if his blood did not as often and as freely flow. He said for one, he was not prepared to admit the justness of the distinction—that if the first application of an officer's widow was now to be passed upon, the propriety of giving a pension to any might be a question, but as he did not consider that question now open, he hoped equal justice would be accorded to all—ne continued for some time fortifying the present application by a warm and animated appeal to the justice and liberality of the legislature; when he was done, the resolution passed.

The house also passed a resolution giving the half pay of a private to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the widow of Thomas Thompson, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

Feb. 15. "This day was read in the house of delegates a letter from Doctor William C. Miller and William Ricketts, the two democratic commissioners appointed to take depositions in relation to the Cecil election, resigning their appointments. As a reason for their resignation they say the enquiry would be expensive to the state or county—as if the house had constituted them the judges of the propriety of the enquiry! This question was settled, as it ought to have been, by the house itself.

But the truth is—they did not wish any enquiry into the misconduct of the judges, or the illegality of voters. The federal commissioner, Mr. John R. Evans, has been constantly pressing them to proceed. The federal memorialists have offered themselves ready to substantiate their allegations.—These democratic commissioners knew they could and would be substantiated beyond the possibility of a doubt. These are the true grounds of their resignation. They dare not permit the truth to be exhibited. They knew too well the degradation to which many of their political friends would be subjected, by a full disclosure of facts. They preferred to shroud in darkness deeds of corruption and villainy.

"Before this resignation was determined upon two caucuses were held. They were attended by Col. Mitchell and other democratic partisans, distinguished for their violence and adroitness. Mark the management! The judges of the Elkton district and some others send a counter-memorial full of professions of innocence, and boldly vaunting that they were ready and willing to meet the enquiry! The democratic papers publish this coun-

ter-memorial, as conclusive evidence of the integrity of the democratic judges, and that the several allegations made by the federal memorialists were altogether false!—What is the result? When an opportunity of enquiry is afforded—when they have an opportunity of vindicating their characters from the severest imputations with which men of honourable minds can be assailed—what do they do?—they meanly and cowardly shrink from the enquiry! Can any man doubt, that if the judges of the Elkton district wished this enquiry, or if the leading democrats did not believe the several allegations of the memorialists could be established, but what Dr. William C. Miller and William Ricketts would have been ready and willing to proceed?—Their refusal speaks volumes. This, in some measure, accounts for the pertinacity of the majority of the house in preferring these gentlemen to Mr. James Sewall and Mr. Frisbie Henderson—democrats indeed—but gentlemen known to have a proper regard for their own dignity and reputation.—

From the New York Statesman. MR. CARTER. In my former communication, I proposed to submit to the public through the columns of your paper a few comments on some of the list of public defaulters to the United States. I will not now stop to remark upon the deep and extensive profligacy of which that list is such conclusive proof. Vain and idle are all general lamentations of the degeneracy of public morals; useless is the crimson blush which mantles the cheek of a proud American, at the contrast between the delinquencies of our public functionaries, and those of the officers of the most corrupt governments in the old world. Disgrace rests upon our names, and there it will rest, until a public sentiment is awakened which will award the same punishment to official profligacy, and to private treachery. Who that had entrusted the management of his private business to an agent who had robbed and defrauded him, year after year—who had rioted in luxury on the spoils of villainy, and when called to an account, simply acknowledged his delinquency, and his inability to repair it—without an attempt at apology for his baseness—who would hesitate to expose such an agent to public execration, and to pursue him to the utmost extremity of the law's rigour? And yet, a public agent, conducting in precisely the same way, is suffered not only to escape with impunity, deriding and mocking the people whose confidence he has betrayed, but again and again receives new evidence of public confidence, again to betray and abuse it! And if any feeling is produced on the occasion of an exposure of his delinquency, it is that of sympathy for a man who has been so unfortunate! The detestable saying attributed unjustly to Charles J. Fox, that "the public is a goose, for general plunder, and that he is a fool who does not pluck a feather," is daily and constantly carried into practice, and seems to form the basis of our political code of morality. Against this desolating practice, as a humble individual, I lift my voice; and if there is yet remaining any virtue in the people, or any conscience in our public men, even my feeble efforts may be attended with some success.

I intend therefore to select the instances of public defalcation in the list already published, which have occurred, and exist under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. And on a future occasion, I will exhibit to the public other delinquents. I commence with Robert Brent, paymaster general of the United States, whose defalcation amounts to \$40,911 18. This officer was under the immediate eye of the government; his conduct subject to daily observation; the duties of his station are such, that the state of his account could be ascertained in five minutes. It was his duty to account quarterly, and yet his depredations on the treasury suffered to go on, year after year, while he was retained in office, and finally more than a year after his death, this enormous balance is acknow-