

of that party is urged as a solid reason why he should be opposed by the opposite one! For such men as Mr. Walsh and Mr. King to object to Mr. Crawford is certainly a mark of an extraordinary something—but it is something very different from reason or consistency. Mr. Walsh is now, and ever has been, what may be termed an ultra federalist, one who approves of all the high toned measures of the most violent men of the party; particularly those objectionable ones of President Adams, which wrought the destruction of the party; and Mr. King, who is the son of Mr. Rufus King, and who until within about four years, belonged to the same class of federalists and has proved himself to be as destitute of political principle as a pickle is of sweetness, now hopes to make atonement for the recent period of his conversion, by the violence of his treatment towards his former political associates, and thereby proves himself to be, from character and feeling a very suitable advocate of Mr. J. Q. Adams, as a candidate for the Presidency. Their characters, their feelings, their objects and their principles perfectly accord with each other, and it should excite no surprise that they should both pull at one string—but for Mr. Walsh and Mr. King to object to the support of federalists, as such, being given to Mr. Crawford, is hypocritical—is contemptible in the extreme; and they may rest assured that their characters are too well known, and their motives too well understood by the people to allow of their slander or their slang producing any other effect than to excite an honest contempt for their motives, and a proper suspicion of them as men.

With regard to the generality of the federalists, they are not to be led by such men as the Editors of the National Gazette or New York American. They regard their principles—they know their rights—they admire honesty of motive and purity of practice; and at the approaching Presidential election they will give their votes for the best man, and they will be found to be opposed to those political hypocrites who are continually chaunting praises to the people for the purpose of deceiving them; and whose only object and aim is to aggrandize themselves and their friends.

Del. Gaz.

A late Metz paper estimates the military force of Europe at 2,500,000 including the sea and land forces.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill was celebrated at Boston on the 17th ult. when the following Ode was sung:

In that era of time when Columbia was young,  
Ere her name was enroll'd in the archives of story,  
Lone wander'd her minstrels, their lyres were unstrung,  
Till rous'd by the trumpet of National glory!  
While throng'd in the car,  
Of infuriate war,  
The fiend of oppression from regions afar,  
Bade Europe's proud Lion his empire maintain,  
Wield the sceptre of realms and the triest of main.  
Chorus—Bade Europe's proud Lion,  
&c.  
But those souls who for Liberty exult  
Could urave.—  
Left their own native isle, for the land of the stranger,  
Declar'd that the standard they planted should wave,  
O'er the soil that they bought, in defiance of danger!  
In battle's red field,  
With courage their shield,  
Our sires who to tyranny never would yield,  
Bade Europe's proud Lion retreat from our shore,  
And Freedom's broad banner triumphantly soar.  
Chorus—Bade Europe's proud Lion,  
&c.  
Mid the thunders of war, and the fury of flame,  
Rose Columbia's Eagle in glory aspir'd,  
And long shall be soar in the regions of fame,  
'Till Earth is in ruins, and oceans retiring!  
'Independent and free'  
Our motto shall be,  
And death to the foe who saps Liberty's tree!  
For ne'er shall the Lion of Europe regain  
The Empire, he lost o'er the land and the main.  
Chorus—For ne'er shall the Lion,  
On Charlestown's bold heights, where our heroes have bled,  
On Sculpture's fair shrine shall the name be recorded!  
There, the laurel shall bloom o'er the glorious dead,  
'And fame's brightest honours to man be awarded.  
Columbia may weep  
When her warriors sleep,  
But the Muses the birth day of Freedom shall keep:  
When Europe's proud Lion from empire was hurl'd,  
And our Star-spangled Banner its glories unfurl'd.  
Chorus—When Europe's proud Lion,  
&c.

### THE AFRICAN COLONY.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Comdt. John D. Sloat to Commodore David Porter, commanding United States' squadron in the West Indies, Coast of Africa, &c. dated

U. S. Schr. Grampus, Matanzas, May 29, 1824.

"In conformity with your orders of the 24th of January, 1824, I sailed from Hampton Roads on the 28th February, and proceeded to the Coast of Africa. On the 4th of April I anchored at Cape Mesurado, and visited the colony of free people of colour, where I remained until within about four years, belonged to the same class of federalists and has proved himself to be as destitute of political principle as a pickle is of sweetness, now hopes to make atonement for the recent period of his conversion, by the violence of his treatment towards his former political associates, and thereby proves himself to be, from character and feeling a very suitable advocate of Mr. J. Q. Adams, as a candidate for the Presidency. Their characters, their feelings, their objects and their principles perfectly accord with each other, and it should excite no surprise that they should both pull at one string—but for Mr. Walsh and Mr. King to object to the support of federalists, as such, being given to Mr. Crawford, is hypocritical—is contemptible in the extreme; and they may rest assured that their characters are too well known, and their motives too well understood by the people to allow of their slander or their slang producing any other effect than to excite an honest contempt for their motives, and a proper suspicion of them as men.

Their settlement is very pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula, the sea on one side, and Mesurado river on the other, on high ground, and they have for its protection a tolerable good fort, built of stone, at one end of the village, on which are mounted, at present, one long eighteen pounder, and two eighteen pound gunades. At the other extremity is a block-house, with one nine pounder, and one six. They also have mounted one brass four pound field piece, and one two-pound swivel, besides several other guns not mounted, and about one hundred muskets, eighty of which are in good order, and the others they will be able to repair with the tools and materials I gave them. The number of inhabitants is two hundred and thirty-seven, seventy-eight of them capable of bearing arms, who are formed into a company, & muster, for exercise every Saturday. They all have very good houses, and some of them begin to cultivate gardens. They have also cleared a considerable piece of ground intended for cultivation. They catch in the river a variety of fine fish and plenty of oysters; they have an abundance of fine timber, & the soil is very good; and they all appeared to be quite contented with their situation. They probably enjoy as good health there as they would in any part of the world. Of the last emigrants, one hundred and five, all have gone through their seasoning—three young children only have died, and they with complaints incident to every climate and country.

"I have made this detailed report, believing it would be agreeable to you, to the Society, and to all those friendly to the settlement, to know exactly how these people are situated, as I have been informed at St. Thomas that there are, at present, very discouraging reports in circulation in the United States.

Norfolk, June 21.

Early Vegetation.—Among the productions of our soil whose early maturity we have had occasion to notice the present season, none perhaps are more worthy of remark than a growth of Indian Corn, on the farm of Mr. Lemuel Langley, near this borough, which already bears full ripe roasting ears of the largest size. Such forwardness, we believe, is without a parallel.

### SUMMARY of Foreign Intelligence received at New-York in London papers of the 22d May.

Intelligence has been received in England that the Dey of Algiers had made the required concessions to England, and consequently there is an end of the war.

General Devereaux, Minister from the Colombian government to Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, has arrived in England, in the Alexander, from Philadelphia.

LORD BYRON is no more.—In consequence of a severe cold taken on the 9th of April, lingered until the 19th, when he breathed his last, at Missolonghi, in Greece. His remains were buried by the provisional government of Greece, with national honours. An order was issued for all the shops and public offices to be shut for three days—a general mourning for 21 days, and funeral ceremonies in all the churches.

The title of Lord Byron descends to George Anson Byron, a Post Captain in the royal Navy.

The new novel from the pen of the author of Waverley, is styled "Red-gauntlet, a Tale of the Eighteenth Century."

### Departure of Iturbide for Mexico.

The ex-emperor Iturbide has left England for Mexico, the place of his birth, and the country of his short lived dominion. He has written a letter, to prepare his friends for the event, and to explain his motives. He sailed from Southampton on the 11th of May, having left London on the 5th, under the pretence of going for some time to reside at Bath. He had previously fixed six of his children at boarding schools in different parts of the country. The London editors speculate on his sudden departure, and on breaking his promise to those who have spared his life. "Whether he goes as an usurper on his own account, or as an instrument in the hands of Spain, is not clear—we are inclined to think in the former capacity."

### LETTER OF ITURBIDE.

My Dear Sir—It is probable, that as soon as my departure is known, different opinions may be expressed, and that some of them may be falsely coloured. I wish, therefore, that you should know the truth in an authentic manner.

By a misfortune, that is much to be deplored, the principal provinces of Mexico are at this moment disunited; all those of Guatimala, New Galacia, Oajaca, Yacatecas, Queretro, and others, sufficiently attest this fact.

Such a state of things exposes the independence of the country to extreme peril. Should she lose it, she must live for ages to come in frightful slavery.

My return has been solicited by different parts of the country, which consider me necessary to the establishment of unanimity there, and to the consolidation of the Government. I do not presume to form such an opinion of myself; but as I am assured that it is in my power to contribute in a great degree to the amalgamation of the separate interests of the provinces, and to tranquilize in part those angry passions, which are sure to lead to the most disastrous anarchy, I go with such an object before me, un-influenced by any other ambition than the glory of effecting the happiness of my countrymen, and of discharging those obligations which I owe to the land of my birth—obligations which have received additional force from the event of her independence. When I abdicated the crown of Mexico, I did so with pleasure, and my sentiments remain unchanged.

If I succeed in realizing my plan to the extent which I desire, Mexico will soon present a government consolidated, and a people acting upon one opinion, and co-operating in the same object. They will all recognize those burthens which, if the present government continued, would fall only upon a few, and the mining and commercial transactions of the country will assume an energy and a firmness, of which they are now deprived.

I have no doubt that the English nation, which knows how to think, will easily infer from this statement the probable political situation of Mexico. I conclude with again recommending to your attentions my children, in my separation from whom will be seen an additional proof of the real sentiments which animate the heart of your sincere friend. A. DE YTURBIDE, To Michael Joseph Quin, Esquire, Gray's Inn, London, May 5, 1824.

### MEXICO.

The schr. Fly, arrived at New-York in 25 days from Alvarado, brings intelligence that there was a conspiracy on foot in Mexico, in favour of Iturbide, and that the principal characters had been taken in custody."

### METHODISTS.

At a meeting of a number of the Itinerant and Local Ministers and Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened in the city of Baltimore, from different parts of the United States, for the purpose of adopting such measures as, in their judgment, shall be best calculated to effect an improvement in the government of said church, Dr. S. K. Jennings was called to the chair, and Dr. Francis Waters appointed Secretary; when, after due deliberation, and a free interchange of ideas, the following measures were agreed upon. First—To institute a periodical publication, entitled the Mutual Rights of the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to be conducted by a committee of Ministers and Laymen. Secondly—To raise societies in all parts of the United States, whose duty it shall be to disseminate the principles of a well balanced Church Government, and to correspond with each other. Thirdly—To appoint a committee out of their own body, to draft a circular addressed to the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to forward the same forthwith to all parts of the United States. The following persons were accordingly appointed—Dr. Samuel K. Jennings, Baltimore; Dr. John French, Norfolk; W. Smith, New York; Gideon Davis, George-town, D. C.; John W. Boardly, and Philemon B. Hooper, esq. Eastern Shore, Maryland. Balt. Pat.

### Baltimore June 30.

### THE STORM.

Perhaps the whole record of daily events do not furnish a more remarkable instance of the effects produced by lightning, than what took place in Baltimore on Monday evening last. The flash struck the auction store at the corner of Charles and Market-streets—one part of the shaft followed the main branch of the gas pipe, on the northern side of Market-st. in an easterly direction, and for the distance of about 4 squares extinguished all the gas lamps in its passage, scarcely doing any other injury; another part of the shaft followed the main branch of the gas pipe in a westerly direction, extinguishing, in like manner, every gas lamp in its passage on the Northern side of Market street, doing no other injury, comprehending in the whole extent, nearly eight squares in Market street. The gas lamps on the south side of Market street were perfectly unaffected by the flash. The roaring of the celestial artillery was both terrific and sublime.

Yesterday morning Mr. Jesse Bunch, was struck dead, and one of his children severely burnt.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A novel question was agitated on the 14th ult. in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Middlesex, N. J. on the trial of Wm. M. Solomon, indicted as an accessory to the murder of Mrs. Stout by her husband in January last. Stout it is well known committed suicide, and the counsel for the prisoner contended that the trial of an accessory could not take place, until after the conviction of the principal. This doctrine was admitted by the counsel for the state, but they denied the universality of the rule, and urged the necessity of a departure from it in the peculiar case before the court. After considerable discussion, and citing a variety of cases by the respective counsel, in support of their several positions, the court decided that the trial should proceed. The chief justice dissented from the opinion of a majority of the court, and maintained both before and in his charge to the jury the incompetency of the court to try the prisoner. The trial occupied the court nearly three days, when the jury retired, and after being out a short time, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

### Extract of a letter dated Caracas, May 27, 1824.

"You probably have heard of the acknowledgment of the independence of Colombia, by the Pope.—The event was celebrated in Caracas by the illumination of the several churches, for a number of successive evenings."

Since the announcement of Dr. Smith, and the revolutionary patriot Tomlinson, as candidates for the electoral college, the sentiment in favour of Mr. Crawford, in this district, is beginning to evolve itself; and we expect that by the time the election draws near, the public mind will be settled down in favour of Benjamin Tomlinson and John H. M. Smith, whose votes, as we now believe, will go with those of New-York, Pennsylvania, North-Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, in favour of the national republican candidate.—Frederick-Town Citizen.

President Boyer has sent an agent to this country, to form an arrangement with our colonization society, to facilitate the emigration of the Africans to St. Domingo. He offers to defray part of the expense of transportation, to give such emigrants fertile land, to procure them nourishment and implements of industry until they can provide for themselves, and to do this, whatever numbers may think proper to emigrate. Mechanics & Merchants will be allowed to pursue their proper avocations—the land will be given in fee simple—the emigrants will be allowed to enjoy without mole-

tion, their own religious sentiments—the education of the children of such emigrants will be provided for in schools established by the government. Such just and liberal propositions are entitled to much consideration. This would furnish a fair outlet to all the black population in this country, inclined to emigrate. This proposal so formally tendered by President Boyer, presents the question of African emancipation in a light, to those whose nerves are more delicate than our own on this subject, at once novel and commanding. The point does not now arise, what shall be done with this unhappy race when emancipated?—they may become citizens of a free Republic, owners of the soil—they may be provided with subsistence and the implements of industry—allowed to enjoy their own religious opinions unmolested, and the education of their children will be provided for at the expense of the government.

Balt. Morning Chronicle.

### A BY LAW.

Imposing a tax upon the real and personal property within the limits of the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis. That a tax of sixty cents be, and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property, within the said city and precincts, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty four, to be levied and collected, in such manner, as is directed by the by-law, heretofore passed for the collection of the city tax in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.

JAMES BOYLE, Mayor.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

July 1. 3w.

### By Law.

To regulate the appointment of officers of the corporation. 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 on the first day of July next, or at the first meeting of the corporation thereafter, there shall be chosen by ballot, the following officers of the corporation, who shall severally serve from the period of their appointment and qualification according to law, until the second Monday of April next, ensuing, or in case of failure on the part of the corporation then to elect, until another appointment shall take place thereafter. That is to say: one clerk, one treasurer, one collector, one master of chimney sweeps, one market master and harbor master, one wood corder, one engine keeper, two city constables, and 3 city commissioners and port warden, who shall severally be qualified according to law, and shall in all things conform to the by-laws and regulations of this corporation, respecting their several appointments and duties.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That on the second Monday of April eighteen hundred and twenty five, and on the same day of each and every year thereafter, or so soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, shall proceed to elect by ballot, each of the aforesaid officers, to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be duly appointed and qualify according to law.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That upon every new election according to the provisions of this by-law, each of the aforesaid officers shall give the proper bonds and securities, and take such oaths of office as is provided in the by-laws of the corporation, in respect to said appointments.

4. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer shall give bond with good and sufficient security or securities, for the performance of his duty as such, in the penalty directed in the by-law entitled, a by-law, to appoint a treasurer.

5. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this by-law contained, or in any other by-law heretofore passed, shall prevent the corporation from discontinuing at pleasure, any of the officers above named, or of appointing others in their places, or of discontinuing or modifying the duties thereof, as the interest of the community may require.

6. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That upon any of the officers aforesaid, becoming vacant by death, removal, resignation, or otherwise, the corporation shall proceed, so soon thereafter as convenient, to appoint some suitable person to fulfil the duties of said office for the residue of the year for which the former officer was appointed.

7. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all bonds taken in virtue of this by-law, shall be approved by the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen.

JAMES BOYLE, Mayor.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

### By the Corporation of Annapolis.

June 2, 1824.

ORDERED. That the clerk be required to give notice in both papers published in this city, that the corporation will meet on Thursday the 1st of July, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and on the two succeeding days at the same hour, for the purpose of making transfers of real and personal property, preparatory to the Levy for 1824.

The copy—Test,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

### VALUABLE FARM.

The subscriber offers for sale the

### FARM

On which he now resides. Few Plantations are more fertile. The improvements are excellent, a very large and commodious dwelling house, with every convenient out house that can possibly be necessary—an abundance of fruit trees of every kind, of the best and most careful selection. This Farm contains about 350 acres, adjoins the city of Annapolis, and has on it an abundance of fuel, and rail timber. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to view this valuable estate, and for terms apply to

Jan. 15 28

LEWIS DUVALL, ff.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Friday the 16th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, Part of a tract of Land called The Addition, as also a part of the Second Addition to Snowden's Manor, being the plantation or Farm whereon Basil Warfield now resides, containing about 256 acres; also several negro Women, with their children, and one negro Man.—The terms of sale are—cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, on the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to convey—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Louis De la Haye, Trustee.

June 21.

Mrs. Olivia B. Yewell. JAMES MUNROE, P. M.

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