Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, February 5, 1829.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County

Gentlemen,

I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Lily who presented the author with a Watch Paper, representing the Altar of Love, surmounted by the torch of Hymen, and two Doves.

Why did she this dear emblem give
Warm from her virgin hand?
Was it to say my hope might live?
Was this her sweet command?
Or did she suppose poor little toy,
That I alone sought you?
Oh! no, by Heaven, far greater joy
My soul dares hold in view.
This emblem of Hymeneal love,
To me the truth imparts,
Do you tender passions prove
At the shrine of my Mary's hearts.
Say, have the Fates a rival in,
Who shall my hopes destroy?
Or will the dear girl give consent?
And fill my soul with joy

BELLUMAGER.

COMMUNICATED.

On the death of a Sister.

All tears will be dry, my sister has—
Wiped away my tears among every;
The world, its pleasures can bestow,
To assuage my grief, or ease my woe.

2.

Her Heavenly spirit has gone above,
There to enjoy her Saviour's love;
Her mortal has ceased, and not a throb
Can ever rend her soul from God.

3.

The angel pains, which rent her soul,
Not heaven's love could a moment control;
Death at last has fled, death is fled indeed—
My Martha languished, drooped and died!

4.

Her happy spirit, now at rest,
Forever in the realms of peace,
Views her fond parents still with love,
From her abode in Heaven above!!!

H. E.

Edward Livingston has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Boulgay, whose present term of service will expire on the 3d day of March next. Mr. L had a majority of one vote on the second ballot. Further particulars we have not heard.

Theodore Frelinghuysen has been elected a Senator of the U. States for six years from the 3d day of March next, to succeed Mr. Dickerson, whose present term of service will then expire.

Mahlon Dickerson was then chosen a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Bateman.

Previous to this last choice, it was determined that Mr. Southard was ineligible, as having lost his residence in New Jersey by becoming Secretary of the Navy. This is, we confess, one of the most extraordinary decisions that we have ever heard of. Is a man to lose his personal and political rights by being distinguished and elevated in the service of his country? Because he does honour to his State, is he to be outlawed by it? Nat. Int.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The Pittsburg Gazette states that General Jackson arrived there on the evening of Thursday last, in the steam boat Pennsylvania, and took lodgings at the Mansion House Hotel.

The Washington Telegraph of yesterday contains the following letter relative to the progress and route of the President elect:

On board the steam boat Pennsylvania,
Wheeling, Jan. 28th, 1829.

Dear Sir: I hasten to inform you of the arrival of President Jackson and suite, at this place, and the reception he met with on his route, so far as it came under my observation. He left Louisville on the — instant, escorted by the steam boat Hercules, & a committee from Louisville to Cincinnatti. Six miles below the latter city, these boats were met by the Robert Fulton, which contained a fine band of music from Cincinnatti, and was crowded with passengers to a degree that presented an appearance of a mountain of heads, more than any thing else I can liken it to. After salutes from the three boats, the music struck up the beautiful and appropriate air, 'Hail to the Chief,' and the boats having been lashed side by side, came up in fine style to the wharf fronting the city. A national Salute by Capt. Kierstedt's artillery, and another from a piece stationed on the wharf by Messrs. Tatem's, was fired, amidst the acclamations of congregated thousands, who had repaired to the banks of the Ohio, to welcome to the city the illustrious benefactor of our country.

In consequence of the rapid fall of the river, General Jackson remained only a few hours in Cincinnatti. He left that place on Saturday evening at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the steam boat Robt. Fulton, to Maysville. The band of young men politely accompanied the boats to the latter place and relivened the pleasure of the trip by a number of well timed airs.

At Maysville, a salute was fired from the shore, and returned from the boats. The General landed a short time, and the Robert Fulton, after ascending the river about one mile above the town, returned to Cincinnatti. The parting of the General and his friends who accompanied him to Maysville, was with emotions of regret. If opportunity occurs, I will write again from Pittsburg.

Wheeling, Jan. 28th, 1829.

Dear Sir: We reached this place about two hours ago, all well, & without any accident or detention on the way. We shall leave here in one hour for Pittsburg, which we expect to reach this night or to-morrow morning, provided we are not detained by ice or the want of water, which is considered a little doubtful.

Mr. White, of this place, has handed me a letter from you, desiring to know the route the General will take, and the probable time he will arrive at Washington. He will go from Pittsburg to Washington, Penn-sylvania, and thence directly to Washington City. It is the General's wish to enter the city without either parade or ceremony, as being most consistent with the principles of republicanism, as well as most in accordance with his present state of his feelings. It is impossible, at this time, to advise you of the precise time the General will reach Washington. He is in pretty good health, and has stood the journey, so far, very well.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. LEWIS.

P. S. Since writing the above it has been determined to decline going to Pittsburg, in consequence of its being somewhat doubtful whether we can get up to that city by water. We shall probably leave this place this evening or to-morrow.

In haste, your obedient servant.

Late from England.

On Tuesday morning the packet ship Napoleon, capt Smith, arrived from Liverpool, she sailed on the 24th of December, and brought the New York Commercial Advertiser regular files of London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The following article from Liverpool paper of the 24th of December, sustains the opinion which we advanced last evening, viz. that the disastrous accounts of retreats, defeats and repulses of the Russian armies, received through the German papers, were gross exaggerations. The true state of the case is, that in consequence of the protracted sieges sustained by the fortresses of Silistria and Choumla, and the premature severity of the season, two divisions of the Russian forces have been compelled to retire into the winter quarters arranged for them, on the left bank of the Danube, while the left wing of the Russians, resting upon Varna, and the right upon Kalafat, remain in strong positions in advance of the centre, unmolested.

From the Liverpool Courier.

East of Europe.—The accounts in the German papers of the reverses sustained by the Russians in their retreat into winter quarters have proved gross exaggerations. They could scarcely hope to deceive a second time, and what they have said, both at the commencement of the campaign, and recently, may serve to correct the public opinion as to the foreign papers, the German ones especially. Over them the rich capitalists in several cities obtain influence by bribes, and there is a concert among these dealers in stock, from London to every other capital, to play off their tricks upon public credulity when the thing can be turned to their advantage. The true state of affairs appears to be, that the Russians were so long detained by the stubborn resistance of Varna and Silistria, that the setting in of an early winter has obliged them to retire to the left bank of the Danube. Varna only, and the fortress of Kalafat, remain to them as the fruit of the campaign; advantages which have been purchased at a very dear rate.—Their retreat into winter quarters appears, however, to have been conducted with as little loss as the state of the weather and roads would admit. After the army had withdrawn from Choumla, it was attacked by a chosen body of 8,000 Turkish horse, who are stated in the St Petersburg Gazette, to have been defeated; after which this corps pursued its march suffering much, however, it is plain, from the Russian account, from the cold and rainy weather. The troops which had been employed before Silistria have withdrawn to their quarters in Moldavia and Wallachia, and that without any attempt of the enemy, it would seem, to annoy them. By this corps these provinces will be protected from attack by the Turks during the winter. This is the state of things. That the Turks will be able to effect much whilst the severity of the weather continues, is not likely; but when the field is open, all will depend upon the animus and the preparations of the Russians.

That her army must be greatly shattered, is plain; and there are three things on which the Emperor Nicholas will have to meditate: the expense of a new campaign; the vast reinforcements necessary to undertake it with any prospect of success; and the not very comfortable fact, that Varna excepted, he has all his work to begin again. He must begin anew with Silistria; look the formidable Shumla in the face; and run the risk of wasting another summer. If another plan of operation could be taken, which with less loss of time and men, could bring them into circumstances in which they could force the Turks into the field, well; if not, the prospect of subduing Turkey is not one of the brightest. Negociations are astive; but then the main party, the Turk himself, is not likely to consent to any thing but the state of things before the war, to submit to which would be a great humiliation for Russia. So the matter hangs.

All attempts have failed, it would seem, which have hitherto been made to bring the Sultan to accede to the treaty of London, and to acknowledge the arrangements as to the Morea. The Allies seem to set their hearts on this, because nothing else seems to stand in the way of the ambassadors returning to Constantinople. They would then, it is supposed, become active mediators between the Porte and Russia. England and France, and with them Austria, not being displeased to see Russia humbled, and to discover that Turkey, with a little assistance from them, may, at any time, be made an effectual barrier against the projects of Russian aggrandisement. If the obstinacy of the Sultan prevents this, it will look somewhat like infatuation, and may lead to singular results. The present hope appears to rest upon this, that the ambassadors have agreed to restrict the limits of Greece to the Morea and the Cyclades, which it is said in a French paper, they purpose to erect, not into an independent state, but into a province, administered by its own laws, but still subject to the Porte. If this be so, they have come back to Mr. Canning's project, only they have now the difficulty of bringing Russia to return to the status ante bello.

These views are fully confirmed by the annexed Bulletin from the Prussian state Gazette, which gives a brief statement of the occurrences in the Russian armies, from the 17th of October to the 10th of November:

BULLETIN FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY

The St. Petersburgh Gazette contains the following news from the army in the field, from October 17th to November 10.

"According to the general plan of the military operations, the third corps of infantry begin on the 13th its march from Shumla. Up to the 19th it was not in the least disturbed by the enemy; inconsiderable marauding parties, which showed themselves from time to time in the rear, did not venture to attempt to impede the movements of the troops. But on the 19th, when the troops were to pass a woody defile, near the village of Achlochela, the rear guard was attacked by the enemy, who had come from Shumla with 2,000 chosen cavalry, and a detachment of infantry and artillery.

"Notwithstanding all his attempts, he was defeated with great loss on his side; and the march of the third corps to the place of its destination was continued without any interruption from the enemy, though the badness of the roads, in consequence of the cold and rainy weather, which set in remarkably early for that country, rendered the march every thing more difficult. This weather also checked very much the progress of the siege of Silistria, yet they were proceeding as quickly as possible; but when from the incessant torrents of rain, the ground in which the trenches were to be made was entirely under water, and the arrival of materials rendered not merely difficult, but impossible, the Commander in Chief, General Wittgenstein, resolved on the 3d November to change the siege into a bombardment, which was kept up with success two days and nights. Meanwhile the cold increased to 8° Reaumur or 18° Fahrenheit below freezing, a heavy snow covered all our batteries and the clay huts of the soldiers, and large flakes of ice appeared in the Danube. In this manner nature itself, by the commencement of a winter of extraordinary severity, even in the northern countries, interrupted the progress of our operations before Silistria, and threatened to cut off the communication between the left and right banks of the Danube, and to stop the supplies of provisions and ammunition from the besieging corps. The blockade of Silistria was, therefore discontinued, and on the 10th of November the troops of the second and third corps began their march to the winter quarters assigned them in Moldavia and Wallachia, in two columns, one of which passed the Danube in vessels belonging to the flotilla on that river, near the village of Kallarsch; and the other at Hirshova, except the sixth division of infantry, which, with the cavalry and troops of the Don, covered this movement.

"To observe the garrison of Silistria, a strong division of the fleet remains opposite that fortress. The village of Kallarsch, on the left bank, is being fortified, and redubts erecting at suitable places opposite the fortresses still in the hands of the enemy. According to reports from Varna and its neighbourhood, nothing particular has occurred there, and the enemy had no where shown himself.

"In Little Wallachia, the fort of Lalafat has fallen into our hands. Baron Geismar took advantage of the terror caused by the fall of Varna, and by the defeat of the Pacha of Widdin at Bojalisch, and resolved to attempt an attack upon Kalafat. After a march of 50 wersts (nearly 31 miles) in one night, he appeared before the fortress, and the terrified garrison abandoned it with the greatest precipitation, flying in heaps to Widdin, in which retreat many were drowned in the Danube. As soon as our troops had got possession of the fort, they immediately began to erect additional works on the side next the Turks, and Kalafat was put in a state of complete defence against any hostile attack. The possession of this fortress is so far important to us, as Little Wallachia is thereby protected against incursions from the right bank of the Danube.

"Accounts from Tellis, of the 4th of November, relate various successes obtained over the Kurds in their attempts to intercept some hundred wagons with provisions, &c." Prussian state Gazette, Dec. 10.

It thus appears that the first campaign of the Russians, is closed, and it will probably be many months before we shall have any further intelligence of much importance from that region. For there can be no further offensive movements, until the middle of April; and of those we can have no accounts until June. In the meantime, then, the reader will probably be gratified by a clear and connected view of the closing events of the campaign, and the prospects of the respective belligerents. Such a view we are enabled to present, from two communications which appear in the London Courier of December 22d, under different dates, but both from the same writer. The author is unquestionably a martinet, well acquainted with the subject in hand, and the localities of the country. He writes to caution the editors of the Courier against running blindfold into all the idle declamations, and wild exaggerations of the foreign journals and their correspondents,' and has not only weighed well the official accounts, but thoroughly shifted the flying unofficial, loose, and improbable stories of mercenary papers and stock jobbing letter writers.

"First then," he allows, "the Russians have been baffled in their attempts to conquer Silistria, partly by the great amount of the garrison and its obstinate valour, and partly by the lateness and inclemency of the season. This is on the part of the Turks a very great success. They have thus driven out of Bulgaria the corps of General Scherbatoff, which began the siege, and that of General Rudzewitsch, which joined from Choumla.

(Continued from last page.)

testimony was deemed by the committee to be in conflict with the secresy and purity of the ballot system, and to have a tendency to open the door to fraud and perjury; and that such testimony being excluded, there was no proof before the committee to invalidate the conclusion, that the election was fairly and honourably conducted, and with a strict regard to law and justice.'

After some debate, the question thereon was put, Will the house agree to the amendment proposed? and it was determined in the negative. Yeas 25, Nays 46.

Mr. M'Mahon of Baltimore city, moved to amend the said report, by striking therefrom the paragraph above recited, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

'It is proper to add, that in the course of their examinations as to the legality of the votes given at said election, it was adopted as a principle by the committee, that it was competent to the voter who was actually absent from the city of Annapolis during the six months residence previous to the election, required by law, to prove by his own oath that his absence was merely temporary, and without the intention of changing his residence, and that he did consider the said city as his residence for six months previously to said election; and that it was competent to an individual, who was proved to have entered into the regular service of a foreign government, to rebut the presumption that he had expatriated himself, by proof that he had entered into it for the purpose of procuring a support when in distress, and by his own oath, that he did not take the oath of allegiance to said foreign government; and that in said case a residence abroad in said service, was a constructive residence within the said city, so as to entitle him to a vote upon proof of the above mentioned circumstances, and the proof that he was occasionally within the said city, where he resided before he entered into said service; and that he was discharged from service on board of a vessel of the United States, when he came to Annapolis in August before the election; and also upon proof before the committee of the admissions of said Johnson, that no person could enter into the Mexican service but by taking the oath of allegiance, or by assuming a false name. The committee under such circumstances considered, that although this individual had shipped at Baltimore on board a Mexican vessel, yet as his former residence was at Annapolis, and he was occasionally there, and as after his discharge from the Mexican service he had entered into the service of the United States, his service in a vessel of the government of the United States was a constructive residence in the place in which he resided before he entered into the Mexican service, so as to entitle him to a vote within said city.'

The question thereon was propounded, Will the house assent to the amendment proposed? And it was decided in the negative. Yeas 27. Nays 46.

Mr. M'Mahon of Baltimore city, moved to amend the said report, by striking therefrom, the paragraph above recited, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

It is also proper to add, that in the case of Joshua Lamb, it was held by the judges of election in said city, whose decision on this subject was sanctioned by the committee, that although it was proved that said Lamb had not actually resided in the said city for six months previously to the election, but had gone to Marlborough to work as a journeyman cordwainer, and had returned only a short time before the election, yet as he was born in Annapolis, and had resided in it before his removal to Marlborough, and as the party did prove by his own oath that he considered the city of Annapolis as his residence, he was held to be entitled to a vote; and that although proof was offered to the judges, by the testimony of his brother, that he had gone to Marlborough to reside, yet as such testimony was not offered until he had voted, it was not deemed sufficient to invalidate the same.'

The question thereon, being taken, was determined in the negative. Yeas 26, Nays 47.

The question then recurred, and was propounded, Will the house concur in said report, and assent to the said resolution therein contained?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Hawkins, by leave of the house, proposed the following order:

Ordered, That the testimony taken before the committee on elections and privileges, in the case of the memorial of Thomas Anderson, esquire, contesting the election of John N. Watkins, esquire, be spread upon the journal of the proceedings of this house.

Which, being twice read, was adopted.

Pursuant to said order, the testimony, therein referred to, is here entered, in extenso, as follows:

Questions propounded to the judges of election in the city of Annapolis.

Doctor John B. Wells being sworn, the question was asked, Were you present at the polls on the first Monday of October last, and did you act as a judge of the election for two delegates to the general assembly? To which he answered, in the affirmative.

2d. Did a person named Samuel Johnson, present himself to you and offer to vote at the said election?

Answer. He did.

3d Were there any objections made to your receiving the vote of the said Samuel Johnson? If yea, by whom were the objections made, and what were they?

Answer. There were objections made, by whom I do not remember. It was objected that he had been in foreign service.

4th. What evidence was offered to you at the time to prove that the said Samuel Johnson was not entitled to vote?

Answer. There was no evidence offered that he was in foreign service.

5th. Upon what evidence did you overrule the objections against the said Samuel Johnson's voting, and admit him to vote?

Answer. Lieutenant Mayo testified, that the said Johnson was in Gibraltar in distress from shipwreck, he went in foreign service for the purpose of getting support; that it was customary, under such circumstances, for persons to remain under the protection of the American flag.

The person himself testified, under oath, that he took no oath of allegiance to any foreign power.

6th. Did you see the ballot which the said Samuel Johnson offered to you at the time he tendered it to you? If yea, whose names were written or printed on said ballot?

Answer. I did not see it.

Doctor Dennis Claude being sworn, was asked,

1st. Were you present at the polls on the first Monday of October last, and did you act as a judge of the election for two delegates to the general assembly?

Answer. I did.

2d. Did a person named Samuel Johnson present himself to you and offer to vote at the said election?

Answer: I was not present when he voted.

James Williamson being sworn, testified as follows:

That Lieutenant Mayo proved, that Samuel Johnson had been in the United States service. He was born in Annapolis, and it is considered as his place of residence.

Jeremiah Hughes, on affirmation, says—The objection made in the case of Samuel Johnson was, that he had expatriated himself; he admitted, on oath, that he had been in foreign service, but merely to get a support in a distressed situation, lieut. Mayo proved that he had left that service, and had been in that of the United States, and no evidence was offered that he had taken any oath of allegiance to any foreign power.

Adam Miller, being sworn, saith, in the case of Samuel Johnson—He was objected to on account of his being in foreign service; there was proof offered that he had been in said service, but on his admitting it, the witness was not sworn, his vote was admitted on the testimony of lieutenant Mayo.

Doctor Wells being interrogated in the case of John Alexander, his answer was, I was not at the polls when he offered to vote.

Doctor Dennis Claude testified, that he was present when John Alexander voted, his vote was objected to upon the ground that he was a non-resident, not having been twelve months in the state. Evidence was given, that he had resided in the city a sufficient time to entitle him to vote; the testimony was his own oath, and the fact was of public notoriety. I did not see his ballot.

James Williamson testifies, in the case of John Alexander, that he was not present when his vote was taken.

Jeremiah Hughes, says, in the case of John Alexander, there was no evidence offered to prove that he had not been twelve months in the state, and he swore positively to the affirmative that he had been.

Adam Miller saith, that the vote of John Alexander was objected to on account of want of residence in the state, he knows of no other fact than what has already been stated.

Doctor John Wells being questioned as regards the vote of Joshua Lamb,

Did a person named Joshua Lamb present himself to you and offer to vote at the said election?

Answer, he did.

Were there any objections made to your receiving the vote of the said Joshua Lamb? By whom were the objections made, and what were they?

Answer. There were objections made upon the ground, that he was a non resident; I do not recollect by whom the objection was made.

What evidence was offered you at the time, to prove that the said Joshua Lamb was not entitled to vote?

Answer. The evidence before us was, that the said Lamb went for a short time to Marlborough as a journeyman cordwainer, and returned before the election. It was considered and determined that he had not lost his residence. He has no recollection that his brother was offered as evidence against him.

Did you see the ballot which the said Lamb offered you at the time he tendered it to you? If yea, whose name was written or printed on said ballot?

Answer. I did not see his ballot.

Doctor Dennis Claude saith, in the case of Joshua Lamb, that he does not recollect that he was present when his vote was taken.

James Williamson testifies, that in the case of Joshua Lamb, he knows of no other fact than heretofore stated, except that he was born in Annapolis, and his mother now resides here.

Jeremiah Hughes affirms, that the facts, as stated by Doctor Wells, were proved by the oath of Lamb. He has no recollection that his brother was offered as evidence against him.

Adam Miller says, that Joshua Lamb was objected to on account of his having left the city and going to Marlborough to work, which was admitted. His brother's evidence was offered, to prove that he went to Marlborough to reside, but the offer was made after Joshua Lamb had voted, but his testimony was not taken.

Doctor Wells testifies, in the case of Joseph Gardner, that he did vote at the October election. There were objections made to his vote, on the grounds of non residence, but he does not recollect. There was no evidence produced that he was not a resident, his own oath was received that he was a resident, and was permitted to vote. I did not see his ballot.

Doctor Dennis Claude states, that in the case of Joseph Gardner, the fact was proved, that he had commenced his residence in the city at a period to entitle him to vote, and that he had followed the occupation of a boatman.

James Williamson states, that he was not present when the vote of Joseph Gardner was taken.

Jeremiah Hughes says, that he has a perfect recollection of the period when Joseph Gardner came to town, he having applied to him for a house; it was more than six months before the election. He had been, before coming to the city, living in a boat from South river.

Adam Miller states, that the vote of Joseph Gardner was objected to on account of non residence. The objection was made by William Taylor. I have no recollection that he was sworn. He stated before the judges, that the said Gardner did not come to the city to live until the sixteenth of April.

Doctor Wells states, that Thomas Brashears did vote at the October election and that objections were made to his vote (by whom he does not recollect) on account of non residence. It was objected to said Brashears that he had lived in the District of Columbia, and had not obtained a residence in this state. It was proved that the said Brashears was born in this state, and had gone to the District of Columbia to serve an apprenticeship to the trade of shoe making; that as soon as he arrived of age, as he could procure money enough to bear his expenses to Annapolis, he came here, and the judges considered him entitled to vote. I did not see how the said Brashears voted.

Dr. Claude says, in the case of Thomas Brashears—The facts were strictly examined. He went to the city of Washington for the sole purpose of learning the trade of shoe making, that after arriving at age he never engaged there as a journeyman, that he was a native of the state, and that he had lived more than six months in the city.

James Williamson states, that he was not present when the vote of Thomas Brashears was taken.

Jeremiah Hughes says, he knows of the facts already stated by Dr. Claude, and no other.

Adam Miller states, that he was objected to on account of non-residence. He knows of no other fact than those already stated. He disagreed with the other judges as to the legality of his vote, but was overruled.

Doctor Wells states in the case of Edward Jackson, that he was not at the bench when he voted.

Doctor Claude says, that he was objected to on account of non residence. That he was sailing in a vessel, the owner of which did not reside in Annapolis. The owner lives on the Severn river, and the boat plies between this place and the residence of the owner, and the said Jackson has resided here his life, being a native.

James Williamson states, that he was not present when the vote was taken, but he knows the facts stated by Doctor Claude.

Jeremiah Hughes says, he was not present when Edward Jackson's vote was taken.

Adam Miller states, that he was objected to for the reason stated by Doctor Dennis Claude. He knows of no other.

Doctor Wells states, that Thomas Parkinson did vote at the October election. There were objections made to his vote, by whom he does not know. The objection was, that he was a non resident. It was proved that he was a sea faring man; his own oath was taken that he was a resident, and accordingly admitted to vote. I did not see his ballot.

Doctor Claude says, that the said Parkinson has lived here for a long time, he is a sea faring man, and was just from sea at the election, and when on land he has never resided at any other place.

James Williamson states, that he knows of no other facts than what has been stated by the other witnesses.

Jeremiah Hughes states, he was not present when Thomas Parkinson voted, but that he is familiarly acquainted with the facts already stated, as it regards his vocation and residence.

Adam Miller says, that his vote was objected to on the ground that he had just arrived from sea, consequently a non resident.

Doctor John Wells testifies, that Richard Eichart, sen. voted at the October election. There were objections made