land Gazette.
NAPOLIS:
y, August 5, 1830.

g seen my name announced a Candidate to represent this ext Legislature of Maryland, rtunity to state, that my de- forbid that I should at this re the public. Permit me then cere thanks to my friends for have conferred on me and as- most sincere respect.

RICHARD SELLMAN.

0.

UTHERN STATES.

er among those who doubted f the people of the South, r to the Union; it is therefore, at we insert the following is- d from a late Richmond Es-

conclusion any of the appear- justified, we beg leave to as- 'The danger is over.' We y or unadvisedly upon a sub-

We have information, up- most confidently rely, that lict of *Nullification* will be Carolina—but that she will rginia, North Carolina, Geor- nti-Tariff States, to protest sure, as both inexpedient and the spirit of the Constitution l be 'a long pull, a strong altogether,' against all such f the Federal Government— cans can change the princi- ."

LAND PENITENTIARY.

this institution reported to f Baltimore city court on the the number of convicts then amounted to 362—Fifty-three males. In their report to the express themselves to have tified on visiting the gaol, it t one *female* prisoner.

urns of the census for 1830, made in the New England editors are of opinion that of representation be fixed by member for every 50,000 in- England will not lose any political scale, or, in other will be no diminution in the Representatives in the Na- re.

nd liberties of Philadelphia, nterments from the 17th to —Ninety-three children.

K DIRECTORS.

held at the Banking House Monday last, the following elected Directors of the Far- aryland for the ensuing year: *and Anne-Arundel county,* Magruder, Henry Maynadier, Richard Harwood, (of th, Brice J. Worthington. Saint-Mary's county, street, Charles county. ilkinson, Calvert county. rt, Prince-George's county. d, (of John,) Montgomery

, Frederick county. n, Washington county. shon, Allegany county. Baltimore county. Harford county.

Branch Bank at Frederick Town,

sper Mantz, William Ross, Richard Potts, John Brien, eph L. Smith, and William

r of the New York Observer d account of the commence- ollege, Schenectady, N. Y. on Wednesday, the 28th of hich account I have taken ticulars, and hope you will in your paper:

of A. B. was conferred on gentlemen, members of the e degree of D. D. was con- Samuel B. Hoe, Presi- college; also on the Rev. f Liverpool, Eng. degree of A. M. was con- homas E. Sadler, Professor St. John's College, Anna- obert Slingerland, of Glen- n M'Kelvey, of Niskanna." ninety-six, which graduated icement of Union College e, I believe, with the ex- as was ever graduated at country. A few years ago, red was graduated at Yale ctical, and this one is the

A SUBSCRIBER.

"Look at the State Government now—while the Jackson party affect to be *the* exclusive republican party, and denounce every one who will not bow down and worship their idol, as federalists, it is an actual fact we are now under as direct a *federal control* as at any period in the politics of Maryland—The Governor T. King Carroll, is a true blue federalist, and so are nearly all the other officers, as almost every one is fully aware. Let our citizens look at those who fill the principal offices in the city of Baltimore—see too who they are and where they come from."

Balt. Patriot.

For the Md. Gazette.

The author of the above paragraph, from the Baltimore Patriot of July 26th, certainly deserves credit for his candour. He speaks frankly and boldly; indifferent whether he offends or not, and apparently regardless of consequences. I like the man for his blunt, undisguised manner toward the *Federalists*; he tells them what they have to expect from the success of the *anti-administration* party; but I cannot, though a *Democrat*, admit his notions of a general proscription of them to be fair, liberal, grateful or just. The anti-administration party in this state, it is notorious, is composed of a large proportion of the old *Federal* party, who are fellow labourers in the same cause with the author of the extract.—Charles, Montgomery and Saint-Mary's counties, the three strong holds of *Federalism* in old, high party times, are at this very moment reckoned the strong holds of that party. Yes, 'Little Britain, & Tory Charles & St. Mary's,' as they were wont to call them in former days, are now the counties on which these men build all their hopes of being reinstated in their lost power. Were any two of these counties suddenly to turn their backs on them, they would instantly, in their hopelessness, relinquish all opposition in Maryland. Yet, in the very face of the *Federalists* of these three counties, and of every *Federalist* belonging to their party, they unhesitatingly proclaim as one of the most powerful of their causes of dislike and hostility to the present state administration, that *Federalists* have been appointed to places under it. Have the *Federalists* of *their party*, lost all that honest, manly feeling, which should excite the indignation of the freeman, when he is told that he is not fit to rule, that he is fit only to be a slave? How do the Charles and Saint-Mary's Federalists, many of the sires of whom bled and fell in the front ranks of the revolutionary army, combating for liberty and the republican principle that "all men are born free and equal," like thus being told, that they should not, politically, be more than 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for those with whom they have inconsiderately associated themselves? Has the magnanimity of their fathers died with them? Is there not a spark of it left in the bosoms of the sons to kindle a flame that will consume the film that has formed over their sight? Are they so lost to shame as voluntarily to assist in forging their own chains? Among the Federalists who were cajoled into opposition to General Jackson's election, there are high minded men, of whom I can never believe this. All such should ponder well on what is said in the quotation made from the *Patriot*—the organ of the Adams or anti-administration party in this state—and, when they reflect on it maturely, let them compare it with the *course* which has been *actually pursued* by the Jackson party. The Federalists belonging to this latter party, are *not* commanded to "take post in the rear." They united with the great body of the Democratic citizens of the Union pending the presidential election; they rallied in support of the patriot who now presides over the government of the country; and did so too, to the defeat of one of the most perfect aristocrats and political hypocrites, that ever had the effrontery to seek the suffrages of a republican people; or, that men pretending to be Democrats, ever had the audacity to bring forward. This has proved them to be true *Democrats*, no matter what name they may previously have borne. It was declared by General Jackson, before his election to the Presidency, that should he be elected, no distinction should be made among his friends, and that "the tree should be judged by its fruit." This declaration has been redeemed in every of his acts, on which it could have the least possible bearing; and it is on the principle which it embraces, that the administration or Jackson party of this state have acted. *Thomas K. Carroll*, our present Governor, early stepped forward in aid of the cause of Jackson, and thus shewed himself to be devoted to true republicanism. He was called a *Federalist*, and was admitted to be a man of talent and merit. The Jackson *Democrats* of Maryland, for the stand which he took in favour of their presidential candidate, who always was a *Democrat*, considered him as one of themselves, and therefore elected him to the chief magistracy of the state, with *four* old *Democrats* and *one* Jackson *Federalist*, who had acted the same republican part which he himself had, to be his council.—Since his elevation to that station, himself and his council in their public course, have observed the same rule that the President has—they have made no distinction among Jackson men of merit. In making their appointments, they accounted every true Jackson man a Democratic Republican, and looked only to the qualifications of the applicants.—None of that little, narrow prejudice and jealousy betrayed by the author of the quotation from the *Patriot*, has been felt or indulged by them.

At the time Governor Carroll took his stand, many *Federal* gentlemen, who apprehended our republican institutions to be in jeopardy, behaved precisely as he did. They laid aside every feeling except that for their country, and openly united with the Democratic friends of Jackson, in their efforts to effect his election. The respectability, talent, knowledge and private worth of many of them, made their services acceptable; and *I*, a *Democrat without guile*, felt proud when I reflected, that men of their character and promise for usefulness, had attached themselves to the party, of which, through life, I had been a member.—I hailed it as a compliment—it evidenced that competent men believed our cause to be just. They laboured in our ranks in the hour of danger, and are *now* the steady, warm *supporters of government*. Such men can never be a reproach to any party. Were they found like other *Federalists*, who could be designated, hanging on to the anti-administration party, which is daily toiling to embarrass the national and state administrations, there would be good reason for thinking differently of them. But, while they continue to discharge their duty as true and faithful citizens of the republic, by what right does any man dare to call in question the soundness of the principles which stimulate them to it? Have things arrived at that stage, that no partizan can be virtuous, who will not join in the clamour raised by a paltry minority against a president who was elected by a majority of more than an hundred thousand votes? Away with such argument; it is as false as it will turn out to be fruitless. He must, indeed, be a profound believer in the *gullibility* of man, who would manifest so little respect for an intelligent people as to use it.

The author of the piece quoted, bear in mind, says, "Look at the state government —**** it is an actual fact, we are now under as direct a *Federal* control as at any period in the politics of Maryland." Yet notwithstanding this "*Federal* control," he toils to excite the numerous body of *Federalists* who belong to his party, to assist in putting this '*Federal* control' down. If the state really be as he says, under "*Federal* control," nothing can be more unreasonable in him than to expect *Federalists* to oppose it; nothing more indelicate than to ask them to do so; and nothing more unprincipled and perfidiously inconsistent in them, than for them to do so. He might just as well have addressed the *Federal* portion of his party in this language: "Gentlemen—Us Adams and Clay Democrats despise you, and so soon as you help us into power, we will conduct you back to your old station in the rear.' It is time after this, that every *Federalist* who has been *unguardedly* drawn into hostility to the state and national administrations, should abandon his opposition and take side with the Jackson Democratic party, which regards all its members alike, and recognizes no distinction not made by merit.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

July 29, 1830.

For the Maryland Gazette.

PUBLIC DINING *alias* PARTY REVELRY.

I got a squint the other day, Mr. Editor, at the columns of Hughes' paper, and there I beheld a very luminous account of what, par excellence, is termed the "celebration of the anniversary of independence at Waterloo." The liberal-minded of the present day, are all agreed, that the political sabbath of our country should not be profaned by the carnivals of hungry, unrelenting, and infuriated partizans. But the leaders of the coalition in Anne-Arundel county think differently on this subject. The moral sense of the community weighs but little, when a certain object is in view. In other days men and women met together on the annual return of the glorious day, not to eat and drink venom, to extol political friends, and to abuse, denounce, and bespatter their opponents. They met together as brethren of the same great family, to offer their thanks for the blessings of a free republican government; to call to mind the manly firmness, the devoted patriotism, the wisdom in council, and daring courage, which so nobly characterized the glorious band of '76. Their sentiments were full of liberty and country. Their oblations were offered in the spirit that breathed nothing but gratitude for the patriotic and successful efforts of their forefathers; veneration for their characters and principles, intermingled by the sacred prayer that the mantle of the great God should descend upon the rising generation, and spread its influence far and wide. How different is the scene before us? Here is presented the gathering of the choice spirits of their party, to offer their homage to Henry Clay, a man upon whom the nation twice has passed its veto, and at the proper time will do it again in usual style.

But is it not somewhat remarkable that the party in Anne-Arundel county, who claim to be pure, unadulterated democrats, and make such a noise about the appointment of federalists, should have consented, at the "large and respectable company of farmers, planters, and *other citizens* of Anne-Arundel county, assembled according to *previous* arrangement," to have had all the dignitaries of the dinner, federalists of the old stamp. Look at it. There is John G. Proud, a federalist died in the wool, who is requested to preside, and no doubt did preside, for the toast of the president of the day, and the toasts by the chair, smack enough of Hartford, to tell who the author is, and who was requested to preside. And there are Dr. Worthington, and John S. Williams, who assisted as vice presidents; their federalism, pure unadulterated federalism, never was called in question, never doubted,* never denied. Now for the toasts. Some of the regulars are good; some are cunning, artful, and have too much of the yankee to suit the meridian of Maryland; but few are in good taste, and all deficient in point.

The first volunteer is "by the chair," who toasts the invited guest, the Hon. B. Semmes, the representative of the district in congress, and who favoured the company with his presence. The toast is complimentary to the Doctor, and pledges him the confidence of his constituents *in futuro*. The north is famous for pledges—but the pledge over the bumper is not always fulfilled by buckskins. However it gave the doctor an opportunity to indulge in his favourite amusement—Talking, but as he was in an extemporaneous mood, his oration could not be obtained, altho' requested by the company. He caps the climax, however, with the following toast: "*Gen. E. F. Chambers*—if integrity, patriotism and talents be duly appreciated, his native state will continue to require his services in the senate of the United States!" I feel happy that the Dr. has overcome the horrors of the military so much, as to toast a general at last. This augurs somewhat of reform. But I beg leave to amend this toast; there is too much congressional physic in it. I know I shall be excused for this little liberty, as no harm is intended. Then say I—"Here, boys, fill your goblets to the brim—Here is to Gen. E. F. C. If betting and calculation be duly appreciated, his native state will *not* continue to require his services in the senate of the U. S.

The next—John S. Williams, who offers an oblation to Daniel Webster. This is federalism cap-a-pee all over, rank, rooted, and not to be unrooted.

The next—Dr. Worthington, (a federalist again,) talking of Clay and cement—mortar and brickbats.

The next—Col. Hood, (a federalist again,) toasting John Holmes, of Maine. Col. let me ask how long you have been for the red-faced Holmes? *(Read the note.)*

The next—By the chair, (federalist again!) Hezekiah Niles—let the chair pass.

The next—Mr. Redman, (federalist again!) larding Tristram Burges!

The next—Mr. L. Lawrence, (federalist again) but his toast must come in full—"Mr. Clayton—the great little Delaware." Friend Lawrence, which dost thou mean? Delaware Indians, Delaware bay, Delaware river, Delaware city, the ship of the line Delaware, or the great little state of Delaware—let me advise thee to beware of a tempest in a tea-pot.

The next—Mr. Bonny, who gives a very bonny toast considering that he is largely engaged at the Savage.

The next—John S. Williams, (federalism again!)!!!!—He toasts Henry Clay, and says, "that Maryland will adopt him as her son." Fudge, Mr. Williams, would not one toast suffice—"Thy shaft flew twice, and twice my peace was slain."

Mr. Williams made a speech here, and informed the company of a fact not generally known, that Mr. Clay married in Maryland. The people never inquired where John Quincy married, nor did they care. Mr. Clay married in Washington county, which county has been, is, and will be, against him. So much for the valuable information of Mr. J. S. Williams!

The last—G. Howard, of Waverly, (federalist again.) "Henry Clay—the nation's candidate." You are mistaken Mr. Howard—a little more than you were at the last Presidential election.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have hastily glanced over this meeting, this Clay meeting, this celebration. Where is the boasted democracy of those unadulterated democrats, who pretend to make exclusive claim. What will our friend of the Republican say to this, who, we all know, never did, nor never would support a federalist to any office? This meeting was intended to give a tone to the party. This was its purpose. For this the preconcert and previous arrangement were had and practised.

Democrats! Ye who have hitched yourself to the car of Clay, (which moves slowly on the railway,) know, that at the feasting of the nobility of your party in Anne-Arundel county, that, federalism presided at the head of the table, federalism sat at the foot, and that federalism offered up the libation. I am no federalist, but am a

JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

NOTE—Mr. Holmes, of Maine, who is toasted at this emphatically, Clay, Webster, Holmes, and Clayton federal dinner by Colonel Hood, pending the presidential contest of '24, took a very active and decided stand in favour of that virtuous and worthy man, William H. Crawford.

But Col. you shall hear the sentiments of your honest and patriotic Senator in 1823. He says, through the columns of the E. Argus, "The *republicans* expect, and they must not be disappointed, that a radical *reform* must be made in the next administration. No doubt those who hold, and who will not be satisfied unless they ever continue to hold, the best *offices*, will ascribe the sentiment to opposition to the President—but no *blame* is intended. The close of an administration is no time for a general correction of existing abuses. Mr. Monroe is not to embitter the little remnant of his political existence by *reforms* which he will be unable to complete, and the benefits of which he may not live to witness."

"The security of the officer in his place tempts him to prodigality, & prodigality tends to corruption. It is essential, therefore, that he should hold his office by a *limited, precarious*, and *conditional* tenure, and be *displaced* at *stated periods*, and promptly dismissed for a failure of duty, or violation of trust. Dependence upon the people preserves the purity of the republic. *Removals should not be rare occurrences or matters of regret.* That a man should continue in office so *long as he does no wrong*, although another *federal maxim*, is impolitic and unjust. If the office is a burthen, others should assist to bear it—if profitable, others should participate in the enjoyment."

Now sir, your honest and patriotic Senator did maintain these doctrines. They are in unison with the holy tenets of Jeffersonian faith. They are now derided by their author! But three years ago he was the stern opponent of Clay, and abused the man and his principles boldly. What is he now? Your toast is the best commentary.

* Mr. Williams's federalism was doubted about the time, that he was in favour of General Jackson.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The U. S. Telegraph says, that upon enquiring at the *Post Office* Department, we learn that the improvement in its revenue for the first quarter of the current year, justifies the belief that its receipts will be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more within the present year than they were last year.

Pensacola, Saturday, July 10.

Lieutenant James P. Wilson arrived at this place on Thursday last with the Spanish Schooner *Veniz*, which the U. S. Schooner Grampus, Lieut. Com't. Mayo, captured on the 4th June, off Cape Hayti, for an attempt to commit a piracy on the brig Kremlin, of Boston, from Antwerp bound to New Orleans. We have collected the following particulars. The schooner was from the Coast of Africa, with slaves, bound to Cuba, and fell in with the brig on the 4th June, near Cape Hayti, kept in company, endeavouring to intimidate her by crossing her bow, keeping her gun trained on her, with her men at quarters. The Schooner ordered the boat of the brig to come alongside, which the Captain refused—in this situation they remained nearly all day when the Grampus made her appearance and the schooner bore away. Captain Mayo hailed the brig, ascertained the character of the schooner, and immediately gave chase, captured and ordered her to this port. The schooner is about 60 tons burthen, armed with a 6 pounder and muskets, and 19 men, all Spaniards. She was formerly the Pilot-boat Trimmer, of New York.

There were 82 negroes on board at the time of the capture—5 have since died.

THE SEA SERPENT.

The Portsmouth Journal of Saturday last gives the following account of this monster:—'The Sea Serpent is said to have been in our waters, as near to us as the Isle of Shoals, during the present week. Capt. Perkins, of the schr. Alert, a very respectable man, and his crew, state that he came up towards their vessel, within twenty feet, and then passed round her bow, so that they had a fair view of his snakeship—they saw about 60 feet of his length.

Another vessel lying at anchor, saw him at some distance, lying on the top of the water, the skipper with one other person, the only one of the crew that would go, took the boat and rowed alongside of him so near as to be able to break his back with an oar, if they had dared. They think him one hundred feet or more in length. Both of these crews agree with the former accounts as to the general appearance of the monster.

We are also informed by a gentleman who has just returned from the Shoals, that the serpent passed between the cable and the bows of a schooner belonging to Mr. Caswell, while lying at anchor, and that some of the crew stood at the stem of the vessel and looked down upon him: they describe him as about the size of a lime cask, in the middle, and smaller towards each end; a smooth snake, without branches, the appearance of them being occasioned by his motion.'

There arrived at New York up to the 23d of June last, upwards of 8000 steerage passengers. It would be a curious fact to ascertain what accession of population the British North American Provinces and the United States have received from Europe since 1815. It cannot be less on an average, then 35,000 a year, or 490,000. It may be indeed fairly estimated at 500,000. Allowing each family of 5 persons to have brought out money, clothes and other property valued at 20 sovereigns, they would have added a capital of £2,000,000 sterling. Supposing their labour to be worth $30 or 20 sovereigns a year, their productive industry will be worth, at a very low estimate, £2,000,000 annually. How very small a proportion of the annual revenue even this sum is, (had all gains gone to pay taxes) compared with the revenue of Great Britain—(18,000,000.) This imperfect statement shows beyond a doubt that even the schemes of temporary and partial relief to Great Britain, by emigration, must all be vain. *Quebec Gaz.*

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The N. Y. American has received papers by the ship Mary Lord, arrived at New York from Havre, two days later than those by the Formosa. They furnish the despatches of Gen Bourmont, and Admiral Duperre, announcing in detail the events which the telegraphic despatch had communicated generally, of the landing of the army near Algiers. That was effected with the loss of only 20 men killed. M. de Bourmont himself had well nigh been of the number; for while reconnoitring, a canon ball struck at his feet, and covered him all over with sand. An affecting account is given of the separation of the naval and military chiefs, at the moment of the landing; they embraced, and M. Duperre said to M. de Bourmont:—"I am yours for life and for death. You may count upon me." This scene is gravely related.

Capt. Wolf, of the Mary Lord gave his latest papers to the Commander of the U. S. ship Boston, which he fell in with at sea.

The private correspondence of the Havre Journal says, that instead of 90, there were 43 men killed at the landing of the troops, and 120 wounded.

Paris Exchange June 28.—The Exchange has been flat to day: it was thought the rise of yesterday would be maintained, but heavy sales carried it back.

Four o'clock.—There is a strong rumour of a further prorogation of the Chambers.

Captain Hussey, of the ship Minerva, who left Liverpool at 12 o'clock on the 24th of June, informs the editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce, that in coming out of the harbour, about the usual time of the arrival of the London mail, he heard heavy guns on shore, which he thinks were very probably occasioned by the receipt of intelligence announcing the death of the King. They mention the circumstance, without attaching to it any particular importance.

BETTS.

The Greeks used to cut the leaves of this root in preference to lettuce, and observed the method of laying a small weight on the plant to make it cabbage.

Candidates for the Legislature.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.
HORATIO RIDOUT,

SHERIFFALTY.

Mr. Green:—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PENDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by MANY VOTERS.

DRUGS MEDICINES &c.

CLAUDE & HAMMOND,

HAVE ON HAND AND INTEND KEEPING A General Assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS,

They have just received a supply of the following Medicines.

Sulph. Quinine, Superior Calisaya Bark, Calisaya Arrollenda, Lima Bark, Peruvian Bark, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, M'Kim's Calcined Magnesia, Superior Cold Pressed Castor Oil, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Bermuda Arrow Root, Sago, Barley and Tapioca,

ALSO

PIPERINE—

A valuable adjunct to Quinine; and when used in equal proportions, acts with much more success than Quinine alone.

LIKEWISE AN

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR

BOWEL COMPLAINT AND CHOLERA MORBUS,

The most fatal diseases to which children are subject at this season of the year.

"This medicine has been tried in Philadelphia, where it was first introduced, and found by experience to be the most certain cure for the distressing complaint for which it is recommended, which has induced the proprietor of the receipt to put it up in the present form and at a very reasonable price, that it may be generally used. It is only desired that the medicine may be tried, and if not found effectual, the agent has instructions to return the money."

☞Sold *here* by appointment,—*Price 25 cents a Phial. Printed* directions of the manner in which it is to be used accompany each phial.

ALSO

MEDICINE SCALES AND WEIGHTS, NIPPLE GLASSES, BREAST PIPES AND BED PANS.

August 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration d. bonis non. on the personal estate of Henry T. Wallace, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth Lewis, Adm'x. D. B. N.

Aug. 5. Sw.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that she intends leaving Annapolis and her Stock of Goods she will sell low for Cash. All those indebted to her will please call and settle their accounts, without further notice.

ANN PENRICE.

Aug 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Shaw dec'd are requested to make payment on or before the 15th Sept. next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Suits will be instituted against all persons indebted who neglect this notice.

WM. BROWN, of Ben. } Exrs.
J. M. ROBINSON, }

August 5 1830.

DANIEL HART

Has received and offer for Sale

RICE FLOUR,

A new article, very palatable food for the season of the year. Also a general assortment of

GROCERIES

Also has on hand

Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Liverpool, Queensware, Tin and Stoneware.

BACON, PORK, LARD, MACKEREL, AND FRESH SALAD OIL, AND BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

BOOK BINDING

Executed in the most approved manner, and at the Baltimore prices.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description made to order, Merchants Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public offices. Orders relative to BINDING, left at the office of the Gazette, will be attended to.

July 29.