MARYLAND ELECTIONS. 44. result of the late Election in Mary. ... land is as follows:

	Fed.	Dem
t-Mary's	4	0
rles	4	g
ce-George's	4	0
ert	4	0
tgomery	4	0
lerick	4	0
hington	. 0 .	0 4 0 4 2 4 1 0
gany	4 .	•
more county	0 \$	
of Baltimore	0	9
e-Arundel	Ŏ	Ã
apolis ford	0	9
ford	ŏ	ĩ
ot	3	1
line	3 4	1
	9	2
il :	2 4	õ
en-Anne's	o	4
hester	4	0
erset	4	0
rester	4	0
	-	U
	53	27

For the Maryland Gazette. E GOVERNMENT OF BALTIMORE.

he city of Baltimore, and its precincts, become a town of nearly fifty thousand le, in less than fifty years; an increase h it, in common with other places in the ted States, owes to the advantages over ope in the high price of labour, and the nption from taxes, and to its superior munications with the western country those of most other places in the Atlan-

bout one fifth of this population confifts ative and West-India blacks, nearly one of whom are free and entitled to hold erty, but none of whom are permitted to arms or to vote. Viewed with a jealous by others of the labouring class, more s are required to protect them than to ent them from disturbing the public

f near fix thousand male whites capable earing arms, all of whom are entitled to when 21 years old, if citizens of the U. es and residing in Baltimore one year, not thousand, it is believed, are natives of place, and many of these are absent, as ners, constantly. This reduced number atives cannot include more than parts of generations, for, in such a short taple of, there can be no grand-fathers having d-fons arrived at manhood; consequently, ve, like emigrant families, are all few in bers, and there is little or none of that rnal or family influence, which, in older es constitutes a powerful bond of union,

Rion and order. or twenty years Europe has been convulf-y the revolution of France, which havretrogaded instead of advancing in civilion, or the arts of peace, during most of time, has furnished us a population, in a t measure compised of visionary, disapted, and persecuted reformers. established governments in church as as in state, that this revolution was to ate, and the failure of it left the minds he emigrants no more disposed to revere ordinances of our religious inflitutions, to cherish the laws of their adopted try. The multiplicity of our religious , however it may add to the zeal of each vidual professor, leaves a great many unno apparent obligation to conform to any, the varieties among the emigrants, was calculated to create a union for pious, or humane purpofes. Instead of giving fa-

able impressions of a religious, a civil after to strangers, greater in numbers themselves, the natives necessarily imd those prejudices which were habitual to citizens at large. eccustomed, for instance, to regard the lthy as possessors of political power ex-

ively, strangers do not immediately pere how much that description of people require the protection of law, and larers born amongit us, as well as those come from abroad, are too much disposed place themselves above their employers, treat them as strangers have themselves n treated by those who employed them. accustomed, on the other hand, to obtain ituous liquors at fo low a price, it is reked that if the European labourers come fober men, they foon indulge in drink-

to excess, and the tippling houses multing accordingly, a great portion of the e of all that class of people, together with r money and their morals, becomes a fahe prefs, which next to religion and laws

he most formidable engine of somety, pary papers which the city maintained, not belonged to a native; the only one edit-by a Marylander was the least popular, Ist another edited by a foreigner, without family and without any property, is con-red as the organ of the public will, and city, which had enjoyed a flate of perfect equility for ten years before its establish-it, has not had that peace once interrupt-

without being moved by that paper. nhabitants bringing together fo recently erent manners and habits, leaves the city

gihout any distinct characteristic, unless the affult and egotism, which must attend all sthe sudden assemblages, and be temmon to places peopled by strangers, be considered

If, therefore, there are any virtues, as here certainly are, among the citizens, the sace cannot claim the credit of them, and the same reasons it cannot justly be ac-

fed of their vices. Perhaps the leafehold estates by which the af of the city is held, does not sufficiently erest the holders, to make them as attenre and careful of our peace as they otherfe might be, especially since the restrictions commerce and the war have reduced the able of city property in every tenure. The number of places of public worship,

ed the humane and charitable institutions, ch Baltimore contains, fufficiently evince rirtues of many citizens; nor can it be subted, but that a great portion of the ole are as much inclined to maintain and order as the citizens of other places; it their good intentions are paralifed for want of union and a chief; for want of puble officers and public authority. A flate of rangoillity and prosperity, enjoyed by the country at large for several years, had affordel no occasion to display angry passions, or wicked propensities, which did not the less exil for being hidden or postponed; and the late interruption of that peace, with a profect of less happiness, caused them to start forth, as was to be expected, in the most a-luming manner. It was then thewn, to our real mortification, that some of the citizens are almost divested of humanity, or of that the amount divided of military, which is the boast of a civilized world. Then too, it was shewn, that there were none capable of the ug the hard of murder; for, those who were thost to be the people's favourites, and, from their to be the people's favourites, and, well as intuous conduct in private life, as well as from the high offices they occupied, were re-led upon by the friends of law, did not as it ppeared, possess the people's confidence. Exappeared, possess the people's confidence. Examples were not wanting, as the records of the criminal court tellify, to shew that the fenzy which exhibited itself in a number, and on a public occasion, was rooted in the minds of individuals, and felt by perform in the private and ordinary walk of life. It is shalfed, as contracted with the contraction of the property of the proper dealful to contemplate what might be the confequences here of any great public difafter, or a state of want, in the labouring claffes of foci-ty.

The government of the city differs, in no material respect, from that of any county in the state. The mayor is elected biennially, by electors chosen by a general ticket of all the wards, and all the citizens, with or withcut property, and felects from amongst the conflables, two city officers, who, as fuch, receive only 100 dollars a year each, and are pore like his private servants, than his public affiliants. He has nothing to do with the recovery of finall debts, and is barely a justice of peace in matters of police; and as the julices of peace have not the appointment of their own officers, the constables, authority has changed hands in a great measure, and respect and responsibility have vanished together. The members of the levy court, who hold these appointments, and other offices of trust and profit, appointed themselves by the governor and council, withou, any authority individually, form a species of Star Chamber, out of public view and above public opinion, and most of them, residing out of the city and precincts, have not a common interest in our lasety or prosperity. The militia is not armed, and like a thousand volunteers in lice and feathers, who are mostly young men without much stake in society, is not subjected to any legal penalty when they refuse, as the volunteers did on the late occasion, to obey the requilition of the civil authority, convey-ed through their commanding officers. There are no regular troops, and the public arfenal is at Annapolis, the feat of the state government, and thirty miles diftant from Baltimore.

The inefficiency of fuch an organization for the government of such a city, must be evident to every reflecting man-It would indeed, be inadequate to maintain the per-ef a lingle ward, containing as fome of the do, a thousand voters, in times of distress or trouble.

All great cities, without one exception, contain a number of diffolute and mischievous people, who require constant restraint, and, for this reason, have been justly compared to great sores on the human body, requiring frequent cleaning or caustic medi-

Twenty years ago it was faid by the celebrated Colquinoon, that London contained afty thousand people, whose only occupation was a violence on rights of property, or the personal rights of their fellow-citizens; and about that time from the perturbed state of the public mind, caused by the French revolution, it was thought proper to establish permanent police offices, in place of common judices of peace; by which means the unfortunate people of that city are refeued from that funerary punishment, which was so repeatedly insticted on them by a mercenary standing army; and the peace of the city is never ferioully disturbed.

By establishments similar in nature in aldermen and mayor's courts, and by methods of appointing and paying these officers, which

makes them more independent, the peace of ! other foreign cities, and of our own cities

of Philadelphia and New-York, is maintained. As all governments are compacts in which men relinquish some of their natural rights for the fecurity of the rest, in proportion to the number of mer united, must the relinquishment extend; so that, whoever thinks to rule a populous city as they would an extensive country, of the same population, as we have attempted heretofore, must soon-er or later, be convinced of their error by direful experience. There are, it is true, objects of public interest here, that a whole community will rife to defend, as there are others, of fuch evident usefulness, that the most wicked will not affail. Thus there may be a semblance of power and a semblance of peace, and fo there might in a state of nature, where there are no laws at all; but, the government of that place where a fingle individual cannot enjoy all the rights fecured to him by the laws of the country, and do all those things which neither those laws nor public morals forbid, is a mere ignis fatuus, calculated to destroy as well as to deceive; and as he who approaches nearest its glare will first fall into the ditch, so will that officer, who shall dare put his person where authority should be, meet a certain and early

The Legislature of Maryland by a total revisal of our charter, can alone restore the reign of law and blessings of a free government to this afflicted city; and, without it is done foon, it is to be feared, that many well disposed citizens, enjoying ease and affluence, will be reduced to distress or misery, and the state, though enjoying all the benefits of a well regulated fociety, and the means of perpetuating them, deprived of the immense advantages of a great market within itself, and at the door, as it were, of each inhabitant.

A NATIVE BALTIMOREAN. P. S. The common priform the city and county, and indeed the crimial court, from the diforders of the one, and the want of order in the other, instead of presenting sub-jects of respect and awe to the unruly, by whom they are necessarily frequented, do rather excite their indifference, if not their cont-mpt. The members of the court should at least have the means of rewarding with liberality fuch bailiffs, whether constables or not, as are diligent in their duty; and the prison thould be enclosed as most other prisons are, by a substantial and elevated wall, at some distance from the building, to prevent an illi-cit intercourse, either by day or by night, be-tween the prisoners and the public.

CAPTURE OF FORT MALDEN.
The rum us of this definable event, which was circulated yelleiday, we are forty to remark, appeared to us too flightly founded to mention in the Columbian. We heard the same report a week or ten days ago, when it did not get sufficient credit to get into the papers. And we should be very happy to find any authority or credibility attached to the account, of which we confess we are at prefent without knowledge. [Columbian.]

## INTERESTING RUMOUR.

A passenger in the steam-boat which arrived this morning and which he took at Catskill, informs that a gentleman had arrived at that place the evening before who told him he had feen a printed handbill at Buffalo, (from which place he had come direct) stating that gov. Harrison had attacked Fort Malden and carried it by storm after an obstinate resistance, in which the loss was very great on both fides, on that of the enemy 1100 killed and wounded, on our lide 500 : that he had also retaken Detroit and burnt several Indian towns. We hope it may not prove too good news to be true. [N. . Herald.]

We are pleased to learn that a restimony of approbation of the gallantry dr. ayed by Lieut. MORRIS, of the Navy, in the recent action between the Constitution & Guerriere, in which he was so severely wounded, the President has directed that he be promoted to the rank of Captain in the navy of the United States. [Nat. Intel.]

## INVASION.

The fear of an invalion from Canada appears to have passed away. A gentleman who recently left Montreal informs us that a few days before he lest there Gov. Provost iffued general orders, forbidding the troops of either province from croffing the line, under any pretence whatever; but at the fame time affuring them, that he stoud dispute every inch of ground, should the provinces be invaded by the U. States. We are further informed, by a gentleman from Plattfburg, that the British in the adjacent territory are pre-paring every means of defence in their power, by obstructing the roads with timber pow-fallen trees, by placing booms across the channels of the Lake, and constructing batteries so command them, and by disposing of their troops in such manner as they may be brought to act to the greatest advantage. They appear to apprehend that an invasion is foon intended, and are determined to omit no means calculated to tepel [Lanthurg Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar dated

Aug. 5, 1812. " The Algerines have declared War against us, and Consul Lear has arrived in the bay with his family. He reports, that the Algerine fleet is numerous and that they failed the day before him on a cruize. They no doubt will be foon down and through the Gur to cruize off Cape St. Vincent and Lisbon, in which case it will be a very forry thing for many of our countrymen."

From the Columbian. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE: FROM A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN

Camp, near Plaitsburgh, Sept. 28. You make no enquiries how we are going to live here this winter. You will be supprifed when I tell you, that on the night of the 18th inft. the snow fell on Vermont mountains to all appearance knee deep. The mountains are about 15 or 20 miles from here, on the opposite side of the lake, and I saw the fnow on them for two or three days, When I arose this morning, a barrel at my marquee door was covered with ice on the head. live in camp, and no appearance yet of winter-quarters being furnished. If we are to go against the enemy, I wish it was to-mor-

I have got to be quite a soldier, in regard to living, and I trust a little in regard to duty. I have learnt to swing my knapsack and canteen, and march twenty miles in a day; to fleep on a bundle of ftraw stuffed in a bag, & often to not fleep at all; to take a piece of bread in one hard and a piece of pork in the other-and in fhort, to undergo the meft of

the duties of a campaign. About three weeks ago, about 11 o'clock at night the piquet guard fired; the alarm fpread like lightning, and in less than 5 minutes every man of every regiment here was under arms, and the line formed. The alarm was given on account of the officer of the piquet hearing a rufling in the wood, and re-ceiving no answer to his hail, fired two pla-No bodies have been found; and if the Indians were there, they escaped pretty narrowly. Our force here confifts of the 6th, 9th, 11th and 15th regiments of regulars; 2 companies of field, and two of flying-artillery, besides part of 2 or 3 regiments of de-

A letter from Halifax, Sept. 21, fays the officers and crew of the Guerriere who have arrived, speak very handsomely of the treatment which they received, both on board the Constitution and subsequent to her arrival.

LOSS OF THE PRIVATEER SCHR. HIRAM. Extract of a letter from Mr. John B. Dir-ker, to a gentleman in New London, dated \* St. Barts, Sept. 12, 1812.

"I received the following account of the loss of the privateer fchr. Hiram, of Buffol, R. I. James Wilson commander, from the Carpenter. Of the 19 of August, 1812, at 2 P. M. lat. 19, 45, being at foretrep, heard a pistol go off; soon after blew up carrying every thing on the quarter deck, together with all the cabin furniture into the air; I then came down and affisted in clearing away the boat, in order to fave fome of our lives, as the schooner was finking. After we got the boat out, she was upset several times, so many getting into her. The boatswain however persuaded them to quit the boat, by telling them that he would make a raft, which he attempted, but found it impossible. At length we got our boat ready, and fix of us got into her, viz. Samuel Collman, Carpenter, Robert Robinson, boatswain, Samuel Brown and Charles Prince, I men, William Charles, cook (the two latter were colored) and Harry, a mulatto boy, who was so much burned and wounded, that he died in about 2 hours after leaving the wreck. We then cut two pieces out of his thighs (which we dried in the lun, and committed the body to the waves) on which we subsisted, without any fresh water, for four days and a half. Before we lest the unfortunate spot, we looks for an officer to assist us to navigate our boat but not finding any we put up a prayer to God to carry us to some of the Islands, after this we rowed to the fouth all night, and made a small sail out of a case of a matrass and run down before the wind, and on the 24th of August at midnight we saw the land: we then pulled to the windward until day light, and finding it not fafe to land on that part of the Island, we rowed round to leeward. At 2. P. M. we landed on Barbuda, being all able to walk except Brown, him the inhabitants carried with us to the governor, John James, Esq. who treated us in the most hunames, Eig. who treated us in the most numane and tender manner, giving us every affiliance that laid in his power. After remaining there 4 days, we were fent to be igua; where the American Conful treated us very will, and the boatfwain, Brown and myfelf, begand a reflect or hoard a february capt. During the confuser or hoard a february capt. ged a passage on board a schooner, capt. Dunlap, bound to St. Barts, where we arrived on the 6th of September, and received the affif-tance we needed from the benevolent Captain Wm. R. Noyes whole kindness we shall ne-

ver forget." Cincinnati, (O.) Sept. 22.

On Saturday the 12th inst. gen. Harrison, with about 3000 troops, arrived at Fort Wayne. A scouting party impradiately went out to search for Indians, and scoured the

woods for several hours ; but not an Indian could be found-though fome had fo fuddenly decamped as to leave their fires burning, and baskets and corn lying near. It was supposed there had been from three to four hundred Indians. They had burnt 13 or 14 cabins in the neighbourhood of the Fort, and killed nearly all the cattle, milch cows, freep, hogs and chickens, belonging to the Fort, and to the people who had been living in those cabins which were burnt. Not wanting all the meat, the putrifying carcales were in numbers lying above ground when the army arrived. The Indians previous to the arrival of the army, had shot two men who were incautiously outlide of the Forta short time. Friday the 11th, a fmall party of spies and four friendly Indians who were a few miles in advance of the army, discovered a small party of hostile Indians, who fired on them without doing any injury—but one of the spies shot an Indian, and traced him by the blood a considerable distance, until he left his blanket and side, but could not find him .-They briskly pursued the Indians several miles but without effect.

On Monday the 14th, gen. Wells left Fort Wayne with 1000 mounted troops, to go and delitor, the Pottawatimie towns, about 40 miles dillant, and expected to be back in four

The same day, gen. Harrison, with about 1500 troops, marched for Fort Defiance, to endeavor to find a large body of Indians fupposed to be assembled in that quarter.

Since writing the above (Monday after-noun) lieut. Bryfon, of Newport, Ky. has politely communicated the following: That an express had just arrived, who states verbally, that the detachment under gen. Wells, which lett Fort Wayne on the 14th inst. returned on Friday last-having destroyed five Pota-watamie and Miami towns, without having seen an Indian.

The Farmer's Watch-tower printed at Urbana Onio, of the 16th inft. fays, " General Perkins's detachment of Ohio militia, stationed at Huron, have burnt near Sandusky, a

British schooner, with the loss of two men.

"Maj. gen. Wadsworth, of the 4th divifion of Olio militia, is authorised to raise 1500 men. Arms, ammunition, artillery and munitions of war are to be fent from Pittsburg to the lake.

New York. October 7. Latest from the Peniusula - To the politeness of a very respectation merchant of this city, the editor of the Commercial Advertifer is indebted for a file of Lafban papers of

the 19th of August inclusive.

Lord Wellington entered Mad.id on the cavening of the 11th of August. His lacest despatches dated Ift August. King Joseph has fled for protection to the army under Marshal Suchet. It is probable, however (judging from the rapid progress fithe combined armies) that he will not escape from the dominions of Spain until he is carried out asprisoner of war.

Markets dull, Flour eighteen dollars.

Lisbon, Aug. 19.

The Great Lord Wellington entered Madrid on the 11th, at day break, the hitherto unfortunate, but constant, and first in patriotism in Spain, the beautiful city of Madrid.

It is impossible to describe the applause and enthusiasm, with which the deliverer of the Spanish people was received there by the inhabitants.

Brigadier General D'Utban, commanding the Portuguele cavalry, pursued the enemy's cavalry and made a great flaughter.

King Joseph abandoned by his own troops by Marmont and by Soult, took the resoluti-on to fly to Valencia, and put himself under the protection of Sechet.

The expedition from Cadiz of 7000 men,

disembarked at Huelva, in the county of Soult on the 12th and 13th held councils

of warrelative to the course he was to pursue.

The siege of Cadiz is at this time raised. The Anglo Spanish expedition from the Mediterranean, politively landed at Villa Nova de Sijes, between Barcelona and Tarrago-

## Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of

Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Austion, on Saturday the 31st instant, at Friendship,
ONE valuable NEGRO MAN, about 10 years old, the property of the late Jeremiah C. Simmons, of said county, deceased Terms of Sale—purchaser to give bond, with approved security, payable in six months after the day of sale, with interest from date. Sale to commence at 10 o'cbock A M Jos. G. Harrison, Adm'r.

P. Pennt, On 12, 1812

Seasonable Goods.

H G. MUNROE Has just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods & Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationary, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. ALSO,

Loaf & Lump Sugar
At the Factory prices
October 15,