

(From last page.)

of the state. Why is the departure from the law in holding the election in Holtzman's district to be passed over particularly. The case of a person losing his right to the elective franchise from a want of a proper designation of his ticket, is more justly entitled to consideration; for though the judges know his intention from the ticket, for the want of a certain form, they must reject it. It is certainly a more immaterial part of the law than that which prescribes the qualification of the judges; and yet no one will contend, that if a ticket is not legally designated, it can be received, though the judges know to an absolute certainty the meaning and intention of the voter. The election law, sec. 15, provides, that the presiding judges shall meet to make their return; what return of all the legal votes in the county. If all the votes in any one district are illegally taken, what is the fair inference from this section, that the presiding judges in such case must wait until the votes are made legal, or include them in their mishapen condition in their return? unquestionably not; but that they were bound to return all the legal votes they received. What would be the consequence of a different meaning given to this part of the law? why, that the judges in any one district in the county, might defeat the election by willfully violating the law, in the management of it for any purpose he might wish to effect; a construction as contrary to every other part of the law, as it is repugnant to the spirit and genius of a republican government, to throw the majority in any case upon the will or mercy of the minority.

A great deal of common law has been produced to prove that oaths are mere matter of form, not substance. Oaths of office have always been viewed as constituting the strongest security against the perversion or mismanagement of them, the violation of which attaches to a man not only moral turpitude but a legal penalty.

To bind a man's conscience against secret acts of fraud, as well to hold over him the terror of the punishment which follows a conviction for perjury, was evidently the intention of that part of the law prescribing the qualifications of the judges. Both these guards upon the purity of elections are removed in a neglect on the part of the judges to take the oath. But here, gentlemen say, although one of the judges was not qualified according to law, even if that qualification were necessary, two judges being competent to hold the election, having set with him who was qualified, renders his acts immaterial. I hold it, sir, as a clear and indisputable principle that the acts of any member of a body of men recognized as such by their participating equally in their powers and privileges, is the act of that body. What is the fact in this case—That Arnold, the judge in Holtzman's district, who was not qualified, acted as judge with two others jointly and co-ordinately, and that as presiding judge in that district, he had in possession the polls after the conclusion of the election, and met the other presiding judges to make the return. Gentlemen are driven even from the ground that he ought to be considered a disinterested person sitting with two other judges who were qualified and who could control his acts. I shall advert to one common law authority adduced by the gentlemen, and then I am done. It is found in 5th Bacon's Abridgement, C. 11. Though this question is to be decided on an act of assembly, plain in all its provisions, which requires no foreign aid in the construction; yet, in order to shew the shifts to which gentlemen are reduced to bolster up their cause, I will shew it has no analogy to the present case. The authority above cited takes the position, that if a person is held out as competent to do a judicial act, & is an officer de facto, his acts shall be valid, if no objection is made to his authority; how does it apply to the present case? The tribunal competent to question his authority did object to his acts, the presiding judges standing as the representatives of the people of the other sections of the county.

With those remarks, I submit the case, believing that the adoption of the report will secure to the people of this state the purity of elections, as far as it can be done under the existing law; that the rejection of it on principles set up by our adversaries, will make it a dead letter & a har-inger for every species of fraud and imposition.

ALMANAC
For the Year of our Lord 1813.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY							
Full moon	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30 31		
Last qr.			1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29
New moon							
First qr.							
FEBRUARY							
Full moon				1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
MARCH							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
APRIL							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
MAY							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
JUNE							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
JULY							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
AUGUST							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
SEPTEMBER							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
OCTOBER							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
NOVEMBER							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							
DECEMBER							
Full moon							
Last qr.							
New moon							
First qr.							

WASHINGTON Monument Lottery, SECOND CLASS
Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	\$ 40,000
1	do. of	30,000
1	do. of	20,000
2	do. of	10,000
5	do. of	5,000
15	do. of	1,000
20	do. of	500
50	do. of	100
100	do. of	50
500	do. of	20
11250	do. of	12

Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz:
First drawn ticket to be entitled to \$ 1,000
First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to 12
First drawn ticket on the 20th day 10,000
First do. 25th do. 20,000
First do. 35th do. 10,000
First do. 40th do. 30,000
First do. 50th do. 40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.
Tickets 18 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

Trinity Church Lottery.
30,000, 20,000, 10,000, & 10,000 DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.
NOW DRAWING.

SCHEME.

1	of	30,000	\$ 30,000
2	of	20,000	40,000
1	of	10,000	10,000
3	of	5,000	15,000
10	of	1,000	10,000
20	of	500	10,000
50	of	100	5,000
100	of	50	5,000
500	of	20	10,000
11000	of	10	110,000

11,687 Prizes, \$ 245,000
Not two blanks to a prize.
Stationary prizes as follows:—
1st 10,000 blanks each \$ 10
1st and 20th day each 5,000
entitled to
1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, and 53d days } 500
2nd drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62 } 1,000
1st drawn 25th day 20,000
1st drawn 35th day 10,000
1st drawn 55th day 20,000
Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
Tickets \$ 8, to be had at George Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

Sarah Ann Waters,
Has just received at her shop in West-street, three doors above the Church, a fresh assortment of Ladies dress and undress.

Shoes & Slippers,
Where she calculates in future, on accommodating her patrons on the most reduced Baltimore retail terms.
N. B. At the same place, a few prime Saddles, Bridles, &c. for sale by
JONATHAN WATERS,
Annapolis, December 22, 3v.

NOTICE.
I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland at its next session, for permission to sell the reversionary right of Ann M. Hebb to a tract or parcel of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Good Luck.
WILL HEBB,
Prince-George's county,
Dec. 16, 1813. 4X

For Sale,
At G. Shaw's Book-store and at this Office,
THE COURT'S CHARGE
To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.
The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's REPLY.
ALSO,
The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, Junier, Esquires.

By the Committee of Claims
The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order, BENJ. GRAY, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.
The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order, L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 28th day of January next, ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Gaither, deceased, situate in the city of Annapolis.
This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain house and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Peaco, Basil Sheppard, and others, situate on the south side of Church-street, nearly opposite to the house now occupied by John Munroe and Jeremiah Hughes.
The terms of sale will be, a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

4 HENRY C. GAITHER,
Administrator, c. t. a.
December 22, 1813.

B CURRAN,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of
DRY GOODS,
and will constantly keep a good supply of
SPUN COTTON
for weaving.
Annapolis, November 11, 1813. 1f.

50 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from Sabbris, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 11th inst. a negro slave who calls himself **BILL GUY**, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county, or
O. H. W. STULL,
Washington County,
Dec. 15th, 1813. 5

Forty Dollars Reward.
Deserted from the Ferry Barracks in this city, Samuel Hatfield, Gresham Townner, James Crawford, and William Winstead, soldiers of the 30th regiment U. S. Infantry.
Hatfield deserted on or about the 20th day of November; he is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, and has a family living somewhere on the road between Baltimore and this city. The others deserted on the night of the 18th of December. Townner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, very strong and active, and bold in speech. Crawford 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark skin, black eyes and hair, his face very much marked with the small pox, he has not been long in this country, and is an excellent drummer, he will probably again wish to enlist. Winstead is about 5 feet 9 inches high, swarthy complexion, dark hair & eyes, and about 30 years of age. Ten dollars reward, and reasonable charges, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of each, or either, of the above deserters, by the subscriber, or any officer in the service of the United States.
HUGH W. DENEALE,
Capt. 36th Reg. U. S. Infantry,
December 22, 1813. 3v.

NOTICE
That the Levy Court of Anne-Argundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1813.
By order,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
December 22, 1813. 17thJ.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscribers of Calvert county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Poole, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of December, 1813.
2 Absolute Phelps, Adm'r
Ann Phelps, Jos. Poole,
December 29.

NOTICE.
All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon my farm known by the names of Belmont and Thoms's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.
JEREMIAH T. CHASE,
November 11. 8

NEW GOODS.
H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received an assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** consisting of
American and London Superfine second and Coarse Cloths,
Cassimeres, Velvets and Corda, Flagones, Moleskin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do.,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Russia and Irish sheeting,
Marseilles, Quills,
3-4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper, Shirting Cotton,
Irish and German Linen,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn Hosiery,
Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves, Ribbons,
White and Coloured Florence, White Satin,
Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.
ALSO
Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries, All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.
LIKEWISE
Lump, and Piece Sugars, Potash, &c. at the Factory Prices.
Annapolis, Oct. 21. 1f.

NOTICE.
I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.
FREDERICK MACKUBIN,
December 1. 1f.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.
The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning—will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.
The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.
Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
WM. CRAWFORD,
ISAAC PARKER,
Oct. 21, 1813. 1f.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY,
WITH
STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.
For Sale at **GEORGE SHAW'S** Storey and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—
October 28.

J. HUGHES,
Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of **MICHAEL LEE'S**
Family Medicines
So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of
Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itoh Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of **MICHAEL LEE & Co.**
The places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

To be Rented,
For the ensuing year, either with or without land and stock, the Farm of **DODEN**, lying about three miles from South River Church, and nearly the same distance from Queen-Anne. For terms apply to David or William Stewart, at Mount Stewart, near London Town.
December 7, 1813. 1f.

[VOL. LXXI.]
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
FROM THE FEDERAL REPOSITORY
SPEECH
of the
HON. TIMOTHY PITKIN
ON THE EMBARGO,
IN SECRET SESSION—DECEMBER 1813.

Mr. PITKIN said, he was gratified, that his honorable colleague from N. Jersey, had moved out the first section, for the purpose of trying the principle of the bill.
From the tenor of the press message, recommending this measure, as well as from the bill, he was satisfied that an embargo to be laid to continue the present war; and that so depended on the power of the government, all intercourse was stopped between the U. S. and the rest of the world, during that As to the duration of the war was beyond the reach of calculation. If, as some gentlemen have declared, both in and out of this house, peace is not to be made until the Canadas and Novascon are conquered and ceded to us, the period of the term of the war, is far distant indeed.
The embargo is recommended by the president, as a measure necessary, in order to prevent all intercourse with the enemy, not only frontiers and along our coast, also to prevent any indirect trade with them, by means of neutral parts of their dominion, & by distressing them to that degree to induce them to make peace.
He had thought, that this temper of warfare, by embargo of intercourse had been tried and wanting. He well remembered war was in fact declared, stated by its advocates, that restrictive system was to be adopted.

We are now, however, not only to have war, with its calamities, but, during its continuance of it, we are also to add all the evils of an embargo, a complete non-intercourse with the world.
He begged the committee to consider, in the first place, what effects & operation of this measure upon the enemy, would be contemplated; and in the second place, to reflect upon the effect of its operation on ourselves.
That the enemy in Canada, long or short, have been frustrated by our citizens, as well as by our arms, with some articles of provisions, was not to be doubted would it for a moment be believed that those supplies could be prevented, that the armies of the enemy would be obliged to abandon our coasts?
They might not, indeed, have all the necessaries of life, but they have always a large supply of beef, pork and ship bread, sufficient for almost any length of time might remain here. But if now in force are sufficient to these supplies, will an embargo induce this effect? Mr. P. would never approve or justify the conduct of any of our citizens trading with the enemy. They are thus guilty, are now pun- not only with the loss of the property, but are also liable to imprisonment. Let the law be enforced upon the offenders with utmost rigor, but do not let the whole community on account of the criminality of a few individuals, You may pass what laws you wish, this intercourse cannot be prevented. When the temptation from a prospect of gain is so great (and this temptation will be greater from the effects of the embargo itself.) Individuals will be found, whose patriotism is not able to resist it.
In favor of this measure, he argued, that by permitting our vessels and raw materials to