

MARYLAND GAZETTE,
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY OCT. 12, 1815.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

It is with pleasure we announce to our friends the triumph of Federalism at the late elections in this state. Notwithstanding the most unremitting exertions of Democracy; in spite of its attempts at Bribery, and a continual flood of malicious representations issuing from its polluted fountains at Baltimore, it has been unable to oppose the resistless force of true and correct principles. The Disciples of Washington have triumphed—Democracy has breathed its last gasp; its supporters are disconsolate; the state is saved from its misrule. The brawlers about "free trade and sailor's rights" are silent in the streets; order reigns, and the prospect is serene & bright. So be it ever with those who strive to get into power by wanton aspersion, shameless misrepresentation, or political fraud. The following is the result:

	F	D
St. Mary's	4	0
Charles	4	0
Montgomery	4	0
P. George's	4	0
Frederick	4	0
Washington	0	4
Alleghany	4	0
Anne-Arundel	0	4
Baltimore	0	4
Harford	0	4
Annapolis	0	2
City of Baltimore	0	2
Calvert	4	0
Cecil	4	0
Kent	4	0
Caroline	0	4
Talbot	0	4
Somerset	4	0
Dorchester	4	0
Worcester	4	0
Queen Anne's	0	4
Total	48	32

Ephraim K. Wilson, Thos. N. Williams, Littleton Quinton and Isaac Hitchell, four federalists, have been elected without opposition in Worcester county.

Frederick County.

	Federal	Democrat
Thomas	245	248
Taney	248	248
Howard	248	248
Johnson	248	248
Total	2499	2510

Kent County.

	Federal	Democrat
Spencer	566	
Bowyer	569	
Tilghman	586	
Brown	556	
Total	2177	

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Districts	Upper	Middle	Lower	Total
Graham	106	159	134	399
Reynolds	95	158	139	392
Ireland	85	166	146	397
Gray	93	172	140	405
Clare, Shff.	73	158	167	398
Total	442	625	526	1593

Prince George's County.

	Federal	Democrat
Somerville	752	
Beall	795	
Calvert	773	
Van Horn	759	
Total	3179	

Thomas Bayly, Littleton P. Henning, H. K. Long, John C. Wilson, Jun. all federalists, have been returned as elected in Somerset county.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Federal	Democrat
M'Mahon	670
Hillary	667
Prather, jr.	622
Tomlinson	619
Dawson	639
Average Federal majority	121.

Caroline County.

Federal	Democrat
Potter	653
Driver	640
Macdonald	631
Huglett	630
Total	2554

Talbot County.

Federal	Democrat
Edward Hamilton	691
Jabez Caldwell	690
Alexander Hands	687
John Seto	686
Total	2754

Queen Anne's County.

Federal	Democrat
John Tilghman	312
James Massey	310
Samuel Keese	280
N. Carey	258
Total	1160

Washington County.

Federal	Democrat
Upton Lawrence	1265
John Blackford	1235
John Hershey	1230
John Irwin	1215
Total	5045

For Baltimore County.

Federal	Democrat
Owings	589
Bosley	589
Total	1178

We perceive that by the returns from New Castle county, Delaware, the federal ticket has succeeded by a handsome majority, we believe for the first time since the adoption of the constitution; what a lesson to the federalists of Maryland. We say persevere, and truth, and sound principle must, and will prevail.

Boston, Oct. 1.
Arrived, schr. Mary Elizabeth, Babson, 38 days from Alicant. Captain Babson confirms the account of the conclusion of a treaty with the Algerines 6th of July, and the other semi-official accounts before received; as, the restoration of the frigate to the Dey, who requested it, to save him from assassination, the Algerines to pay all the expenses incurred in fitting out the American expedition, and to restore all the captured property, persons, &c. The Algerine sloop of war driven on shore near Carthage by the Americans, had been taken possession of by the Spaniards, who refused to give her up; and in consequence, difficulty between the Spaniards and Americans was expected. Just before the conclusion of the treaty, an Algerine vessel had arrived which had been employed in collecting tribute at various places, and was about being captured by the squadron.

The Ontario, with despatches from Commodore Decatur for government, sailed from Algiers the 7th of July!—We fear she has been lost.

Com. Bainbridge arrived at Carthage about the 12th of Aug. and having passed a quarantine of five days, was proceeding off Tripoli, where commodore Decatur was at the last date. It is said commodore Bainbridge had despatched two schooners to look out for commodore Decatur and order him to return home! [Brought no papers.]

MURDER OF MISS HAMILTON.
The tragical death of this young lady, and the almost unprecedented barbarity attending the horrid affair, has necessarily excited great interest in the public mind. To gratify the public inquisitiveness, I give the substance of the trial of the supposed murderers, which took place on Friday last at a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Catskill in the county of Greene, before Mr. Justice Platt.

Two persons, Patrick Cavenah, and Allen Irishmen by birth, who were soldiers in the late war, were indicted for the murder of this young lady. Cavenah only was tried; and being acquitted, Allen was discharged, without the formality of a trial.

GREENE OYER & TERMINER.
The people, vs. Patrick Cavenah, }
vs. Van Buren, Attorney General, }
for the people. }
Williams, for the Prisoner, }
The first fact proper to be ascertained in the course of the trial, was, in what manner the deceased lost her life; whether she designedly or accidentally fell in the creek where the dead body was found floating; or, whether she was murdered and thrown into it. The result of the testimony on this point was such as to leave no possible doubt that she was in fact murdered and thrown into the creek. It appeared to the court that the horrid event took place some time after nine o'clock on the evening of the 22d of August, 1813, and that the body, mangled in the most shocking manner, was found on the Saturday following, about four o'clock in the afternoon. The facts being ascertained to the satisfaction of the court, the next question was, by whom was she murdered.

Major Walworth and Capt. Cuyler, were called for the purpose of convicting Cavenah, the prisoner arraigned, of being one of the perpetrators.
Maj Walworth testified, That on the 12th of January, 1814, he took command of Fort Gansevoort, near New-York—that the prisoner was then there. About a week after his arrival, while setting in his room about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, prisoner came to him with a roll of paper in his hand and with a stare of wildness or horror—enquired for Lieutenant now capt. Cuyler, observing that he had something of importance to communicate to him. Being informed that Lt. Cuyler was not within, he said he would communicate it to witness, and proceeded as follows: "A great murder had been committed—he was knowing to it—said it was the murder of a Miss Hamilton, on the North River—at the time the murder was committed, he was up the river—was one of a party of Irishmen who had left Philadelphia for Albany or Troy—said witness could find the whole history in a paper which he then handed witness!"

Witness then interrogated him—he started, and said that the President and Heads of Departments would be murdered—that there was a party formed to murder them—that Thomas A. Emmet was one to be murdered—and went on in this unintelligible manner till witness ordered him out of the room—soon after which Lt. Cuyler came in, and he and witness examined the papers—witness sent word to Mr. Hamilton (father of the deceased) who within 8 or 10 days arrived there—witness then examined the prisoner, who stated that he left Philadelphia after the 1st of July, with a number of Irishmen, to go to Albany, Waterford or Troy, to get work—but finding none, they descended the river to Athens—they subsisted by going ashore and plundering occasionally, as they went down the river—that they then went up the creek at Athens and landed—that he and two others of the party went to plunder something to eat—that the others went another way—that while in the village of Athens, they came across the young lady near a corner of the street—that they seized her, dragged her along and bound her mouth, and for fear she might return too

soon, they concluded to murder her—that they struck her over the head with sticks, clubs and stones, and thought one of them stabbed her—after they had killed her they consulted what to do with her—some one of them stepped up and stamped his heel just under her breast and arm, which stopped her struggling—they then dragged her to the bridge, pulled up a plank and chucked her through—then proceeded down the river in their boat to the Jersey shore near New-York, where they separated, some going to Philadelphia, some to New-York, and one to New-Jersey. Witness then asked him if he was one who committed the murder; At this he started and then went over the same story of the heads of department including Thos. A. Emmet as before he had done. Of this the witness apprised Mr. Hamilton, who had him (the prisoner) taken to Bridewell at New-York where he remained about a week, and then was returned to witness by the police officers—the prisoner was for some time under the command of the witness, who never discovered any evidence of insanity in the prisoner, except what he manifested in the above relation.

Ralph B. Cuyler, testified, that about the last of November, 1814, he took the command of Fort Gansevoort—that having directed the prisoner to shovel away some snow, he desired to communicate something to him which he the witness could not hear, but ordered the prisoner to work—shortly after (it appears from Mr. Williams's notes with which he has politely furnished me) the prisoner told witness that he was born in Ireland—came to Philadelphia where he got among bad characters and lived by plundering—that he came on with a number more to New-York, where they stole a boat and proceeded up the river as has been before stated—that being landed at Athens they met Miss Hamilton in the street, and he to do with her, (as the expression was) and knocked her in the head—as they were going off, he observed that she was not yet dead, but sitting up—when one of them went back and stamped his foot in her side and threw her into the brook—Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Gen. Lincoln and Gen. Dearborn were with them (as he said) they then proceeded down the river in their boat to New-York, and then the prisoner enlisted—Witness knew prisoner for some time—never discovered any marks of insanity except when conversing upon this subject. [The reader will observe, that this relation differs from the others in the following particulars only: It does not state that they found the lady at the corner of the streets: nor that they bound her mouth with a handkerchief; nor that they left their boat on the Jersey shore! but states that they stole their boat at New-York instead of Troy, as stated in the other confession, and introduces the names of Messrs. Jefferson, Madison, &c. as accomplices.]

An attempt was then made on the part of the people, to prove that Cavenah was in Athens the evening the murder was perpetrated; but this could not be proved—Nor could it be proved that he was up the river about that time except by one witness, an inkeeper in Hudson who testified positively that the prisoner came to his house the same night about eleven o'clock, staid a few moments and did not sit down, and that when he, the witness, saw him in Catskill Gaol, about a year afterwards he recognized him as being the same man—Mr. Williams then, of course for the prisoner, observed to the court, that there was not sufficient testimony adduced on the part of the people to render it necessary that the prisoner should be put upon his defence. The court replied that they did not think themselves authorised to take the indictment from the jury and acquit the prisoner themselves; adding, that if the Attorney-General thought proper to withdraw the prosecution without attempting to urge a conviction, they would readily acquiesce. The Attorney-Gen. thought the testimony insufficient to warrant the jury in convicting the prisoner, and the court directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, which they did of course without leaving their seats.

As the prisoner has been acquitted by a jury appointed to try the case, perhaps it would not be prudent or proper for us to express our opinion upon the subject. The prisoner is doubtless in a state of partial derangement. This is not only from the manner of the conversation he has made, but also from the various persons, not called upon to be witnesses in this cause. As the witness has declared that he called upon the service, for the purpose of being shot; at another that he committed the murder in imitation of his superiors, who directed and assisted in the murder of Gen. Lamberton; and at another, that about fortnight before the murder of Miss Hamilton, he and Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison had murdered three persons in North Carolina—this he said was the prettiest affair he had ever engaged in, and went on to give the particulars as minutely as in the case of Miss Hamilton. The most surprising circumstance, and the most curious with which in his confession he has described every circumstance which took place at the murder of Miss Hamilton. Every particular in his confessions at New-York, agrees perfectly with the examination of the body at the Coroner's quest. The case is no less important than singular, and for many it is impossible to form a satisfactory opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

"Vengeance divine, to punish sinners slow;
The slower is its pace, the surer its blow."
The time may come, and I ardently pray it may come soon, when the villains will be detected, and brought to that exemplary punishment which the enormity of their crime renders so justly their due.

POSTSCRIPT.
Just as our paper was going to press we were favoured with papers to the 20th of August, (the Horatio) containing the dates of the 16th—Extracts follow:
LONDON, Aug. 15—Public: 3 per cent. consols 56:8 1/2; omnium 6 1/2-5-8 par.

It is believed that the treaty of commerce that is to be concluded between Great Britain and France, the cotton manufactures of the former, and the silk stuffs of the latter, will be reciprocally received under moderate duties.
The Hon. Mr. Bageot, Ambassador to the United States of America, is to embark in the Leucanion, for New York.
It is said that Vice Admiral Fleming will have the command of St. Helena, at the peace, and that he will proceed thither as soon as Sir George Cockburn shall have been tabished Buonaparte there.
Buonaparte was, on Friday off Manicaes. His Majesty's ship Zenobia put on shore at Falmouth several letters from the Northumberland.

A letter from Falmouth says: "We learn by an officer belonging to the Northumberland, that Monsieur Buonaparte appears very glad at having escaped from justice, and being so well settled in that place where his first question was, whether any of the officers would give him, or his friends, any assistance, he made, and wishes to pass the time agreeably."
Gen. Kosciusko resides at present in Switzerland.

We learn from Captain Bayly, of the ship Horatio from Nantes, that tranquility was restored in France; and that the old French army had been entirely disbanded.
The markets in France were improving—New Orleans Cotton 210—Georgia 19.
Capt. Bowers, of the Henry Dutton, from Porto Cavello, informs that it was reported some time before he sailed that Carthage had fallen, but there was no credit given to the report—Nothing was heard of the expedition since that place since it sailed.

Newbern, September 25.
We are sorry to state, that the best information, the numerous salt works on the sea-board of this state, have been totally destroyed, swept away in the late storm, with large quantities of property. Many of the works had been erected on a very extended and valuable scale, and promised to pay their owners for their sinking.
The loss will be severely felt only by the different producers, but by the public at large.
The fury of the gale, extending to many Houses, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

Northampton, (Mas.) Sept. 27.
On Friday and Saturday morning, this town and neighbourhood experienced a severe tornado of wind & rain. Our oldest inhabitants they never saw the rain fall in such torrents. The damage done

with the crops. The inhabitants in the lower counties are in a deplorable situation. In the Eastern part of Cateret. The people generally have only saved what clothing they had on their backs. The water was upwards of 3 feet higher than in any storm preceding in the memory of the oldest persons. Hundreds of the inhabitants perished in a state of easy affluence. The gale, are now reduced to a state of wani, and have not bread to eat, nor any prospect for five months to come, unless what some may procure from fishing.

The late Tempest and Storm.
We copy the following additional particulars from the New-Bedford Mercury.
At Fairhaven—two stores on old South wharf, one store on Usida wharf, S. Borden's rope st. B. Church's barn and its contents were carried away, and several dwelling-houses and other buildings more or less injured. The salt works of J. Delano on Sciticut wharf, carried away.
We understand the Magnesia works at Dartmouth, with the property therein, were nearly destroyed.

at the loss of lives, though not persons, is the most distressing consequence of this tornado.
Temperance Perry, a young woman from Sandwich, who was on a vessel bound for Newport, was in here for a harbour, and was drowned, notwithstanding all the exertions that could be made for her relief. Her body was found Sunday and interred on Monday.

Mr. Wm. Macy, in his benevolent efforts to save a man who was covered in great danger fell from a boat and was drowned. His body was found yesterday.
Mr. Marmaduke Tinkham, his wife, and two young men, his sons, Fainhaven, were all drowned.

Mr. John Snell and Mr. Thomas Adell, jr. were drowned at Westport.
Several others were in imminent danger, and were saved from death by various interpositions of Providence, which seemed almost miraculous. When the ship Augustus left her fasts and drifted from the wharf, a young man was by her on a spile which stood the foot of the wharf. He was covered from the shore and expansions were made to relieve him. The wreck and ruins which were floating around him in every direction baffled every effort to reach him; the wind and waves were beating over him, and were expected every moment to wash from his perilous situation, but remained in this exposed position until the wind and tide abated, and sustained no material injury.
At Rochester, we are informed damage done is very considerable—the salt works belonging to Messrs. Clapp, Nye, Handy and others, with about 3000 bushels of salt, are all destroyed; several vessels were driven on the wharves at this harbour; and a 3 or 4 large spica building on the stocks, at Westport, were driven into the street. The rope walk at that place all carried away by the tide; the Mr. Le Barron's meeting-house unroofed, and several other buildings damaged.

At Little Compton, the salt-works were carried away, and the salt farm at Seconnet Point, owned by J. Sheerman, was nearly overpowered by the tide. About 12 acres of it is covered with grass, and 12 head of cattle were drowned in his large and valuable field of corn, and his pasture lands were drowned, and the corn and seed destroyed.

FRESHET.
The heavy rain of Friday night on Saturday forenoon, raised the teams in its vicinity an unusual height, and much injury has been sustained in the destruction of dams, bridges, &c. Considerable damage has been done to the grist-mill in this village. In New-Fane, the oil-mill & grist-mill belonging to Capt. Williams, and a grist and saw-mill owned by Mr. D. Norcross, were swept almost entirely away.

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