nbargo, and w.ll andeed n hand. We through the escribed to ur earnings the doctors

re forever! ates, and do Spectutor.

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is no suther the shall, by any pitter wirarever, be exercised over the People of Memiers of this Sitt but, such as shall be derived from and granted by them. Persicious bec use they may afford somethin the proceedent, to many with the precedent of many with the precedent of many with the precedent. losses great like precedent to men who ha he: after be tempted to overleap th pa)e of the Constitution, to grate their avarice or ambition. And a arming, because " any party which come, the happens to be in power may entit themselves to hold it, in contemp e them with of the will of the people." lt.work or will never only be necessary that corrupt Con ty Clerks give certificates of there quisite number of unprincipled or to make 'a majority in that branch the Legislature on which they a dependent, and for these men vote that they have a right to red and the scheme would be accom plished. And we can no longer doubt, that men, who could the

surreptitiously possess themselveso

power, would readily attempt mit

pations still more daring, and de

structive of our liberties, to perpetu ate their power. Resulved, That however men me find countenance in their numbers and imagine themselves relieved h a division of the responsibility; je we beli-ve they cannot escape thes feelings of remorse, which reflects on will harrow up, and that conscience, however it may for a time b silenced by the hardihood of part zeal, will one day tell them, the there is moral turpitude in politica wrong; and when we see a body of public men violating the first prin ciple of private and public obligation on, we tear the time is not far dirtant, when the enemies of elective governments will find their arguments supported by the annihilator of our owr.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens carefully to guira and resolutely to defend the freedom and purity of our elections; that on our fidelity to this o light-on, under Providence, manly depends the preservation and security of every thing valuable and me cred in our republican institutions.

Resolved. That the late conduct of the democratic Members of Assembly, demonstrates conclusively, that they totally and absolutely disregard and contemn the known and expressed will of the People, when opposed to their own factious and interested projects and purposes. And that the leaders of that party, while they hypocretically pretend to an unbounded and exclusive love & and devotedness to the people, can with cool premeditation sacrifice their most sacred and invaluable rights to the purposes of faction.

Resolved, That the Federal Members of the House of Assembly are justly entitled to the warmest com-mendation and gratitude of their constitutents, in the cause of Justice, Freedom, and the Constituti-

Resolved, That these Resolutions and Preamble, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and pab-

SAMUEL COLT, Chairman. GEO. HOSMER, Sec'ry.

BETTER AND BETTER, Says a Charleston editor-NO MAIL from the Northward of Georgetown-S. C. Our citizens now exclaim, Return waiks of private life!

From the Telegraph. DEMOCRACY TURNED TO FEDERAL ISM.

Our political opponents, point to the circumstances of the U. States, and exclaim all these are our doings! They then, compare the present appearances of the country, with the gloom and dejection occasioned by the war, and arrogate is themselves much honour, for havit brought about a change so felicitous. For what purpose, a comprision of this character is instituted, we confess ourselves utterly at a loss to conjecture. In order to bring this state of circumstances is bear upon the question in issue, comparison should be made not be tween Federalism and Democracy but between Democracy and Democ racy. The democrats should conpare the blessings which we have suffered by the war with those that we have suffered by the embargo the non-importation, the non-esportation, and the acts of non-inter-curse. They should plainly tell us, for which of these joint of seve-ral courses, the nation is under the greatest obligation of gratified Such various admission would form Such variegated misery would for a perfect picture of democracy, and running the analogy between the in our State natural and the political body the declares that question would be which of the

at end to our existence? Weheld come fairly to the point-let, have the boldness and honesty pite up their own sins in their me up their own sins in their recological order, and tell us any if they can, under which, have inflicted the most mise.

But the argument is entirely falms, when our democratic friends Rete 2 comparison between fenum and their own policy. Ac. Lag to this mode of considering one, the federalists voted for the and the democrats were its de-deamies. They are compelled malound the most obvious reas. site out a sorry and fortorn apliment to themselves, at the case of truth and honour. We all only call one plain fact to memory, which is, that the fealais, never voted for the eingo, the non-intercourse, the nonortation, the non-exportation s, or for the war! These are at the democratic papers, called rings in the day of their visitatipershall we very soon forget observation of General Duane, enspeaking on the subject of the martie remonstrances against embargo, "these men complain, d his tremendous excellency.) they have too much to eat." wthe comparison, instituted by

regentlemen, properly consider mounts to the severest satire to themselves. timounts to an assertion, that knocrats are tired of their own e. They have brought misery from upon the nation, by adopttler own plans, and after reing to the measures of federal poristice nation now! True, genrown panegyrics, on the prond wisdom, displayed in all those sures, which you now so justly ropate! Pray remember the e, when it was treason for a man think, that an embargo was not ter than commerce! After you reabandoned this folly, to charge o the account of federalism, is feetly intolerable. This party not only pursuing federal policy. also imputing the enormity of rown actions, to the federal ty. They have no other means

scape, than to condemn their nactions, and to monopolize to uselves the reputation of a poliwich they formerly denounced the very essence of treason. ey are traitors, by their own fession; if their definition of um is just. Mr. Randolph may bubly have some recollection of se circumstances, and while he ets to tower so much above both ties, we would ask him, whether present contempt of Messrs. Jefson and Madison, exceeds his mer admiration? We will leave in the accomplishment of the patic task, of illustrating this ec, by a metaphor; whatever tion he may entertain on this at, we know not-and with the te sincerity, we can say, that we

Frederick-Town, Feb. 24.

meeting of the advocates of and taxes was held in this town Saturday evening last, at with helpman and more of resolutions e offered by our neighbour nes\* and adopted. At this tting a committee of fifteen, and ther of five were appointed .first to meet committees from other distriction the 6th of 1th, to select a flicates for next selection-the other to form a mittee of correspondence, &c. here war-men commence their olutions by expressing their apbation of the declaration of war, well as the firmnes and ability which he (the president) propted it, amidst public difficulty domestic disaffection, until the ses which led to it ceased to tate-connected with the prompt honograble peace, which, folnd-as eminently entitling him-the approbation and gratitude of fellow-citizens.

After having thus expressed their any approbation of a war, by declared has been obtained— ir which cost the United States lives of thirty thousand of its tens, added 120 or 130 millions

'are "greatly starmed and dissaus-fied" at the house of delegates relative to the corporation act. Few we imagine will be credulous enough to believe that men who are guilty of such glaring inconsistency have any regard for the people's rights. The veil is too thin and can be clearly seen through ; it is evident to all, that if these men are 'greatly alarmed' it is not about the peo-ple's rights, but the offices they actually hold and those in expectan-

[Herald.] ey. # Editor of a democratic news-

Further extracts from foreign papers received at New-Fork. From the London Courier of Thurs-

day evening Jan. 30. Vice-Admiral Pickmore has been appointed governor of Newfoundand, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships on that station, where he is to reside until the term of his command expires, without returning to England in the winter season as has been the custom here-

A letter from St. Helena, says-" Buonaparte is at present most narrowly watched, and on parole not to go beyond the limits of the little garden, &c. surrounding the cottage he inhabits. He has always about his person an officer, and at least two or three sergeants. Notwithstanding all this, he is never heard to complain, but seems perfeetly calm and resigned to his rate. He still keeps up his dignity with those about him, and they never approach him covered, nor do they wear their hats in his presence. reingrked, the day I dined with the admiral, during our outward bound passage, that he had a plate of each dish on the table put before him by his servant, and some he partook of, others was removed without his eatine any. The same ceremony was observed in drinking wine, a glass of each sort on a salver was orcusionally presented, and if inclined, he drank one; if not the saiver was removed without one speaking. He always preserved a great degree of stateliness. He ne-ver asked how he was to be disposed of, and was perfectly passive in every transaction."

All the British troops have now withdrawn from Paris. On Satur day last, at 5 in the morning, Col. Mi-Kinnon, commanding the rear guard, delivered up the heights of Montmatre to the French troops .-This was the last post delivered up.

It was reported at Paris on Saturday, that Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce will be let out of prison on bail, previous to their trial.

We received this morning the Paris papers of Saturday.

The indictment against Sir Robert Wilson, capt. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, having, it is said, been drawn up, the trial will take place shortly before the court of assize.

These papers allude again to the differences between Austria and Bavaria; which are more serious than we at first supposed. The Austrian Observer even says, that some skirmishes have taken place on the frontiers. The Court of Berlin

takes the part of Bavaria. The negotiations between Bavaria, and Austria appears to assume a serious tone, though many persons suppose that an arrangement will soon take place. In the principality of Saltzburgh and the Inverthiel, proclamations by the Bavarian government are every where posted up, in which all the reports relative to the cession of these countries to a neighbouring power are declared to be without foundation, and the propagators of such reports are threatened with the punishment of imprisonment. These printed notifications have excited discontent among the Austrians stationed on the Bavarian frontier, and it is even said that some slight skirmishes have occurred, to which the chiefs, however soon put a stop. Gen. Vacquant, who is the Austrian negotiator with Bavaria, sometimes dispatches two couriers a

We are assured that the ultimatum of the court of Austria has been delivered by Gen. Vacquant to the Court of Bataria. In the meantime, the general opinion is, that the military occupation of the Saltzburgh and Inverthiel will soon the national debt, besides all the take place, and that the Australian distress, brought upon government has already appointed the familie of the maimed and the the functionaries to be employed in those countries, and has ordered in those countries, and has ordered acting in this manner?—A. My then to repair provisionally to the

[Austrian Observers] A letter, from Rastadt, dated Jan. 18, says, "The corps commanded by count Colloredo in Upper Austria, which is destined to take possession of the territories of Saltzburgh and the Inverthies, has hitherto made no movement since it last concentrated. . It is hence inferred that the negotiations between Vienna and Munich are not yet concluded, Gen. Vacquant is still at Munich. It is said that the court of Berlin interests itself strongly on the side of, Bavaria." \_ [Journal de Paris.]

Arrest of Sir R. Wilson, &c. Copy of a note addressed to the Embassedor by the Duke De Richelieu.

Paris, Jan. 13, 1816. It is with the most lively feelings of pain and regret that the undersigned sees himself obliged to make known to his excellency Sir Chas. Stewart, that several subjects of his Britanuic Majesty appear to have taken an active part in culpable manœuvres directed against the

government of the King.
His excellency will see by the letter hereto annexed, which the undersigned has just received from the minister of Police, that sir R. Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and another ndividual, who is believed to be an English gentleman, are accused of having favoured the escape of Lavalette. Their trial is going to commence; but the undersigned, in announcing it to Sir Char es Stewart, is forward at the same time, to give him the assurance, that they will enjoy fully all the facilities which our laws afford for their jus. tification, and that the protecting turms of trial will be religiously observed towards them.

The undersigned, in making this ommunication to the English embassidor, as a consequence of the particular regard which this court on every occasion entertains towards the government of his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to renew, &c.

Paris, Jan. 13.

I have learned with surprise that several English Gentlemen, among whom are Gen. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Grawford Bruces and Mr. Flutchinson, have been arrested this morning, that their papers have been seized, and that they have been conveyed to the prisons of this city under the direction of the Minister of Police.

As I have repeatedly manifested to your Excellency my determination to extend the protection of my Sovereign to no person whose condiret endangers, the safety of this government, I should have been fattered, if, as British Ambassador at the Gourt of France, I had been honoured with a communication from your Excellency, which might have prevented the necessity of an official explanation of the motives for a proceeding of this nature towards individuals whose cervices & rank in some measure guarantee the loyalty of their canduct.

I have the honour, &c. (Signed) CHAS. STEWART. The Du: de Richelieu.

Madame Lavalette is at length estored to light and liberty; the ribunal declased there was no room for accusation against her.

The day of the trial of the English gentlemen is not determined on. Sir Robert Wilson is thus far an secret, that he has not yet been allowed to confer with his Lawyer.

Madame Lavalette having obtained, provisionally, her liberty, on finding the bail required by law, has est the Conciergerie-

BRUSSELS PAPERS. Brussels, Jan. 23. According to private letters from Paris Mr. Bruce, on his first examination upon the escape of Lavalette,

answered in the following manner

to the questions which were put to Q. Your name?-A. There is nobody except the Police of Paris to whom my name is not known.

Q. Of what country are you?—
A. Of that country which has conquered France.

Q. Did you assist in the escape of Lavalette !- A. Distinguish; if you mean his escape from prison, no

pathies of these war men afe excit-lie description; a fever, and pathies of these war men afe excit-lie description of the repture of a blood of for the critizens of Frederick. loredo, who commands the Austri-persecuted individual town, and they resolve that they an troops are the Austrimade co- English dionour layaute Anglaise, an appeal which is never made in vain. Lavalette entered my apartment; he sald to me, "I am Lavalette : I have just escaped from prison; I'am pursued; I see some Gendarmes at the head of the street; I dare not proceed for fear of being again arrested; I fly to you; I confide myself to English honour (loyaute) save me."-Then I took off my uniform, which I made Lavalette put on; afterwards I concerted with my friends upon what was to be done to convey him out of the kingdom; I resolved to accomplish it myself. and I conveyed Lavalette out of France in my own carriage. This enterprize succeed-ed by means of the disguise, &c.

> Paris, Dec. 26. Marshal Soult and General Vandamme are said to be at Brussels. waiting for an opportunity of pas-sing over to the United States.

> > HORRID MURDERS.

Nismes, Dec. 7. A soldier, named Modeste Roquette, residing at Crabrieres, a village within two leagues of Nismes, who had served in the Spanish wars, but with an indifferent character, conceived an ardent passion for Marie Altre, a girl of 18, beautiful, and beloved by all who knew her, & who never encouraged his advances. Modeste, blinded by the excess of his passion, and by jealousy, met her in the field and offered her violence, in hopes, no doubt, of forcing her to marry, him; but not succending in his criminal intent, he had the wickedness to sacrifice her, and subject her to the most cruel treatment. This unfortunate victim expired in the midst of tor-

A dog placed not far from the spot to guard a flock of slicep, barked and shewed a disposition to approach the scene, but was kept back by the shephard, who from his position could not perceive what was passing, and wished to keep his dog with him. The dog renewed his barking with increased violence, ran again to the scene of the murder, and prevailed upon his master to follow.

After traversing a certain interval, he suddenly perceived Modeste, who cried out to him not to advance upon pain of death, and cau tioning him at the peril. of his life not to reveal what he saw. The shepherd full of astonishment withdrew, taking his dog away with

Meanwhile the mother of Marie, alarmed at her delay from home, sought her in vain thro' the whole village, and shortly found her dead. and drowned in her own blood, the body being stabbed in several places, and a large wound inflicted by a knife on the neck.

Suspicion fell upon the head of Modeste-he is arrested, thrown into the prison of N.smes, and preparations made for his trial.

The shepherd wing called for to make his deposition, stated to the justice, that it would cost him his life to speak the truth. They encourage him-exhort him to speak ne truth without fear; and he at length details, with candour, the whole scene of which he was a witness. The next day he disappeared. For several days search a well, tied by a cord to which a large stone was attached.

The brother of Modeste is accused of this crime, and after having remained a year and a half in prison, the two brothers have appeared before the Court of Assizes. After a long discussion, the proofs and circumstances have been so strong, the jury have found them guilty and they have both been condemned to death.

## Benjamin Sewall,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

Respectfully returns his thanks to a generous public for the flattering encouragement he has received for nine vears past, and begs leave to inform hem that he still continues the above business at his old stand in church street, a few doors above the office of the Maryland Gazette. He has on hand an excellent assettment of Mo-rocco for Ladies' shoes, and a good stock of leather for boots and whoes for Gentlemen, all wluch will be made up on accommodating terms for cash, and a liberal credit to punctual customers.

N. B. He constantly keeps for sale, Leather and Shee Makers Utennils. March, 14

Welch's Half-way House. Will be offered at public sale, at the author room; of the subscriber in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th of March fast, that valuable stand, situated on the road leading from Annapolie to Baltimore, and exactly Half-way between the two cities -has been ore pred for the last three years by the late Mr. John Welch, and its advantages have been satisfactorily, proved. To this tavern are attached 50 acres of land, chiefly in wood, of which more may be had if required.
The buildings have all been erected within the last four years. The house. contains eleven rooms, with a cellar & kitchen underneath, and another kitchen detached from the house, with a covered way between. The stables are. large and well finished, sufficient to contain 20 horses. There is a pump of very line water in the yard, and u new ico-house filled with ice, The gar-

> with approved 'security, bearing inte-At the same time will be offered, on the same terms, the farm called Piney Grove, lately the residence of Doctor. James Murray, about two miles distant from the tavern-This farm contains 236 acres, with a sufficient quantity of wood, and arable land laid off in lots, which are well suited to Plaister of Paris. The house contains eight well anished rooms. There is an extensive garden, well stocked, with fruit of every description, and a valuable peach orehard of choice fruit. The Severn river is about three quarters of a mile distant, and furnishes in the season an abundant supply of fish and

den is large and productive. The mail

stage stops at this tavern every day to

of sale, a credit of 3, 6 and 12 months,

the purchaser giving bonds or notes,

breakfast, and change horses.

A small part of this farm is under lease to a respectable tenant, for five years, and will be included in the sale. This part has a comfortable house and

garden, with a good apple orchard on it. A long residence warrants the proprietor in saying, that no situation can be more healthy, or a more agree-able country residence, than the farm now offered for sale, and the short distance from Baltimore (about 14 miles) would render it a very eligible summer retreat for a man of business Possession of both will be given immediately,

both of the tavern and farm.

O. H. Neilson, Auctioneer.

March, 14

Notice is hereby given, That the Belvoir estate near Annapolis, Maryland, advertised to be sold

at public saie on the 3d of May next,

has been sold at private sale.
Will be offered at Public Sale, on the 22d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Belvoir, the residence of the subscriber, sundry articles of household furniture, a good waggon, a pair of large timber wheels, un ox cart, and several farming uten-its; also a numerous flock of balt, three quarter, and full blood merino and

common Sheep, consisting chiefly of evres and lambs. The terms of sale-Cash for all sums under 20 dollars; and six months credit for all sums over 20 dollars, and bond with interest and approved security.

Henry Maynadier. March 14, 1816.

The Editors of the several Papers who have advertised the Belvoir estate for public sale on the 3d of May next. will be pleased to insert the above notice twice in their respective papers, & forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

MARYLAND, Sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court) February 27, 1316.

On application by petition of Sarah Ann Hatherly and William Brown, Administrators of John Hatherly, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, peared. For several days search was made for him, but in vain; and at length he is found in a kind of deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county hash obtained from the or-phans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administation on the personal estate of John Hatherly, late of Anne-Arundal 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 6th day of Septembernext, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of Pebruary, 1816.

Sarah Ann Hatherly, Admrs. William Brown.

TO TRESPASSERS

The subscriber forewarns all persons; from hunting or gunning, or Mespas-sing in any manner on his farm on Patuxent river, about one mile from' Mount Pleasant Ferry. He is induced to take this stop in consequence of having sustained considerable injury. The

. Benjamin 31 Ceney. March, 14.