

VOL. LXXIV.

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From the New-York Courier. COMMUNICATED.

A superficial observer would take the citizens of New-York, to be the most humane & tender-hearted people under the sun.

They would embrace the whole human family, (except ourselves,) as the circle of the globe.

Tell them of some calamity which has befallen a nation of France, and you will hear them bewail his fate as if he were a brother.

If a French peasant is oppressed by his haughty landlord, what indignation will they display towards the rich oppressor!

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er's story in a novel, or see it performed at the theatre, how would they turn up their pretty eye-balls: "like Njabe, all tears!"

How patriotically would they lament the fate of the oppressed widow and her innocent orphans!

And how would they execrate the barbarous, the unjust, the haughty, the wicked, the tyrannical mayor who oppressed them.

But the reality is exhibited before them this moment, and, I believe, that it gives them no uneasiness whatever.

They weep daily for poor Constance, in Marmion; for Zulicka, in the Bride of Abydos; for the wife of Byron's Corsair, &c.

but alas! they seem to have no tears for a real sufferer! Is not this strange? Yes, it is "passing strange."

COMMUNICATED. DEMOCRACY UNVEILED.

Cobbett (the Anglo-American Editor) who is now the political Mentor of the United States, makes the following impudent remark in his late Register:—"I see, much of tenor than I could wish, very exaggerated praise bestowed on the memory of General Washington!"

The editor of the "Columbian," applauds him, by saying, that this impudent remark "is worthy of Cato or Brutus or Franklin!"

And pray what is this exaggerated praise, which Cobbett and the Columbian see of tenor than they wish?—Why, forsooth, we call Washington "the father of our country!"

There, take notice, republicans and democrats and federalists, you are no longer to call Washington the father of his country, because Mr. Cobbett does not wish it!

As Cobbett's will seems to be law, he ought to publish fully what he does wish and what he does not wish, in order that we may do nothing hereafter to offend him.

I heard an honest democrat (who knew nothing about the real sentiments of his leaders) say, that Cobbett would be execrated by every democrat for the above remark, and that every one who had subscribed for his paper, would withdraw his name, and in no way contribute to its support.

Honest soul!—he did not know that the demagogues, for whom he had voted annually, were precisely of Cobbett's opinion, and would support him more zealously than ever, in consequence of this slander against the founder of our republic; the father of our country.

The people will behold all this with indifference, and at the next election vote for these very demagogues; and many a democrat is now sweating in his fields, to earn money to pay for Cobbett's slander against Washington, to whom he owes his fields and his freedom!

"Ye Gods! it doth amaze me!" A Soldier of Washington. [Lud.]

The Fifteen Hundred Dollars Salary which our money-loving Democratic Congressmen voted themselves does not appear to be altogether approved of by their friends in Kentucky, if one may judge from the resolves which follow:

Lexington, (Ky.) June 28. RESOLUTIONS, Adopted by a portion of the citizens of Fayette County, living in the bounds of Capt. Kidd's Company, 42d Regt.

Solemnly impressed with a sense of our duty to our fellow citizens, our children and posterity, we hold it our high privilege to express, without restraint, our sentiments upon all the measures of our national and state legislatures.

We believe that civil government was instituted to PROTECT THE RIGHTS AND FURTHER THE INTERESTS OF THE CITIZENS AT LARGE: & NOT TO GRATIFY THE CUPIDITY OR AMBITION OF THOSE THEY MAY ELECT TO OFFICE.

And whilst we regard our representatives as elected for peculiar merit: and therefore entitled to peculiar respect, we can never permit any invasion of our Constitution, however minute, to pass by without a determined and persevering opposition.

The history of civil government plainly informs us, that it has ever been the POLICY OF THOSE IN POWER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SUPINENESS AND WANT OF CONCENT IN THE PEOPLE, TO SADDLE THEM

WITH UNNECESSARY TAXES, AND ONE BY ONE, TO STRIP THEM OF THEIR PRIVILEGES—still making examples; and one enormity to justify another, until those for whom civil government was instituted become the SLAVES of those in POWER: Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we hold it our duty to resist, by all peaceable means, every invasion of our rights or the constitution of the country.

2d, Resolved, That we hold the COMPENSATION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL, as it is retrospective in its operation—impolitic, as giving an excess of pay and making the representatives of the people salary officers—and in the whole DANGEROUS TO THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

3d, Resolved, That we use our influence against the re-election of Mr. Clay, our present Representative in Congress, for giving his influence to obtain the passage of said Bill.

There were ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY PERSONS PRESENT—the above resolutions passed without a dissenting voice.

From the Connecticut Journal. It has for some time been the complaint of some of the Democratic editors, that the leaders of their party were changing their principles and verging towards Federalism.

That experience has taught them, the utter incompetency of their system of policy to regulate the destinies of this growing Nation, I have no doubt; but that they show any symptoms of returning to the system of administration pursued by Washington and his friends, we cannot admit.

It is true that they have been forced to smother for a while their deep rooted opposition to a Navy; it is true they have learned, & they are now teaching us to our sorrow the necessity of Taxes; it is true they are launching out into a prodigality of expenditure, beyond any of which they ever ventured to accuse Federalism.

But they have not yet learned that the people have a right to require something besides a rash and unnecessary war to justify heavy Taxes—and that their present profusion and waste of public monies, are as far removed from true National Economy, as was their former system of penuriousness and petty retrenchment.

They are incapable of discerning, or have not the honesty to choose, that middle course which Washington pursued, with so much steadiness. What would have been our present elevation if the principles of that great man, (the greatest the country ever produced) had guided our destinies till the present time? The reflection of what we are, in spite of Jefferson and Madison, of Gunboats and Embargoes, will give the answer.

The Federalists ought not to encourage these men in their present course, merely because it may terminate in the ruin of Democracy. They ought to stand upon their ancient ground; make Country, not Party, their object; and when public expenditure, or any other subject is in question, let the people see of their conduct, that they are the immovable friends of the people's rights.

That new fangled Jacobin Wm. Cobbett, and the Democratic Editor of the Columbian in N. York, have lately been insulting the American public, by their attempts to detract from the glory of Washington. When Washington retired from office, with the gratitude and blessings of every Irishman Duane told his readers, "that day ought to be hailed as a Jubilee."

Tom Paine and Callender also, shed abundance of ink in libelling him, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Yet Jefferson affected to shed tears when he visited the tomb of Washington, and all their black-hearted libellers are the ardent admirers, and fulsome panegyrist of Jefferson. This is natural—those who hate the one, may very well love the other.

There are many Democratic papers, and among the rest, the National Intelligencer, which are constantly filled with gross and disgusting eulogies upon Jefferson and Madison, but preserve a studied &

prudent silence with respect to Washington. The Federalists on the other hand, without a single exception, have ever cherished the memory of Washington with veneration. No Federalist ever slandered his name, or paid a Foreigner for libelling him in his grave. Faction is the bane of republics. Regardless of every principle of right or wrong, of piety or morals, it sticks at nothing for the accomplishment of its purposes.

Now it attacks government, and laws; next Religion and its ministers are assailed, & finally the church and the altar would be prostrated in the dust if Faction could prevail & build itself upon their ruins.

From the Democratic Press of July 10. The death warrant.—With feelings the most solemn and impressive the most awful, we take up our pen to inform the public that the last act required by our constitution and laws has been consummated.—The life of a human being is declared forfeited to the community, and it is decreed he shall die;—that he shall be put to death, and that that death shall be public, violent and ignominious.

The fatal warrant is arrived, and declares, that between the hours of 10 and 2 on SATURDAY the 10th DAY OF AUGUST, the sentence of the law be executed.—What anguish of heart! what agony of soul! what bitterness of repentance is his, who, yet but in the 23d year of his age, in the morning of his days is thus to be cut off!—The king of terrors comes before him in his most terrific form. Let the solemn stillness, the decorous deportment of every human being show that while they detest the crime, their hearts are not hardened against him; melt with pity for the condemned criminal. Forgive, as ye hope to be forgiven!—He who was greatly tempted has fallen!—How many would have fallen under similar temptations and trials. Be ye therefore charitable to the miserable man who is about to pour forth his very life's blood as an atonement for his crime. Oh, be not even content to forgive him—let your prayers mingle with his and together ascend to the throne of the living God in behalf of this wretched young man. Would to that God that he had fallen in battle—that when his bosom was bared to meet his country's foes, some vigorous arm had struck him to the earth to rise no more.

But it was otherwise ordained by that Mysterious Providence who presides over the destinies of all.—The bullets passed him harmless—from the hottest of the fight he returned unhurt to the bosom of his country—of his family. O! may the Being that tempers the wind to the shorn Lamb, bind up their broken hearts and sustain their fainting souls in this thir hour or bitterest affliction—he returned exulting and full of hope, he looked forward to length of days—short sighted mortal, his eye saw not into futurity, his ear heard not the decree which had gone forth; crime so atrocious entered not into his imagination, therefore he foresaw not the dreadful retribution he had to make, the shameful death he had to suffer! let justice be done; let the laws be obeyed; let the warrant be executed; but let all be done in sober sadness and with due solemnity.—Let us not forget that the victim is a man, that we are also frail human beings and that it becomes us not to pride ourselves in our strength; nor to steel our hearts against one who is bowed down by adversity; who, covered with sorrow as with a garment, is chained to the very earth; whose days, whose very hours are numbered, and who is about to appear before the judgment seat of God, the Father Almighty, who readeth the hearts of men, and who hath been graciously pleased to promise not only forgiveness but Salvation and Life Eternal to him that truly repenteth.

Whatever feelings therefore of hostility may have been cherished, whatever sentiments of revenge or hatred may have been entertained, however clamorous may have been the cries of Justice, all should now subside, for all are about to be expiated by the blood of the unhappy man who has excited them. He that hath shed man's blood by man will

have his blood shed. The Murderer and the Murderer will soon sleep the sleep of death together—may their sins be forgiven them and together may they rise to life everlasting.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black furd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any goal so that I get him again.

David Ridgely. Annapolis, April 11, 1816. N. B. All persons are hereby forbidden harbouring said negro at their houses.

The editors of the Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above one week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Chancery Sale. By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WHITE, deceased, of the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, consisting of part of a Tract of Land called "Littles's Walks"—a Tract called "Darkens's covered into Light," and part of a Tract called "Hammond's Right," containing in the whole about 154 acres. It is deemed necessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed that there are persons who are entitled to view the same previous to the sale—sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. On the ratification of the sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Possession of the above property not to be given until the 1st of December next. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. July 18, 1816.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, June 24th, 1816. In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

George & John Barber, Have just received a supply of Summer Hats, New-England Shoes, Herrings & Shad, Oils & Paints, And a fresh supply of Corn. Which they offer for sale on liberal terms. June 27. 5

Sale of Land. The subscriber being appointed trustee by the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying certain land, more or less, to Richard Brown, late of St. Mary's county, to Richard Mafin, deceased, will offer at public sale, in Leonard-town, on the second day of the next August court for that county, the said mortgaged premises. This land is supposed to consist of several hundred acres, lies on Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's county, has on it such improvements as are common in that part of the country, and possesses all the advantages of a situation on a navigable water. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the whole amount of the purchase money, on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the sale by the chancery; and on such payment will receive, from the trustee a deed regularly executed, conveying all the right title, and interest of the mortgagee, and of the heirs of the mortgagee, in and to the said land.

H. H. Chapman, Trustee. July 4, 1816. 4

Public Sale. Pursuant to an order from the executor of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber exposes to sale, on Friday the 26th July, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the residence of John Parrott, in the Swamp, the personal estate of the said Parrott, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. on Oden's Hill, &c. Terms of sale, a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, for the payment of the same, and for the interest from the day of sale, and for the costs of the sale.

Samuel Parrott, Executor. July 3, 1816.

State of Maryland, so Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court. June 25, 1816. On application by petition of Adm'r Warfield, administrator de bonis non with will annexed, of Richard Higgins, late of A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he do the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said 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. Will. A. A. County. This is to give notice that the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, has obtained from the orphans court of A. County, to Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1816. Anderson Warfield, Adm'r. De Bonis Non.

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NOTICE. That the subscriber has obtained from the administration de bonis non, from the orphans court of Anne Arundel County, the personal estate of the late General John Darnley, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, by writing to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of August next, and those in any manner liable to said estate will please make immediate payment to James Williams, Adm'r. D. B. July 4, 1816. 3

Coach & Harness Making. JONATHAN HUTTON. Respectfully informs his friends that he continues the above business, at his old shop on Corn-Hill street, where all orders from the country are punctually attended to. He has a second hand GIG in complete repair, well calculated for use in the country, which he will dispose of in a reasonable manner. Persons wanting work done at home will find it to their advantage to give a call. Annapolis, June 27, 4

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