Darie II, in Jerne in ces described in Jerne in outdence to 5 m.). Also in dicional compensation for my the years services an chief justice of the

Ar the same time, I can prose borst, without the fear of coundidien, that in the whole course my life, from my first entrance on it, I have never courted to great, nor fawned on wealth orponer: I have never sacrificed one in gle duty which I owed to myself my country, or to my God in even one bonest feeling of my being to obtain their favor or patronage nor have I ever sought for popular ty, but by deserving it.

And in all the different station have filled, (in some of which I mi rendering services to my country when the members of the prese executive council were, most, if all of them, puling in their numer arms) while my natural disposition as well as my principles, prevend me from intentionally giving una cessary or wanton offence to my one yet have I never shrank free doing what I considered my day to avoid the displeasure of up enmity.

However, notwithstanding then proofs of confidence, which I have so long and so continually received the honorable members of our pre sent executive, have availed the selves of the law recently pres to declare, that they do not this me worthy any longer to presided ver the griminal jurisprudence d this city; and have therefore let me out of the present commission,

Such, gentlemen, has beca the conduct of a federal executive.

And towards whom? Towards well known federalist; than the there is not in this state a rent. man, whose principles and when practice have been more underist ingly more correctly uniform a decided, unembittered by party in cor, unpolluted by sardid interest Towards a federulist, I fear not b be thought vain for saying, that whom there is not in Maryind, man, whose legal acquiremenum der him filter for the office all whose acceptance of it would be done as much honor to the exert tive appointment, as their appo ment could have done honor to his

But these honorable gentlemen for who will dare to doubt they so entitled to this appellation, wil hope excuse me, if instead of sin ing under so pointed a mark of the disapprobation I endeavor to support without losing my fortitude my temper; and this I am the be ter enabled to do, from the south consciousness, that the Legislatin when they passed the law, had intention such effect should fold from it, but on the contrary, of templated my re-appointment air absolute orderely, and that a promajority of that body will feel not greater indignation than mysell; well as from the most perfect of viction, that my reputation arth ble or so capricions a tenor, that of executive breath. Whi at the same rime, they have, bon ver undesignedly, done an act, who is not only highly advantageout of painful alternative of totally so ficing that interest, which just to myself and to those who are pendent upon me, trust have bidden—or, perhaps, by decline to serve it any longer, of thought wanting in gratitude in state, to which, I am proud by knowledge myself under, to mand so great obligations.

However, as my good friends thought them, have by leaving out of the commission, as far the son unit any longer to perform will to soon artite. I am not be arrous of indicting penishment on any person, how much sperif may deserve it, nor so fund of ciaing a tittle brief authority is last moment I potress it, at it indexed thereby to prevent the whose prosecutions are still less ing from enjoying the beacht abilities will ensure them superior In descending from this Bench Labell once more take my station in perfect equality among my promelled with that distinction, which for a short time has existed; a distinction which I never wished should

be left but wille on the Bench, and then one so far, as migh be hecessary top order and decorning. I shall now once mare return to the peaceful paths of private life for which I am best fored, and to my professional paraurs, which from my late official duries, have, been greatly interrupted. While walking in those paths, and engaged in those pursuits, my lervent wishes for the prosperity of this city, in which I have so long resided my ardens my unextinguishable desire for the welfare and happiness of my

adopted State, on whose many favours it is my pride to reflect; and the pleasure I shall ever enjoy in contributing to either, to the utmost of my power, will remain ever the same, unaltered and impaired by this most extraordinary and most unmerited treatment which I have received from ils Executive. Nav this very treatment, unworthy and injurious as I shall ever consider it, although I hold myself perfectly justifiable thus publicly to spress my sensor of its wanton impropriety, yet from whatever motive, however malignant it may have proceeded, I feel myself bound by superior considerations, by the noblest of motives, frankly & sincerely to forgive it; & far from cherishing a sentiment of resentment, greatly indeed should I sink in that scale of self estimation,

which I hope ever sacredly to pre

serve, as the most precious treasure

of my soul, did I not feel myself

incapable to retaliate on them, had

I the opportunity, the injustice,

which they have done to me; or

even to hesitate for a moment in

rendering to either of them any

kind service in my power, were

they to need it.

I have only to add that in any thing I have said I mean not, in the slightest degree, to reflect upon the respectable gentlemen appointed. On the contrary, I embrace with pleasure the present opportunity to express my high sense of the worth and respectability of the gentleman who is immediately to succeed me-and sincerely do I wish im to find his seat more abundanty strewed with flowers, than has fallen to my lot. My well known wish, that he should have filled the hete vacancy in the Senate occasi-oned by Col. Howard's resignation, sufficient pledge or the sinceri-ty of this declaration,"

Washington, Feb. 12. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

At twelve p'clock a message was ent to the senate to inform them that the house of representatives was ready to receive them, to proteed in counting the votes for the election of president and vice-president of the United States, ac ord. ing to the resolution of yesterday.

The president and members of the senate accordingly attended, and the president being conducted to the speaker's chair, and see ed by his side, the two houses proceeded votes, which were fo to stand thus :-resdt.

For Presdt. For N. Hampshire 8 Massachuserts Rhode-Island Connecticut Vermont New-York Pennsylvanie Delaware Maryland Virginia N. Carolba 25 S. Carolina Georgy Kentucky Louisiana diana.

183 34 4 183 22 3

sent occasion—but it might hereaf-ter have a material influence on the presidential election, and the pre-

question.
Mr. Cady said, that as the sen are of the U. States had received a senator, and that house a represent tative from Indiana, le would be inconsistent in them to reinse to recoive the votes of that state for president and vice-president.

Mr. Sharp moved a resolution.

Athar the votes of Indiana for pre-

sident and vice president of the U. States, were legally and properly given, and ought to be counted." Mr. Basset was of the same opi-

nion as Mr. Taylor. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. T. Nelson spoke each a few words, but we could not distinctly hear them.

Me. Sheffey insisted, that there was nothing at all objectionable in the votes, Indiana was ordered by congress to become a member of the union as a state, on her performing certain conditions-She had performed those conditions, and at that moment she had the right at-

ed in her. Mr. Gaston said, that instead of arguing the matter be would read the act of congress admitting Indiana as a state to show that the votes were correctly given. He accordingly read it, by which it appeared that the power of forming that territory into a state, was delegated by congress to a convention of its inhabitants. The condition upon which that power was granted, was that they should adopt a republican form of government. If there was no breach of that condition, the power was complete, and if the propositions annexed to it were accepted, the act was to be obligatory on the United States-which manifested that the moment the power so granted was exercised the newstate was called into existence. 'As this difficulty which turned out to be wholly unfounded, had stopt the proceedings of the two houses, he

was now ready to proceed again. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Pitkin & Mr. Hendricks severally spoke against Mr. Taylor's resolution-at length Mr. Ingham rose and moved to post pone the resolution indefinitely. which was granted, and a message was sent to the senate according to Mr. Gaston's proposition, in imme-diate compliance with which the senate returned.

said that the proper course would be

to inform the senate that the house

To the Editors of the Federal Republican and Bultimore Telegraph. Gentlemen,

Mr. Randolph's Tribute to the Virtues of Mr. Pickering have been very imperfectly reported. Such a tribute, considering who the parties are, will be a valuable fragment in the hands of the future historian, and ought therefore to be preserved with the most scrupulous adherence to the very letter. I therefore send it to you not only with a desire to correct the erroneous statementbut with a request that you will publish it thus corrected apart from

Col. 3d.]

No man is the U. States has been more misunderstood.—No man more reviled—and that is a bold declaration for me to make, than Alexander Hamilton sunless, perhaps the veneral e member from Massachusetts who generally aits in the the venerable member from Massachusetts was generally sits in that seat, and whom, whatever may be said of him, all will allow to be an honest man. The other day when on the compensation question he was speaking of his own any cion, when his voice fullered and sin eyes filled at the mention of his powerty. I thought I would have a very verty, I thought I would have feelings at that moment :- for his poverty was not the consequence ofidieness, extravagance or luxury, nor of the gambling spirit of speculation—it was an honourable po-verty after a life speny in a labori-ous service, and in the highest offi-ces of trust under Government du ring the war of independence as well as under the present constitu-tion. Sir, I have not much, altho it would be gross affectation in me Total 183 34 183 22 3 Inst as the votes for Indiana were about to be counted, the proceeding was interrupted by Mr. Taylor, of New-York, who objected that as Indiana had not gone through all the diana had not gone through all the formalities of admission into the union at the time of election of the president and vice-president; her

tish flag from the cower of London and for "driving the idead of Great Britain from its mornings." Peter B. Porter said we " queh to tear up the declaration of inde pendence" if we did not resist the aggressions of the British savern

men:

Collected M. Johnson, three of following age talked about the standard from the walls of Quebec.

This training sort, of eloquence but has slumbered for some time but Me. Root has waked it up. It will he seen under Congress, head, that he wishes "to rend from the statute book, the act of 1797." What a sublime thought this is that book should be rent up by the Roots

Dodham Gazette.

" Ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat," " obsta principiis' [Let us stick to the taxes, if we suin the republic ]-Under this classical Jeffersonian-republican motto, a late Hanover (N. H.) paper contains eleven columns of estares to, be sold, to pay the U. S. eax upon them and 20 per cent. smart money. un. less the owners pay said tax and 10 per cont fine by the 28th Jan. past. This under John Adams would have been tyranny and oppression; under James Madison it is a wholesome Tegimen. Men, not measures, is the republican doctrine. Salem Gaz.

From the Kenlucky Pulse.

A concise history of the late war be tween England and America. When I was a lad of 12 years old I was frequently insulted by a boy of fifteen. He being both older and stronger than myself, I was rather backward in coming to fists, though I was conscious that my superior "spunk" and activity would be me equal with my bully, if it came to the " ultima ratio regum" that is, battle. At last I could no longer bear his insuits, and—I gave the first blow. There we had it, Pull hair ! Gouge eyes ! Fist in the sto mach and then under the short ribs; till we both were breathless-powerless-We had just strength enough to rise, to pirt, and to look at each other. Says he at last!— " Did I not tell you, I could whip you?" You cannot, says I. "This fist whip'd you, sir!" That is false, returned he; I am stronger than you !- " That is no such thing." answered I, "I am stronger than you !" And now the battle would have been resumed with redoubled fury, had it not been for the knots on our heads, the pangs in our eyes and sides, and chiefly for wants of breath to second another rally. My antagonist at last forced a smile upon his face, reached out his hand to me and said, "Done let us be fools! To fight for nothing!" " We are both stronger."

Extract of a letter.

the residue of that speech,

A member of Congress.

[See Fed. Republican Feb. 8 2d page Bill, so called, passed to a 3d reading, and was carried by 50 votes against 27, 20 members not being in their seats. There never, I believe was a bill more warmly opposed in every stage of its progression,-the yeas and nays were repeatedly called, as will appear by our, printed journals. The advocates for virtue, and the discressed have gloriously rriumphed. The house of Daniel, blessed be Gon, grows stronger and stronger, and that of Saul weaker and weaker; its advocates, Messrs. Watson, Read, Scott, Douglas, An derson of Delaware, Rogers, &c. defended the bill, as so its principle and objects, with judgment and animation. Its opposing, Coulter, Powel, Anderson of Montgomery, Reilv, &c. withour impeaching their motives, used every method in changing their ground, introducing ride culous amendments, &c. in order to defeat it. All their attempts proved nugatory. Should the senate pais it, we are confident almost, of the Governor's signature. It will then be on trial. If found dehicient, for it is far from being perfect, future legislators may improve upon the legislators may improve upon the principle, this is a point we rejoice in having gained. The honourable apeaker, Mr. Hill, uniformly by his speaker, Mr. Hill, uniformly by his speaker, may be a majority, he is a gentleman of sound indement, fills confidence of becoming an heir of the thair with dignity, and in all tespects land at impartial I could not but be guilfied the other day by than her poor neighbours to

speconic requires a lichaine.

New York, Web. 8. Vesterday a family consisting of eight persons amigrating from the banks of Kennebeck river, in the District of Maine, to the more fertile soil of lennesses, after a tedious journey, in a most inclement season reached this tity and passed the atracts in a manner that excited the curiosity and sympathy of the citizens. The father about 45 years of age, with an honest countenance somewhat depressed by fatigue drew a hand cart containing all his effects chattels, and provisions, and two children of an age too feeble to travel; behind followed the elderchildren and the wife, bearing in her arms a robust infant seven months old. In this manner they had already travelled more than 400 miles, and had yet to perform about don ble that distance. The circumstance drew crowds into their train and q reaching the corner of Pearl a Wall-streets, their progress was fairly impeded. We were however much gratified at the liberality of the citizens, who contributed in manner that will enable the emigrants to pursue their journey with lighter hearts—their own appearance will ensure them hospitality on the route.

FROM THE EXETER WATCHMAN.

Independence of South America. at has often been remarked that he revolutionary struggles of South merica are viewed in the United States with a wonderful indifference. It was once supposed that these events would have been, to such a nation as our own, a source of eager sympathy, and of interesting associations. The apathy which is felt by our country gen on this sub-ject, is neither irrational nor unaccountable. The reasons of it may be found in the character of the South Americans, or rather in their want of character, and their revolution will probably differ as much from ours, in its consequences, as it does in the wisdom and virtue of its actors. Their struggles can end in nothing better than a change of masters. They are hardly fitted to appreciate, much less to preserve the blessings of republican freedom. It is not enough that the temple of their liberty should be founded on the ruins of Spanish despotism-It must be entrenched and hallowed by the intelligence, virtue and mo-deration of its worshippers. Their leading minds must have the spirit of citizens as well as of warriors. They will have to legislate as well as fight. Their work ig but half done, when they have crushed the slavish European tyranny which has enthraled them. I'hey have to re-form and purify an immensemass of population, whose licentiousness can be repressed only slow the slow progress of knowledge, mary restraints of despotisma

The war in South America has not the character which promises a speedy and decisive issue. It is full of sudden vicissitudes, and its ravages are exhausting the country. The revolutionary leaders, are men of incontestible courage, but they seem to be strangely without system and concert. We hear of them sometimes on lement, and sometimes on sometimes with troops and sometimes without them. Such however, are the resources and spirit of their cause, as to preclude all prospect, that Spanish power can ever gain a new and permanent hold upon the colonies.

Departed this life on Saturday last, in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. Sanah Brachere, wife of Captail Brancis Bealmere of this county, after a ong and distressing illness. She has left an infant child of only 2 weeks old. Her family of only 2 works old. Her family will feel sensibly her loss, She was a mother and mother-in-law, and had not some of the step-children been old enough to have remember-ed their first mother, her to the parental rare, affection, and fond-ness, would always have inclined them to believe she has been the only wife of their latter. She had

TRACTS

Published by the Protestant Episopal Book Society of Maryland for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store. Annipolis The Good Old Way or the Heligibu of our Parelations (a. Prayer 61 Bistop Wilson op Pamily)

On Baptism, On the Lord's Supper Feb. 10.

HOPKINS' CELEBRATED RAZOR STROP AND

DIAMOND PASTE. Jo is deemed unnecessary by the SOLE AGENT for the City of Abpapalis, to resort to newspaper sulo-gium, suffice to say, that it supersedes the necessity of the HONE, too apt to BCALE THE EDGE-For sale, in the three established sizes, by the undersigned at the Philadelphia prices.

Feb. 20.

Pocket Book Lost.

Lost a few days ago at the road from Annapolis to Baltimore, within a few miles of Annapolis, an old red Morocco Pocket Book, containing some money, and several lottery tickets, among the money were two ten dollar notes of the Merchants Bank of Alexandria; it also contained several memorandums and papers of no use to any body but the owner. Whoever has found said Pocket Book, and leaves

it with Mr Caton; at his Hotel, Annapolis, shall be handsomely rewarded.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of An apolis on the third Monday in March next.

By order Feb. 20. Wm. S. Green, elk.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court. February 4th, 1817.

February 4th, 1817.

On application by petuion of Samuel Parrott, executor of the last will and testament of John Parrott, late of Anne-Arundel courty, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decased, and that the same heurbhilded once in such works. same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Mary-land Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassarvay, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice, This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of.

Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters, testamentary on the personal estate of John Parrott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the noth day of bit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the aubscriber, at or before the 20th day of April next, they may otherwise by taw be ex-cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of February, 1817.

Samuel Parrott, Executor

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN. Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment. are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establisment so well known; he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at li-

very.

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins or Dysters at the litest notice.

Sept. 12.

NOTICE.

Wanted to purchase or hire by the year, two or three acgrees, accustomed to plantation well. Require of Menry Mayer, Proad-Neck, North of Severn Flour,

NOTICE.

I hereby to rarn all persons under the severest penalty of the law, from hasting with dog or gun. So therwise trespassing on my premises. Bloomfield, Jan. 20.