

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Federal Republican Ticket.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

- FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.**
Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keeno.
- FOR FREDERICK.**
Alexander Warfield,
Baker Johnson,
Frederick A. Schley,
Jacob Baumgardner.
- FOR TALBOT.**
John Goldsborough,
Robert Banning,
Jabez Caldwell,
Arthur Hoyt.
- FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S.**
George Semmes,
William D. Digges,
James Somerville,
Samuel Claggett.
- FOR CAROLINE.**
Richard Hughlett,
Edmond Pendleton,
Samuel Talbot,
Elijah Satterfield.

Mr. Green.
A few days ago in looking over an old manuscript which accidentally fell into my possession, I came across the following enigma. Being pleased with the lines and naturally fond of unravelling mysteries, I employed myself a short time with endeavouring to discover a solution. The trouble which the attempt cost me was amply recompensed by its success; and the lines are now communicated to you, with a hope that the perusal of them will afford the gratification to your readers that it has done to me.

N. T.

in the spirit of gloom—on the verge of the ocean,
seen in each billow, the wind puts in motion,
lost in the vapour—but heard in the storm,
did the clouds in vain seek to shelter my form.
sport 'mong the rocks in the full blaze of noon,
and frolic at night in the beams of the moon,
and passengers to suit their on each route. Will continue on Wednesday for Car continue as above.

ge apply to the Captain on

Stiles & Son, Balt.
12w

of Maryland, sc.
of county, Orphans Court, September 9, 1817.
tion by petition of Charles Administrator of John Johnson, A. County, deceased, its he give the notice required by law for the notice of creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published a week, for the space of six weeks, in the Maryland Political Intelligencer. Gussaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

is hereby given,
subscriber of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, of administration on the estate of John Johnson, deceased. All claims against said deceased, to be presented to the undersigned, at or before the 1st day of next, they may otherwise be barred from all benefit of said estate under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.

Charles Robinson, admr.

and for Sale.
of a decree of the Court of Maryland, the subscriber at public sale on the 1st day of September next, if fair, if not, the next day after, (Sunday excepted) at the residence of Richard Mendenhall, near the town of Annapolis, the farm of Horse Neck, containing 100 acres, and near to the farm of the subscriber, containing 100 acres. This land is highly improved, and is well adapted for a grazing farm, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, or disposed of in purchase of one or more parcels, at the option of the subscriber. The terms of sale will be published in the Political Intelligencer, and in the subscriber's office, on the 1st day of next, and on the day of sale. The subscriber reserves the right to withdraw the land at any time, if he should see fit. The terms of sale will be published in the Political Intelligencer, and in the subscriber's office, on the 1st day of next, and on the day of sale. The subscriber reserves the right to withdraw the land at any time, if he should see fit.

gives the most detailed encouragement to men who by adopting good old ways and adopting anti-republican manners, render their salaries inadequate to their support; and who, in preference to abandoning their courtly style of living, become peculators that they may be able to continue it.

A Countryman.
Anne-Arundel county,
Sept. 17.

From the Chester and Delaware Federalist.

In our address to the public, we announced our principles to be FEDERAL REPUBLICAN, and sketched, in explanation, an outline of our political faith. It gives us pleasure to learn that our address was well received; a circumstance which, as respects the principles declared, we had no reason to doubt for the maxims there laid down are those which have uniformly governed the Federal party from the commencement of our existence as a nation.

We purpose in these remarks, as a further justification of our principles, to advert to the rise and history of the two political parties that divide the country—not for the purpose of exciting, but of allaying party spirit. Federalists are charged now, and have been for years, with being enemies to their country—foes to its liberties, and hostile to our Republican institutions. It is but a few days since, in a daily democratic paper of extensive circulation, Federalists were assailed with the senseless cry of TORIES; and the names of the illustrious HAMILTON, and the infamous Arnold, were associated as kindred spirits and traitors to their country. Now this is all nonsense—or worse. A smile at its absurdity mingles with the feelings of just indignation which are excited by the charges so graceless and unfounded.

Who was the Federalist's Direct your eye to the party in Pennsylvania—Enter the city and note them; go through the different counties and observe them well: Look into Chester—visit Lancaster—take a glance at Delaware—call at Montgomery—and tarry a moment in Bucks—thence go on until you make the tour of this great commonwealth—who are the Federalists? It is true they are a minority, as there are only from 40 to 50,000 electors of this political persuasion in the state.—And yet, methinks, they suffer by no comparison. Are they not as intelligent as their neighbours? as distinguished for their public spirit and their private worth? and have they not as deep an interest in preserving the freedom and honour of the nation? Silence then to this noisy and disgusting babble of Toryism?

But what was the origin of the party?
After the peace which terminated our glorious struggle for independence, we had no general government but the old confederation. The necessities of the times and the pressure of circumstances had kept the states united during the revolutionary war, and not this weak and inefficient instrument. Experience confirmed what wisdom had predicted, that it was impossible the nation could prosper and become respectable, unless they had a government, possessing far more energy than the articles of the confederation. A convention was called in 1788, for the purpose of framing a new system. The present admirable constitution was agreed upon and recommended to the states for adoption. Here the Federal party took its rise. Those who were in favour of the constitution were nominated FEDERALISTS, and at the head of this party stood the great and good Washington; the opposing party the name of Anti-Federalists. At no time did party spirit rage with greater violence than between the friends and the enemies of the new constitution. Happy for our country, the Federalists then prevailed; happy would it have been for her had she never swerved from her first principles, and abandoned the earlier objects of her attachment.

Washington was elected President of the United States. The new government went into operation; But mark! Those who had opposed the adoption of the constitution, now, assuming the new name of Democrats, commenced a formidable opposition to the measures of government. The administration was traversed with great zeal & no inconsiderable ability. Even Washington himself did not escape personal reproach. He who had fought during the whole war to se-

parate us from Britain, was now charged with being in the interest of that nation; and the day that he retired from the Presidency, was hailed as a day of jubilee by the leading democratic paper in the country. Imagination can scarcely conceive a period beset with more difficulties, and more pregnant with danger, than that of Washington's administration. The country had but recently emerged from a long and distressing war, and was burdened with an immense debt, the amount of which was not more oppressive, than the multiplicity, nature and deranged state of the claims were embarrassing. Funds we had none—Our resources were unexplored. The habits of commerce and peaceful industry had not yet succeeded to the trafficking, speculating expedients, which always obtain a rapid and sturdy growth among a people in times of contention and war. Thousands of "choice spirits" existed, who were above the "dull pursuits of civil life," waiting the course of events, in the hope of some change that would free them from the necessity of labour.—All the departments of the administration were to be established, and forms introduced suited to the simple and prompt transaction of the vast and complicated business cast upon them from the old government.

In the midst of all these difficulties, and opposition and embarrassments, the revolution in France burst upon us. It rose like a meteor. To some it blazed like the pillar of fire that led the Israelites to the land of promise, and was hailed as the brightly beaming star of the east, the harbinger of freedom and equality to enslaved and degraded man. While to others it gleamed like a comet, awfully portentous, threatening desolation and ruin.

The Marseilles hymn, with its electrifying influence was read throughout our sea-ports.
"Ye sons of France, awake to glory, Hark! what myriads bid you rise!"
And the shouts of "LIBERTY! EQUALITY! or DEATH!" produced an effect here, deluding as the song of the Syrians—maddening as the cry of Circé.

We had fought for liberty—the French had sided us— Now, France had burst the fetters of slavery—and should we not generously fly to her aid and requite her friendship?—Every generous bosom beat high in good wishes for the success of the cause of liberty. All felt, few reasoned—Washington saw—and his forecast was not among the least of that great man's distinguishing attributes. Often in war, when the battle raged around him, he has been seen coolly observing the enemy, as now, though the storm of passion rose almost resistless, he calmly extended his ken into futurity, and saw that an union of our destinies with France would lead to inevitable ruin.—The loss of all for which the statesman had laboured and the patriot soldier bled. He took his station upon the rock of justice—issued his proclamation of neutrality—checked the wild rage for war—and by his prudence became the second time, under Providence, the saviour of his country.

FEDERALISM prevailed and our liberties were saved.
Observe the effects of Washington's administration: From the darkness and confusion that previously prevailed, light and order gradually arose.
A system of finance was established, devised by Hamilton, which Gallatin, after long experience, admitted to be unequalled in excellence and wonderfully perfect in its forms and detail.
The national debt, incurred during the war of the revolution, was funded, and arrangements made for its gradual reduction.
Public confidence was restored.
The judiciary became respectable, and justice was promptly & ably administered.
Numerous laws, requiring great wisdom to frame; embracing the general interests of the nation, were enacted. They still extend their guardian influence around us; and their continuance under all the succeeding administrations, is the homage paid by our opponents to their wisdom.
The General Post-Office establishment was placed upon the most respectable footing.
Agriculture and the arts, under the protection of a mild and just government, flourished.

And the people began, in truth, to enjoy that national freedom and prosperity which the good and the wise wished and sought for.

"They are the noble, though inopportunities, trophies of Federalism. Have we not reason to be proud of principles which in the midst of so powerful an opposition were so firmly established that they still prevail, protect and defend us?"
But the opposition continued, gained strength, and finally succeeded.

"Alas! full oft on guilt's victorious car, The spoils of virtue are in triumph borne."

The remaining part of the picture we feel no disposition to draw. Our object was not to attack Democracy—but to vindicate Federalism; and to show that the practice of Federal Republicans when in power, was conformable to those principles which they have always professed and which we set forth in our address.

The Army Court Martial, convened in this city for the trial of certain charges preferred against an officer of Marines, yesterday adjourned sine die, having decided under the 68th article of the Rules and Articles of War, that they were incompetent, alone, to try a marine officer, though officers of the army might be placed on a court with marine officers for that purpose. This appears to be a question heretofore undecided, and which it may prove beneficial to the service to have now definitively settled.—*Ant. Int.*

We are informed, (says the Philadelphia True American) that the Franklin 74, Commodore Stewart, is under sailing orders; and will leave the Delaware as soon as the hon. Richard Rush minister to England is ready to embark.

marked neglect by the ministers of the most Christian king; and all his attempts to confer, or correspond with them on subjects of importance to the United States, have been so constantly evaded, that he thinks his further stay there wholly useless." It is hinted, but for this I do not vouch, that the conduct of the French Government is the result of dissatisfaction caused by a coat given by a post-master in the United States at some public dinner, of which an account was transmitted by the French minister here to that Government.

JAMES SHEPHARD;
Next door to Mr. Wm. Durall's grocery store on the Dock.
Informs his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Tailoring Business, in all its branches. He has on hand an assortment of Cloths, Waistcoating, &c. which he will make up in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms. He has, as usual, an assortment of READY MADE CLOATHS, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. Those disposed to purchase coarse clothing, ready made, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Sept. 18. eow3t.

HENRY S. HOLLAND,
Begs leave to inform the public and his friends, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business, in the shop next door below Mr. Jos. Phelps, and opposite the store formerly occupied by Mr. B. Curran, in Church street. Those who patronize him may rest assured their work will be done in the best and most fashionable style. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Sept. 18. tf.

An Overseer Wanted.
A single Man who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry; with a knowledge of farming and the disposition of servants, will meet with very liberal wages for the ensuing year, by applying to the subscriber, living about 11 miles from Annapolis.—A small family might be dispensed with, provided satisfactory recommendations should be produced.
Sept. 11. 6w.
P. S. A valuable Farm to let on the North side of Severn.
C. W.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, September 9, 1817.
On application by petition of Rezin D. Baldwin, administrator with the will annexed, of Nicholas Baldwin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give 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 Gussaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Nicholas Baldwin, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.
Rezin D. Baldwin, admr.
W. A.
Sept. 18.

NEW ACADEMY.
S. BARSTOW & S. C. GRIFFIN, Would inform the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they have just opened an Academy, for the reception of pupils of both sexes, in the southern part of this city, in the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Wallace, where they will teach the various branches of education commonly taught in Academies and Colleges; according to the most modern and approved systems. Particular attention will be paid to the government, manners and morals of the students.
Sept. 11. 2 3w.

FOR SALE.
I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND, known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying on the Patuxent, and containing 261 acres, more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who resides on it. For terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, or to the subscriber,
Absalom Ridgely.
Annapolis, August 12. 12.

From the Boston Centinel, Sept. 10.
The Sea-Serpent—again.—This notorious animal still remains in our waters; and all attempts to take him appear to have been abandoned. "What is every body's business," says the proverb, "is no body's." No imputation can rest on any of our Cape Ann friends for his impunity, who did every thing within their means to destroy him.—Those who have visited the vicinity of his abode, and have seen the celerity with which he can shift it, can easily conceive the difficulty of overtaking or entangling him. Capt. Burdmore, who arrived at Salem on Saturday last from New-York, saw him that morning near Half way rock coiled up in a serpentine form on the surface.—He was also, says the Salem Gazette, seen on Sunday afternoon, off Eastern Point, Cape Ann. His existence is well established as any fact in history.

We give the following extract without any comment. Perhaps the editor of the National Intelligencer may furnish some further information, if there is any relating to this strange treatment of our minister, which may be disclosed at this time.
[Fed. Gaz.]
Extract from Washington.
It is rumoured here, and I think on good authority, that Mr. Gallatin, our minister at the Court of Versailles, has lately transmitted to our government despatches in which he states, "that he has for some time past been treated with such

marked neglect by the ministers of the most Christian king; and all his attempts to confer, or correspond with them on subjects of importance to the United States, have been so constantly evaded, that he thinks his further stay there wholly useless." It is hinted, but for this I do not vouch, that the conduct of the French Government is the result of dissatisfaction caused by a coat given by a post-master in the United States at some public dinner, of which an account was transmitted by the French minister here to that Government.

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