

We are authorized to state, that John C. Hieron, Esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare, Samuel Turner, Joseph W. Reynolds, John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W.ecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keefe.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spincer, Henry Highman, William Knight, Thomas B. Hynson.

COMMUNICATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The benefits of education and instruction are invaluable—they cannot be too highly appreciated. Language cannot adequately express them. The more enlightened society becomes, the greater the happiness it enjoys. Ignorance is ever productive of sin & misery—knowledge is the source of virtue and happiness. If such, then, be the opposite effects of ignorance and knowledge, ought not the blessings of the latter to be extended as widely as possible? In an especial manner ought the culture of the female mind to be overlooked and neglected? Great indeed, and glorious has been the revolution of sentiment & practice on this subject within a few years past in the United States. To read, to spell, to write, and to cypher through the four first rules of no ambitious arithmetic, constitutes not now, as it once did, the sum total of female education in America! The intellectual sphere of women is daily enlarging, and they are called upon by the progress of more liberal and enlightened sentiments, to fulfil duties to society, from which they were once excluded by the deficiencies of their education. It is greatly to be lamented then, that while, in almost every other section of our country this subject has excited an interest commensurate with its importance, and led to the establishment of respectable and well conducted Female Academies, that in our own city it has scarcely been thought of. To those who should feel a peculiar interest in this subject, to such as have daughters to educate, and wish not to rear them "steep'd in ignorance to their very lips," to such, no subject can be more important, none which presents stronger claims to their immediate and earnest attention.

CIVIS.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Secretary of one of the Bible Societies in Baltimore. "It is much to be lamented that Maryland is so far behind the other States in establishing Bible Societies. The funds of the society here are so limited as to circumscribe its influence within a narrow compass, and the astonishing progress and increasing benefits of the Sunday Schools, claim and receive the fostering care of the Bible Society. A plan I expect will soon be adopted by this society, to enlist the several counties of the state in this great cause, by establishing Auxiliary Societies. It would be gratifying to observe that Annapolis was the first to begin this holy work—success must attend it—a few individuals who have the business at heart will do much."

Proposals have been issued for publishing a volume of sermons selected from the manuscript of the late Rev. Mark Brown, of Charles county. The immediate object of this publication is to promote in some degree the comfort of his destitute widow and children; but the intrinsic merit of the sermons which have been selected, affords

a sufficient inducement, without the aid of any other motive, to secure the patronage of the public. To such then as are capable of appreciating the utility of doing good, an ample opportunity is afforded by patronising the intended publication. While they contribute to the relief of the destitute and afflicted, they will at the same time be promoting the knowledge of that revelation which alone is capable of making us wise unto salvation. The price of the volume is \$1. A subscription paper is left at Mr. G. Shaw's Store.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 2d inst. at Bromont, the seat of James Clerklee, Esq. by the Rev. Charles Mann, Mr. Philip J. L. Contee, Esq. of Westmoreland county, Virginia, to Miss Ann R. Clerklee, of Charles county Maryland.

DIED.

On Monday afternoon, after a long illness, borne with truly christian fortitude, MR. ABSALOM RIDGELY, in the 76th year of his age.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The following are the remarks of Duane, in the Aurora of Saturday last on a paragraph from a federal paper, in which it was, among other things, observed, that "all the heads of departments are of the democratic party—the foreign ministers, commissioners and agents of the same stamp."

"This is not true—Mr. Adams never was, nor is he now a democrat—his opinions are exactly those of his father, that a republic means any thing or nothing; he always held the doctrine, that the congress like the British parliament, should be omnipotent, that is superior to the constitution. Mr. Madison & Mr. Monroe have acted upon this principle, in the yazoo, the bank, and the Florida war, making and sending of ambassadors without consent of congress or senate. Mr. Pinkney always too much magnanimity to affect being any thing but a Federalist, and though he accepted office and sought it, he never played the hypocrite like Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun; the latter gentleman, tho' a Carolinian by birth and the son of a most worthy and open-hearted Irishman, was educated at Yale, and has studied what Archbishop Bishop will never be forgiven for revealing—his politics hang very loose about him—and indeed he cannot be properly accused of any principles,—an inflexible devotion to No 1, indifference alike to every thing else. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Crawford, & Mr. Wirt, are at Virginia—no man can say that the government of Virginia is a democracy."

New-York, July 6.

We announce with much pleasure, the arrival of the U. S. ship Washington, of 74 guns, Com. Chauncey, from the Mediterranean. The Washington has had a passage of 42 days from Gibraltar.

The Washington stopt at Madeira, and sailed thence the 1st June. Capt. Ridgely, of the navy, remained in the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health. When the Washington, the U. S. squadron was at Leghorn, but daily expected at Gibraltar.

Mr. Eustis, American Minister in Holland, set out for London and the U. S. on the 12th of May last. —Gaz.

New Orleans, June 11.

IMPORTANT!

We were favoured at a late hour yesterday afternoon with copies of the capitulation of the Barancas, & of the general orders issued by the commander of the American forces on taking possession thereof; we hasten to lay them before our readers.

Proposals which the civil and military commandant of the province of West Florida makes to his excellency Andrew Jackson, general in chief of the American army before the Fort St. Charles Barancas.

1st. The Fort of Barancas will be delivered to the troops of the U. States under the following conditions.

Approved—with the exceptions made opposite each article, and possession given at one o'clock, P. M. this day.

2d. The garrison of the fort of Barancas will march out to be transported to Havana on the day and hour which shall be agreed upon,

with all the honours of war, drums beating, and with their arms & baggage. Those in the employ of the royal finance and of the department connected therewith, shall also be transported to the same destination.

Answer—A roster shall be furnished of all the military and civil officers of the garrison of fort Barancas—the troops to march out as expressed in the article, their arms to be stacked at the foot of the glacis, and left in possession of the American army until the day of embarkation, when they will be returned.

The commandant of the province and the officers of his staff, of the artillery, engineers, the officers and troops, shall carry with them their arms and personal effects, and shall also have the liberty of disposing of their property of every kind, with perfect security to the purchasers.

Answer—All titles of property legally derived from the crown of Spain will be respected.

4th. The garrison shall be embarked for account of the United States. Every person of the military class of the royal finance, shall receive, during the passage, such rations as are allowed to every grade by the regulations of Spain.

Approved—so far as relates to the transportation of the garrison and the Spanish rations allowed; provided they do not exceed the American ration, in which case the American ration only will be allowed.

5th. A competent number of vessels shall be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers and other property belonging to the commandant, officers and others in the royal employ, and particularly the papers of the secretary's office of the government existing in Pensacola, those of the department of the royal finance, and of the civil and military employes. These papers shall not be subjected to any inspection or recognition under the pledge of their containing nothing foreign to the functions of the said persons.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished agreeably to established usage.

6th. The sick, wounded, and all those who are now or may fall sick, previous to the embarkation of the troops for the Havana, shall be maintained by the government of the United States until cured, and shall have the same privileges as the rest of the garrison; those who are in a situation shall be embarked with it, and shall be under the care of and attended by the surgeon and other individuals of the Spanish military hospital.

Approved.

7th. The garrison of Pensacola and the prisoners as also those in the employ of the royal finance shall enjoy the same privileges as the garrison of Barancas, and shall likewise be transported to Havana, uniting the former to the latter, and all shall be lodged in the quarters they previously occupied in Pensacola, until the moment of embarkation for the port of Havana.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished and included in the estimate for the garrison of fort Barancas.

8th. During their permanence in the United States will furnish to the king's store-keeper, under the requisite documents from the royal officers, such articles as they may stand in need of, or are not in the king's stores, to complete the rations of the troops, dependants, those in the king's employ, and their families, the reimbursement thereof remaining subject to the decision of the government of Spain and the United States.

Answer—An inventory of the provisions in possession of the Spanish commissary, to be forthwith furnished. The rations allowed subject to the limitations of the 4th article.

9th. The provisions actually existing in the king's store of Pensacola and Barancas, shall be transported to the former in order that they may serve for the said supply of rations.

Approved.

10th. A duplicate inventory shall be formed by the store-keeper, and such officer of artillery, as the commandant of this corps may name, and such other as may be appointed by the general of the troops of the United States, of the artillery, powder, military stores and other effects belonging to this department in Pensacola and Barancas.

Approved—Major Peters of the artillery, is appointed on the part of the American government.

11. Persons and property shall be respected, concessions and sales of land made by the competent authorities shall be valid and guaranteed by the American government, at whatever time they may have been made until the date hereof.

Answer—all titles legally derived from the crown of Spain, prior to this date, guaranteed and respected.

12th. The commandant of engineers shall name an officer who with another whom the general of the American army may appoint, shall form a duplicate inventory of the number and state of the royal edifices, in the same manner as is stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Sands, of the artillery, appointed on the part of the American government.

13th. The military officers and those in the service of all and the several departments, may embark with them their wives, children and slaves, in which number are to be included the families of these classes who may be absent. Those who have property to dispose of, or affairs to settle, may remain the time necessary for this purpose. The American authority shall afford them every protection during their permanence, and they shall enjoy the same privilege with the rest of the garrison in their embarkation for Havana for account of the U. S.

Inadmissible—so far as it regards transportation being allowed to the families of those officers not present, and servants not attending upon the officers and families. Those individuals disposed to remain in the Floridas will be respected and protected, in all civil and personal rights, and if not embracing the transportation allowed at the present period, they must furnish their own at a future period.

14th. The store-keeper general shall form an inventory of the small vessels and craft, and of the other effects under his charge, in the same way as stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Parkhurst, Q. M. of artillery appointed on behalf of the American government.

15th. The officers and troops of this garrison, with their equipage shall be transported to Pensacola, where they shall remain as already stated until embarked for Havana.

Approved.

17. The Alabama chief with his family now in this fort, and who has been reported to major Young, shall be included in this capitulation, and transported to Havana.

Approved—His name to be entered in an article, and the Spanish government guaranteeing that he never returns to the Floridas.

18th. The Catholic religion, its ministers and the free exercise shall be maintained.

Answer—A free toleration to all religions granted.

19th. The capitulation is made under the confidence that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he receives it as stated in his official letter.

Approved—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in general Jackson's communication to the governor of Pensacola on the 23d May, 1818.

20th. If any doubt should arise as to the meaning of any of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be construed in the manner most favourable to the Spanish garrison.

Answer—The above articles to be interpreted agreeably to their literal and expressed meaning.

21st. The present capitulation shall be signed and exchanged by the general of the American army, and the commandant of this province as soon as possible, and at latest by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, each returning their respective original.

Approved.

Fort of St. Charles, Barancas, 28th May, 1818, 7 o'clock in the morning. (Signed) JOSEPH MASOT, ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Additional articles which are to have the same force as the primary, and extended in compliance with what has been agreed upon.

1st. The name required of the Alabama chief is Opayhoia. The commandant of this province engaged in the name of his government, that the said chief shall never return to the Floridas.

Approved.

2d. If any vessels of war of H. C. majesty destined for this port, should arrive with a supply of provisions or money, they shall be free-

ly admitted, as well as Spanish merchant vessels.

Approved. St. Charles, Barancas, 28th May, 1818, 7 o'clock, P. M. (Signed) JOSEPH MASOT, ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Head Quarters, division of the south, Pensacola, May 29th, 1818.

Major-general Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than 20 years past, visited our frontier settlements with all the horrors of savage massacre; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities, it was expected would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged with a concession, that so far from being able to control the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable law of self defence, therefore, compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations. Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property will be enforced.—Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will create an enquiry to be made into all landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the United States, and under such laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and Capt. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him. He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid in all direct attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

JUNE 8. A vessel from Pensacola, entered yesterday at the Custom House of this city, with a clearance signed by James Gadsden, acting Collector of the port of Pensacola. By this vessel we learn that General Jackson has gone to Tennessee, and left Col. King in command at Pensacola with 600 men. Tennessee Volunteers form the greater portion of the Barancas; it is said that the Fort of the Barancas at the time of its surrender, contained provisions for six months, but the garrison revolted and fled to fight, which circumstance counts for the feeble defence of the place.

Part of the Spanish troops formed the garrison of the Barancas, and were sent to the Havana; the remainder were to follow them in a vessel which was expected at Mobile.

Washington, July 1st. Mr. George W. Campbell departed from Washington on Friday last, for Boston, where the frigate

commodore Macdonough, waits to convey him to Russia. Mr. Campbell expects to embark about the 15th of the month. The Secretary of the Navy has arrived at his residence in Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Robertson, the representative of Louisiana, and general Ripley arrived at New-Orleans on the 7th ult. in the ship Missouri, from Baltimore.—Nat. Int.

Despatches from Gen. Jackson. Despatches were received at the War Department yesterday from General Jackson.—The bearer, Mr. Hamblin, reached the city on Monday night, and would have been here, he informs us, some days earlier, but for detentions on the road arising from the irregularity of the stages on some parts of the line. General Jackson's letters have been forwarded to the President, & their contents of course are unknown to us; but we understand, generally, that they embrace a full account of the proceedings in the south, down to the expulsion of the Spaniards from Pensacola, and that the facts they disclose form a most ample justification of his conduct in the Spanish territory.—Ibid.

During the progress of the last spring and summer, we were alarmed by reports of every species of agricultural distress. The fly had eaten the wheat, the worm had devoured the corn, and the seasons were unpropitious for seed time and harvest. Notwithstanding the seed sown, the product was gathered, and we have not heard that famine has distressed any portion of our country, as was seriously predicted, and not without reason. If last year promised to be the year of famine, the present no less promises to be a year of plenty. Such crops of wheat and rye, as load the lands of Virginia and Maryland, travellers assure us, have seldom been seen; the corn, too, is generally thriving; and both corn and wheat, as far as their formation extends, have been exempt from worm and fly. The present crop is said to be inferior to the wheat, but not inferior to an average crop. The cotton planters of the south, and the tobacco planters of the adjoining states, it is feared, are not so fortunate as the farmers; it is hoped, that in the end they will have no reason to complain. The reward of their labour was so abundant at the last season, that it would be ungrateful to repine because at the present it is rather less. If the general product be less than usual, the price will be higher in proportion; so that little will be lost.—Ib.

It is said the President has recently given directions that a preference is to be given, in making purchases on public account, to articles of domestic manufacture, where they can be had at any thing like a fair price: this it is understood, extends to coal that relates to the public buildings, as well as other national contracts.

Washington Gaz. We learn that the U. S. frigate Macedonian capt. Downes, is under orders for the N. W. coast of North America, to co-operate with the Ontario in the protection of our trade in those seas. Her assistance will be well-timed, and affords evidence of a judicious distribution of our naval force, by strengthening our interests in this interesting quarter of the globe. From good information, it is conjectured, she will not leave Boston, where she is repairing, till September.—Ib.

Head-Quarters, Division of the South. Adjutant General's Office, 26 miles west of Pensacola, May 31, 1818. Capt. M'Girt of the territory of Alabama, is authorized and instructed to raise one company of volunteers mounted men, for the period of 12 months, unless sooner discharged, to consist of two subalterns and 40 privates to be under his command as captain. As soon as captured to fight, which circumstance counts for the feeble defence of the place.

Part of the Spanish troops formed the garrison of the Barancas, and were sent to the Havana; the remainder were to follow them in a vessel which was expected at Mobile.

Washington, July 1st. Mr. George W. Campbell departed from Washington on Friday last, for Boston, where the frigate

Capt. Boyle in like manner raised to raise proceed with the wishes of leaving his balance of his and be instructed and be mustered. These provisions will be issued to the commander, and will furnish for the quarter at either of will furnish for returns.

Capt. M'Girt port to Col. King ment of all of be worthy of By order R

To the Patri on Capt. M'Girt denial submit the Alabama the services posed to protect the deprecated out lying safe frontier. It pal to the E zans will not the noble spirit will be atones that every y horse will m rendezvous.

Yesterday ral RICHARD were deposited tary honours ment erected by the order memory. The occasion has listed in this with tho Governor's C tulary and ge officers and societies, us badges and b early hour, a Broadway from ber street.

The Clergy lumbia College the municipal the member tional legis Foreign powe of the Unit characters of part of the p The line, the veteran Marsha, mov Chamber, C Broad and B way, thence Paul's where prite to the by the H city; the fu sol m and the R and a short on the chara deceased the fill and the risi g get their indepen by the Rev.

The rema ted to the musquetry fi by detachm acting as inf verner's Gu

The paid- rick, (Pres Col. Trumbu Clarkson, C Fish, Capt. Giles. The hear splendid, an tachment of lieut. Belkn, caparisoned accompanim ing.

In the pro bably not les persons. Th it passed we dows crowd exhibition v cent and sol The appa the fine—the bor displaye mast—the final requier and the fort