

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 10.

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

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Dr. J. H. Dare, Samuel Turner, Joseph W. Reynolds, John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY. Isaac Spencer, Henry Tighman, William Knight, Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY. Jabez Caldwell, Thomas Frazier, Nicholas G. Lidsborough, William H. Tighman.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY. George Semmes, William D. Digges, Samuel Blagett, James Somerville.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY. Enrain K. Wilson, George Hayward, Thomas N. Williams, Dr. John Stevenson.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Ignatius Davis, Joshua Howard, Robert M'Pherson.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, And Voters of Anne-Arundel & Prince-George's Counties.

From past experience I am well aware of the volley of abuse that awaits me; it is therefore with reluctance, I assure you, that I have prevailed on myself to come forward as a candidate for your suffrages to represent this district in the Congress of the United States. I have earnestly solicited others, whose personal influence far exceeded what I possess, to come forward, offering all the aid I could render them, to secure an honourable success; but after waiting and urging to the present hour, in hopes of getting a resident of Anne-Arundel to come forward as a candidate, so as to afford a choice to the voters, to wait any longer, and then come forward myself, would be entering a charge at least of wishing to be elected by stratagem, a gratification as undesirable as it would be disgraceful. I must confess I feel much interested for the honour of this section of the district in which I live; and I am very confident, from the knowledge I have of Prince-George's, that a very large proportion of her generous citizens wish to share, equally with their neighbours the citizens of Anne-Arundel, those congressional honours, which of late years, from some cause, appear to have been longed exclusively to herself, (with the exception only of one instance which it would seem neither section would claim.)

But this alone would not, I believe, have been sufficient to have induced me, with a large young family, so far to neglect their pecuniary interest, as must necessarily follow an attempt of this sort, did I not in my conscience believe, that a right far dearer to freemen than life itself, is endangered. I mean that right which every freeman holds in this state, of making choice of those who are to represent him, and of voting for that choice, when made. Of late years, whilst party spirit ran high, it was thought necessary on both sides to be united in concerting measures, such as each (it is to be hoped,) considered best for the general good; but during that period, (lamentable for the unfriendly feelings then produced, and still most difficult with some, to shake off,) a respect was paid to the opinions and sovereignty of the people; they were called on to meet in their several districts, and there and then, themselves to select 3 or 5 or 7 of their trust-worthy neighbours, to meet in general committee; where on an exchange of sentiments they united in recommending proper

characters to the notice and confidence of their fellow-citizens. But now, when every real cause of party spirit has vanished for ever, I trust, from our peaceful, happy land, and the very base on which the foul fiend built his detested edifice has been tumbled into ruin; when the chief magistrate of the union, elected then by those who formed one party, is found, now, to be conducting our national affairs to the entire satisfaction of those who opposed him, so much so as to have produced already a union of good men in opposition to designing ones; where, I would ask, is the justice, necessity, or good policy, that can justify such conduct as has been adopted in this district. A few individuals, say thirty or forty, as far back as last spring, assembled themselves, and undertook to decide who the free men of this district should have to represent them without consulting in any manner their sentiments on the subject? Shall I be told that this was merely recommending a candidate, and that the people were left to vote for him or not? I will answer, that I trust your votes at the next election, will prove it to be so, however contrary it may be to their intention or expectation. But, my fellow-citizens, where would there have been a choice had not I been influenced to offer opposition? Where is there another individual to be found sufficiently regardless of the weight and influence of those thirty or forty persons as to be induced to come forward? It seems not one can be prevailed on—For every man who has any mind will at once see, or will soon be convinced, that those 30 or 40 gentlemen, however respectable and friendly they may be as individuals, will not, after such a stretch of power, consent to give up their idol, or even suffer, with impunity, the correctness of their conduct or judgment to be questioned, but will bring all their weight and influence to operate against that individual who dares oppose them. But most of you, my fellow-citizens, know, that I dare attempt, (hopeless as it may appear,) to convince those very gentlemen, (unless they literally see without seeing, and hear without understanding) that they are blindly establishing a precedent the most destructive to freemen in their elective franchise, calculated virtually to deprive them of their votes; for where is the advantage to you, my friends, as voters, to give the finishing touch, or technical form, to an election, by voting for men not your choice, none daring to offer but those thus selected by a board of self-elected dictators. For who can you expect hereafter will dare oppose such legitimate characters, if you, the people, are found on the present occasion to be such willing instruments in establishing principles that will thereafter become law, to the total destruction, not only of your own rights, but their's also, who are now urging their adoption. Can these 30 or 40 gentlemen always be your board of dictators? Surely not. If then they should be succeeded by weak and designing men, who perhaps will care no more for a poor man than for a dog, what will then be your situation, and that of your children? Inevitable ruin. You will have to advance cap in hand, and obtain their consent and support, before you will dare offer your services to the public. And can you my friends, look forward with the least degree of patience to such a servile period, when it will be too late to remedy the evil? Surely not. Now then is the important time when you may with ease prevent it, by rejecting the candidates so offered to you, and by voting for others. To enable you to do this, I have, as before stated, earnestly solicited others to offer, and not until this day have I despaired of success in getting one. This has induced me once more to encounter the charge of insanity, by opposing my individual front to such unequal odds. But the purity of my motives then having secured me success, I feel little doubt but I shall be able to enforce the aforesaid facts to a conviction on your minds, and to the total annihilation of all those who would attempt, in any way, to rob you of your rights. If I am disappointed, I shall feel the satisfaction of having so far discharged my duty, and for having satisfied your dictators, that an opposition is to be expected from me, to all such attempts, as long as I have strength to offer that opposition, and until you are awakened to a sense of your danger. Should I be honoured with your support, I shall, I trust, continue so to discharge the additional duties that will then devolve on me, as to prevent a regret being felt

either by you or myself. It will give me pleasure to meet you my fellow-citizens when and wherever I am timely apprised of its being your desire I should do so, and to meet before you, my friend and opponent Doctor Kent, whose good sense, it is to be hoped, will rather induce him to be pleased than offended with an honourable opposition. But the period between this and the first Monday of October, will be too short to allow me to meet you all, unless regular and central meetings are called in each of the sectional districts of the two counties. Should this be done, I pledge myself, with God's permission, to attend. If not, I must beg you to consider well what I have endeavored, thus concisely and plainly to bring before your view, adjuring you seriously to reflect before you act, or rather before you suffer yourselves (as some would have you) to be mere tools with which they would act, to the destruction of your present inestimable rights. And lest I may not have the gratification of applying in person for your individual and collective support, let me beg you to consider this as an all sufficient application, from your friend JOHN C. WELCH. Annapolis, Sept. 8, 1818.

For the Maryland Gazette.

If our democratic congressmen had been as profuse in their liberality towards the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, who now labour under the pressure of age, want and disease, as they have been to the pompous nabobs filling fat offices under the government, the people would have applauded their conduct, rather than have condemned it, and they would have acquired for themselves lasting honour. But as it is, no honest man, no man who feels grateful for the liberty which he enjoys, and which was achieved by the valour and virtue of the heroes of '76, can, however strong his prejudices, for a moment sanction such proceedings, which at best, are disgraceful to their authors, & disgusting to every feeling and generous bosom. There is no soldier living, who fought for the independence of this country, we do not venerate; no, not one; however needy his circumstances, or however much he may be neglected by our ingrate rulers. Yet as he was lately an applicant for some small reward for the great services which he performed, and the numerous hardships and dangers he encountered to make this country free and happy, we hope it will not excite jealousy in other brave men, who like him plunged into the heart of battle for the same purpose, for us to single out Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington, as one of those patriots, who are called upon to make the most galling sacrifice which worth and the nice sensibility of a soldier could submit to, before he can obtain from his country, a pittance sufficient, not, reader, to make his last days comfortable, but to keep him from beggary. Who would have believed, on the 14th of August, '77, the day on which Stark, "plucked," as it were, "two teeth from the jaws of the British lion," by obtaining two signal victories in the course of a few hours, that this brave old soldier, now he is stricken by age, and rapidly sinking under its concomitants, disease and infirmity, with cruel poverty to struggle against, at a time too, when rulers are wasting the national wealth upon the rich and worthless, would, when he implored the assistance of his country, be compelled by the act of an American congress, to declare, "under oath, before the judge of some court," that from his reduced circumstances he needs the assistance of his country for support? This requisition upon the feelings of a gallant soldier one would suppose was humiliating enough, but it seems our democratic great men did not think so, for J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, in a notice dated the 27th of May, says, "it is expected the judges will certify as well to the reduced circumstances, as to the continued service of nine months," and that the applications "or pensions belonging to Maryland, &c. "will be delayed until further evidence of their service shall have been received." Now it appears that the solemn oath of the veteran soldier will not be believed until it is substantiated by the certificate of some judge—likely a man who never burnt a grain of powder in fighting for the liberty of his country, and who probably rested in safety in his nurse's arms when the revolutionary war prevailed.

Why was not congress as punctual in requiring the consequential office holders to make oath that the old number of clerks under them was not sufficient to perform the business of their offices, before they voted them money to pay additional ones, as they were in imposing the above degrading condition upon the old soldier? Was it because they expected a portion of this money would be applied to furnish sumptuous and splendid entertainments for themselves during the next session? Or was it because they in heart despised those pure patriots, who, under providence, gave independence and happiness to their country? Let our democratic congressmen answer these questions to the people; who, it is to be presumed, have too much regard for the soldiers of the revolution to countenance even those who advocate the authors of such black and criminal ingratitude. The freemen of Maryland will never be the abettors of a nefarious prodigality towards the rich man, and a niggardly, nay, cruel economy, towards the brave, worthy, but unfortunate soldier. MANY.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL LETTERS.

From the Euston Gazette. THE STATE CLAIM. Late Communication of the State's Agent to the Executive of Maryland.

EASTON, August 25th, 1818. SIR—I have to-day received from the Secretary of War an answer to the note, which, I informed you in my letter of the 3d instant, I had left for him, on my departure from Washington, renewing my proposal for an advance of money, in part payment of our militia claims. He states, in reply, that the present appropriation for state claims will not authorise an advance to Maryland, at this time, of more than 40,000 dollars, but agrees to pay that amount to any person properly authorised to receive it.

Under the Act of Assembly, of the 10th of February, 1817, the Treasurer of the Western Shore is authorised to receive the payment; and nothing more is necessary to obtain it than an order from your Excellency to the Treasurer of the Western Shore to draw immediately for the money.

I enclose to you copies of my note, of the 21st July, to the Secretary of War, and his answer. I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's ob'dt. serv't.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampt. Governor of Maryland.

Washington, July 21st, 1818.

SIR—The present engagements of Mr. Hagner being such as to render it impossible for him to enter on the examination of the vouchers of the Maryland claim, so as now to bring it to a final settlement, I feel it my duty to renew the proposal I had the honor to make to you in February last—that an advance of money be made, in part payment of this claim, as, I understand, has been ordered in similar cases. I flatter myself that a very slight view of the vouchers, now in your department, would authorise this measure; and as the expenditure by the state of the amount, now claimed to be reimbursed, has a little deranged her finances, the sense which is entertained of the just policy of the General Government, in having assumed the claim, will be greatly strengthened by the measure proposed. I am, Sir, with high respect, Your ob'dt. serv't.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. The Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 8th August, 1818.

SIR—Upon an examination of the appropriation to pay the States such balances as may be found due to them from the United States on settlement, I find I cannot advance to you more than \$40,000, on account of the claims of the State of Maryland.

That amount will be paid to any person properly authorised to receive it. I have the honour to be, Your most ob'dt. serv't.

J. C. CALHOUN. John Leeds Kerr, Esq. Easton, Eastern Shore, Maryland.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Welch, Mr. Daniel T. Hyde, to Miss Anne Merriken, both of this city.

Died, in this city, on Monday night last, Mrs. Anne Watts, after a long illness.

DIED. On his passage from Jamaica Liverpool, M. G. LEWIS, the celebrated author, well known as Mr. Lewis.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29. IMPORTANT.

Bank of the United States. The principal reason urged in favour of establishing the Bank of the United States, was to give to the Union a generally circulating medium. This was the ground upon which the advocates of the bank stood; this was the reason which carried their charge through congress. It appears from the following circular, just now put into our hands, that this reason is null, void, and of effect. The notes of the Bank of the United States are no longer to be a medium which will freely circulate through the United States. The bank itself refuses to take even in payment of debts due to the offices of Discount and Deposit which the bank itself has established!!!

The Branches refuse to receive the notes issued by the U. S. Bank, and thus the circulation of the notes of the bank, and of the branches, are narrowed down, and limited to the immediate districts in which they are established. Remittances can no longer be made to United States Bank notes. Speculating and trokering are again the order of the day, and the interests and happiness of the community are to be prostrated at the feet of a powerful monied institution. We have not time to enter more largely upon this deeply interesting subject. It would be wrong, however, to close this hasty note, without stating that all the State banks refuse any longer to take the Branch Notes of the Bank of the U. S. Why should they give a credit to the offices of a bank, when the bank which established them refuse to take their notes. If this be not discrediting their own notes, and rendering themselves odious and unpopular, we know not what means will or can produce these effects.

[COPY OF A CIRCULAR.] Bank of the United States, August 28, 1818. Sir, I am directed to inform you, that the Notes of this Bank, which are payable at its several offices of Discount and Deposit, will not be received at this Bank after this date, except in payment of debts due to the United States. Such notes, however, of the offices, as your branches may have received, during this week, will be received in exchange to morrow morning. (Signed) JONA. SMITH, Cashier—Esq. Cashier—Bank.

FOREIGN. New-York, Sept. 3. FROM ENGLAND.

By the regular Packet ship America, Capt. Stanton, in 30 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d of August, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers and prices current to the 1st of that month, at the London papers and Lloyd's list to the 31st July, all inclusive. The Duke of Wellington was expected in England in a day or two, and the review of the army of occupation in France, was to be postponed till his return to that country. Preparations are said to be making for the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies.

The duke of Wellington has succeeded in his appeal to the Court of Cassation at Brussels, and the editor of the Ghent Journal is sentenced to one month's imprisonment costs, &c.

A fishing vessel arrived in the Clyde, reports that the Discovery ships were seen returning, not having been able to penetrate farther than latitude 80.

Lord Cochrane, at the last accounts, was at Calais, on his way to Paris, his expedition to S. America being delayed by some defect in the machinery of his steam vessel.

A commercial ukase has been published by the Emperor Alexander, which is important, as it will act as an encouragement to the intercourse

of Prussian cloths, into Russia, in preference to those of British manufacture, the transit duties upon the former being considerably lower.

Liverpool Aug. 1. A tremendous storm of hail and rain was experienced in the north of England and south of Scotland, which continued for three hours—

the fruit trees, grain, &c. were destroyed, as well as immense quantities of glass broken, and horses and cattle were killed.—Robert Lenox, farmer, about two miles from Carlisle, lost nearly all his crop. This storm was on the 19th of July.

London, July 31. DUKE OF WELLINGTON. The Court of Cassation at Brussels, in an extraordinary sitting on the 29th July, decided in the appeal of Lord Wellington against the sentences passed by the tribunal at Ghent in favour of the Editor of the Journal of East and West Flanders.

After a discussion of 4 hours, the Court annulled the decision of the tribunal of Ghent, and declared that the article inserted against his name bore the character of calumny. The Court condemned M. de Basscher, the Editor, to one month's imprisonment, to the interdiction of his civil rights for five years, to a fine of 25 florins and to the costs of the two trials, instead of damages. Five hundred copies of the sentence may also be printed at the expense of M. de Basscher in whatever part of the Kingdom the Duke of Wellington shall please.

The translation of the very curious anecdotes of the court and family of Napoleon Buonaparte, by one of the ladies of the Empress Maria Louisa was to be published the 1st August.

The American Indians which sailed some time since from Boston were playing in London in the Pantheon of La Perouse.

Notice is hereby given, That Elections will be held in the several election districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly of Maryland, for a representative to represent this state in the congress of the United States, and for a sheriff for the county aforesaid.

R. WELCH, of Ben. shiff. A. A. County. Sept. 10.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, August 15, 1818.

On application by petition of Basil Burgess and Thomas Burgess, administrators of Michael Burgess, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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 Gassaway, Reg. Wills, Sept. 10.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Michael Burgess, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of August, 1818.

Basil Burgess, } Adm'rs. Thomas Burgess, } Sept. 10.

Overseer Wanted. The subscriber wishes to engage a single Man, who can come well recommended, to overlook a farm. An elderly person, and who is capable of doing rough carpenter's work, would be preferred.

HENRY MAYER, Broad Neck. Sept. 10.

Notice is hereby given, That an Election will be held at the Old Room in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 5th day of October next, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the said city in the General Assembly of Maryland at the same time and place an Election will be held for the purpose of electing a representative to Congress, and also to elect a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel county. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk. Mayor's court. Sept. 10.

Stop the

Abandoned of August, a bill of Abram, about two years of age, wide mouth, ran no impediment to be very small words rather than ever will deliver the above black if taken in the ge's and Anne counties the sum N. B. If he is George's and he may be lodged, son so taking to the above NICHOLAS Fork Patuxent

Anne-Arundel I hereby certify of said county, straggling, trespassing dark brown or or 7 years old, high, a star on spot on his forehead spots, and hands and cankers, and of been worked hand of me on peace in and for cond day of S. 1st W. Sept. 10.

Overs For the ens of my farm; I commendation ther with a the business. App 1st River

Sher By virtue of to me directed county court, sale, on Wednesday September ins Tavern, in the clock, for C named Priss, a ed Richard, be the property of satisfy a debt R. V. Sept. 10.

By virtue of to me directed county court, sale, on Wednesday September ins Tavern, in the half past ten tract of Land graff now res solution Man of land, more of Cattle, two head of Sheep es; being seized party of said due to Georg Dorsey, of T. Sept. 10.

By virtue of to me directed county court, will on Wednesday tember inst, a vern, Annapolis for Cash, a pa being seized a of John Nich Stephen and R. Sept. 10.

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