## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 22.

James Hamilton, convicted, at a late Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the City of Albany, of the murde- of Major Birdsall, is sentenced to be executed on the 6th day of November next, and his body after wards to be delivered to the surge ons for dissection.

ELECTION RETURNS-OFFI CIAL.

For Saint-Marv's county-Thomas Blakistone, \* Benedict J Heard, \* Philip B Greenwell,\* and John R.

Plater, junior.\* Anne-Arundel-William H. Marriott, Rezin Esten, Thomas II. Dor-

sey, and Charles Stewart. Calvert-John Beckett, Daniel Kent, John Dare, \* and James A.

D. Dalrymple. Charles—C'ement Dorsey.\* Daniel J-nif r \* H nry Brawner, \* and

Robert Garner. \* Battimore -- Adam Showers, John B. Snowden, Ebenezer S Thomas, &

L ward Orrick. Prince-George's-George Semmes,\* William D. Digges,\* James Somerville, \* and Samuel Claggett.

City of Annapolis-Dr. Dennis Claude and John Stephen. Frederick-Joshua Cockey, Thomas C Worthington, John H. Smith,

and Thomas Hawkins. Harford-Israel D. Maulsby, Alexarder Norris, James Steel, and

George Henderson. City of Baltimore-Thomas Kell, and Henry M. Breckenridge.

Washington-William Yates, Thomas Keller, Thomas Kenedy, and Jacob Schnebly.

Montgom ry-George C. Washingron,\* Ephraim Gaither.\* Ezekiah Linchicum,\* and Benjamin S. Forrest.\*

Allegany-Joseph Tomlinson,\* William Shaw, \* Samuel Thomas, \* and James Tidball.\*

K nt-Henry Tilghman, \* William Knight.\* William Pryor, and Thomas B. Hynson.\* Talbot-Nicholas Goldsborough,\*

Thomas Fr zer.\* Wm. Hayward, jun. and Wil iam H. Tilghman.\* Somerset-Henry K. Long,\* Jas. Murray, \* Levin R. King, \* & Mat-

thias Dashiell.\* Dorchester-Wm. W. Eccleston. Benjamin W. Lecompte,\* Solomon Frazer, and Levin Lake.

Cecil-I hn Wroth, David Mackey, John Moffitt, and David Patten. Queen Anne's-John Roberts, Kensey Harrison, James Brown, and William R. Stuart.

Worcester-William Quinton, Ephraim K. Wilson,\* George Hayward \* and Thomas N. Williams.\* Caroline --- Frederick Holbrook, Thomas Saulsbury, Peter Willis, and Nathan Whitby.

Those marked \* are Federal-

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

I hear it frequently said, after an election. that the result is owing to the conduct of many of the voters who are in favour of the candidates not elected; and that a comparison of the polls, with the number of votes taken at former elections, will prove that a number of voters did not go to the pols. How does this happen? Or do they expect to make themselves popular with all parties by refusing their votes to either? To vote is not only the privilege, but the duty of every man who is a freeman. It is his privilege, because the constitution secures it to him, & no may csn take it from him. It is his duty, because the constitution imp ses it, and because the law subjects him to a penalty for not voting. I send you for publication the Act of 1716, ch. 11 Sec. 7. It is this law which protects every voter from arrest on the day of election, and it wil not suffer him to be arrested, because thereby he may be deprived of an opportunity of discharging this duty. Now, f it be the practice of any voters not to vote at the election, why is not the law enforced? It is the duty of every good citizen to see that it is executed.

A VOTER.

"And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That all Freeholders, Freemen, and other persons qualified to gites, shall and are hereby obliged to be and appear at the time and place appointed for elections, to be hereafter had or made, of any Delegates, Burgesses and Citizens, to comes discontented and restless in gates, Burgesses and Citizens, to comes discontented and restless in the state, assembled at Hartford, and the state inclination of the good communication of the 2d inst. and indicated by the division; and the state inclination of the battle of Waterloo, in the communication of the 2d inst. and indicated by the division; and the state indicated by the division; and the division; and the course of arduous and faithful set in the state in the nonour to acknowledge in dicated by the division; and the division; and the division; and the course of arduous and faithful set in the battle of Waterloo, in the communication of the 2d inst. and in reply have to observe, that I have the nonour to acknowledge indicated by the division; and the treached course of arduous and faithful set in divided by the division; and the treached communication of the 2d inst. and in reply have to observe, that I have the nonour to acknowledge in dicated by the division; and the treached course of arduous and faithful set in the battle of Waterloo, in the communication of the 2d inst. and indicated by the division; and the treached course of arduous and faithful set in the battle of Waterloo, in the communication of the 2d inst. and indicated by the division; and the treached course of arduous and faithful set in division; and the treached course of arduous and faithful set in division; and the treached course of a resolution of the 2d inst. The battle of Waterloo, in the communication of the 2d inst. The battle of Waterloo, in the communication of the 2d inst. The battle of Waterloo, in the communication of the 2d inst. Supplies in the course of a resolution of the 2d inst. S give Votes in the Election of Dele-

serve in any Assembly for this Pro- our ranks, and although in times of vince, under the penalty of One, Hundred Poinds of Tobacco, for every person so qualified as aforesaid, neglecting to appear; one half thereof to the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, his heirs and successors, for and towards the County charge, and the other half to the informer that shall complain to any one or more Justices or Magistrates, of such absence; which Justice or Justices, or other Magistrates, are hereby empowered to determine such complaint, and award execution for the said penalty; unless such person or persons shall at the next County Court after such Election, snew sufficient cause for h s or their absence, to be allowed and approved or by the justices of the several County Courts in this Province.'

From the Village Recorder. THE ELECTION.

Elections are always important. Legislators are entrusted with a power to make laws affe ting our lives, our liberties and our property. Can the choice of men clothed with such authority ever be a matter of indifference?

The elective franchise, it appears to me, ought always as a matter of principle, to be exercised; for it is the highes act of so reignty which the constitution calls upon the citizens to perform. Bad men will a ways be active. The ambitious man, if the people slumber at home, can rally his partizans, obtain office, and frequently do irremidable mischief b f re awakening vigilance can displace him. I speak now of no party, but of elections generally. What! of 365 days in the year, cannot one be appropriated to the most important right we enjoy?

We are now a happy and prosper ous people. It is only by vigilance, and a close attention to the p litical concerns of the state that these blessings can be perpetuated. Nothing keeps rulers strictly within the bounds of auty like the watchfulness of the people.-If the master sleeps, the servant will look to his own pleasure. If the people become careless and indiff. rent, rulers will form schemes of personal aggcandizement, and the finances of the country inevitably be involved, or its peace be comprommitted. If the libert es of our country are ever destroyed, the ruin will have its fou dation in the orruption or ne neglect of elections. Either may prove fatal. Every father, then, as a matter of solemn public duty, ought by his precept and example to impress this lesson upon his son-N ver to permit an election for legislators or chief magistrate to pass over without his attendance and

> From the Federal Republican. A NARROW ESCAPE.

For some hours a report prevail ed that Worcester was lost and one democrat elected in Somerset, a county that has been always federai, which gave a majority against us on a joint ballot in the legislature of three votes. While this impression prevailed, an imprudent democrat exultingly exclaimed, "we all the appointments in our hands. will be routed from the field. and of we take care to get goou judges of election, the federalists. notwithstanding their fifteen votes in the senace, may whistle for their tost ascendancy."

It is no hard matter to understand what this incontinent, leaky young democrat meant by good judges of the election. Olice more having the power of appointment in their hands, it was expected that corrupt judges could be found who would disregard their oaths, reject lawful federal votes and receive illegal democratic votes, and in this manner secure a sufficient major ty in the house of repres ntatives to bear down the senate until the period arrived for re organizing that body. We cannot for a moment doubt that such would have been the consequence had the news been true which gained ground for the short time mentioned If nothing elsi will rouse our party, we should think that a knowledge of the black designs entertained and half avowed by the opposite party, should have the desired effect. Let us with one consent throw aside temporizing and resort to the old successful sys tem of open, manly and decided p position. Let us confide in and take coursel from those, and those

difficulty and severe trial he with drew from the contest, yet demands all honour and trust to be placed in his hands .- when he threatens a desertion and coalition with the enemy unless he is looked up to for advice and direction, we should not hesitate, after the manner of all well disciplined parties, to set him aside stripped of all authority and influence. It is far better to lose one individual than to lose a county, which has sometimes been the case, and will again be the case where time and labour are thrown away by courting and caressing such people in the vain hope of recon ciling them. A very distinguished federal gentleman, as disinterested in his politics as any man that ever ived, observed a year ago ween on a visit to this city, that the party required some purging to make it sound, and if not newly organized so as to get rid of the non-descripts, it must fall. For himself, he was free to declare, as matters were conducted, that he was almost indifferent on the subject of politics. and he found most of his neighbors in the same temper and disposition of mind .- It is this indifference that brought us to the very verge of the precipice, and in another year will precipitate us down the gulph that is yawning before us, unless the narrow escape we have suffered aw kens federalists to a sense of their real danger. The cause of the change in Maryland is manifes a owing touthe unwillingness of federalists to turn out and vote. To be convinced of this, we need only compare the returns of this year with those of former years, so that our case is not hopeless and the re-

medy is a very simple one. The late election although it has resulted in the partial triumph of democracy, will nevertheless, we trust, be attended with salutary effrets to the cause of Federalism and good principles. It is perfectly manifest that the democrats would not have obtained a majority in the House of Assembly, but for the schisms, broils, personal altercations and neglect in attending the polls, of the Federal party. hope the Federalists will learn wisdom by their defeat-it will teach them the necessity of unanimitythe necessity of sacrificing private pique and personal hostility to the public good. It will also teach them the necessity of making a small sa crifice of personal interest and convenience to the public weal. Can that man be a genuine friend to his country who will not make these small sacrifices for her welfare? Cun he be a real disciple of Washington and Hamilton who jeopardizes the Federal cause, by staying at ome and attending to his own private affairs, to his farm and his merchandize, in preference to taking apon himself the trouble of go ing to the polls and giving his vote? We regret that the Federal party are obliged to learn wisdom in so dear a shool-that such powerful tonics are necessary to rouse, them from their slumbers, but it is some consolation to know that they can be awakened, and that when they have got the executive, we have got arise in their might, Democracy

Ibid.

New-Haven, Oct. 10. THE LEGISLATURE. The general assembly of Connec-

ticut convened in this city last Thursday. At about 12 o'clock, both Houses met in the Council chamber, where His Excellency the Governor, delivered the following speech: Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Repre-

sentatives, I offer you my congratulations, on the circumstances, under which you are now convened .- Our country phinues to enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquility; a fertile season, has been accompanied with general health; abundant supplies have rewarded the husbandman; agriculture, manufactures, arts and science, are in a state of pro, ressive improvement, our internal commerce is flourishing, and that with foreign countries, is gradually surmounting the embarrassments under worch it has laboured. This comnination of prosperous events, demands united expressions of devout gartitude, to the beneficent Parent

who, after a sedulous attention to recently menaced by the savages constitution of civil government for the people of this state, which was submitted to their consideration, on the first Monday of the present month. If it shall appear, 'rom the returns to be made to this assembly, that the plan of the convention has been approved by the people, a revision of some of our laws; for the purpose of rendering, them conformable to the provisions of that instrument, may be deemed expedient.

The measures whigh I have, or former occasions, recommended to the notice of the general assembly, have, in my judgment, lost none of their importance. It you entertain a similar opinion, and the other business of the session is such, as to afford leisure for the purpose, they will doubtless receive your consideration. I am happy in beingable to inform you that I know of no other subjects of general concern. which appear to require your atten tion.

In this favoured country, the on ly legitimate objects of legislation, are the security of equal rights and privileges, to very portion of our fellow citizens; and these objects can only be attained, by laws enforcing the observance of strict and impartial justice. In proportion to the importance of those subjects, which may come under considerate on, the obligations of s neerity, canlour, an i mutual forbearance, will be increased. That our mutual consultations may result in promoting the best interests of our constitu ents, is the fervent wish or my heart.

OLIVER WOLCOTT. General Assembly October ) Session, 1818.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The votes given in the several towns on the question of ratifying this? Instrument, were canvassed last Thursday, and on Friday morning the committee reported to the assembly the following result, viz. that there were

In favour of ratifying, Against it, 12364

Of course the constitution, as re ported by the convention of delegates has now been adopted by the People, and from henceforth will be the supreme law of the State.

The 'ollowing exhibits the votes in the different counties:

Hartford county 2234 2843 New-Haven do 2385 1572 813 New-London do 1740 792 948 Fairfield do. 1836 1019 817 do. 1777 167+ 106 Windham Litchfield do. 2027 2779 Middlesex do. 1051 786 265 do. 868 902 Tolland

> 13918 12364 2949 1395 12364

1554 majority. Burlington votes not returned.

Sylvester Gilbert, Esq. is chosen a member of Congress, in place of Holmes, resigned.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Gadsden to the Agent for Indian affairs, dated 31st August, 1813.

Within a few days one hundied & eighty-eight of the hostile Indians from near Suwanee surrendered themselves at this post: these with others who have surrendered of late, in all about three hundred, I have ordered into the nation and to report to you. They are in a most wretched condition, and will be at Fort Gaines about the 16th next month I shall make provision for them until the first of October, or until 1 hear from your or some arrangement is made for them, provided that may be soon. The Indians who lately surrendered brought with them 29 negroes, men, women and children. Eighteen of them appear to belong to different persons in the Floridas, and 11 are claimed by Indians."

Copy of a letter from Major General Gaines to Governor Rabun, dated head-quarters, Fort Hawkins, Sept. 27, 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge

of my command as can be most speedily drawn to that point. I have reason to believe that this force will reach its destination by the midel of next month, and that it will be sufficient to repel any number of la dian warriors that may be likely to approach that frontier."

Norrotk, Oct. 14. Latest from the Spanish Main.

Captain Birckley, of the schr Marmion, who arrived here last e vening from Laguira, states, that a the time of his sailing, Sept. 8, th Patriots were besieging Cumans with a force of 2000 men. The Roy alists however were numerous an well supplied with provisions an military stores, both of which, i was understood, the Patriots stoo much in need of. It was the gene ral opinion that no fighting would take place until December, about which time they calculated that the plains would be sufficiently dry for their operations.

A report had reached Laguira inst before the M. sailed, which wa currently believed, that two English vessels, laden with provisions and munitions of war, for the refiel of the Patriots, had arrived at Or no ko, from some of the Isladas-hu were intercepted on their way up the river and captured by a squad ron of Spanish flecheras, (a sort of gun boats.) As soon, however, a the intelligation of their canin reached Trinidad, a brig of war w im nediately dispatched by the Bi tish Admiral to demand their re lease, and proceeded to Guavra. small town in the Gulph of Para, in to which the flecheras had carrie the two vessels. The Spaniard however, refused to give them up when the brig, as if determined have them at all hazards, commen ced firing on the Spanish flotillaand Atmiral Brion coming up the same time with his squadre joined in the attack-and nearly a the flecheras were in a short tim either taken or sunk. The town Gunyra was then taken possession of by Admiral Brion, and the to English vessels restored to the car

ain of the brig. We suspect there are son misrepresentations of facts in the hove statement; which is the mo likely as the account comes from t Spanish town of Laguira. We had more direct and positive informat of the transactions at Guavra fro another source, which enables us say, that the Spanish flotilla was t ken by Brion's squadron alone; the instead of a brig of war it was t British frigate Scamander which pried for the clease of the two b lish vessels, at that so far from firing into the Spaniards she ke aloof during the engagement, whi indeed, her neutral character con pelled her to do. The "brig of war which commenced the attack on t flotilla, was one of Brion's squa ron, which was taken by the Spa iards during the action and afte wards recaptured by Admiral Br on.—Herald.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer A LECROMETER, Or Instrumenth determine the vi luctof, Milk.

lucrative produce on a farm, is termined by the quantity of crea which it is capable of producing and as this is known to be affect by the age, health and provision upon which the animal is nourished a simple instrument, by which t relative proportion of creams pr duced by different food is show has been constructed by Mr Jon a matnematical instrument maker London.

It consists of any number of gla tubes, of the same internal diam ter, (about 3-4 of an inch) & es 11 inches long; these are closed one end and open and a little flanc ed at the other, precisely like t test tubes used in experimentale mistry, and they are mounted stands in the same manner, at inches from the bottom of eachts a mark is made upon the glass ha ing a zero placed again the from this point the tube tighted ed into tenths of inches and sa bered downwards for 3 inches, that each division is two of the to -Now if several of these are fill with new milk at the same time, placed in the same temperature, cake of cream will form at the! and its thickness or quantity will indicated by the division; and the

sunces, with great accuracy; and | stone called withe continual divisions, the per estage of cream will be evident upof inspection.

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Its base

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. We believe it has never been asertained in this state by any stante of judicial decision, what length time must ensue after notice givto the lessee to quit a tenement fore the lessor may enter upon the premises and oust the lessee, withor making himself liable to action of trespass. It is generally believed the length of the notice must correspond with that of the term for which the house is held; that when it is leased by the year or quarter, a quarter's notice at least is necessary; when let by the month and every wick, that the tenant may be prined out of the house after the expiration of a month or week from tietime of notice. This we think ithe custom, but it has not yet beetsettled to be law, and a case which occurred on Friday may interest our readers, as tending to fix principle which is in constant operition amongst us.

It was an action of trespass vi armis, and the declaration set on that the defendants broke into eplaintiff's tenements with force and arms, and there wickedly and aliciously removed divers articles furniture into the street, & com tited other enormities, to the da-Eige, &c. To all which the defendints plead the general issue not ply. The plaintiffs had hired m one of the defendants two chambers and a kitchen in his house: it appeared by the testimony of all the witnesses that three rooms were first hired by the quarter, though plaintiff was to pay rent by the month; they were occupied by the plaintiff some time, and she then determined to give up one of the chambers and to retain the other and the kitchen; for this purpose she entestinto a new agreement with the defendant, by which, according to the testimony of some of the witresses, she hired the rooms by the muth, while other witnesses deposed that she held them still by the quarter; upon this point the evidence was contradictory-but the entry without permission into the plantiff's apartments, and the putting of their furniture out of the house, was proved by plaintiff's evidene. On the other hand it was proved by the defendants that they But this entry two months after

burgh, a Aulic C sent from some pro subject. proceed nice had been given to the plain-Stutgard to quit, and upon this they restthe Aust eatheir defence as constituting reagenau, h sonable notice. After arguments. It is r conducted with ability on both sides Hambur been heard, the jury were inmutted by the Court to regard lin, is at macipally in making their verdict. service. the following points; 1st, was the ed vice unipiss committed. 2diy, was reato have sonable notice to quit given by deaffairs. findant; and for this purpose they

Mr. E thould consider whether it appeared his wav from the evidence that the rooms ing to were hired by the month or by the latter pl quarter, and how long notice had been hir been proved by the detendant, and 250 fran odly in case they should give their verdict against the defendants they

must give damages equal to the va-

lue of the furniture, as it had never

Upon the first there was no queson. Upon the 2nd, the court that

two month's notice was proved, and

instructed the jury to consider this

reasonable notice if they were

itisfied by the evidence that the

defined; but gave it as their opini-

eturned with large damages, and a

Dotton for a new trial was made by the Counsel for the defendants.

London, Aug. 26.

FOREIGN.

The Wellington Testimonia.

by of the trespass.

ten restored to the plaintiff.

Despa from the the Boa of Apri ries of 'c Thomas and oth operation fooms were hired by the month, but the Pei that it was not sufficient notice if ary to t they were hired by the quarter, the The gre court observed that the length of ing beet time necessary to constitute reasonthe wa able notice was not very accurately lost its tion as on that when the tenements were vious, v held by the quarter, a quarter's nothe det the was necessary; but when the gence t essee chose to hire from week to have e brek or from day to day, he must be them w anshed with a week's or a day's no-Sir The The jury were instructed as to the amount of damages, should they determine that the defendant was A verdict for the plaintiff was

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The first stone was laid on the 18th of June, 1817, the anniversary