

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug 5.

Federal Republican Tickets. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield, D. William Hilleary, Robert G. McPherson.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY. Gustavus Weems, Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY. George C. Washington, Ephraim Gaitner, Ezekiah Lenthicum, Benjamin S. Forrest.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, held on the second inst. the following gentlemen were chosen directors of that institution for the ensuing year:—

For the Western Shore. For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county—Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynard, James Shaw, Henry H. Chapman, Virgil Maxcy, Thomas Harris.

Luke W. Barber, Saint-Mary's county. Samuel Chapman, Charles county.

Richard Graham, Calvert county. John C. Herbert, Prince-George's county.

Thos. Davis, Montgomery county. Joseph Smith, Frederick county. John T. Mason, Washington county.

Wm. M. Malon, Allegany county. Samuel Maule, Baltimore county. Henry Dorsey, Harford county.

At the same time the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Branch Bank at Fredericktown for the like period:

John Tyler, John McPherson, Wm. E. Williams, Casper Mantz, William Ross, Thomas Hawkins, Richard Potts, John Brien and Henry Keup.

THE CORPORATION.

Short as has been the term of protraction of the Members of our new Corporation, they have already manifested that they are worthy the entire confidence of their constituents. They have discharged with fidelity and zeal, the trust reposed in them. Under their auspices our City begins already to assume a new and far more pleasing aspect. The revenue of the City has been increased four-fold, and it is highly gratifying to observe that it is now appropriated to its legitimate purposes. A quantity of Kibb Stone has been purchased, which the City Commissioners are now engaged in having laid in West and Church streets, preparatory to the pavement of the foot-ways, which we have no doubt will be completed in the course of the Summer. The salutary reform which has been established with respect to Wood cording, and the regulation of the Market-house, has been productive of so much public benefit and convenience, as to deserve particular notice and acknowledgment. The filling up of the Pond in the neighbourhood of the Government-house, will contribute much to the benefit of that section of the City, and will no doubt prove highly beneficial to its general salubrity. This work is not yet completed, but is rapidly progressing under the superintendance of two active and zealous members of the Corporation, who with a degree of public spirit worthy of general imitation, have devoted almost the whole of their time, for the last fortnight, to the accomplishment of this most desirable object. As the expense of this undertaking will be considerable, it is suggested, in order to relieve the corporation as much as possible from the entire burthen of it, that an appeal should be made to the Citizens for the voluntary contribution of one or more days labour of their services, in assisting to accomplish it. The evidences which the New Corporation have already given us of their zeal and devotion, to the public good, afford the strongest reasons to hope that their future conduct will in all respects entitle them to the same degree of confidence, respect and esteem, which they now fully merit.

A CITIZEN.

An occurrence has recently taken place in this city which is calculated to awaken the deepest anxiety and strongest indignation in the bosom of every man who loves liberty and is attached to the constitution of his country. It is painful to us to be obliged to notice a transaction which is likely to become the subject of judicial investigation; but we find it impossible to repress the indignation, which every man must have felt, on witnessing the scene which was exhibited here on Friday last. At the approaching session of our court it will be decided, whether a private citizen, who considers himself aggrieved by the conduct of a collector, is to be deprived of the right of demanding redress for the injury sustained, in the same peaceful and legal manner, that he would against any other individual. And, above all, whether the collector of a port is invested with power to call out the troops of the U. S. for the purpose of resisting the constituted authorities of the state. These are serious and solemn questions, which will no doubt be deliberately weighed, and impartially and justly decided, by those to whom the important duty of administering the laws is committed. All that we say is, that if proceedings of this kind are suffered to pass with impunity, we may prepare to bid a long farewell to the liberties of our country. We have obtained from a friend the following statement of the case which we submit to our readers without further comment:—

A Citizen of Maryland, considering himself entitled to goods which he thought had been illegally and unwarrantably wrested from him by the Collector of this port, sued out a writ of replevin from the Court of Anne-Arundel county, for the purpose of trying the title to them. The writ was placed in the hands of the High Sheriff, who delivered it to one of his deputies to be executed. When the deputy proceeded to discharge his duty, part of the goods were lying on a wharf in the neighbourhood of the Collector's warehouse. The officer of justice took possession of them, when they were immediately seized and taken from him by a son of the collector, and some other men who were with him. The sheriff on being informed of this outrage, applied in person to the Collector for a delivery of the goods. His request was rejected. He then intimated to the Collector, that he should be under the necessity of performing, by forcible means, the duty which was imposed on him by the law, and his oath of office. To this intimation the collector replied, that he should resort to force in order to prevent the execution of the writ. About an hour afterwards the sheriff proceeded towards the warehouse, in which the goods were contained, and on his approach discovered a detachment of the United States troops drawn up in military array, with an officer at their head, across the street which led to the place. When the sheriff advanced to the spot where they were stationed, one of the soldiers presented a loaded musket to his breast, so near that he was almost touched by the bayonet, and told him that if he proceeded another step his life would be forfeit. The sheriff perceiving that it would be impracticable for him to proceed without hazarding the lives of many of his fellow-citizens in a contest with American troops, desisted from the attempt, and lodged a complaint with the Chief Justice of the state. Warrants were immediately issued for the apprehension of some of the offenders, who we understand have been arrested and compelled to enter into a recognizance for their appearance at the next session of the court, to answer for the daring outrage they have committed on the law of the land, and the liberty of the free people of this country. This is a simple recital of the facts that occurred. Comment is unnecessary, and would perhaps at the present time be improper.

We understand that the Federal Republicans of Prince-George's county, have nominated their candidates for seats in the next legislature.

OUR MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Captain Edes, of the Ship Sally Ann, who arrived at Boston, on Sunday last, in 49 days from Palermo, and 33 from Gibraltar, informs that on the 1st of June, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, with several members of their respective families, dined on board

the United States Ship Franklin, Com. Stewart. During the visit, one of the young Princes, while viewing the equipments of the ship, unfortunately fell down the main hatchway, and was severely injured. The squadron, consisting of the Franklin, Guerriere, Eric, & Spark, sailed from Naples on the 21st of June, for Gibraltar. When off Palermo, the Spark left the squadron, put into port for provisions, and on the next day sailed for Tunis. On the 21st of June, Capt. Edes saw the squadron in Gibraltar Bay. In the course of that day, the Franklin came out of the Straits, supposed to be bound to Cadiz.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

Letter from Col. James Johnson, to one of the Editors of the Frankfort Argus, dated Mouth of Missouri, 25th June, 1819.

Dear Sir, We still are at this place. Col. Atkinson, the commander of this district and the expedition is here also. This most valuable officer, gives me additional confidence in the success of our trip. I have three times ascended to Belle Fontaine, and had to contend with as rapid water as any in the Missouri. We have succeeded well, though it requires strong steam. Thank Heaven we have that. There are many cold water districts in this country. But, sir, upon the arrival of the colonel, he gave hope to every effort. This selection, rest assured, does honour to the honourable Secretary of War. I know of no officer that I would select as soon.

We are later in our start from this place than was expected, but don't be discouraged. The expedition will not fail. It can't fail under the command of so energetic an officer as Col. Atkinson. The steam boat at Jefferson broke the plate of her piston head.

The repairs would have taken but a few days—but my brother was compelled to send to Louisville for the casting which took double the time the repair could be effected under other circumstances. But no time has yet been lost in this. The Jefferson and Calhoun are hourly expected—the Expedition & Johnson have been here nearly a month. It takes much time to inspect so large a supply of provisions, particularly the meat, as the inspector has thought it most prudent to repack the whole in salt, although at present is sweet and of the first quality. The distant service to be performed caused the inspector to embrace this opinion.

The water is in fine order, although the annual rise has not yet commenced. I long to contend with the Missouri—I feel certain of success.

Upwards of 100,000 rations have gone on to Prairie due Chien and St. Peters, a part of which has arrived by this time at the former place. We shall be off in a few days, at which time I will again address you.

WESTERN EXPEDITION.

St. Louis, June 23. Scientific Expedition to the sources of the Missouri.

The Western Engineer set out from St. Louis on Monday 21st inst. to ascend the Missouri. We understand that she is not limited to time, and will proceed at leisure to explore the vast regions of the Missouri, & of all her tributary streams. The cause of science is exceedingly interested in the results of this expedition. Every body knows, who knows the Missouri river at all, that she differs in all her qualities and attributes and characteristics, from all other rivers in the world. Her water cool, rapid, light, muddy, sweet and salubrious; the atmosphere through which she flows dry and elastic, and so favourable to health that the voyagers and traders consider themselves as leaving disease and sickness behind, the moment they enter the stream of the river. What is agreed in by all mankind, literate & illiterate, must be so; but though all are sensible of the astonishing qualities of the Missouri water, & the unrivalled healthiness of the climate through which it flows, it belongs to the learned alone to tell the causes. A region so vast, so different from all others in air and water, must have a vegetable kingdom of its own, and the botanist will doubtless find abundant subjects for the employment of his

talent. In the history of the white, or grizzly bear, the zoologist will discover a new cause for covering with contempt that theory of the Count Buffon and the Abbe Raynal, which attributed to nature a disposition to belittle her animal productions in the new world. This bear finds no parallel in the old world among the rest of his species, either in his size, his strength, or his dauntless ferocity. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, if these should be passed, a still nobler instance of animal production will be found. The horse of the Columbia River, taken all in all, is perhaps the finest animal of his kind in the known world. He is derived from the old world, but instead of degenerating, has improved on the banks of the Columbia. Fineness of form, fullness of all the muscular parts, docility of spirit, capacity to sustain great fatigue, to provide food for himself, and to hunt down the deer and the buffalo for his master, are a part of his characteristics. The geology and the mineralogy of the country will present enquiries of great interest. Different parts of the region through which the river flows, exhibit clays and earths of great fineness, and most uncommon composition, from the properties of which the river is supposed to derive its peculiar qualities. The Rocky Mountains have not yet been examined. They are supposed to contain minerals, precious stones, and gold and silver ore. It is but of late they have taken the name of Rocky Mountains, a name which imports nothing appropriate or peculiar, as all mountains are rocky. By all the old travellers, they are called Shining Mountains, from an infinite number of chrysolite stones, of an amazing size, with which they are covered, & which, when the sun shines full upon them, sparkle so as to be seen at a great distance." (Carver.) The same early travellers gave it as their opinion, "that in future ages these mountains might be found to contain more riches in their bowels than those of Indostan and Malabar, or which are found on the golden coast of Guinea, or in the mines of Peru."

uneasiness. Government has probably received some advice concerning the treaty by the late arrivals, and after their experience is natural to infer, will not cavilling.—Centinel.

Mention has been made of notorious hard drinkers, who, on that account, purchased rum on very low terms, then refused themselves to make a good use of it—and ever afterwards led lives—enjoying their inebriated great age.

FROM AUX CAYES, 10th July, 1819.

Richmond, 10th July, 1819. CREW OF THE IRRESISTIBLE.

Yesterday, Mr. Stansford, United States Attorney for the District, addressed the Jury on the act of the last session of Congress, which indicted Samuel Poole, for piracy on a vessel, or a vessel, whose name was unknown, of Spanish nationality. He was followed by Messrs. W. Ham and A. Stevens, on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Stansford, in the argument on the part of the States.

Chief Justice Marshall presided over the Jury, and concluded by saying, that it was impossible for Congress to apply to a vessel, if it did not to a vessel; yet the act referred to by the act of Congress must be admitted to be vague as to admit some doubt, writers on the law of nations, no definition of the crime of piracy. Under the doubts arising from this circumstance the Jury recommended to the jury to find a special verdict which might be the law to the more deliberate consideration of the Court. They retired for a few moments, and returned in a verdict, which, being signed and read, their consent was as follows:

"If the plunder of a Spanish vessel on the high seas in April, 1819, by the crew of a vessel sailing under the name of the Irresistible, a vessel of the name of Artigas, then at war with Spain, and the said vessel (the Irresistible) when so sailing in the port of Margarita, while thus cruising in the Indies without any commission, committed the robbery charged in the indictment, the piracy charged in the indictment, is an act of piracy, and the crime of piracy, as defined by the United States, and the prisoner, Samuel Poole, is guilty of the piracy charged in the indictment; if the plunder of the vessel, stated by the indictment, was not piracy, under the act of Congress, then we find the prisoner not guilty."

MADISON WALTHAM. The jury being discharged, the court proceeded to the trial of the other prisoners named in the same indictment.

NEW YORK, July 2. The U. S. brig Enterprise, Kearney, arrived at the quarantine ground yesterday in 17 days from Omoa, bay of Honduras, whence she was dispatched to bring home mutineers of the schr. Retrieve, which took refuge in that port. The Enterprise and one seaman on board the Retrieve, prisoners. She was with the Retrieve on the 14th inst. being bound to Vera Cruz, a report had reached Omoa, similar to what was before received from Honduras, that Com. Anson had taken above 700,000 dollars in specie in an enterprise to Dulce. He had left the bay for evidence, when the Enterprise

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE. Middlebury, (Vt.) July 21. On the night of the 13th inst. a great land of upwards of two miles, on the western bank of Otter Creek, in Wybridge, instantaneously raised away and sunk about 20 feet from its former level. The soil, except a few feet of the surface, was composed, to a depth of several feet, of a blue clay, the strata of which were broken up in a manner similar to that of ice, which had melted in a shallow stream. The ground, the dwelling house and the shop, which were overturned and dashed to pieces, and the furniture entirely destroyed. The intended inhabitants, luckily warned of their danger by the cracking of the house for a few minutes before the convulsion had just made its escape. The walls of a cellar sunk between the strata of clay, and the garden, hard, &c. with trees buried to their tops, exhibit a melancholy scene of ruin. The bed of the river, which was clay, and more than six feet deep in that place, was raised by the convulsion, so as to stop water for 7 or 8 hours, when it ran in a new channel. The novelty of the event has attracted thousands of spectators to the ruins.

The damage sustained by the owners, Messrs. Shubael and Charles, is estimated at 5000 dollars, and it is hoped that the people in the vicinity, remembering their liability to be deprived in an instant, of every earthly comfort, by an overruling hand of Providence, will assist them to repair the loss.

FROM GEORGE STEAM BOAT BURNT. A letter from a gentleman at Caldwell, to one of the owners of the George Steam Boat, in Albany, contains the very pleasant news that this boat was burnt to the water's edge on the evening of Thurs-

day last. The fire, which had been accidental, in some defect in the boiler, had done considerable repair formed but two trip

CONSCIENCE. An Indian being asked by his neighbours, asked for some tobacco, and some loose in his hands a handful. The Indian came back, saying, "I have a dollar among the things that I have kept, he answered, "I got a man here—and the man's mine; I must own it. The bad man gave you, & it is the good man says the tobacco is yours, not bad man's; never go buy some dram, say, no, no, you may I don't know what I go asleep; but the bad man keep and trouble me, and money back, I feel

FROM THE DAILY. Mr. Editor, There is no information in the medium of newspaper than that which the reader—as it do no harm to another, the most destructive is the following, published in every issue of the United States season when so much the summer complica morbus sweep destroying sword, and burn it here, when it ceases up on a plate with water, or any thing to the palate, and till the disorder commonly does third administration the acidity of the diately correct, instantaneous. I hope in the greatest, a choleric effectually draught of this can within the power and ready at hand. I hope therefore to publish it for the benefit.

Yours, From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser. Mr. Poulson, You may be saving the lives of infants, by publishing

CURE FOR THE MO. Take a small leaves of either Spear-mint, rat as much of the mix them, and put thin flannel bag cover the stomach the bag through so as to prevent ing to one place very oppressive it in a sufficient brandy to wet it over the stomach about blood heat ral times through brandy, and change evening—it must till the patient The above will retentive; then morning or two full of the syrup in the latter part about 8 drops nitre, every hour cession. By continuing for a few days, ding as the children require it, the satisfaction of children perfect new knew it to not eat or drink the least sour, new cheese, or of digestion, very good, or old cheese, or sweet ham, or fried, they may safety. The and sweet spirit child one year