

Vol. LXXVII

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TRAFFIC TAVERN.

A well known establishment, the Tavern, formerly kept by Capt. Green, in the City of Annapolis, has been purchased and put in some repair, and is now occupied by SEPH DALEY, who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN.

Boards and Travellers will find the most unremitted attention bestowed on every thing which they can afford. Gentlemen attending business in general, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he engages himself nothing will be left to state their prices by the year, and to render every satisfaction to customers. The best Liquors, and every kind that can be procured, will be offered to his customers, with the greatest attention and care to their Horses. He therefore sojourns of public patronage.

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In Prince George's county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Return J. Meigs, Post Master General Post Office, Washington City, May 25, 1812.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Charles H. Harwood, Esq. of the County of Annapolis, the subscribers offer at public sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel County, on which the said Charles H. Harwood resided, about three miles above Mc Coy's Tavern, containing 412 1/2 acres. The roads from the plantation to the city of Washington and Annapolis, pass through the lands. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to the Elk Ridge lands. There is a good dwelling house, and several other houses, a garden, a spring of excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/2 acres, being Charles county, adjoining Bear Creek. For terms apply to the subscribers.

HENRY H. HARWOOD, RICHARD HARWOOD, of the County of Annapolis, Sept. 3.

Baltimore & West River Packet.

Subscriber having purchased of Messrs. Barbers that large, convenient and swift sailing schooner, Ed Lloyd, has commenced running a regular packet from West River to Baltimore. She will leave West River every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore—return every Saturday every Saturday at 9 o'clock. He has engaged a full and industrious man to take care of her. Passengers may be accommodated that they will meet with the most commodious.

Orders left at his store at West River, will be punctually attended to. William Norman.

FOR SALE.

The Houses, now occupied by Robinson as a Boarding-house, on the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separately, at suit prices. Apply to WILLIAM BREWER, Annapolis, Feb. 21.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of Exchange, and other legal documents, neatly executed at this Office.

PRINTING.

Every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Selected for the Boston Gazette. Meters, Baltimore.

If the following little piece of Poetry does not give half the pleasure to your readers, that it has given to me, I think they will thank you for publishing it. Would that more of that sweet and lovely spirit of contentment, which in a wife breathes so great a charm around the domestic state of life. That spirit which makes every thing delightful, every thing happy, and blesses some even sorrow itself into joy.

THE PEASANT AND HIS WIFE.

HE—The long, long day again has passed In sorrow and distress; I labour my best—but strive in vain—I labour hard—but still remain Poor, and in wretchedness. SHE—Nay, we have health—you love your wife— And she returns its flame: Want still is absent from our cot; God gives us bread to soothe our lot: What more can you desire? HE—I wish'd to earn a little sum, My dearest wife, for thee; I wish'd by toiling day and night, To gain some wealth, that might be quite Thy fond fidelity. SHE—No wealth repays fidelity. Nor gold, nor monarch's crown; My heart, which doth to thee incline, Finds all its love repaid by thine, And smiles at Fortune's frown.

HE—But, ah! to see thee live in want, It fills my soul with care; That you, so noble, just and good, Must slave, and toil for daily food; That drives me to despair. SHE—I daily work (God knows my heart) Contented, at your side: More joys than wealth can give, I prove. To share thy sorrows and thy love: Thy faithful heart's my pride. HE—But who, when I am snatch'd from thee, Will hush thy trembling sighs? And when our babe shall weeping say, "O! mother, give me bread, I pray?" Who then, will heed its cries? SHE—God, who the worm and sparrow shields, Man in his need can aid; He'll be my comfort when thou'rt dead; The Orphan's Sire will give him bread; O! be his will obey'd! HE—Wife of my heart, how great art thou! Thy love is all my weal; I feel so proud of one like thee— Thy love and thy fidelity Inspire me with fresh zeal.

NOBLE ACT.

As the HOUTREX Packet, captain Beecher, was returning from New York last week, a child of Mr. Hoyle, by some unlucky accident, fell overboard. The wind blew fresh, and the unhappy parents beheld in agony their only son on the brink of eternity, without one ray of hope that he could be rescued. In this distressing moment, while the vessel was passing rapidly through the water, the helmsman, Joseph Stevens, sprang from the quarter deck, committing himself to the waves with the noble resolution of saving the infant or perishing in the attempt. He seized the child as it was sinking, and held him above water to convince the wretched parents that he was still alive. The packet by this time had left them about half a mile, and was with much difficulty rounded to. Capt. Beecher immediately manned his boat and pushed to their assistance. Just as he reached them, poor Joe's strength was exhausted, and he sunk, leaving the child to its fate.—Capt. Beecher, with great presence of mind, as he seized the child with one hand, plunged the other under water up to the arm pit, and luckily succeeded in raising the sailor. Both Joe and the child were apparently dead: After rolling them in salt, however, and applying all the restoratives which are usually employed on such occasions, they both revived, and we are happy to state, are doing well. The rich may boast of their charity, and princes of their nobility; but never did any rich man perform a more disinterested act of benevolence—never did any prince achieve a more honourable one, than did this poor sailor, in restoring to the arms of its parents, their only child, by snatching it from the grasp of death, at the risk of his own life. New Haven Herald.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1853. A very large and respectable meeting of the Federal Republicans of Talbot County, was held this day at the Court House, in the town of Easton, pursuant to public notice, to select proper Candidates to represent the county in the Legislature of the State.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Esq. was called to the Chair; and TENCH TILGHMAN, Esq. was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The meeting being organized and the object concisely developed by the chairman, Robert H. Goldsborough, Esquire, rose and addressed the meeting in a luminous and energetic speech, in which he took an able retrospective view of the affairs of this country, from the year 1790—Shewing in the clearest manner the prosperity produced by Federal men, and Federal measures, whilst they governed this nation, and the continuance of that prosperity until the period of the first Embargo, in the philosophic reign of President Jefferson—That with that embargo, our entanglements with foreign nations, and our internal distresses increased, until, with the experiments of non-intercourse and non-impatriation, we were under the reign of President Madison plunged into war—that out of an unnecessary and destructive war, together with other evils, grew immense loans & interests—that these loans, unfortunate in their terms, produced the wildest system of stob jobbing by individuals and by banks, a consequent excessive issue of Bank paper, and the stoppage of Specie payments, the embarrassments in the currency, the vexatious differences of Exchange not only between states, but between town and town, and finally all the train of evils that have since flowed in on every side, and threatened to overwhelm us. He then took a succinct view of the prominent points of state politics—particularly of the tendency of the measures of the Democratic Party and their contemplated plans, to lay the political influence of the counties prostrate at the feet of the City of Baltimore. That no man was more willing than himself to accord to Baltimore, the blessings of good government, and to gratify her in every measure that could increase the comforts and happiness of her citizens, invigorate her pecuniary operations, and enlarge and extend her commercial prosperity. But that it would be the height of madness to bind the steady yeomanry of the country, the honest and hardy cultivators of the soil, and all the industrious mechanics of our villages and country places, as victims to the overpowering influence of the ever varying and fickle population of a great commercial city. That with Baltimore, we had a common interest and ought to extend to her a common and generous benevolence; but it was our duty to rouse and exert ourselves to elect men, who would frown on, and put down such dangerous and disastrous innovations, as sought to magnify and extend her political influence, at the expense of the great agricultural influence of the state. The meeting then appointed a committee of five citizens from each district, for the purpose of deliberating on, and suggesting four such Candidates as they should think proper to compose a Ticket at the ensuing Election, who having returned to perform the duty assigned them, returned and reported to the meeting a unanimous recommendation of NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, THOMAS FRAZIER, WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, and JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Whereupon it was Resolved, That this meeting unanimously approve of the nomination, and pledge themselves to use their best endeavours by all fair and honourable means to ensure the Election of the Candidates nominated.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and that they be published in the Eastern Gazette, Baltimore Telegraph, and Maryland Gazette.

Resolved, That the Federal Republicans of Talbot County will meet at Mr. Loye's Tavern, on Tuesday week, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock P.M. to consult together, and arrange and adopt such further measures as may be necessary to ensure the Election of the gentlemen whom they have this day pledged themselves to support.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Chairman. TENCH TILGHMAN, Secretary.

From the Eastern Gazette. FEDERAL REPUBLICANS.

You who wear this honourable name characteristic of your principles and opinions—you who are the true and faithful disciples of the great George Washington, who sustained his fame and his administration at all times, even against G-neral's appeal to the people, Jefferson's letter to Mazzei, Ben Bache's infamous and slanderous attacks against his reputation and his administration, (which paper was then and continued long after to be the manual of Democracy,) and William B. Giles's repudiations and underratings—you who are the true followers of Washington and Hamilton, remember, that ever faithful to the constitution, you must always be the guardians of public liberty and personal rights. That you are now called on at a great crisis, to exert yourselves to a man in the defence and support of the cause of your country—shew yourselves worthy of your name, and of those from whom you derive your principles & opinions—Exert yourselves now in behalf of the Federal Ticket, composed of good and worthy and excellent men—unite like one man—have no jarring or discord or division among you—Act in a solid phalanx and you may defy all opposition—United you are strong, divided you are weak—Let the motto of Federal Republicans be UNION—Maryland expects that every man will do his duty.

From the same. MARYLAND POLITICS.

The refusal of the democrats of the late House of Delegates, to take from the City of Baltimore a portion of the tax on sales at auction—and to compel the retailers of dry goods to pay for a license, require particular attention as shewing in the strongest manner the influence of that city in the legislative proceedings of the State. This conduct of the democrats was more particularly unexpected inasmuch as they made so great a clamour last year about the "bankrupt state" of the treasury and the improvidence of the federalists in not providing for its replenishment.

Early in the session Mr. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a bill "to regulate sales at auction." It was referred to the committee of ways and means, the chairman of which (Mr. Lecompte) reported it. As a source of revenue none could be more productive or less burthensome to the people—As a source of revenue it had been resorted to by the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The state of New York during the past year, received from the city of New York on account of this tax upwards of 170,000 dollars. Pennsylvania during the same period received from the same tax, upwards of 100,000 dollars from the city of Philadelphia. Baltimore ought not to have complained even should the legislature have taken the entire advantage of the tax, and have excluded her altogether from any share of its profits—she has been left by the state for many years in the enjoyment of the entire advantages of this tax and since the year 1800 she received on account of it upwards of 500,000 dollars—but this was not contemplated—It was only intended to take one per cent on sales, and to leave Baltimore in the full enjoyment of the right she now exercises to tax sales at auction. This tax would have yielded to the state treasury at least 25,000 dollars annually. This measure was defeated by the influence of Mr. Kell. He said Baltimore was in debt—that she was making large and expensive improvements, extending Pratt's opening South street, &c.—& could not bear any diminution of her revenues. It was answered that the state should not pay her debts, nor

the people bear the burden of her improvements. That the people of the country had to open and carry out their own roads, and build their own bridges, and that the people of Baltimore must do the same. The majority of the House of Delegates thought otherwise. On motion of Mr. Kell this bill was referred to the next general assembly. Mr. Quinton of Worcester was the only legislator who voted against the reference.

The city of Baltimore received on account of this tax during the year 1816, upwards of 46,000 dollars, and the United States received on the same account from the city of Baltimore upwards of ninety thousand dollars. This was a year from particular causes in which extraordinary sales were made at auction, much greater than are likely to occur again. The estimate of 25,000 dollars that might have been received annually by the state from this tax, had the democrats passed the before-mentioned bill, is founded upon a comparative view of the receipts from this tax by the city of Baltimore in ordinary times and circumstances.

Now can there be offered stronger evidence of Baltimore influence—she had but two delegates on the floor—yet she obtained from the delegates of the country a vote in her favour, depriving the people of the state generally of the sum of twenty five thousand dollars annually? Ought such an influence to be increased? Are the delegates from the country, who yielded to this influence entitled to a continuance of the public confidence? Let reason and not party spirit determine your answer.

Again, a committee of the late House of Delegates, composed of Messrs. Lecompte, Forrest, Kell, Kennedy and Kent, reported a bill to compel the retailers of dry goods to obtain a license and pay for the same in like manner as the retailers of spirituous liquors are now by law bound to do.

This seemed a very fair mode of increasing the public revenues—what good reason can be given why a retailer of dry goods, should be permitted to trade without license or expence, and a retailer of spirituous liquors be compelled annually to procure a license, and to pay for it. The business of a retailer of dry goods is as important and profitable, and as wealthy persons are engaged in it as are the retailers of spirituous liquors. Yet the latter are compelled to pay for a license, whilst the former are not, and do not pay one cent.

Had this bill have been passed into a law, the treasury of the state would have received annually from its operation several thousand dollars.

So soon as the bill was taken up in the House of Delegates, Mr. Kell moved to refer it to the next general assembly, and it was accordingly so done. Every democrat, except Messrs. Beck and Moffit, voting in favour of the reference—Even Mr. Kent, who but a few days before in committee had given to it his most decided approbation, Mr. Kent is now a candidate for the suffrages of the people of Calvert, and he should explain to his constituents the cause of this sudden revolution in his opinions.

Mr. Kell was consistent, he objected in committee to this portion of the bill—thought it would operate peculiarly hard on Baltimore—where there was a great number of dry good merchants, and therefore as a Baltimore delegate he could not support it.

It is well known that Mr. Kell is true to the people of Baltimore—Some think rather too true—but it seems he found followers to go all lengths with him.

But why should not the retailers of dry goods in Baltimore as well as the retailers of spirituous liquors pay for licenses? Why should they have any exclusive advantages granted to them? Are they more honest, industrious, or worthy citizens? There are also some dry good stores in the country. In Easton, Cambridge, &c.—the business of which is as profitable as is that of the retailers of spirituous liquors and yet the owners of them do not pay a single cent into the treasury.