

and was better pro-
-w-er to cast it was real-
-ly white rain. This
-did not intersect. This
-did not last longer than
-r. At 11 o'clock, the
-ht continued very strong,
-s or colours; at one o'
-shades of night were dis-
- from the recesses of
- I saw it once more at
- in the morning, soon
-e of the moon, it seem-
-some what stronger than
-e of the solar
-polar regions of ice, are,
-ed, supposed to produce
-eats. Others prognos-
-t a severe winter, in the
-e earth which it reaches.

Writing letter from our city
- was written to a gentle-
-w-Haven, in answer to
-ness; and omitting that
-ful to some portion of
-y, we give it insertion.

New-York, Sept. 27.

Am favoured with your let-
-inst. requesting informa-
-to the assize of bread,
-ade of estimating this as-
-blished by an ordinance
-poration, as follows:—A
-our shall be estimated to
-32 oz. of bread, & a pro-
-shall be allowed to the
-ch barrel as compensation
-then the value of a barrel
-added to the profit,
-m divided by 12 1-2 cents
-mber 4033 being divided
-otent, the result will give
-r of ounces which a loaf
-ce of 12 1-2 cents must
-or example, the value of a
-four is \$6 25
-the baker's profit, 4 25

10 50
-by 12 1-2 cts. 12 1 1/2 1050 84
-by 84, 84 4032 148
-52 by 84.

ounces, being the weight
-of a non-compli-
-forfeiture of the bread,
-of 10 cents for each loaf,
-the weight be ascertained
-t hours after baking,
-not be irrelative to observe,
-akers are required to have
-s marked with the initial
-r names respectively,
-penalty of 10 cents a loaf
-ompliance.

be observed that our as-
-ways estimated on the
-rice of New-York flour.

respectfully,
-our sir,
-Your obedient servant,
-N FLEMING, City Treasurer.

J. Jacobs, Esq.

Cattle Show and Fair.

8th inst. the above cattle
-fair was held. Before 9
-the streets in all directions
-aded by those who were
-to the fields as competi-
-tive stock, or for articles of
-manufacture, and by thou-
-sands of spectators, eager to witness
-this infant institution.

hibition of domestic ma-
-ns was highly gratifying.

was also gratifying to per-
-e interest taken in this
-f the exhibition by our la-
- with one accord came for-
-view the specimens of fe-
- and industry presented.

ant cloths, carpeting of val-
- beautiful patterns, hearth
-nugels, diapers, &c. &c. with
-e tables both in the senate
-mbly chambers were load-
- conclusive testimony, that
- there exists no necessity
- resort to foreign fabrics.

most articles of wearing
-for table-linen, carpets, and
-cessary household goods.

articles in this department
- attracted the most attention,
-changeable lustring dress,
-ured entirely by Mrs. J.
-arter, an elderly lady in
-gton, and two elegant mi-
-stresses Leghorn hats, made
-rass common in this vicini-
-yphia Woodhouse and Sally
-e, young ladies in Welfers.
-These hats are the most ele-
-ments of domestic manu-
- we have ever witnessed.

are closely compared with
-s Leghorns worn by the la-
- city, and so curiously
-y wrought that one of them
- was pronounced equal, if
-rior, to any with which it
-amed. The material of
-e are made, so nearly re-
- that of the genuine Leg-
- that it would be difficult,
- possible, to distinguish the
-n the other. This grass is

solid interests of society, and of our
country, are involved in the ques-
tion. The American people, like a
band of brothers, will bury their
animosities, and strive with each
other, only to see who can do the
most good.

Connecticut Mirror.

From the National Register.

Maryland Elections.

The returns from the election
polls of this State are not suffi-
ciently complete to enable us to pro-
nounce with certainty on the politi-
cal complexion of the ensuing Gen-
eral Assembly.

Time was when the triumph of
Republicans or Federalists was an
interesting question. But now it
is otherwise. The political lion
lies down with the political lamb;
and too sharp a temper of inquiry
would make a man pass for nothing
more than a political goat. The
elections in the neighbouring state
have passed off with only a spray of
altercation. No deep commotion
has taken place. And why should
it? We are all harmony; all peace-
ful. The federalists are conquered, and
accept offices whenever they can
get them. The republicans get
them whenever they can. We are
all brethren of the same principle;
and it is now put beyond doubt that
all men may be reduced to one po-
litical standard, so that it is only
necessary to appoint a sealer of po-
litical weights and measures, and
we may have men of talents and
patriotism by the pound and by the
yard. Good weight and measure,
and plenty in the market.

A Liverpool paper, in taking a
retrospective view of the situation
of the Continent, remarks—"Not-
withstanding the apparent tranqui-
lity of the Continent, violent inter-
nal struggles are making in many of
its kingdoms, which seem to forbode
a crisis in their several constitu-
tions and forms of government, which
must speedily issue in a rigid con-
firmation of the old systems, or an
acquisition by the people of new
ones. We do not merely allude to
Spain, which seems in as bad a con-
dition, as exhausted finances, a mu-
tinious army, and a discontented peo-
ple, can make it; but also to sev-
eral of the States of Germany, whose
situation is scarcely less interesting.
It is rather ominous for Prussia,
that Frederick William is pursuing
a course not very unlike that of
Ferdinand. The men who were
most bravely and patriotically ac-
tive in the expulsion of Napoleon,
in 1813, when Prussia was in her
"glow state," are now in prisons, and
under arrests, by the order of the
King, sharing the same fate as the
brave Cortes of Spain. This treat-
ment is a punishment for remon-
strating with the King on the sham-
ful duplicity of his conduct with
regard to the representative con-
stitution he solemnly promised to
his subjects, on conditions which
they have fulfilled. We cannot tell
what confidence his fellow subscrib-
ers to the Holy Alliance have in
his kingly faith; but some of his
subjects have formed a just estimate
of it, and find it deplorably want-
ing. It is vain, indeed, to remind
an ambitious King of honour, gra-
titude or principle; but, though he
may spurn all these, a hint that the
safety of his throne is endangered,
may bring him to a timely composi-
tion with his insulted and deter-
mined subjects. Such a hint, events,
if not words, are daily conveying;
and the mystery with which every
treat is clouded by a shackled
press, only tends to augment the ap-
prehension, that the sore lies deep,
and will not be very readily healed.
The conduct of Frederick William
is as injudicious as it is unjust. He
has put under arrest many celebra-
ted professors at the different Uni-
versities, several of whom have
thousands of pupils strongly attach-
ed to them. Professors John, Gar-
ner, Arndt, and the two Welkers,
are among the number; of whom the
last three firmly maintained that no
tribunal but that of Bonn, had any
authority over them, and persevered
successfully in demanding their li-
berty on their parole of honour.
There can be no doubt that these
proceedings will produce great o-
dium in Prussia on the government;
and they are of such a nature as
rather to exasperate the people to
resistance, than to overawe them.
It is to be hoped that all this will
end in extorting from Frederick
William a representative govern-
ment. The parliaments of Bavaria
and of Baden are acting precisely
the part of the English parliament
with William III enforcing econo-

my, and reducing that dangerous ap-
pendage to a free state—a standing
army. They have received hints
amounting to remonstrances, from
the heads of the government; but
have resisted all dictation and en-
croachment on their rights with a
spirit which does them honour.—
These states are likely to form an
admirable pattern for the other
states of Germany; and it is a hap-
py presage, that the first introduc-
tion of the representative system in-
to Germany is attended with cir-
cumstances, which promise a long
duration of strength and efficiency.
With all the misery which the French
revolution has occasioned the nati-
ons of Europe, much substantial
good has been mingled; if France,
Bavaria, Baden, Prussia, and Spain
have obtained, or are likely to ob-
tain a considerable extension of po-
litical liberty, we shall have little
reason to regret the thunder storm,
which has lighted on the heads of a
few tyrants, seeing it has cleared
the political atmosphere, and crack-
ed the fetters of degraded nations.
To this consummation we look with
confidence."

From the N.Y. Daily Advertiser.

"REVOLUTIONS NEVER GO BACK-
WARD."

Such has been the sentiment, or
doctrine, among politicians for so
great a length of time, that it has
become a settled maxim among them.
How far the events of the last half
century may go to establish its truth,
it is not necessary now to enquire.
Some revolutions have gone forward,
and some backward, and some both
forward and backward, and some
have hardly moved at all—and it is
not our intention to attempt to bal-
ance the account. All the world,
except England, seem to have be-
come wearied out with revolutions,
and are apparently willing to settle
down in quiet, for the purpose of
enjoying what little good there may
be mingled with the evil in this
naughty world, and yet revolutionists
and reformers sigh over their vi-
sionary schemes of human perfecti-
bility. In England, however, the
case seems to be different. There
the weavers, and the spinners, and
the tinkers, appear to be very de-
sirous of lending a hand, either to
mend up the old machine of govern-
ment, or if that is past hope, to
make a new one. Until lately, this
hopeful business has been carried on
exclusively by the men, who, as the
lords of the creation, have hitherto
claimed it as one of the "Rights of
Man," to do all the political mis-
chief in the world. The tide, how-
ever, seems to have recently chang-
ed in that ill-fated country, and, after
having withstood the fiery and sau-
guinary spirits among male reform-
ers for a long succession of years,
the goodly work is about to pass in-
to the hands of the softer sex, the
fairest part of the creation. At
Manchester, which has lately been
the theatre of many political move-
ments, there has been formed a—
"Female Reforming Society," which
appears to have made a conspicuous
figure in the late revolutionary meet-
ings. Who is at the head of the as-
sociation we do not know; but a *Mis-
tress Susanna Saxton* is its Secre-
tary. This good lady, doubtless deep-
ly impressed with the idea, that, as
the first revolution that ever occur-
ed in human affairs—so can hard-
ly consider it as a mere political
one though a caucus seems to have
been held by Eve and the Old Ser-
pent—was brought to pass by one of
her sex, it is proper that the trade
should go back to the same hands.
In this view of the subject, she is
desirous of exerting female influence
and agency in the same sort of busi-
ness, and, for that purpose, she has
addressed a long letter to "the wives,
mothers and sisters" round about
her, who she calls "*Dear Sister of
the Earth*." After a lively and deep-
ly coloured picture of the public cal-
amities and dangers, arising from
what she calls "the lazy borough
mongering eagles of destruction,"
she boldly says—"We call upon you
therefore to join us with heart and
hand to exterminate tyranny from
the face of our native country." This
experiment, in the hands of the la-
dies, is as new as it is interesting.
"Petitioat government," despotic as
it may have been in individual cases,
has rarely been established over na-
tions. Queen Elizabeth exercised it,
it is true, but she was always con-
sidered more like a man than a wo-
man. Besides, she governed men
under a constitution which men made
for their own use and benefit, and
she was therefore a kind of usurper
in her place. But here there is to
be a *petticoat constitution*—a species
that all the prolific manufacturers
such instruments in France, during

the revolutionary period; never once
thought of putting up. And if this
reforming Dame is to be believed,
she will succeed; for she says—"as
well might they attempt to arrest
the sun in the region of space, or
stop the diurnal motion of the earth,
as to impede the rapid progress of
the enlightened friends to liberty and
truth."

The case on the part of the old
system having thus become hopeless,
and as it has always been found dif-
ficult for men to contend seriously
with women, we advise the Ministry
and the Borough-mongers to give
way, and let the *Spinners* take the
business in hand. What the peculiar
features of the new constitution shall
be, we pretend not to conjecture.—
Probably one provision of it will be,
that the girls shall in future go to
court, and the lads stay at home
and be wooed; and we should not be
surprised if the old fashioned mode
of travelling on saddles and pillion
should be revived, and the poorman
be forced to ride behind.

Whatever it may be, it will be
something laughable, that these mod-
ern Eves should produce a revolution
in a country, that has so long
withstood the exertions and machina-
tions of so many Burdets, Bunts,
Cartwrights and Ruta Baga Mer-
chants.

New-Orleans, Sept. 15.

The United States revenue cutter
Louisiana, capt. Loomis, and the
Alabama, also a revenue cutter,
which were lately built at New-York,
arrived at the Bayou St. John yester-
day, having in company the
Spanish schr. Philomena, which they
re-captured from a pirate on the 29th
ult. off the Dry Tortugas. The
pirate is also brought in. On that
day they fell in with an American
schooner bound from this port, on
board of which the pirate had placed
a number of Spanish gentlemen and
ladies, who had been passengers in
the Philomena. From their informa-
tion, captain Loomis supposed that
the pirate could not be very distant,
and determined to look out for her.
Eight hours afterwards, according-
ly, he espied two sail, one of which
stood for him, and on being required
by the captain of the Alabama to
send her boat on board, fired a vol-
ley of small arms: she was soon
silenced, however, and taken posses-
sion of. She proved to be a schr.
called the Brave, fitted out at New-
Orleans, carrying two guns and
twenty-four men, and commanded
by a man who calls himself Le Fage.
Her prize the Philomena, was about
a mile astern during the action, but
was soon overhauled and re-captur-
ed. In the slight contest, which
preceded the capture of the Brave,
the Alabama had four of her men
wounded, two of them, including the
first lieutenant dangerously—the pi-
rate 6 men killed. The remainder
of her crew, to the number of 18,
were safely lodged in prison last
evening. The Brave had on board a
number of Spanish prisoners, who
are thus happily relieved from a cap-
tivity, which most probably would
have terminated, if they not fall-
en in with the revenue cutters, by
their being compelled to walk the
plank. The pirate had a printed
commission, the date of which was
blank, signed Humbert, governor of
Texas.

A passenger in the Emma, who
conversed with capt. Loomis, states,
that at the time the above pirate
was captured, she had not been in
possession of her Spanish prize
long enough to commit the outrage
upon the passengers, which were
threatened, but had stripped them
of nearly all their clothes. The
pirate approached with sweeps
within pistol shot of the cutter be-
fore she fired. Only three men in
the cutter were wounded, one of
them, it was feared, dangerously.
The pirates were all lodged in pri-
son at New-Orleans. The vessel
had been regularly cleared out at
New-Orleans for Pensacola.

We learn, by the above passen-
ger, that the piratical establishment
at Baratavia, from whence the re-
cent expeditions into the Mississip-
pi were made, had been surprised
by one of the U. S. cruizers, and
entirely broken up.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.

Military Expedition to the Upper
Missouri.

The steam boat expedition, fore-
most of col. Johnson's fleet succeed-
ed in getting as far as Fort Osage
(370 miles) in a period of six weeks.
At that place she gave out & trans-
ferred her contents to keel boats,
General Jessup had preceded her
to Fort Osage and made provisions

to meet this failure which had been
long foreseen. The Johnson steam
boat is the only remaining vessel of
the "steam-fleet" which continues
her way up the Missouri. She had
not arrived at Fort Osage however
at the last advices, but probably has
arrived there before this time, and
may possibly reach camp Martin
(370 miles from St. Louis;) which
we have no hesitation in affirming
will be the limit of her progress for
this summer.

Col. Atkinson, commanding the
expedition, and all the troops which
went in keel boats, had arrived some
time ago at Fort Osage.

It is exceedingly ridiculous to see
in what manner the *Messrs. Johnsons*
have been extolled for their enter-
prize, their patriotism and their
pecuniary sacrifices in carrying on
this expedition; when in point of
fact they have had incredible ad-
vances of public money, have failed
in all their undertakings, and occa-
sioned great delay in the progress of
the troops.

The expedition however will go
on, and will succeed. Transporta-
tion is now furnished by the Quar-
ter master's department, and pro-
visions are furnished by the Com-
missariat.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the
Rev. Mr. Gist, Mr. Thomas White
to Miss Mary Atkinson.

On Sunday evening following, by
the same, Mr. William Murrell, to
Miss Juliet Shepherd, all of this
City.

Concert.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of An-
napolis and its vicinity, are respect-
fully informed, that
MR. & MRS. HANNAM,
late from England, on their way to
Charleston, aided by the musical tal-
ents of Mr. GARDNER, will give a
CONCERT, interspersed with select
Scenes and Recitations, early in the
ensuing week, at the City Ball Room.
Admittance 50 Cents. Children
half price. The particulars will be
seen in the Bills of the day.
Oct. 21

CASH STORE.

The subscriber has just received from
PHILADELPHIA,
1116
Fall Goods,
Selected by himself; comprising a
Magnificent Assortment.

He embraces this opportunity of ten-
dering his Friends and the Public his
grateful acknowledgments, for the ge-
nerous encouragement afforded his Es-
tablishment; and informs them, that
he is determined still to offer them an
ample inducement to continue their pa-
tronage, by selling his Goods
Remarkably low for Cash.

RICHARD RIDGELY.
Oct. 21. 6w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from
the orphan court of Anne Arundel
county, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Henry Drew, late
of said county, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against said estate
are hereby warned to exhibit them,
and those indebted to make immediate
payment.

JOHN ROBERTS, Admr.
Oct. 21. 3w.

To be Rented,

The Dwelling House now occupied
by the subscriber, in Annapolis. This
establishment comprises every accom-
modation necessary for a large family,
including carriage house and stable, ice
house, smoke house, a pump of excel-
lent water, a large garden filled with
the most choice kinds of fruit. The
dwelling house has been completely re-
paired within the last year, and is in
good order for the reception of a fam-
ily.

Possession may be had on the 15th
of November next, and terms known
by applying to the subscriber, or to
Mr. Henry Maynard.

MARY STEELE.
Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting
with dog or gun, or trespassing in
any manner, on the subscribers farm
near Annapolis, known by the name
of Horn Point.

George Barber.
John T. Barber.
Oct. 21.

CAUTION.
All persons are forewarned hunting
with dog or gun, or in any other way
trespassing on the land of the subscri-
ber near Annapolis. Offenders will be
prosecuted according to law.

Oct. 21. / Priscilla Weems. 3w.

DISNEY & HALL,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Having commenced business in the
room formerly occupied by Mr. Will-
iam Wells as a dry good store in Chugh
street, politely solicit a portion of the
public encouragement, which should
they receive, no effort on their part
shall be wanting satisfactorily to re-
quite. They will make up Goods in
the most fashionable style, or in any
manner that their patrons may order,
and pledge themselves that their work
shall be well done. They have on hand
and will dispose of on the most accom-
modating terms, a variety of Goods
suitable for the present and coming
season. Among them the following—
Best London blue and black cloths,
Second do. do.
Best London brown, green, and olive
ditto.
Dark and light mixtures.
Best London double milled blue and
black cassimeres,
Ditto fashionable light, and mixtures,
Ditto Buff, Florentines, & white Mar-
seilles,
Olive Cord,
Fashionable Toilette Vestings of the
latest importation.
Likewise some of Nelson's first quality
PATENT SUSPENDERS
Which will be sold at a very reduced
price.
Sept. 30. 6w

Taken up
On Sandy Point, last Thursday, a
BATTEAU, 23 feet in length, 7 feet
in width at the stern, and 2 feet deep,
nearly new. The owner, on applica-
tion to me, paying charges, and proving
property, can have her again.
HENRY MAYER.
Sandy Point, Sept. 30. 3w.

100 Dollars Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber, living
near the head of Marley creek, within
two miles of the public road leading
from Baltimore to Annapolis, & within
about the same distance from Mr.
Charles Waters' Mill, in Anne Arun-
del county, Maryland, on Wednesday
the 1st inst. a Negro Man named TOM,
or Tom Short. This fellow is about 5
feet 7 or 9 inches high, between 35 and
40 years of age, of a dark complexion,
has a bald head, and is marked with
several wheals on his breast, his arms
also have some remarkable white or
light coloured places on them. He had
on when he absconded a shirt & trow-
sers of osenaburg, and a fur hat about
half worn; took with him a dark great
coat, a close bodied blue cloth coat, &
a pair of light blue cloth pantaloons,
with some other clothing not recollec-
ted. It is supposed he has either gone
to Baltimore, or St. Marys county,
having acquaintances in both places,
who probably would assist him in mak-
ing his escape. I will give, for the ap-
prehension of said Negro, if brought
home, or secured in any goal in the
State of Maryland, so that I get him
again, \$10 if taken within 10 miles of
home, \$30 if taken beyond that dis-
tance from home, in the county or
within 10 miles of, or in the city of
Baltimore, \$50 if taken out of the
county, or further than 10 miles from
Baltimore, and if out of the State the
above reward will be given.
SARAH PUMPHREY.
Sept. 9. 3w.

State of Maryland, ss.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
Sept 7th, 1819.

On application by petition of Wal-
ter Pumphrey, junior, executor of the
last will and testament of Walter
Pumphrey, senior, late of Anne Arun-
del county, deceased, it is ordered
that he 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 Gasaway, Reg. Wills.
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphan
court of Anne Arundel county, in Mar-
yland, letters testamentary on the per-
sonal estate of Walter Pumphrey, sen-
ior, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers
therefor, to the subscriber, at or before
the 1st day of November next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 7th day of Sep-
tember, 1819
Walter Pumphrey, jun.
Executor of the last will & testament.
Sept. 9. 6w.

and was better pro-
-w-er to cast it was real-
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-did not intersect. This
-did not last longer than
-r. At 11 o'clock, the
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-e earth which it reaches.

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-the baker's profit, 4 25

10 50
-by 12 1-2 cts. 12 1 1/2 1050 84
-by 84, 84 4032 148
-52 by 84.

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-N FLEMING, City Treasurer.

J. Jacobs, Esq.

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- resort to foreign fabrics.

most articles of wearing
-for table-linen, carpets, and
-cessary household goods.

articles in this department
- attracted the most attention,
-changeable lustring dress,
-ured entirely by Mrs. J.
-arter, an elderly lady in
-gton, and two elegant mi-
-stresses Leghorn hats, made
-rass common in this vicini-
-yphia Woodhouse and Sally
-e, young ladies in Welfers.
-These hats are the most ele-
-ments of domestic manu-
- we have ever witnessed.

are closely compared with
-s Leghorns worn by the la-
- city, and so curiously
-y wrought that one of them
- was pronounced equal, if
-rior, to any with which it
-amed. The material of
-e are made, so nearly re-
- that of the genuine Leg-
- that it would be difficult,
- possible, to distinguish the
-n the other. This grass is

solid interests of society, and of our
country, are involved in the ques-
tion. The American people, like a
band of brothers, will bury their
animosities, and strive with each
other, only to see who can do the
most good.

Connecticut Mirror.

From the National Register.

Maryland Elections.

The returns from the election
polls of this State are not suffi-
ciently complete to enable us to pro-
nounce with certainty on the politi-
cal complexion of the ensuing Gen-
eral Assembly.

Time was when the triumph of
Republicans or Federalists was an
interesting question. But now it
is otherwise. The political lion
lies down with the political lamb;
and too sharp a temper of inquiry
would make a man pass for nothing
more than a political goat. The
elections in the neighbouring state
have passed off with only a spray of
altercation. No deep commotion
has taken place. And why should
it? We are all harmony; all peace-
ful. The federalists are conquered, and
accept offices whenever they can
get them. The republicans get
them whenever they can. We are
all brethren of the same principle;
and it is now put beyond doubt that
all men may be reduced to one po-
litical standard, so that it is only
necessary to appoint a sealer of po-
litical weights and measures, and
we may have men of talents and
patriotism by the pound and by the
yard. Good weight and measure,
and plenty in the market.

A Liverpool paper, in taking a
retrospective view of the situation
of the Continent, remarks—"Not-
withstanding the apparent tranqui-
lity of the Continent, violent inter-
nal struggles are making in many of
its kingdoms, which seem to forbode
a crisis in their several constitu-
tions and forms of government, which
must speedily issue in a rigid con-
firmation of the old systems, or an
acquisition by the people of new
ones. We do not merely allude to
Spain, which seems in as bad a con-
dition, as exhausted finances, a mu-
tinious army, and a discontented peo-
ple, can make it; but also to sev-
eral of the States of Germany, whose
situation is scarcely less interesting.
It is rather ominous for Prussia,
that Frederick William is pursuing
a course not very unlike that of
Ferdinand. The men who were
most bravely and patriotically ac-
tive in the expulsion of Napoleon,
in 1813, when Prussia was in her
"glow state," are now in prisons, and
under arrests, by the order of the
King, sharing the same fate as the
brave Cortes of Spain. This treat-
ment is a punishment for remon-
strating with the King on the sham-
ful duplicity of his conduct with
regard to the representative con-
stitution he solemnly promised to
his subjects, on conditions which
they have fulfilled. We cannot tell
what confidence his fellow subscrib-
ers to the Holy Alliance have in
his kingly faith; but some of his
subjects have formed a just estimate
of it, and find it deplorably want-
ing. It is vain, indeed, to remind
an ambitious King of honour, gra-
titude or principle; but, though he
may spurn all these, a hint that the
safety of his throne is endangered,
may bring him to a timely composi-
tion with his insulted and deter-
mined subjects. Such a hint, events,
if not words, are daily conveying;
and the mystery with which every
treat is clouded by a shackled
press, only tends to augment the ap-
prehension, that the sore lies deep,
and will not be very readily healed.
The conduct of Frederick William
is as injudicious as it is unjust. He
has put under arrest many celebra-
ted professors at the different Uni-
versities, several of whom have
thousands of pupils strongly attach-
ed to them. Professors John, Gar-
ner, Arndt, and the two Welkers,
are among the number; of whom the
last three firmly maintained that no
tribunal but that of Bonn, had any
authority over them, and persevered
successfully in demanding their li-
berty on their parole of honour.
There can be no doubt that these
proceedings will produce great o-
dium in Prussia on the government;
and they are of such a nature as
rather to exasperate the people to
resistance, than to overawe them.
It is to be hoped that all this will
end in extorting from Frederick
William a representative govern-
ment. The parliaments of Bavaria
and of Baden are acting precisely
the part of the English parliament
with William III enforcing econo-

my, and reducing that dangerous ap-
pendage to a free state—a standing
army. They have received hints
amounting to remonstrances, from
the heads of the government; but
have resisted all dictation and en-
croachment on their rights with a
spirit which does them honour.—
These states are likely to form an
admirable pattern for the other
states of Germany; and it is a hap-
py presage, that the first introduc-
tion of the representative system in-
to Germany is attended with cir-
cumstances, which promise a long
duration of strength and efficiency.
With all the misery which the French
revolution has occasioned the nati-
ons of Europe, much substantial
good has been mingled; if France,
Bavaria, Baden, Prussia, and Spain
have obtained, or are likely to ob-
tain a considerable extension of po-
litical liberty, we shall have little
reason to regret the thunder storm,
which has lighted on the heads of a
few tyrants, seeing it has cleared
the political atmosphere, and crack-
ed the fetters of degraded nations.
To this consummation we look with
confidence."

From the N.Y. Daily Advertiser.

"REVOLUTIONS NEVER GO BACK-
WARD."

Such has been the sentiment, or
doctrine, among politicians for so
great a length of time, that it has
become a settled maxim among them.
How far the events of the last half
century may go to establish its truth,
it is not necessary now to enquire.
Some revolutions have gone forward,
and some backward, and some both
forward and backward, and some
have hardly moved at all—and it is
not our intention to attempt to bal-
ance the account. All the world,
except England, seem to have be-
come wearied out with revolutions,
and are apparently willing to settle
down in quiet, for the purpose of
enjoying what little good there may
be mingled with the evil in this
naughty world, and yet revolutionists
and reformers sigh over their vi-
sionary schemes of human perfecti-
bility. In England, however, the
case seems to be different. There
the weavers, and the spinners, and
the tinkers, appear to be very de-
sirous of lending a hand, either to
mend up the old machine of govern-
ment, or if that is past hope, to
make a new one. Until lately, this
hopeful business has been carried on
exclusively by the men, who, as the
lords of the creation, have hitherto
claimed it as one of the "Rights of
Man," to do all the political mis-
chief in the world. The tide, how-
ever, seems to have recently chang-
ed in that ill-fated country, and, after
having withstood the fiery and sau-
guinary spirits among male reform-
ers for a long succession of years,
the goodly work is about to pass in-
to the hands of the softer sex, the
fairest part of the creation. At
Manchester, which has lately been
the theatre of many political move-
ments, there has been formed a—
"Female Reforming Society," which
appears to have made a conspicuous
figure in the late revolutionary meet-
ings. Who is at the head of the as-
sociation we do not know; but a *Mis-
tress Susanna Saxton* is its Secre-
tary. This good lady, doubtless deep-
ly impressed with the idea, that, as
the first revolution that ever occur-
ed in human affairs—so can hard-
ly consider it as a mere political
one though a caucus seems to have
been held by Eve and the Old Ser-
pent—was brought to pass by one of
her sex, it is proper that the trade
should go back to the same hands.
In this view of the subject, she is
desirous of exerting female influence
and agency in the same sort of busi-
ness, and, for that purpose, she has
addressed a long letter to "the wives,
mothers and sisters" round about
her, who she calls "*Dear Sister of
the Earth*." After a lively and deep-
ly coloured picture of the public cal-
amities and dangers, arising from
what she calls "the lazy borough
mongering eagles of destruction,"
she boldly says—"We call upon you
therefore to join us with heart and
hand to exterminate tyranny from
the face of our native country." This
experiment, in the hands of the la-
dies, is as new as it is interesting.
"Petitioat government," despotic as
it may have been in individual cases,
has rarely been established over na-
tions. Queen Elizabeth exercised it,
it is true, but she was always con-
sidered more like a man than a wo-
man. Besides, she governed men
under a constitution which men made
for their own use and benefit, and
she was therefore a kind of usurper
in her place. But here there is to
be a *petticoat constitution*—a species
that all the prolific manufacturers
such instruments in France, during

the revolutionary period; never once
thought of putting up. And if this
reforming Dame is to be believed,
she will succeed; for she says—"as
well might they attempt to arrest
the sun in the region of space, or
stop the diurnal motion of the earth,
as to impede the rapid progress of
the enlightened friends to liberty and
truth."

The case on the part of the old
system having thus become hopeless,
and as it has always been found dif-
ficult for men to contend seriously
with women, we advise the Ministry
and the Borough-mongers to give
way, and let the *Spinners* take the
business in hand. What the peculiar
features of the new constitution shall
be, we pretend not to conjecture.—
Probably one provision of it will be,
that the girls shall in future go to
court, and the lads stay at home
and be wooed; and we should not be
surprised if the old fashioned mode
of travelling on saddles and pillion
should be revived, and the poorman
be forced to ride behind.

Whatever it may be, it will be
something laughable, that these mod-
ern Eves should produce a revolution
in a country, that has so long
withstood the exertions and machina-
tions of so many Burdets, Bunts,
Cartwrights and Ruta Baga Mer-
chants.

New-Orleans, Sept. 15.

The United States revenue cutter
Louisiana, capt. Loomis, and the
Alabama, also a revenue cutter,
which were lately built at New-York,
arrived at the Bayou St. John yester-
day, having in company the
Spanish schr. Philomena, which they
re-captured from a pirate on the 29th
ult. off the Dry Tortugas. The
pirate is also brought in. On that
day they fell in with an American
schooner bound from this port, on
board of which the pirate had placed
a number of Spanish gentlemen and
ladies, who had been passengers in
the Philomena. From their informa-
tion, captain Loomis supposed that
the pirate could not be very distant,
and determined to look out for her