operate as a stay of execution, as well upon the said original judgment, as upon the said former con-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 24.

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE. We invite the attention of our readers to the notice inserted in this day's paper, by the commissioners app iinted to receive subscrip tions of stock for erecting advidge over South River. It will be perceived that the books are to be opened on the seventh day of March next. The advantages of having a bridge at this place, are so many and so great, that we can entertain no doubt that the whole number of shares will be immediately subscribed upon opening the books. It is a peculiarly fortunate circumstance, that the erection of this bridge can produce no conflicting interests-it cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the whole community. The advantages to the people on the other side of the river, and to the citizens of Annapolis, will be reciprocalto the former it will open a new market for much of their produce, and to the latter it will bring an increised supp'y of many articles which have hirtherto been scantily afforded. It will also have a tendency to render the intercourse between the cities of Annapolis and Washington much more frequent, as no doubt the vexatious detention at the ferry of en deters travellers from passing from the one place to the In the winter season, Annapolis would in all probability become the thoroughfare for travellers passing to and from the Eastern and Southern sections of our country. Our harbour is usually open, while that of Baltimore is closed, and a passage can be had from this place across the Bay almost every day in the year. This route to Philadelphia would then certainly be much more agreeable, and afford a more pleasing variety, than the tedious land journey from Washington, through Baltimore, and across the dangerous Susquehannah. But in dependent of all these considerations, it is an object of the first importance to the citizens of Annapolis, at least, to render the communication with the seat of Government as little difficult as practica ble. Annapolis has hitherto been considered the most convenient port for the reception of foreign minis ters, and the embarkation of our own, as well as for the transmission of public disparches. How much more convenient for these purposes will it become, when the bridge shall be erected, and when, (which may be regarded as a necessary consequence,) the road shall be made more direct, and freer from obstructions. It would not, we conceive, be anticipating too much to say, that we believe it would lead to the selection of Annapolis as a place of general rendezvous for the Navy, and probably to the establishment of a Naval Yard or Deposit.

COMMUNICATED.

The Surviving Worther who signed the Declaration of imerican Indigerature on the 4th of Indig. 1779.

An article has been county, stating that but three of couldie pents in this country, stating that but three of couldie pents in this country, stating that but three of country. An article has been going the usual rounds of the public prints in this country, satisfing that but three of the persons whose names have become immental, by being affixed to the united states become immentally being affixed to the united states. Thomas Jefferson, William Floyd and Chartes Thomason, are named in the paragraph allocation of the states of the states

From the Easton Gazette. To HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL SPRIGG, Esquire.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Str-1 is not for the sake of being dis singuished by the association that I now presume to address your Excellency, but to fulfil the spirit of the constitution and to asset the rights of the people against abuse. The man who is called to preside over the

destines of freenen, must be responsible to them for every official act—it is of the very essence of treedom that it should be so-Nor is it among the most unimportant benefits conferred by our excellent form of go vérnment, that every man is permitted t approach the Chief Magistrate of the state, in the language of remonstrance or applaye. To do this respectfully, is to do it efficient-ly, for the decorous exercise of the right is sure to obtain the attention of the citizens, and will command even the respect of the public functionary, who is the object of and

modversion. Your Excellency will not consider i either uncourteous or indicative of a prede termined hostility to your administration that this great right is now claimed to be exercised towards you, so soon after your induction to office As long as your official conduct seemed to be free from errors that bred no fatal tendencies to society, so long

a scrupulous forbearance would certainly be extended to you; but when among your earliest attempts to wield prerogative, you have either heedlessly or designedly exposed society to all the horrors that the wholesociety to all the norrors that the whole-come correctives of law were intended to ward off, it is time to remonstrate against such acts, lest silence should induce repeti-tion, and repetition inundate us with offen Delay in such case would be dange ous, and forbearance would constructively rank every man, who teels as I do upon this occasion, as an accomplice in that yourself to become the pation of seduction

and the protector of a ruthless ruffian.

This, sir, is not intended as the language of reviling against you personally, to wound you with terms of contumely or reproachit is but a languid description of the enor mity of a crime committed against society official malfeasance on your part, into which every man is willing to hope you from uttering a word that should indelicate ly assail the feelings of a gen'leman, than the citizen who now addresses you, nor is there one who would more fear essly ar best interests of the society in which will be no less quick to commend, where commendation is merited—and he will arraign your Excellency in the terms and tone of constitutional law, and not with the bitterness of an invidious opponent, or the rudeness of a lault-finder.

That act of your administration which is and private happiness is called to hit his voice, has been performed by you in exer-cising that great prerogative, with which the constitution has cleathed you, of grant-ing pardons for offences committed against the laws. No allusion is here intended to the nolle pro-equi, with which you have re-cently purified another of our citizens, of a tittle more distinguished grade in life, from the coline of forgery, for which he was pre-sented by the last grand juy that affair touches the purse, not the lives and securi-ty of the citizens; and the policy of the mat er, in a commercial country like our own will be left to the wisdom of the legislative councils. But I allude here specifically to the almost total remission of a fine of one hundred dollars imposed by the court at their last term, upon a certain Kennal F. Holmes, for an offence against the laws, in the perpetration of which, the whole course of his conduct was marked with the mos vicious, the most daring depravity, and bestoke all that was unmanly, revengeful atrocious and brutal—pointing him out as a fit example, for the lacerations of the penal ode, and as a just object of public abhor

The true circumstances of the case were these. This Kendal F. Holmes, of Easton in Talbot county, in company with his friend and associate a certain , (who is now a frigitive tom justice, being indicted at the same term for stealing the money of his friend, from a Tavern Bar-Room Drawer, and who no doubt in his turn. backed by the same or equally as good re-commendations, will be presented to your Excellency as an humble petitioner for the gracious extension of mercy) went after hight to the dwelling house of four maiden sisters, who alone inhabited the house, with gratification of libidinous passion. In this object he was foiled—the reception he met with was different from what he anticipated. instead of submission to his vicious desires cence, and in a moment of de-peration these injured women roused themselves up their ruin, this night mantled violater o and flies from the scene of his villainy, leav ing the languishing victim of his violence stupified, and exhausted and weltering in her blood.

These transactions are laid before the grand jury; presentment, indictment and d the court fine Holm one hundred dollars.

one hundred dollars.

The circumstances of the case, the good character of the unfortunate's sters which had always been unsuspected, and the youthful atrocity, I might say the uncom mon display of a precocious villiany, on the mon display or a precedent vitinary, on the part of the culprit, were all calculated to catch the public attention and to rouse the public leeling. That is cling you may well suppose, sir, was not very favourable to Mr. Holmes, for the court scarcely exempt. ed itself from reprobation for the inconsiderable amount of the fine, when compared with the heinousness of the crime it was in tended to expiate. But the general anxiety sunk with the moment presuming that jus tice had been done according to the law of the land, and in a hope that the fine, though not up to expectation, would prove a salutary corrective to the criminal, and example

in terror to all evil doers

In this state of restored tranquility when time itself had not dared to commence even an approach to obliterate the edium or the memory of these events, what could have been more astounding, for what could have been more unexpected, than the intelli-gence, that Kendal F. Holmes had received from the Governor an almost total remission of his fine? The annunciation of this report was received with that incredulity which always accompanies miraculous events-it was considered as an extravagan attempt to sport with the cullibility of man and to try the extent of irrational submissive taith. But when that which was looked upon as fiction was ascertained to be fact, it was then, sir, that the public indignation was vented, not with a fierce and fiery spipit, (thet is not the character of our people) but with a firm and manly and unre served expression of disapprobation. We know too well what is due to ourselves, not to shew at least the exterior of respect to-wards our high public characters; but I can and I will assure your Excellency that, be your reign long or short, this act will sully the lustre of the whole period of your administration, and will go far to establish a belief, that whilst you preside, party alone is the assurance to favour, and that crimes

and the ghosts of their victims will people

There may be some among your cour tiers, some among those who have the ear vise you to swagger through it all, representing to you that the extension of favou to partizans alone and upon all occasions will aid you in the goodly cause o political proselytism. If it is meant, sir, according to this advice to convert the council chamto transform your Excellency into the poyou and to such friends who may give such advice to reconcile it with those sen iments of respect and attachment to your official and personal character, which they, no I will deal more trank y with you than I be lieve you have been vet dealt by. The sunk low enough into the abyss of corruption for that state of things. You canno rely upon the statements of ardent, interest to obtain signatures; how had the example now much worse the effect of turning will, that you are the estensible agent and must hear the whole responsibility

occasion elicits it.

As a statesman, your excellency cannot fail ose of prerogative has been held—delicate in its nature and powerful in its influences—often sought for and always deprecated i' can neve: be used rightfully, it can never be used without abuse, but when it can be allegorised as justice blind led by wisdom to protect virtue. Equally faral when unfortunately exerted, to prince and people—you should look into the lessons of experience to direct you in the administration of this high and mighty trust.

But what, let me enquire, have you done sir in the case of Holmes? Have you arm-ed vourself with the precautions of experi to an humble, unknown and suffering fe on ustance in modern time- that goes half way with this in turpitude of charac er and mischievousness of consequence. Will your Ex ellency hear with me a moment, wielst plice in an effor at seduction and a pa ti-c pater in the guilt of an arrocious attempt renalty of a crime is as much associated in the guilt as I e who abetted its perpetration By the remission of this fine too sir, you proclaim to the world, that it is not the circumstances attending an offence, but the offender alone that you consider You sanction crime in its bloodiest aspect and tion from the foot of the gallows, would find the necessity of doctrines more wise. more just, more moral, more humane. Bewith the prerogative of pardon, for far dif-ferent far heiter purposes. The judge is the minister of the law, and you sir as the chief magistrate o' the state, have the peculiar holden proflicacy, but to soften the rigo-rous mandate of the written law in cases

you act is full, ample and unbfassed.
Your Excellency could not have supposed, even if you desired it, which I cannot helieve, that the humble condition of the in jured woman would have shielded your pardon from scrutiny and animadversion. We are all republicans in this sir, that no government or magistracy is worthy of a people's allegiance or their love which does not equally protect the lonely seamstress in her cottage, as the wealthiest lady is mansion, or the Queen in her palace as the wealthiest lady in her me ask you, what would have been the state of things if Holmes, taking advantage of the absence of the wealthiest man in his county, had approached his dwelling under cover of the night, and thus insulted his fa mily and thus abused one of his fair daught ers? After the just sentence of the court, who would then have dared to have approached your Excellency to urge a remission of his penalty?—none sir—even the political taith of Mr. Holmes would not then have saved him-the ordinary course of the law would have been deemed tardy and sluggish for the occasion—the culprit would have suffered punishment—and the pieroga-tive of pardon would have slep. But sad reverse, the injured woman was a pinter spinsten unprotected and unfriended. She gained her daily bread by her honest daily work; the plainest fare was her support, her reputation her comfort, God her refuge and heaven her best hope. Cruelly wounded by the ruffian, she is for months under the care of a surgeon, who day after day extracts pieces of bone from her lacerated and fractured head; sinking with the effects of this act of violence, she exists a mere spectre upon earth, a lamp quivering in the socket, a spirit upon the margin of the tomb Add to all this her honour was attempted her chastity s assailed. With this incensing train of circumstances displayed before the court, the offender is sentenced to a fine, and your Excellency is prevailed on to release him. Call you that mercy? And is this prerogative? I would rather live where mercy is unknown, than where it is

dispensed by prerogative thus exerted
I sir, am one of many thousands of citizens in this state, who, after these facts are

made known to them, will feel this proceeding with no common perturbation of mind.

We shall consider it, if presisted in an war upon the other under the assurance of impunity-and we must regard it as the behalt of the citizens are to go prepared to guard themselves against the wanton vio-lence of the other. Nay more sir, this murder is greater than that committed by Holme? Yet his penalty is remitted— and why? Because the fine was excessive? and orderly, good conduct: Because there were any palliatives that took place on the occasion? No sir, not one of these can be pretended. The public opinion held the fine too light from the first—and it was but erest of his political friends, and to nothing el-e-and the world will long remember that among the earliest acts of your admino rescue a high offending criminal, because

ing is calculated to inspire, we shall feel and lament them—but we shall meet them with hand-If the law and the courts of justice nightly furniture of our bed chambers state of things imposed on us by the highes act of official power entrusted to your Ex cellency, and you sir, and those who have advised this acc. must stand responsible for stained the reign of your predecessor in po-litical doctrine in the year eighteen hundred

let their crimes he what they may, (for this heir own weapons? Violence is the narent safe from the desperate revenge of the husneither the government house or the council chamber would afford you a sanctuary to of things cannot be brought about and directed in one special course—they who ex-cite the which ind, cannot direct the storm.

The suffering, the carnage will be mutual—
the ruin will be universal

It is not my intention, sir, to magnify the evil before us with a view to make false im-pressions upon the popular mind: I only tate to you the prevailing sentiment of all all parties and of all ranks, where the trans action is known, condemn you without reserve, and I should be sorry to convey to the tered—A wise and good man needs only to know that he has acted wrong to correct the advice given by an unfortunate monarch to block, that deserves to be remembered by all statesmen, particularly those who wield prerogative. Give belief to my experience, said he, never to affect more greatness or prerogative, than what is really and in-trivisically for the good of the people, not the satisfaction of favourites." It is not fit I know sir, for rep blicans to follow the ad vice of kings, but when kings talk good sense, republicans may take advantage of

On this momentous subject I cannot leave any doubt upon the mind of your Excellen-cy, that it is in my power to do away. That I censure you for granting this pardon is most true, but in justice I must say that I censure those equally who have advised you to it. I know something of public men, and of their modes of doing business, and of the motives that sometimes guide them. and let me assure you, Sir, that they often exhibit much, little worthy your imitation. I am aware that you could know nothing of the circumstances of this case, but what were told you; but your error lies in not better understanding the case and the cha-racter and motives of your advisers—the probability is that you knew none of them until you came into office, and then that your acquaintance was political, not person al. When called upon to exercise the great prerogative of office in which your own character is so deeply implicated and socie-ty so much interested, you should recline on friends and advisers, not because they were of your party, but because you knew them to be wise, capable and good men. On great to be wise, capable and good men. On great occasions, you should not be satisfied with the aid of your Council and of members of the Legislature, they are all flaming partizans; but like a great man, and as an independent Chief Magistrate, devoted to your duty and the state, you should take advice from those who are learned in the law, who have no biasses to mislead you, and who are capable of guiding you correctly. Rely on it, Sir, that they who court popularity are the worst advisers upon earth; their own interest and their own advancement are the gods of their idolatry, and in no advice that they give you, can they lose sight of these objects. They are in general asthread bare in sincerity as they are profuse in professions-they smile mechanically-they flatter insidiously-they work with system-and when they have done with you, they will unfeelingly dismiss you to a pillow of thorn and the remorse of conscience.

Your Excellency ought to know the ex-

tent of the wrong and the injury that you have done Society, and the opinion that that six other ships were cast! prevails; for the impression is now become

current, that there are the days when of one-political Taith may rob, marker, and attempt rapes with the most period sorance of impunity. With the reflecting, this is a fearful forsion relactantly taken up; with the vulger the beedless, it is a gross with the vulger the beedless, it is a gross with the reflection when the product of the room mouth to product. Occurs and a may fulfil their duties with a faithful and once to the sacredness of their obliger.

destines, or when the freemen of a can sanction such proceedings.

I have this laid opento your Excessive, the true statement of this case effects it is likely to produce, and theoretertained by the var ous ranks in set. I have done this sir, to assert the right the people against abuse that therarch to suffer from it. I shall be disapping your excellency does not see this is now in a different point of light, from your excellency does not see this in now in a different point of light, from in which it has hitherto appeared; nor I be less surprised if the first earner formation is not given, and that spe too, in discarding from your counter and favour, all those by whose counter have been heteraged into the red. PERICLES

NORFOLK, Feb. 1

Capt. Smith, who arrived on W nesd y in the sch. Beiuga, from kin, (St. Domingo) states, that or about the 25th of December little after the vessel had pa the Middle Capes, (S. side of Island) they were spoke by a ish ship from Jamaica, bound Havana, the captain of which formed, that just before he sile British man of war had arrived Jamaica, having in company privateers, which she had rece captured off Cape Antonio; crews were immediately commi to jail. These privateers, the tish captain was informed, had tured two brigs, (a Danish French) but a short time before Care Antonio, land afterplunde them of every thing they chest, every person belonging to the vessels to death!!!

Pittsburg, Jan. 2 On Tuesday night last, a s cabin on the north side of the ghany, opposite this city, was tirely consumed, together with its contents. What adds to horror of the scene is, that the ple of the house had just put the hildren to bed, and left the h for a few minutes to go to a no bour's, a f. w rods distant. T had been but a short time ab when they discovered the hous be in flames! but alas! were un to reach it in time to save the dren, three of whom were consuland the fourth so much burst, be past all hopes of recovery! owner. Who was one of the lab ers at the penitentiary, in addi to this dreadful calamity, has understand lost dis all!

A BIRD TRIAL. A man by the name of Bird was committed to York cash take his trial at the assize, to tious words spoken, often menti that if the judge and jury show of his sort, he would be sure !! acquitted. The keeper sent for summoning officer, who infer the prisoner that he could pro all of the same sort, but as to judge, he must take his chancehappened that judge Rook down to try the prisoner, and following jury were chosen for Thomas Eagle,

William Lark, Edward Hawke, Henry Snipe, Samuel Peacock, George Parrot, Richard Crow, John Sparrow, Stephen Patridge, John Raven, Joseph Pheasant, Stephen Duck. The prisoner objecting to Ste Duck, they chose in his room bert Woodcock; after which

found Mr. Bird-Guilty. Boston, Feb. 1 A letter from Captain Turk the ship Washington, of this which was dost the 8th Dec. Yarmouth, Eng. on her passage Bremen for St. Ubes, says, twos went on the same shoal very him having nearly 70 souls on bo

all of whom perished; he also sp

few miles, and most of the perished. The officers and the Washington were land-

ata year since a report reach of from Valparaiso, that the ossick, of this place, had been is the Gulph of California, is by Pirates, Indians, or res, was not stated,) and it projed the crew had been de-The US, frigate Macedo-Captain D wnes, being at Val-a or receipt of the intelli-mied into the Gulph, for the ets she had returned to Val-in October last, but no ac-, 15 yet, has been received er Capt. Downes was successrecovering the property, or f the officers or crew. A few ince, 2 gentleman in this place ed a letter, (via Coquimbo or aquil, and Baltimore.) from Mr. 8 Blake, who was acting in exity of Clerk on board the obtained an extract from it, I wish you would publish for normation of the relative's and is of those persons who were card that vessel. It appears the was captured by the Spain horities in a cowardly and Mable manner; and the case loudly for the interference of Government, to obtain not only estoration of the property, but rensation also, for the hardships tountrymen have been made to ne so unjustly.—Daily Adv.

ARISPE, (Province of Sonora,) Sept. 20, 1818.

You undoubtedly received a letfrom me, per ship Alert. Capt. er, dated at Woahoa in October stating that I had left the ship and was going on board the Cossack, capt. Myrick in the city of tlerk, still however in ume employ. We left the Sandalslands 17th Oct. and shaped course for the Island of Cerros, tewearrived in about 45 days stasmall quantity of water, & proceeded up the Gulph of Camia; stopped at St. Josephs, and mobilined some provisions; from nce we run to Dead Bay, or St. sonio; left that place and run assiste Gulph to Guaymas, where unfortunately had one of our is taken with the first mate, linstand six hands. The captain tthem on shore in order to obaliberty to water, and they were sined by the Commandant, and linto irons. We spent about 20 strying to get them liberated. at last the commandant told us tit was not in his power at pre med the general of what he had he, and that orders must first come m him. However, during the te, he gave up the boat and one n, and also gave us a written protion to stop in the harbour as as we wished, and that no one itever should molest us. He schased a watch, and 300 dollars goods-was the first purchaser, gave us liberty to sell—the Pa- I think I shall [Priest] also came on board and get liberty to g de a similar purchase.

lano place whatever, have we ded, without first obtaining liberfrom the Commandantes, & they. general, have been the first to thase. It being very inconvenigetting water, of which we were thin want, the saltain thought the to run down the Gulph as 138 Mazatlan, and there water, if mile. As ther was no prospect a speedy answer from the generespecting the mate and people's erty, we sent all that belonged to em on shore, at their requestis being settled, we made sail, and od for Mazatlan, where we arrivthe 18th Jan. 1818. After anoring, sent on shore for the liberof watering, which was the next became on board lie told us he wild supply us with a better thing we ad need of, and that if we had any hing to sell, we were at liberty seld odo, by paying 27 per cent. The ing's duty; this was also confirmed 7 the custom house officef, who impire the custom house officef, who ame in company with him; farther, hat his brother and another gentlenan, wished to make a large pur-thise, provided we had any goods to dispose of, and observed "let the amount be what it may, we will buy all that you have to part with." To this the captain consented, first having the Commandantes liberty and that confirmed by the custom buse officer.

his brother the custon one other Spanish ge six Spanish Indian so ing the early part of they had purchased to of about 25,000 dolls meridian, the captain cond mate, Mr. Eli N crew on shore for wo upon us with pistol bosoms) and took po and us. After they secure by tying out us, we were all sent o able indeed. My fe moment may be imag described, without m foreign country. W the guard house a fe the beach, and wer Rosario, a town abo night, when I was house of a friend bonds for me to the a dolls, to live at his the town unmolest bout a month with mained till the 27th the captain, mate, l self, were ordered horse back only 15 cloud cap'd mount; nital of the provin

On the 28d, they be

I was unable to go reason of a pain sequently halted Buenavista, 300 t journey's end. T thers proceeded o alone in the wide however, I receiv from a friend, Sr. made me welcome about 20 days I ride, but I spent : mv friend Diaz, my journey, which days, and was, thirteen days sho the road-when I found all well a I was also confin nue. However, to have the liber no more. I has king [viceroy] in presented our sit (and we have no ther property, a go to America the property is we shall have li _whether by s

After I had tra

If liberty is in the country thence to Car from this place lines is only ab the road is thr is dangerous t of Indians. I

long time befo I have many friends in this we are set at fraid of wanti ther money or sack was fitted liam H. Davis Ebhets, of N sel and cargo formed, to th Bordman & John Jacob A The harbour en, is 200 i

Blas. The schr. cox of New similar manr in the harbor side of the are now in A us, waiting t God only kn

> *Arispe. ter's Gazett 30 36 N. lo 3.400 inhab lat. 23, 15 that if the the distant

must have