

barrassment of government. That from Madrid is couched in the following terms:

"It is impossible for me to give you an idea of the consternation of the court. At the moment that they expected the insurrection of the Isle of Leon had been subdued, we heard that it had spread itself as far as Galicia. In the morning of the 29th of this month, the people of that province rose in conjunction with the troops. Captain Vanezas was arrested in his palace; a provisional government was formed, and the constitution published. They dug up the remains of General Powers, and paid them funeral honours. This widow was carried about in triumph. At Belauzas and at Ferrol, the constitution had been likewise published. The governor of this last city having made some resistance, was killed. At Corogne, those who took part in the arrest & condemnation of General Powers, have likewise been killed. The insurrection had extended itself to Austria. At Castropol, Cangas of Tingo, the Constitution was proclaimed. Vengeance was exercised upon those men who were signalized for persecutions. The constitutionalists of Corogne had marched upon Santiago, to facilitate the insurrection there. The constitution has been peaceably proclaimed at Santander, in consequence of official orders received from the provisional government of Corogne.

"The king has communicated this news to the council of Castile, which has demanded the advice of the Attorney General. The members of this council have been for the most part the executors of the system of oppression which has bro't forth the insurrection. The majority of the council of state, has proposed to demand of France a surcouf of 40,000 men in virtue of the Holy Alliance. Made * * * * * has shown the impropriety of the measure—he has made it appear, that it would raise the whole population against the government. The King has taken the advice. Means of conciliation have been proposed, but they cannot be adopted by the present ministry. They have determined to make use of their last resource; they have resolved to abandon the Monks and the fanatical Priests to their own violence, and make them preach the murder and assassination of Philosophers, of Constitutionists, of Free Masons, and of afrancesados.

A letter from Iran, of the 4th March, says, that Mina has made himself master of the arms of Orbaiceta and has already many people with him. He has established upon the frontier a line of custom houses, similar to those which he had established during the last war. He has fixed at ten francs every mule laden with French merchandise. The forces of Espletta, commander of Navarre, does not at present exceed 310 men. Gen. Ariozoba, commander of the three provinces of Biscay, has returned from Toulouse to Santander.

A letter from Bilbao of the 21 of March, assures us, in a most positive manner, that the insurrection has extended itself into Galicia. It also announces that it menaces the whole peninsula.

Riego the colonel of the insurgents, is 13 leagues from Grenada. General Egurra, commander in chief of the province, had departed, taking with him all those who had been arrested on political motives. The disposition of the little troop of O'Donnell did not permit him to follow the insurgents.

Paris, March 9, 11 o'clock, P.M. We have received positive news of the capture of Cortadura by the insurgents of Leon. It is said that they took it by surprise, though we suppose that it resembled the surprise of Carraccas. The reduction of Cadix is inevitable. Gen. O'Donnell has been completely beaten by Riego, near the town of Antaqueira, about 13 leagues from Malaga.

South River Bridge.

Those persons who have subscribed for stock in the South River Bridge Company, are requested to meet at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 17th day of May next, at the hour of ten in the morning, for the purpose of appointing nine Directors, as the law directs. Those who cannot attend in person are requested to furnish proxies. The public is also informed that a few more Shares are remaining, which can be had by application to either of the Commissioners.

April 27.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 27.

We have received a Communication from "The Spectator," but are under the necessity of declining to accede to his request. Our columns will be always open to the insertion of plain and practical Essays of a moral or religious tendency, but we cannot consent to render them the medium of theological controversies.

COURT HOUSE.

We are much pleased to perceive, by the following presentment, made by the Grand Jury at the present term, (which has been politely handed us for publication,) that the want of a Court House for Anne-Arundel County, is very properly represented as a grievance, which should be provided against as soon as practicable. The gentlemen of the Grand Jury deserve much credit for turning their attention to this subject, and we hope their recommendation will be generally complied with by the citizens of the county.

The Grand Jury for the body of Anne-Arundel County, conceiving that all matters of public interest within the county, and more especially those connected with the administration of justice, are proper subjects for their consideration and notice, have deemed it their duty to turn their attention to the great inconvenience, which in their opinion, arises from the want of a Court House for the administration of justice, and the reception and security of the public records. Believing as they do, that the erection of such buildings would be productive of great public and private benefit, and that it would ultimately lead to a permanent reduction of the county tax, and secure to the citizens their respective estates, by preserving the evidence of their titles, they therefore, upon the recommendation and prayer of the Members of the Bar, have thought proper to present to the Court, and the citizens of the county, as their opinion, that the want of a public Court House is a grievance, which should be provided against as soon as may be practicable; and they hereby recommend to the citizens generally, that they join in an application to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may be passed, authorising the justices of the levy court to levy such a sum of money upon the county, as may be sufficient and necessary for the erection of a Court House and Offices, to be levied and collected at such periods, and in such instalments, as may be most advantageous and least oppressive.

John Merriken, Foreman,
In behalf of the Jury.

For the Maryland Gazette.

On perusing the Maryland Republican of the 1st inst. I was surprised to find, that the Democrats had held a Caucus, and had nominated some gentlemen of this County to meet a general Caucus at Queen-Anne, to select the proper person of the State to represent us in the next Congress. I was the more surprised on finding such principles manifested by a party advocating the cause of, and expressly calling themselves Democrats. As I am a Democrat, and if I correctly understand the signification of the term, I hold it eternally at variance with the course the generality of my fraternity are pursuing. Caucusing is an antidote to democracy. It is a stain, an indelible stigma, on the principles of Republicanism. But when these sticklers of democracy—these giants of the political world, arise to overrun modest worth and retired merit, it behoves us, as magnanimous freemen and spirited Americans, to suppress, by our most imperious disapprobation, a proceeding that had its origin in political imbecility—and its end is fast verging to national disgrace, and the extinction of democracy. I hope that my friends will observe the laconic remarks of

Heliogabalus Querebus.

Anne-Arundel County,
25th April, 1820.

Medical properties of Turpentine.

"We, the Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries of Dublin, whose names are here underwritten, do hereby certify and declare, "That we consider the discovery of the medical properties of the oil of turpentine as one of the greatest that has ever been made in physic. "That it appears from medical

thereto desolated society in every part of the globe where it has appeared, and the instances of recovery from that dreadful malady are so few, as justly to entitle it to the appellation of an incurable disease. "That it falls within the knowledge of such as are engaged in the practice of Midwifery, that the oil of turpentine is an infallible specific in this complaint; and although other remedies may with advantage be employed in conjunction, yet that to the specific influence of Turpentine we ascribe the removal of the disease of child bed fever in every case.

"That mankind is indebted for this great discovery to the zeal, ability and industry of Dr. John Brennan. That we believe his humane disclosure of this very important secret has been the means of saving a multitude of lives, and that it will even prove to be one of the most valuable legacies that ever was bequeathed to posterity by the genius of an individual.

"That we hold his discovery to be greater than that of Dr. Jenner, inasmuch as the small pox had an antidote, and that child bed fever had not; and

"That for his very great discovery, we deem Dr. Brennan deserving of the gratitude of the whole human race, and eminently to any reward which the bounty of government can bestow."—(Signed by the Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries, of Dublin.)

Philadelphia, April 17.

Extract of a letter, dated

"Canton, Dec. 2, 1819.

"The Congress frigate is here.—Her arrival has excited the fear of the Chinese—they keep armed vessels constantly watching her, and have more than once ordered Capt. Henley to depart—he, however, hath not thought proper to obey, & they do not possess force sufficient to enforce their mandate. All intercourse with the natives is prohibited, and the only method of obtaining provision is through the agency of the American Consul, Mr. Wilcocks. After purchasing, he is obliged to have it conveyed in American vessels a distance of seventy miles from Canton, down to where the frigate is anchored."

Surviving Revolutionary Officers.

We said the other day, that we presumed the rejection by Congress of the claim of the Surviving Revolutionary Officers would be decisive. We are now better informed; understanding, from good authority, that, so long as there remains one survivor, the claim, which they consider just, will be presented to the consideration of Congress.

Nat. Int.

From the Baltimore Patriot, March 14.

EXECUTION.

As we mentioned, in our paper last evening, John F. Ferguson and Israel Denny, under conviction for the crime of Piracy, yesterday suffered the penalty of the law. The proceedings were marked by that solemnity, which became the occasion; and, we hope, the example may have that salutary effect, which should be the sole object of capital punishments. To put to death, under the plea of vengeance or retribution, in our deliberate judgment, is not a right possessed by human tribunals. As a "terror to evil doers," to prevent the recurrence of crime, society claims the right of taking the life of the guilty; and, by living in a state of society, a tacit convention is established, on the part of every individual, which authorises the procedure. Solemn, however, must be the occasion, which calls for this tremendous exercise of the powers of government; and impressive ought to be the lessons, thus dearly taught.

The last hours of these unfortunate men were spent in those duties and those devotions which became their situation. The clergymen of the city gave them the benefit of their admonitions and instructions; and they were aided, at the scaffold, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, and several gentlemen of the Methodist church, in the last solemn religious services. A few moments before they were executed, Ferguson made a short address to those nearest the scaffold, the substance of which, is stated to have been, that there were no doubt many who expected to hear from him a disclosure of certain secrets connected with his case, which he had often since his confinement, expressed his determination to make. That de-

terminatio, he added, had been founded in a spirit of revenge—but the grace of the Almighty, which he now felt in his heart, had taught him to forgive and to abandon his first intention. He therefore declined saying any thing more, in relation to the disclosure. Had any one told him, added he, a few days; that he could have met death with the fortitude he now felt, within him, he would have declared it impossible. The Spirit of the Lord now enabled him firmly to meet his sentence."

A few moments before noon, the platform dropped from under their feet. Ferguson expired without a struggle—but Denny shewed signs of life for some minutes after he was suspended.

A degree of unusual firmness was manifested by both, from the time they were brought from the gaol, until they were executed.

Great exertions had been made, to procure an extension of pardon to these unhappy men. Petitions, bearing the names of many of the most respectable inhabitants of our city, had been conveyed to the President of the United States, in their favour. A sense of duty, and considerations of the most imperious nature, constrained the Executive, after deliberate consultation, to reject the application. We bow to the decision—and trust that every good result will flow from this infliction of punishment, which ought to be, and may be expected.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, which accompanied the bill, reported on Friday, for authorising a Loan of Two Millions of dollars, is not less interesting than any document of the present Congress. It presents a view of the state of the Treasury, of the Public Revenue, and of the appropriations made for the service of the year 1820. The balance of income at the end of the last year, it appears, after paying all expenses, was 767,850 dollars; the available funds in the Treasury, 245,665 dollars.—The means available for the service of the year 1820, including the last item, are estimated at 22,525,665 dollars. The total amount of expenditures authorised by law for the year 1820, including the ten millions of the Sinking Fund, is estimated at 26,299,164 dollars leaving a deficiency of means, for the year 1820, of 3,773,498 dollars.—Out of the Sinking Fund there is payable, during the year, 7,711,502 dollars 71 cents, leaving a balance which may be applied to satisfy part of the deficit of 2,288,497 29," and leaving "an actual deficit of funds to meet the expenditures authorised by law, for 1820," of 1,485,000 dollars 66 cents. On this amount of deficit the loan bill is predicated.

The report goes on to take a view of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1821, the result of which is an estimated deficit of 3,655,000 dollars.

The report then proceeds to remark upon the state of the finances; earnestly recommending retrenchments and economy in the public expenditure, and concludes with a resolution "that the President of the United States be requested to cause such a plan to be prepared as will enable Congress, at its next session, to make such reductions in the various branches of public expenditures as may be required by the state of the finances and the public good."

New York, April 14.

General D'Evereux.

The reader will unquestionably recollect, that some time during the last year, an expedition was fitted out in Ireland, to co-operate with the Spanish patriots in America.—This expedition was commanded by a Mr. D'Evereux, who pretended to hold a commission from Bolivar, or Gen. English, or some other of the patriot commanders. Before the departure of D'Evereux, and his deluded followers, a dinner was given him at Dublin, and Counselor Phillips made a speech on the occasion, set out in his most fanciful manner, and decorated with a profusion of comets, stars, & rain-bows. However, neither the Counselor's speech, nor the General's skill could command success. The General was not acknowledged on his arrival—instead of welcoming them as co-patriots and companions in the cause of liberty, Counselor Phillips says they were received with a—"What the devil brought you here?" and "Who the devil sent you?" This was discouraging enough, one would suppose; but it

was not the only discouragement which was provided for the expedition, nor his delusion. The consequence was, that the expedition dissolved of itself, and the miserable victims of delusion, were compelled to provide for themselves as they could. All the means, returned to the country, and many more perished than their from disease or famine.

This disastrous result, meeting at Dublin, in consequence of the purpose of investigating the causes of D'Evereux's failure, a committee was appointed, which finally reported, without coming to any conclusion. The committee, however, accomplished one thing, which was, that no person living could prove that it elicited another speech from D'Evereux in as strong a manner as he formerly commended the editor of the Dublin Journal, and seems to think that the piece, he "congratulates the distinguished orator on the good he has displayed in this side of the party he had so bad an opinion of his former productions."

The authority of the Dublin Journal, we came near republishing in Speech, with barely a cursory reading, we have changed our mind. It is very true, however, that Speech is free from many of the faults of the Counselor's former productions; and we likewise are shown in court, and putting on these clothes, and putting on the coat it was much too large for him. Witness made him take off, and return all the clothes to the great, giving him only a shirt and a pair of drawers which he had before as a reward. He appeared much agitated however, has published a printed reply, in which he defends the general with much show of earnestness and with considerable ability and ingenuity.

Speaking of this expedition, Irish papers remarks, that the body of K. was found in his cell-system of infatuated delusion, which has been so long successfully carried on in Ireland, respecting America, will appear before the public in its true colours, and a stricture of speculation, founded on the destruction of our unwary countrymen, will be developed, which has never been paralleled in any age or country."

The same paper states, a Colonel George Vaughn Sampson, of Hussar Guards of D'Evereux's regiment, has been summoned before the sitting magistrates of Dublin, on charge of having violated the foreign enlistment bill, by engaging his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, to serve as soldiers against the colonies of his Catholic Majesty. This is acknowledged to that officer that did murder Kennedy. This acknowledgment was confidential, and not made until a promise had been extorted from Mr. Reed that he would not divulge it until after trial.

We forbear to enter into a more detailed account, as we understand a report will appear in a day or two in a pamphlet form.

From the Boston Patriot, April 14.

Conviction for Murder.

Michael Powers was yesterday brought into Court, to receive the awful sentence of the law for his atrocious offence. We understand that his demeanor was such, as might have been expected from an educated and hardened offender. When asked by the court if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he made a reply abusive to the court; stating that the evidence against him had not been sufficient; that no one saw him inflict the blow. He left the room in a violent passion, declaring that "he would do nothing." There are circumstances which lead to a belief that he was guilty of other offences. The evidence against him was exceedingly strong.—The deceased, who was in the employ of S. Appleton, Esq. went away from the house of the employer on Thursday, 2d of March last, and had never returned. The same afternoon he was seen entering into the house of the prisoner in company with him, where no female lived but he and a female. The female was absent three days afterwards the body of the deceased was found in the street, and this verdict has been affirmed, and recorded.

On the afternoon of that day, the prisoner went to the boarding house

deceased with a trunk, and for his chamber, was introduced into it, went away with his trunk, containing the clothes of the deceased; afterwards "made a pack of these clothes and his own, went on foot, there pursued a chace, and thence went to Philadelphia. When arrested, Kennedy's clothes were found in his possession. Powers had repeatedly heard to threaten to murder Kennedy, in consequence of a law but pretended to be afterwards called to him.

Witness who was in Philadelphia when Powers was arrested, testified that on being told he was charged with the murder of Kennedy he replied that he was not guilty. These words he repeated several times. On being told that Susan Bell was in gaol, he answered "I am innocent." On being told that he had probably told the circumstantial evidence, he said "I could not tell, for he knew nothing about it." The magistrate told him he believed he was guilty of the murder. He replied that he was free from all the faults of his former productions."

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