

favorable impressions. In a few days his reply made its appearance and I considered it, supposing it correct in point of fact, a very able and indeed a conclusive, triumphant performance; and so I spoke of it.— Not long afterwards a third and last interview was had with Mr. T. at his lodgings, and at the request of the same gentleman who had brought about the two former; but nothing in particular passed, further than that I told Mr. T. that I understood that the comptroller was preparing for a second pamphlet, in which it was rumored, that he would attempt to show that the vouchers that he (Mr. T.) had stated were lost, had been by himself sent to Washington, and were allowed in a settlement of his accounts there, and that afterwards, the same vouchers were exhibited against this state and allowed here, &c. &c. leaving it to him to answer if he chose. He said that Mr. McIntyre could say nothing but what he believed might be explained, and at any rate, nothing that would materially affect the great question, viz: what was the true construction of the statute of last winter? This was the last time I ever saw Mr. Tompkins. I have been the more minute in giving an account of what passed, as well as of the manner in which these interviews were brought about, not so much on account of any importance they can be in themselves, as to correct certain misrepresentations which have got abroad, as to both particulars.

I now proceed to take notice of the last part of the charge, viz: that I urged my doubting friends to support Mr. Tompkins, encouraged them to commit themselves in his favour; gave a toast at my own table, Any man against Clinton, and that after all this, I suddenly stopped short. This, I believe, is a pretty fair statement of the accusation.

That, during the last summer and fall, I was disposed to support Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Thompson, or Mr. Yates, who were all talked of as candidates for the chair, against Mr. Clinton, is only not denied, but directly avowed, and that in conformity with such disposition, I zealously urged it upon those friends with whom I might be supposed to have any influence, to unite with me in the same cause, and promote the same object, shall also readily be admitted: Neither shall it be denied, that in the midst of a little circle of supposed friends, who supped one evening at my house, I gave the toast above mentioned, and in the unguarded terms in which it was expressed, or I did not think it was necessary, at such a time and place, to weigh the specific import of every word I uttered, nor once suspected that the confidence which is always implied between gentlemen, and which custom authorizes in the common and unreserved courtesies of life, could have been so little regarded, that what passed at a private table, should be promulgated in the public prints.— However, I admit the truth of the words imputed to me, and merely insist that they ought to be understood, and could fairly be meant to be understood, in only a qualified sense, and that sense alone: as if I had said, that in my opinion any man of fair character and possessed of adequate abilities, no matter whether Tompkins, Thompson or Yates, or any one else, ought to be supported against Mr. Clinton.

Such was then my sincere opinion, nor do I think there was any thing very blame worthy in entertaining, nor in urging my friends to adopt it. But when, not long afterwards, the last pamphlet of the comptroller appeared, disclosing new and important facts, impeaching Mr. T.'s private as well as public character, and those facts were supported by irrefragable proofs, circumstances no longer remained the same. Mr. T. no longer stood before the public as the man more sinned against than sinning, consequently as no longer entitled to the first part of the implied qualification. I did stop short; I was compelled to stop short; I could go no further. From that time to the present, I challenge any man to mention a single syllable, from either the files of my paper, or my lips, favouring the vice president's pretensions to the chief magistracy. Nor am I chargeable with being remiss in giving my political friends early information of this change in my opinion. They were not left to conjecture what would be my course, nay, early in January, I put it in print. But what do I say? Did they not unreservedly and cordially unite with me in senti-

ment? Did not one of those, and the same gentleman twice before alluded to, and whose name, I repeat it, stands conspicuous among the signers of the manifesto, urge me even to the very delicate step of suggesting to the vice president himself, the expediency and the necessity of his declining the nomination if offered to him, and making room for some less exceptionable candidate? If he forge it I do not.

I hardly need say I declined the office. Did not a second of the same combination declare, in my office, that if his adherents persisted in bringing forward Mr. Tompkins, he would have nothing to do with politics, nor take any further part in the affairs of this state? Did not another of them write from Albany, after the council of appointment had been chosen, that nothing, short of necessity, could insist on nominating Mr. Tompkins? Have I not now in my desk, a letter from a fourth of them, written about the same time, using the expressions, "Tompkins must be abandoned." Nay, was it not known to me, that there were nightly meetings of the leaders of Tammany Hall, to concert how best to procure from the Vice president himself, a letter voluntarily declining to be their candidate? And it is now brought forward as an accusation against me, that I am guilty of tergiversation towards Mr. Tompkins, and towards my own political friends, in stopping short and refusing to proceed further with them in their extraordinary conduct? Pardon me, gentlemen seceders, but I cannot go with you—Far from being of your opinion, that the federalists have "no longer any ground of principle to stand upon," I consider they have great cause to triumph that the soundness of their principles have the uniform test of experience in their favour; that they have been adopted by the general government as the only true principles upon which a free government can be safely and prosperously conducted.

A certain newspaper announced the interesting fact, a few days since, that Mr. Tompkins would take the oath of office the second week in July next. But he is not the only one of the same side, that sung the song of victory before the battle. The federalists, it cannot be denied, have held back on this occasion, but they would have held back still more, had not the manifesto of the lory seceders, denouncing them "as a corrupt association for the purpose of obtaining office, patronage and power," made its appearance just at the nick of time, to drive them to the polls, and give a turn to the election. *Ibid.*

From the New-York Evening Post. An Address has lately been put forth in the form of a pamphlet, dated at Albany, and signed by forty names, on the subject of the approaching election. Most of the signers formerly were enrolled in the federal ranks, but some of them who have modestly undertaken to dictate to a large and respectable part of this community, what course they shall pursue, are not of an age to have belonged to any party.— This paper is addressed "To the Independent Federal Electors of the state of New-York."

To whose pen the address is attributable, I neither know nor wish to know; for if it does no discredit to the head of the writer, it is certainly more than can be said of his heart. To declare that "the bonds of common principle and party feeling," between the signers and those with whom they were formerly politically united, are now severed, is what, perhaps, at a time like the present, might have occasioned little or no surprise; but to find those who have ever been considered men of honour, men of pure and amiable private lives, of humane and gentle dispositions, openly avowing that "the bonds of mutual confidence and private regard, by which they were attached to those who thought and acted with them, are now to be considered as severed forever," is, I venture to say, the most cold and heartless denunciation that was ever heard from the lips of an infuriated partizan, and never, do I hope, for the honour of our state and country, to see a repetition of such a sentiment openly promulgated.

On the above subject, we have just received the following letter, from a man whose age entitles him to respect, and who has long justly enjoyed an uncommon share of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, of all parties; we cannot conclude this article better, than by giving it publicly.

For the New-York Evening Post.

TO MORRIS S. MILLER, Esq. How came it, sir, that you, in affluence, with your mind at ease, not driven by ambition, or wasteful extravagance, to seek by unblest means an office for support; how came it, that you, with an open heart, and kind affections, could bring yourself to join with Peter Jay Munroe and Ogden Hoffman, in the unkind and cruel sentence, contained in their manifesto, "That not only the bonds of common principle, and party feeling, but those of mutual confidence, and private regard, by which the federal party was formerly united, are severed, probably forever?" Did you, Morris Miller, set your name to a denunciation, such as this? Tell me, for whom and for what, have you thus torn asunder the bonds of honorable friendship, in which, from early youth, you gloried as being bound with virtuous men, with federalists in struggling for what they thought the best and dearest interests of our country? Is it that Mr. Tompkins may be governor of the state, that men like you, and Wickham, and the Duers, array yourselves as personal enemies against their long tried friends? And what is the mighty boon to be obtained, by this great sacrifice of friendship? I know, that the idea is held up, that the interests of this gentleman and those of the general government are the same: It is not true. It depends not, on a governor of the state, of New-York, to wield the affection, or disaffection of the people as he pleases. Mr. Monroe has the respect and confidence of federalists; of the whole of them, sir, and in my conscience, I believe he would be supported by them, with greater strength, and with a truer heart, than would be found in those more near him. Mr. Clinton will never be president of the United States; no sir, nor any other northern man, be his politics, his talents and his virtues what they may.

I enter not into a comparison between Messrs. Clinton and Tompkins. I am not the partizan of either: but if I must vote, I will vote for Mr. Clinton. The state has more to hope, and less to fear, from his administration, than from that of his opponent. Mr Tompkins is a kind-hearted, soft-mannered gentleman; of himself, he would not, I trust, do wrong. But if he succeeds, by what kind of men, I should be glad to know, is he to be surrounded? Of their hatred, malice, and an uncharitableness to federalists particularly, and generally to all who differ from them, there is proof in every public journal of the party. What damning proof your manifesto gives! Adieu sir; I will not cut the cords of friendship with you, nor with other honourable men, who, with honest hearts, have been bewildered by artful and intriguing interested individuals, who call themselves friends, to sign a death-warrant to the long tried, cherished friendships of their youth. A FEDERALIST.

At a Convention of Delegates representing the Federal Republican Electors of the several wards and towns in the city and county of Albany, held at the house of Wm. Waive, in the town of Bethlehem, on the 6th day of April, 1820.— Johan Jost Dietz, was appointed chairman; and Stephen Van Rensselaer, Junr. Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That this convention view with indignation, the attempts of certain individuals, who have lately abandoned the federal ranks, in arrogantly assuming to themselves the exclusive claim to high minded feelings, and correct and just motives, in the courses they have adopted: endeavouring thereby to mislead and impose upon the electors of this county; and they hereby caution the Federal electors to beware of the artifices, misrepresentations, and insidious declarations of political adventurers.

NOTICE.

JONATHAN WATERS, If early application be made, would accommodate with BOARD & LODGING, half a dozen young Gentlemen, at the rate of FIFTY-CENTS per day, payable quarterly, and if the payments were made punctually, Washing and Mending would be included. West-Street, Annapolis, May 18 St.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Thomas Plummer, late of Anno Arundel County, deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to make payment, to Stephen Lee. May 18

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 18.

MARRIED, On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. WELCH, Dr. STEVEN'S CHURCH, to Miss ELIZABETH GAMBELL, of this county.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MARK ADKINS, W. CONNER, to Miss SARAH WESSELLS, of this county.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. H. L. DAVIS, Mr. NELSON NICHOLS, of this county, to Miss RACHEL ANN NICHOLS, of the county.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. DAVIS, EPHRAIM GAITHER, Equary, of Montgomery county, to Miss SARAH E. GOLDSBOROUGH, of this county.

Congress have passed a law giving the wife of John Hooper, the right of carrying a short time after her husband's death, to be paid to her some amount out of the tax-office receipts.

On Saturday last we were much gratified by witnessing a parade in one of the streets of the company of U. S. troops attached to Fort Severn, under the command of Capt. Andrews. They were accompanied by an excellent band of music, and marched with great precision and accuracy. Their dress was remarkably neat, and their arms beautifully polished. Much credit is due to the commanding officer and his aids, for the order, discipline and regularity which prevail at the garrison. The improvements which have been made at this place, render it a great ornament to our city.

COMMUNICATED.

THE NEW-YORK SECEDERS.

When men once abandon their principles, and become apostates to their faith, their future course is usually marked by a greater degree of virulence and intolerance, than are generally manifested even by those whose cause they espouse.— Such appears to be the case with those 51 gentlemen of New York, who have been very happily termed, "The flying squad of deserters."— To which of the multifarious parties, that unhappily distract that large and powerful state, these gentlemen formerly belonged, we are unable to say.— We know not whether they deserted from the Tammites, the Clintonites, the Martingmen, the Buck Tails, the Democrats, or the Federalists—All we know of them, we gather from their own declarations, and that is, that they are now red hot Tomkinsites. Maryland readers, who have been accustomed to no other political distinction than that of Federalist and Democrat, will be at a loss to understand the political nomenclature recited above. We must candidly confess, that we cannot help them to unravel the meaning, not having received a New-York Political Exposition. We can however form a conjecture respecting the Tomkinsites—These, we believe to be the followers and hangers on of him who has been known and distinguished as the "lovely Tomkins." This gentleman became a candidate for the Governorship of New York, and as there was some prospect of his being elected, and in that event, a certainty of his having a goodly number of offices to dispose of, he consequently became the centre of very powerful attraction, and drew to his interest the 51 distinguished renegades, who, two days before the election came on, began to sing their hosannas to him. But, as impudence is ever a concomitant of baseness and perfidy, these disinterested converts were not satisfied with proclaiming to the world their own dereliction of principle, but indulged in a strain of most virulent abuse against the Federal party. They accused this party of being "a corrupt association" for the purpose, of retaining or acquiring office, patronage and power.

Now, such a charge, coming from such a source, carries with it its own antidote.—It is the invariable practice with those who are themselves degraded, to endeavour to degrade others, in order to bring them to their own level.—We have seen the principles contained in the famous address of those 51 persons, recommended by some of our democratic Editors, to the consideration of the Federalists of Maryland. Now we are not at all surprised at the officious complaisance of these gentlemen—they doubtless would be much rejoiced if the Federalists of Maryland would follow the example of the renegades of New York. But we can assure these gentlemen—that this never will be the case.—The federalism of Maryland is made of sterner stuff—it has been triumphant in war and in peace—its disciples would indignantly scorn the wretch, who should propose an abandonment of those principles which Washington bequeathed as the best legacy to his country, and which they will ever

SPANISH INDEPENDENCE.

The following is a list of the names of the tribunals from its establishment in 1808. (N. Y. Day, & Co.)

From 1801 to 1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820
1495	1507	2593	2896	2896	2896	2896	2896	2896	2896	2896	2896	2896
1517	1517	3564	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283
1517	1523	1520	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660
1522	1523	324	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
1523	1538	250	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
1538	1545	810	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
1543		120	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
1556	1597	1200	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
1597	1621	1840	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845
1621	1665	2816	929	929	929	929	929	929	929	929	929	929
1665	1700	1728	1408	1408	1408	1408	1408	1408	1408	1408	1408	1408
1700	1746	1564	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864
1746	1754	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1759	1788											
1788	1808											

32 28 18 09 20

Funeral of Mr. West.—Yesterday the remains of the late venerable and distinguished President of the Royal Academy, Mr. West, in state in the anti-room, in a wing of the buildings of Somerset House, appropriated to the purposes of the Academy. The room was hung with black, and lighted with silver sconces. The arms of the deceased were displayed on a table on the opposite side of the entrance, surmounted by rich plumes of black, the divisions being which are occupied by the arms of the deceased. A superb pilastering on every side, nearly covering the floor of the room. The room was surrounded by large round silver candlesticks. There was a convenient room left for the company to walk round the room, and retire in succession. As the company quitted this room, they ascended the stair case and entered the exhibition room, where the arrangements were provided, and the members furnished with scarfs, hats and gloves. The mourners consisted of the most distinguished personages in the country, and a number of our eminent artists. Several literary characters of eminence attended. The Bishop for London and Salsbury, and several other clerical characters of inferior eminence, were also present. The library was set apart for the accommodation of the pall-bearers, and the immediate relatives of the deceased. The whole arrangement of the funeral being completed, the solemn procession set out for St. Paul's before 1 o'clock. A triple row of carriages of persons of distinction, which had previously formed between Somerset House and St. Paul's, joined in the procession, and formed one continued line, which reached from the Royal Exchange nearly to Temple Bar. The procession arrived at St. Paul's before 2 o'clock, when, after the solemn ceremony of the funeral, that was performed, the distinguished personages who joined the cortege separated. *London papers.*

From the New-York Spectator.

Cobbett.—Mr. Cobbett has had a fair opportunity of testing his real popularity in his native country. Among the mob, or rather as the lower orders are styled, England, he doubtless has increased—and so has Wootton, even Carlisle. But in that country the good or bad opinion entertained by these people is no criterion whereby to judge of the standing character of any individual. Mr. Cobbett returned home with the best purpose of being elected to parliament. He had the whole of the before him, and might have expected for any borough or county pleased. And he unquestionably selected the one most favourable to his views. What has been the result of the attempt the reader may learn by the following account of his reception in Coventry. The Such proceedings are disgraceful to the country; and had they occurred in the United States, they would have furnished matter for the pages of abuse in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews. But nevertheless strongly indicate estimation in which Cobbett is held by the electors of Great Britain. To use a trite maxim, the Cobbett is playing in England, as not worth the candles, and is not worth the suspicion of a single round the cultivation of Potatoes and Ruta Baga, at Jamaica, more profitable than his present success. The tones of Paine proved a far less powerful talisman than he anticipated.

After all, we are heartily glad to see no longer a resident with us, and we sincerely hope, that our indignation against him, will be carried to such an extent as to drive this useless member of the public repose to another country.

ATTESTED ACCOUNT.]

March 12.—I make no doubt you are anxious to know what was done in Coventry, respecting the occurrences since my return. I have sent a brief retrospect of the occurrences since my return, which I mentioned the arrival of the notorious Cobbett, who came in presenting himself to his advocates, when the session of the parliament was closed, and after some delay on the part of the government, especially at Danchurch, he arrived in Coventry, on Tuesday, the 29th February, at four o'clock, and paraded the streets, sitting on the bar of an iron chair, in which were his arms, one in each hand, and Mr. James West, with a Mazarine flag as a trophy, from some of the Old Guard in the morning. He addressed the people from a high stool in the High-street, occupied by the buildings of Somerset House, appropriated to the purposes of the Academy. The room was hung with black, and lighted with silver sconces. The arms of the deceased were displayed on a table on the opposite side of the entrance, surmounted by rich plumes of black, the divisions being which are occupied by the arms of the deceased. A superb pilastering on every side, nearly covering the floor of the room. The room was surrounded by large round silver candlesticks. There was a convenient room left for the company to walk round the room, and retire in succession. As the company quitted this room, they ascended the stair case and entered the exhibition room, where the arrangements were provided, and the members furnished with scarfs, hats and gloves. The mourners consisted of the most distinguished personages in the country, and a number of our eminent artists. Several literary characters of eminence attended. The Bishop for London and Salsbury, and several other clerical characters of inferior eminence, were also present. The library was set apart for the accommodation of the pall-bearers, and the immediate relatives of the deceased. The whole arrangement of the funeral being completed, the solemn procession set out for St. Paul's before 1 o'clock. A triple row of carriages of persons of distinction, which had previously formed between Somerset House and St. Paul's, joined in the procession, and formed one continued line, which reached from the Royal Exchange nearly to Temple Bar. The procession arrived at St. Paul's before 2 o'clock, when, after the solemn ceremony of the funeral, that was performed, the distinguished personages who joined the cortege separated. *London papers.*

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. I communicate to Congress the correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, since the 27th March last, respecting a treaty which was concluded between the United States and Great Britain, on the 22d February, 1812. After the failure of the treaty, it was expected that the Minister would have demanded the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to demand the delivery of the territory, or that he would have demanded the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to demand the delivery of the territory, or that he would have demanded the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to demand the delivery of the territory.

Unexpectedly, such a demand, in existing circumstances, would be proper, without our government's assent, to be pursued, to meet the demands, and to give the effect of the treaty, on every point, and to give the effect of the treaty, on every point, and to give the effect of the treaty, on every point. After the polling Moore made a most inflammatory speech, and the mob went directly to Mr. Serjeant's (where Cobbett was), broke the windows, shutters, doors, and forced themselves into the house, broke the furniture, mirrors, etc. and the Magistrates and Police were sent for, the Riot Act read, 50 Police men set to parade the street, from the Broad gate to Jordan Well, with staves and torches, who would not suffer any person to stop, but made all push forward, all the evening. Mr. Serjeant was very ill treated, and the professed design of the mob was to kill Cobbett, if they could have laid hold of him. Several persons were cut with knives, and one of the assailants had an instrument