

...The undersigned hesitated for a moment, and doubted whether they should support them to attempt any further resistance to the career of the majority, who had thus made the constitution and the laws bend to the accomplishment of the most undignified and violent party purposes. Reflection upon the obligations of the oath they had taken, when they became your representatives, and the devotion they felt to your interests and liberty and the freedom of your and their children, finally determined them to persevere to the last, and attend to the examination of the Acarway witnesses who were now called to the bar. After the examination had closed, Mr. Boyle, the chairman of the committee of elections, submitted the following preamble and resolution to the house, to wit: "Whereas upon a full investigation of all the facts connected with the testimony reported by the committee of elections, and hearing the evidence of witnesses produced at the bar of the house, it appears that Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, have committed legal votes, therefore resolved, That Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, Esquires, are declared to be duly elected to which was afterwards agreed, on motion also of Mr. Boyle, and that the seat of Joseph Reynolds to the same is hereby vacated (Vote Voted and Proceedings, January 29.)

The federal members now felt it their duty to make one more struggle, and one of them moved, that the name of Daniel Kent and John Beckett be stricken out of the above resolution, on the ground, that there was no evidence showing that Messrs. Beckett and Kent had a majority of legal votes. It had been deemed by the House, that thirteen persons, who had voted at the election, were not qualified to vote.

Three of these had never appeared to the summons. Ten had appeared.

Of the ten, who appeared, three, when questioned at the bar of the house, declared, that they had voted for Messrs. Kent and Beckett. One of them deposed, that he had voted for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, the other two members; and the remaining six refused to answer, when questioned.

That this subject may be made perfectly clear to every one's comprehension, it may be placed in the two following points of view.

1st. Throwing out of the calculation the three, that never appeared, and the six that refused to testify, and how would the matter stand? It was stated in the beginning of this address, that Messrs. Blake and Reynolds had a majority of one only over Messrs. Beckett and Kent. Take then from Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, the one legal voter, James Sly, who testified that he voted for them, and then take away from Messrs. Beckett and Kent the three illegal voters, Thomas Mitchell, James Marquis and John W. Simmons, who testified that they voted for them, and Messrs. Blake and Reynolds would then have a majority of three over Messrs. Beckett and Kent, instead of one, as returned by the judges of the election. This testimony, then, (and it was the only credible testimony taken, the other being hearsay) instead of weakening the title of Messrs. Blake and Reynolds to their seats, gave them a larger majority over Messrs. Beckett and Kent than the return of the judges of election.

But 2dly. Let us take into the calculation also the six illegal voters who refused to testify, and the three, that never appeared, and what will then be the result? Illegal hearsay testimony was produced, to show that James I. Bowen and James Gray, who refused to testify, John Turner, who was summoned, but never appeared, and William Beverly who had never been summoned, had voted for the whole federal ticket, including Messrs. Blake and Reynolds. And as to the fifth, Cockran, one witness deposed, that he had said, that he voted for the whole federal ticket, and another that he said he voted for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, but that he was too drunk to recollect to know what others he voted. Here it may be remarked, that Cockran is an illiterate man, being able neither to read or to write. How John Hance, William Dosey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson, voted, not the slightest particle of even hearsay testimony was offered to show. Take then the five illegal votes just mentioned from Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, and a majority of two would be left for Messrs. Beckett and Kent. But for whom did John Hance, Wm. Dosey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson vote? Nobody knows, or can tell—Suppose they voted for Messrs. Beckett and Kent, then Messrs. Blake and Reynolds would have a majority of two over them. Take the matter however in the least favourable point of view possible for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at, that it was a matter of doubt, from what appeared to the house, after admitting all the hearsay evidence that could be got, whether Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, or Messrs. Beckett and Kent, were entitled to seats.

Suppose instead of four, there had been fifty illegal voters, concerning whose votes no testimony had been adduced. The principle would be the same. Could any one tell, in such a case who had a majority of the legal votes? Neither could they in the present.

The return of the judges of the election then, which is always prima facie evidence, was unshaken and ought to have prevailed—at all events, admitting for the sake of argument that it was proper to listen to hearsay evidence, and to put out of view altogether the return of the judges of the election, the only thing that could be done with any show of fairness was, to set aside the return and order a new election.

This course however, would not suit the purposes of the majority. They dared not to trust the people of Calvert with a new election. They felt assured that they had intelligence enough to know their rights, and to be attached to the constitution and the law, and to be indignant at the violation of all.

They were conscious, that they had invaded the privilege of voting by ballot, by determining, that they had a right to compel a voter to tell for whom he voted. They felt that they had involved themselves in a most ridiculous dilemma, and exposed themselves to the scorn and derision of every independent man, by having first determined that they had this right, and then showing that they neither had the courage to exert it, or the magnanimity to acknowledge their error and retract it.

They knew they had violated the constitution in disfranchising citizens, and depriving them of their constitutional right to be represented in the house of delegates, upon ex parte testimony, without allowing them to be confronted with the witnesses

against them, without permitting them to probe, examine, without allowing them to summon witnesses in their defence; and without allowing them to counsel.

They knew they had, by admitting hearsay evidence, violated the constitution, which guarantees to every freeman of Maryland the benefit of the common law. According to which law, hearsay testimony is not allowed in any case whatever, where no living witness is to be had—and where no living witness is to be had, it is only allowed in two cases—to prove ancient boundaries and pedigrees.

They knew they had violated the constitution, by compelling persons to testify against themselves, to an act, which, if they were illegal voters as they were charged with being, was criminal in them.

They forgot or disregarded the solemn obligation they came under, on taking their seats as delegates of the people, to support the constitution, which they had thus trampled in the dust. In short, they might say in the words of Macbeth—

We are in blood
Bathed in the same, that should make us more,
But this more murderous than the other,
Which more we wish was ours.

They therefore resolved to advance and to accomplish, at all hazards, and in despite of all consequences, the object predetermine on.

They adopted the resolution last introduced by the chairman of the committee of elections, they turned out the lawful delegates of the people of Calvert. They took upon themselves, what the people of Calvert alone could rightfully and constitutionally do, they filled up the vacancies in the delegation, and thereby usurped the most sacred and valuable right of freemen, the right of choosing their own representatives.

The undersigned Members of the House of Delegates, have this, People of Maryland, placed before you a faithful statement of the proceedings of the house of delegates at the late session of the general assembly, in relation to the contested election of Calvert county, and may leave you to pronounce judgment upon them. The task of thus exposing to the public view, in their proper colours, these high handed measures of party violence and persecution, these palpable, gross, and unambiguous violations of constitution, this utter contempt of the established law of the land, has been painful and arduous. It has been reluctantly undertaken; for well they know, that their motives will be impeached, their characters attacked, and their statements though supported by record evidence denied; (for what will not the inordinate passions of party men, convicted of flagrant misconduct, lead them to do?) Had they felt themselves free of all ties to their own private and individual feelings, they would never in this public manner, have appeared before you. But when they considered that the dearest rights that freemen possess, had been infringed; when they reflected that it is to the same ancient and venerable constitution, which has thus been set at naught, that both you and they must look for the protection and guaranty of life, liberty, freedom of conscience and property; when they reflected, that the unpunished violation of it in one respect, leads directly and inevitably to the violation of it in every other, whenever ambition prompts, or interest allures; when they reflected moreover, that your suffrages had made them the guardians of your rights, and set them up as sentinels to sound the alarm, whenever they should be threatened by open enemies, or enemies assuming the guise of friends, they felt themselves called upon by a deep sense of duty, by every consideration, which an abhorrence of tyranny, or love of freedom, could suggest, to warn you of your danger, and make to your understanding and your hearts the present solemn appeal.

Henry G. S. Key Isaac Spencer,
John L. Millard Gustavus Weems,
James C. Browne Daniel Jenifer,
Robert Garner Thos. T. Soperell,
Joseph E. Polk Alexr. Harwell,
Latham P. Dennis William Bass,
Lem R. King, E. G. Washington,
Benj. W. Leconte, G. C. Washington,
Michael Lucas, Thom. S. Forrest,
Edward Griffith, Blinn Blair,
William Jackson.

From late London papers, received at the office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The trials for high treason, were going on. After Thistlewood's trial had terminated, James Ings, was put to the bar; the evidence against the prisoner was nearly the same as that given in the first case. It appeared, from the testimony of Adams, that Ings was to head the party on their entrance into the room in which the ministers were at dinner, that he was to cut off the heads of Lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth, and to bring them away. This trial lasted two days. When the prisoner was called on for his defence, he said he was a plain uneducated man, and hoped the jury would bear him with indulgence. He gave a very minute narrative of circumstances which had happened to him since leaving Portsea, in August last.—He declared that he had been brought to the stable by a man named Edwards; and that unless that man was brought forward, he was murdered. In several parts of his address he was violently agitated, and wept bitterly, especially when he mentioned his own poverty, and the distress of his family. He continued speaking for about twenty minutes. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, upon the 1st and 3d counts of levying war on the king, to depose him.—The next in rotation was Thomas Brunt. The trial of this man continued two days. When called on for his defence, he spoke for nearly three quarters of an hour. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, on the 3d and 4th counts, viz. "conspiring to levy war, and actually levying war against the king."

The trial of Joseph Harrison, commonly called Parson Harrison, took place at Chester, on the 18th April. He was tried upon two in-

dictments, for sedition, found guilty on both, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the county goal, and to find securities for his good behaviour for two years.

IRELAND.

The Ribbonmen are very active in Roscommon county. At Nest-grove, in the barony of Athlone a party of these men entered the out-house of a Mr. Wade, and plucked the wool from 19 of his Sheep.— This was only a commencement of further depredations in that vicinity; they unroofed the houses of many persons who were opposed to their proceedings. At Rockfield they demanded admittance into several dwellings, and those who did not instantly open their doors were fired at. One man was killed and several wounded.

At Inverness, almost every family, have the influenza and in many instances every member of a family is confined with this complaint.

FRANCE.

The Paris dates are to the 20th. A London editor observes, that since the establishment of the Censorship, the French papers are devoid of any sort of intelligence.— However, by a letter from Paris of the 19th, it appears, that means of eluding its operation have been found in the publication of small pamphlets, which are not subject to the restriction. To put a stop to this mode, the government purposes revising the penal code, which concerns the press. The judges, it is supposed, will be invested with the jurisdiction of the press.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, a very animated debate arose, whether this document should be received. The President, at length, amidst great uproar, declared that it was received, and referred to the Bureau. "He then called on the discussion of the financial accounts; that all efforts to maintain order in the chamber, or to go on with the discussion, were in vain; uproar became the order of the day, and the most disgraceful scene of confusion ensued. The printing of the election project was vociferously demanded by numerous voices on the one side, whilst on the other a continual roar was kept up for proceeding with the discussion of the accounts; the Tribune presented two or three Deputies speaking from it at the same time; others were arraigning the conduct of the President, whilst several were loudly vociferating at each other across the benches. The President at length finding it utterly impossible to restore order, suspended the sitting for an hour. At the expiration of the hour, the sitting was resumed, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs having declared that he would not oppose the printing of the project, though unusual, it was ordered, and this question was thus set at rest."

New-York, June 2.

LATEST NEWS.

The Abion Packet, Capt. Williams, arrived last evening.—She sailed from Liverpool on the 3d ult. The editors of the Gazette having received their usual supply of Papers, &c. to the 2d of last month.

The trials of the whole of the eleven conspirators had terminated, & they were all found guilty.

The London Traveller of the 28th of April, observes, that the trials for high treason have been brought to an abrupt termination. The prisoners Tidd & Davidson, who were tried on the 27th, having been found guilty, the other six prisoners, Wilson, Harrison, Strange, Cooper, Gilchrist, & Bradburn, plead guilty, and sentence was passed on them accordingly.

Thistlewood & Blunt, since their conviction, have been put in irons, and were immediately to be removed to the condemned cells.

Mr. Clements, the printer of the Sunday Observer, has been sentenced by the Chief Justice of England, to pay a fine of 1500 for a breach of the injunction of the Court for publishing Thistlewood's trial.

It is said in the ministerial papers, that an arrangement has taken place between two distinguished personages, and that the lady (the Queen) will continue to reside abroad.

Parliament was formally opened on the 27th of April, and the King delivered the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

in the House of Commons, a similar address was agreed to, with the same unanimity."

In the House of Commons, April 28, Sir H. Parnell announced that Mr. Grattan would bring forward, on the 11th of May, a motion for the removal of the disabilities which the law at present imposed on Roman Catholic subjects. Lord Hamilton gave notice of his intention to introduce a

Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, and in the House of Commons, a similar address was agreed to, with the same unanimity."

In the House of Commons, April 28, Sir H. Parnell announced that Mr. Grattan would bring forward, on the 11th of May, a motion for the removal of the disabilities which the law at present imposed on Roman Catholic subjects. Lord Hamilton gave notice of his intention to introduce a

IRLAND GAZETTE.
Thursday, June 2.
No. 1000.

By the myriads of the Gentleman's "which every stroke of the pen binds to defend us in a personal and domestic and gnat, and whose consequence, they know of our minute enemy grub or winged state on the labours of the then swallows are same popular veneration defends the ibis; and We more frequently harvests on the contrary, and it is well caught and sold in Spain. France, and Italy have been very little doubt that but to the scariest we are not driven to our tables. But why for those, and many more innocent amply tony murder swallows game? Beside the nests by killing the this barbarous reflex, that by ever assist the effects of min, in causing a pair of martins to have been met with with what caution a butterfly under est tures to form his nest.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, June 1.

"The pirate as you know, 25th of May, are very numerous made to rescue on or that day very much a reason, as the fire regularly.

At the morning Thursday night, the nets were fired to have been to rescue the lains have gone for burning, for the parpuzens away fr intended op morning, a self at the pris for the jecting from manner, that was only to ed the loaf, addressed them to keep the city wide places, and scued before Mayor has that in add the citizen organize the tion." I rangement, by several "izens all ped."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, Boston.

"You reaches you captured U. S. sentenced to May for part of the At the of Napoleon have for attempting prisoners unsuccessful cers of the went in; pirates; of men, the office upon by

"Ever patrol, square, an inde the stre States w was set but the vigilan guished zens. verpoc o'clock ped to corpa, cala. Lieute I belong of New

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Arundel County Court, the undersigned as trustee of GEORGE MEDKIFF, a solvent debtor, will expose at public sale on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the City Tavern, in Annapolis, the following described property of the said GEORGE MEDKIFF, to wit:—Six BUILDING LOTS fronting twenty five feet on East street, and running back sixty five feet on the same street, running back eighty-one feet, on which is now a small tenement; one corner lot, fronting thirty feet on the same street and forty feet on Market street; one other lot, fronting forty and a half feet on Market street, running back thirty feet on the same street, and on a half lot on the City Tavern, held by leasehold; and the following described BUILDING LOTS are to be sold in simple, on a credit of twenty to eighteen months, at the option of the purchaser; the Leasehold Property, Negroes, one third cash, and the two-thirds on a credit of six months; the purchaser in each case giving bond with security for the payment of the purchase money.

The creditors of the said GEORGE MEDKIFF, are hereby notified to call on them in the county court office, before the first day of August next, to present their claims, and to receive dividends thereon.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Trustee.

FOR SALE.
The House in which the subscriber present resides.
Persons desirous of purchasing it, are invited to call and examine it. Terms will be liberal.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS.

20 Dollars Reward.
Stolen from the subscriber's stable on Sunday night the 26th of May, 1820, a strawberry roan horse, 15 or 16 half hands high, long legs, a tail, rucks, nose, and trot, has been seen in the neighbourhood of the subscriber's stable, he is about 10 years of age. Whoever delivers the horse to the subscriber, with the usual papers, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, applying to the subscriber, living at the head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county.

Rezin Hammond.
March 30.

By the myriads of the Gentleman's "which every stroke of the pen binds to defend us in a personal and domestic and gnat, and whose consequence, they know of our minute enemy grub or winged state on the labours of the then swallows are same popular veneration defends the ibis; and We more frequently harvests on the contrary, and it is well caught and sold in Spain. France, and Italy have been very little doubt that but to the scariest we are not driven to our tables. But why for those, and many more innocent amply tony murder swallows game? Beside the nests by killing the this barbarous reflex, that by ever assist the effects of min, in causing a pair of martins to have been met with with what caution a butterfly under est tures to form his nest.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, June 1.

"The pirate as you know, 25th of May, are very numerous made to rescue on or that day very much a reason, as the fire regularly.

At the morning Thursday night, the nets were fired to have been to rescue the lains have gone for burning, for the parpuzens away fr intended op morning, a self at the pris for the jecting from manner, that was only to ed the loaf, addressed them to keep the city wide places, and scued before Mayor has that in add the citizen organize the tion." I rangement, by several "izens all ped."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, Boston.

"You reaches you captured U. S. sentenced to May for part of the At the of Napoleon have for attempting prisoners unsuccessful cers of the went in; pirates; of men, the office upon by

"Ever patrol, square, an inde the stre States w was set but the vigilan guished zens. verpoc o'clock ped to corpa, cala. Lieute I belong of New