fired. The undersigned hesitated for a morphit and doubted whether duty called apon them to attempt any further relatings to the made career of the majority, who had thus made the constitution and the laws bend to the accomplishment of the most un-disguised and violent party purposes. 'Re flection upon the obligations of the oath they had taken, when they became your re-presentatives, and the devotion they felt to your interests & liberty and the freedom of our and their children, finally determined them to persevere to the last, and attend to the examination of the Aearsay witnesses who were now called to the bar. After the ex-amination had closed, Mr. Boyle, the chair-man of the committee of elections, submitted the following preamble and resolution to the house, to wit: "Whereas upon a full investigat on of all the facts connected with the Calvert election, and examination of the testimony reported by the commit ee of elections, and hearing the evidence of witnesses produced at the bar of the house i and Thomas Blake, have a majority of lega votes, Therefore, Resolved, That Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, Esquires, are declared to be duly elected: to which was afterwards added. also of Mr. Boyle, and that the seat of Joseph Reynolds be a the same is hereby (Vide Votes and Proceedings,

The federal members new 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 shewing that Messrs. Bec kett and Kent had a majority of legal votes It had been deciried by the house, that therteen persons, who had voted at the elec-

tion, were not qualified to vote. Three of these had never appeared to the immons. Ten had appeared.

summons. Ten had appeared.

Of the ten, who appeared, three, when questioned at the bar of the house, declared, that they had voted for Messes. Kent and One of them denosed, that he had

fused 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

1st. Throwing out of the ca'cu'ation the three, that never appeared, and the six that refused to to tity, and how would the matter stand? It was stated in the Leginning of this address, that Messrs Blake and Rey-nolds had a majority of one only over Messrs Bockett and Kent. Take then from Messis. Blake and Reynolds, the one llega voter, James Sly, who testified that he voted or them, and then take away from Messes. Beckett and Kent the three illegal voters Thomas Mitchell, James Marquiss and ones Mitchell, sames crany has they are W. Simmons, who testified that they voted for them; and Messis. Blake and Revnolds would then have a impority of three over Messrs, Peckett and Kent, in was the only credible testimony taken, the 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 2ndly. Let us take into the calculation also the six illegal voters who recused to testify, and the three, that never appear shew that James I Bowen and James Grav Was summoned, but never approach,
William Beverly who had never been even nolds. 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, Weems and Reynolds, but that he was too drunk to recolled or know for what other be voted. Here it may be remarked, that Cockran is an ill-terate man, being able neither to read or to write. How John Hance, William Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson, voted, not the slight est particle of even hearsay testimony was evnolds, and a majority of two would be lest for Messrs Beckett and Kent. But for whom old John Hince, Wm Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Poblason veter Nobody knows, or can 'ell - Suppose they voted for Messrs. Beckett and Kent; then Messrs. Blake and Reynolds would have a missis. Blake and Reynolds would have a majority of two sver them. Take the matter however in the least favourable point of view possible for Messis. Blake and Reynolds, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at is, 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 Rey. or Messrs. Beckett and Rent, were

entitled to seats.

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

The return of the judges of the election then, which is always prima fire evidence, was unshaken and ought to have prevailed —or at all events, admitting for the sake of argument that it was properto listen to hearsay evidence, and to put out of view alto gether the return of the judges of the elec tion, 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

They were conscious, that they had in vaded 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 acknow-

ledge their error and retract it.
They knew they had violated the consti tation in disfranchising citizens, and de priving 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 parmitting them to prove examine, without a llowing them to summon witnesses in their defence; and without allowing them counsel.

They knew they had, by mimitting hear say widence, wolated the constitution, which guarantees to every freeman of Maryland the benefit of the common law. According to which law, hearsay testimony is no living witness is to be had, it is only allowed in two cases—to prove ancient boun

daries and pedigrees

They knew they had violated the consti 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 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. Inshort, they might say in the words of Macbeth—

accomplish, at all hazards, and in despite of all consequences, the object predetermined on. They adopted the resolution last introduced by the chairman of the committee of elections—they turned out the lawful delegate of the reople 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 representa-

The undersigned Members of the House of Delegates, have thus, People of Mary-land, 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 Cal. vert county, and now leave you to pro nounce judgment upon them. The task o of party violence and persecution, these palpable, gross, and undisguised violations of constitution, this utter contempt of the established law of the land, has been pain motives will be impeached, their characters to aduced, and their statements though supwill not the infuriate passions of party men, consicted of flagrant nisconduct, lead them to do?. Had they left themselves there's e at liberty to consult their own pri-vate and ind vidual feelings, they would never in this public manner, have apprared had been infringed; when they recollected that it is to the same ancient and venerable constitution, which has thus been set at naught, that both you and they must look ty: when they reflected, that the unpunish ed 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 centinels to sound the alarm, whenever they should be threat-ened by open enemies, or enemies a sum-ing the guise of friends, they telt them selves called upon by a deep sense of duty, by every consideration, which an abbor suggest, to warn you of your danger, and make to your understanding and your hearts the present solemn appeal.

Henry G. S. Key
John L. Millard,
James F. Browne,
Daniel Jenifer, Robert Garner, Josiah F. Polk, Lattleton P. Dennis, William Ross. Levin R King. Ephraim Gaither, G. C. Washington, j. W. Lecompte, Michael Lucas Reni S. Forrest.

From late London papers, received at the of-fice 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 prison er was called on for his defence, he said he was a plain uneducated man, and hoped the jury would hear him with indulgence. He gave a very minute narrative of circu.nstances which had happened to him since leaving Portsca, 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. "conspirating to levy war, and actually

The trial of Joseph Harrison, ommonly called Parson Harrison, ook place at Chester, on the 18th

levying war against the king."

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

IRELAND. The Ribbonmen are very active in Roscommon county. At Nestgrove, in the barony of Athlone a party of these men entered the outhouse of a Mr. Wade, and plucked the wool from 13 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 fami ly, 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 Cen sorship, 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 operacion 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 Pres dent, 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 con tinual 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 o 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 Albion Packet, Capt. Wil lams, arrived last evening .- She sailed from Liverpool on the 3d ult. The editors of the Gazette having received their usual supply of Papers Sc. 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 earlist occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my peo-

"In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always conti-

classes of my subjects d

"I have received from foreign powers renewed assurances of their friendly_disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me; the relations of peace and amity. · Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

"They have been framed upon principles of strict economy, but it is to me matter of the deepest re gret, that the state of the country his not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last session of Parlia-"The first object to which your

attention will be directed, is the provision to be made for the support of the Civil Government, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

"I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the Hereditary Revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burthens upon my people, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to my accession to the Throne, I can have no wish. under circumstances like the pre sent, that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by Parliament in the year

... My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Deeply as I regret that the ma chinations and designs of the disaf fected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those at tempts' have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the Magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my subjects, whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the

"The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence througout the kingdom, and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

"I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquility.

"Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the mean time our common duty, effectually to protect the loyal, the peaceable and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated.

"I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the Constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world."

After the Commons had retired, Viscount Granville rose and said, it was highly satisfactory to him, to address their Lordships on such an occasion as this, when the speech from the throne was happily so framed as to preclude all opposition to it; and concluded by moving an address to the King, which, as usual, was an echo of the speech. After some debate, the address was unanimously agreed to.

[In the House of Commons, a si milar address was agreed to, with the same unanimity.]

In the 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 no-April. He was tried upon two in. | nue to imitate his great example in | tice of his intention to introduce a

the Conspirator in the Conspirator in the Conspirator in the following more in the following more in the following more in the gable from the table in the gable from the gable from the conspirator in the gable from the conspirator in the gable from the conspirator in the conspirator in the conspirator in the constitution in upon a hurdle to a place tion, and be there, hangel neck until you be dead, in h terwards your heads he from your bodies, and von b be divided into four quaring disposed of as his Majestychil fit. And may God of his in goodness have mercy open

The prisoners were the drawn from the bar, seeming)

Advices from Bagdad drag of August mention the distres sulting from the great hear, thermometer in the coolent paths the houses rose to 120, at min the air to 108. Multiple people in country and town to ed down dead in the streets. river rose, and became of at red colour, and the waters we sive it was impossible to dra them. The people proclaime Day of Judgement to be at hand were preparing for the awfeld

Anne-Arundel County to r I hereby certify, that Barney B Manager for Charles Carroll of rolton.) of said county. brought ne, as tresspasing and strays, one nut Sorrel Honse about 15 hands shod all round, a small star or forehead. and appears to be very also one Sorrel MARE about 17 old, about 14 1-2 hands high the old, about 14 1-2 hands high the round, a small star on her fore and a small scar on her right f also one Bay MARE, supposed to years old, about 15 hands high, all round, her left eve out, acr her left fore leg, and some which her hoof on her right hind leg. ti under my hand, one of the justice the peace in and for county form this 22d day of May 1820,

Heary Carl The owners of the above Honer neredy requested to come, proven perty, pay charges and take hem in Barney Dean

TRUSTEE'S SILE. BY virtue of an order of Ar Arundel County Court, the subschib as trustee of George Mernu,u solvent debtor, will expose at passale on SATURDAY, the 24th di June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at City Tavern, in Annapolis, the fell ing described property of the George Medkiff, to wit:-Six Buil Lots fronting twenty five feet on Si East street, and running back sen feet; one building lot, fronting two five feet on the same street, rous back eighty-one feet, on which is is now a small tenement; one other

adjoining, of the same frontandis one corner lot, fronting thirty-sin on the same street and forty and is feet on Market street; one other, to ing forty and a half feet on Mrs street, running back thirty r, is house and lot on Conduits to the City Tavern, held be caused lease; and the following Michael, Harry, Terry r, All William, Nancy, and long Building Lots are to be sold it simple on a credit of tweit the simple, on a credit of twent eighteen months, at the purchaser; the Leasehold Property Negroes, one third cash, and the of two-thirds on a credit of six most the purchaser in each case giring to with security for the payment of

purchase money.

The creditor of the said Gen
Medkiff, are hereby notified to est their claims to the subscriber, or to them in the county court office, on hefore the first day of August next NICHOLAS BREWER, Ju Trustes Inne 1—ts.

FOR SALE, The House in which the subscribe present resides.

Persons desirous of purchasing it invited to call and examine it terms will be liberal. NICHOLAS J. WATKING Line 1.

20 Dollars Reward Stolen from the subscribers into on Sunday night the 26th of lan on Suday night the 26th of Mar 1820, a strawberry roan horse, 15th a half hands high, long legged, are tail, racks, paces, and trota has a in his forehard, and is much rule with the traces, he is about 10 yeof age. Whoever delivers the horse to the subscriber, with the halso, shall receive 50 dollars, and the horse only, shall restricted the horse only, shall restricted the reward, with reasonable; there applying to the subscriber; fiving a the head of Severn, in a no-Arm county. county.

sapolis, Thursday, June & red on the dist of June, at Wyse Table County by the Revel, Mr. of Chungan S. Winder, Eig. of the BLISARROH, eldest daughter on, in BLISARROH, eldest daughter

OLTER MARYLAND GAZETTE.

makes you sad, Posses, say? i makes you hear, at cannot bear, as your looks no longer gay, as your looks then, forbear.

should not ruffle you. he the tattler's idle tale, tesy meddling tongue; think (ah! could that thought arail)

mise shall grace my song. praisel yes, why not your's bemine buttery', strains l'il ne'er incline, reould on you be lost. spoin, lune L

For the Largland Gazette.

ifew years, and the melancholy ra-mnitted by them, and particularly by mmitted by them, and particularly by Bag species, have of late attracted from of agriculturists and gardners, that is time subjects of frequent and strank among those gentlemen. In relation with one of the former, fulls and truit trees have been for subject was a limited with the second reasond from trees have been for reason events intested with Rose extressed his tegret that mankind as a moral effect of the Crentor, and its effectives, as wontonly, and in destroy the any region's hare less what meladious some delicate. rethras to used upon his tarm, and a statis spinion, that Sparrows, Swal Martins, and many other of our birds, would be vie most effectual extens of insects which could possibly the agrance.

steen that this opinion is entitled to steen that this opinion is entitled to at I have tak in the liberty of souding to publication the subjoined extracts, the have since met with in a work on billion. If they fail to interest the or-render, I have no do by the singular will afford curions and observing; while the ninder of the goodness, which God

verlook those important uses to which are subservient in the economy of nanportant purpose of preserving the n, every where scattered over the state the globe. The earth every when with living creatures whose natura or accidental destruction, would nexious influence, were their carcases red to dissolve and mingle with the soil. the slow process of corruption. The of waders, are evidently destined by to waters, are evidently destined by betto co-operate in the same nece sarvy poyment. They declared to toads, frogs, as and serpents, and tall noxious while tand whose hodies, where dead, raust reor less infect the air with putrid va-On this account, the inhabitants of ken into life, this favourite bird lives, ninits wild state, protected by the laws stanciant kingdom. Nor are the feathered tribe less useful for

"Not are the feathered tribe less useful for precision of famine, than of pestilence. I well anown that the earth in every habite dil late, teems with a prodigious nely of freects, who burst forth in full cour at the return of spring, prepared to infy and petite enormous when compared hither bulk, by the destruction of every getable which the care of the hisbandhabite wither protected from the cold of winter, or propagated by sowing or propagated by ting in the spring. This dreadful pur-would be accomplished in spite of all skill and industry of man, were, it not eskill and industry of man, were, it not at Providence has rendered insects the fa-Title food of many genera of hirds, of methroughout the wholeduration of their and of many others in that infant in which they are confined to their A single pair of sparrows, during the when they are feeding their young, destroy weekly several thousand caterbesides butterflies and other winged llars, besides butterflies and other wingen sets. Swallows are almost continually on the wing; and in their curious windfights, it is probable that each individual stroys not fewer than a thousand insects a day. That active little bird, the titbranches of trees, and picking up the E branches of trees, and picking up the gg of insects, or the small worms that are on ealed in the blow-oms, and would effectably destroy the fruit. A the season admices, various other small birds, such as accred-breast, the wren, the sparrow, the hile throat, redstart, &c. are all engaged the same useful labour, carefully examing every leaf, and feeding on the insects bich they find beneath them.

ch they find beneath them. "Few birds are more execrated by the amers, and, perhaps, more unjustly so, han the sparrows. It is true, they do some an ine sparrows. It is true, they do some a jury in our rural economy; but they have ten fully proved to be much more useful than they are noxious. Mr. Bradley, in his Gustril Treatise on Husbandry and Gardaing shewl; that a pair of sparrows, during the time they have their young to feed, description an average every week 3360 caters. he time they have their young to feed, destroy on an average every week 3360 caters
pillaris. This calculation he founds upon
actual absorpation. He discovered that the
two parties farried to the nest forty caterpillars than hod?. He supposed the sparrows to enter the neft only diving twelve
hours each day, which would do see a daily
consumption of 480 caterpillars. This sum
fives 3360 caterpillars extirpated weekly
from a garden. But the ntility of these birds
is that limited to this circumstance alone; bet limited to this circumstance alone;

which every single stroy; in the cours birds defend us in a then swallows are they should every w harvests on the con try; and it is well k Spain. France, and tice has been very ; have fittle doubt th buted to the scarcil our tables. But w nore innocent am tonly murder swal tence of improving rame? Bes des the reflect, that by eve min, in causing a s a buttress under e tures to form his r Extract of a le

very much ala reason, as the fire regularly Thursday nig ets were fire to have been to rescue th lains have ge for burning, for the parpo zens away fr intended op norning, a self at the i for the pris pecting fro manner, tha was only to ed the loaf, addressed

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in New Boston, "You w reaches y aptured U. S. scl tenced to May for 1 part of th At the h

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cals. Lieute I belo

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