bend to the accomplishment of the most un-diguised and violent party purposes. Re-flection upon the obligations of the eath they had taken, when they become your representatives, and the devotion they figt to your interests & liberty and the freedom of your and their children, finally determined them to persevere to the last, and attend to the examination of the hearapy witnesses who were now called to the bar. After the examination had closed, Mr. Boyle, the choirman of the committee of a last terms which it man of the committee of elections, submit ted the following preamble and resolution to the house, to wit: "Whereas upon a full investigation of all the facts connected with the Calvert election, and examination of the testimony reported by the committee of appears that Daniel Kent, John Becket and Thomas Blake, have a majority of iegal votes, Therefore, Resolved, That Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, Esquires, are declared to be duly elected,' to which was afterwards added, on motion also of Mr. Boyle, and that the seat of Joseph Reynolds be a at the same is hereby vacated (Vide Votes and Proceedings,

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

tion, 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, hat they had voted for Messrs. Kent and Beckett. One of them deposed, that he had voted for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, the sitting members; and the remaining six re 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 testify, and how would the matter stand? It was stated in the beginning of this address, that Messrs Blake and Rey-nolds had a majority of one only over Messrs Beckett and Kent. Take then from for them, and then take away from Messes Beckett and Kent the three illegal voters Thomas Mitchell, James Marquiss an W Simmons, who testified that the three over Messrs. Beckett and Kent, it was the only credible testimony taken, the 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 fillegal voters who reinsed to testify, and the three, that never appear. ed, and what will then be the result? gal hearsay testimony was produced, to shew 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 even summoned, had voted for the whole federal ticket, including Messrs. Blake and Rev-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 recollect or know for 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 William Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson, voted, not the slight est particle of even hearsay testimony was offered to shew. Take then the five illegal votes just mentioned from Messrs. Blake, and Reynolds, and a majority of two would be leit for Messrs. Beckett and Kent. But for whom side but Harse. Wm. Description of the Messrs. for whom sid John Hince, Wm Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Pobinson vote? Nobody knows, or can tell - Suppose they voted for Messrs Beckett and Kent then majority of two over them Take the matarrived at is, that it was a matter of doubt. from what appeared to the house, after ad mitting all the hearsay evidence that could whether Messrs. Blake and Rev. or Messrs. Beckett and Kent, were entitled to seats.

entitled to seats.

Suppose instead of four, there had been fifty illegal voters, concerning whose votes no testimony had been addused. "The principle 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 Present.
The return of the judges of the election

then, which is always prima facic evidence, was unshaken and ought to have prevailed our 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 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

They were conscious, that they had in vaded the privilege of voting by hallot, by determining, that they had a right to com. pel a voter to tell for whom he voted. The felt that they had involved themselves in a most ridiculous dilemma, and exposed themselves to the scorn and derision of themselves to the scorn and derision of the having first deel a voter to tell for whom he voted. They every independent man, by having first de-termined that they had this right, and then showing that they heither had the courage to exert it, or the magnanimity to acknow ledge their error and retract it.

spirating to levy war, and actually ledge 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 expants testimony, without allowing them to be confronted with the witnesses

against these without permitting litem to prove examine, without allowing them to examine, without allowing them to examine without allowing them to the college, and without allowing them to the college, and without allowing them to by allowing pears are idence, youlsted the continuion, which guarantees to every freezing of the cylind the benefit of the common law. According to which law, hearens testimony is not allowed in any case whatever, where any living witness is to be had, and where no living witness is to be had, it is only al. lowed in two cases-to prove ancient boun

daries 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 charg-

ed 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
"Meter tin so fer, that, should we wade no more,
"Betuning were as tedious as go ver."
They therefore resolved to advance and to accomplish, at all hazards, and in despite of all consequences, the object predetermined on. They adopted the resolution last in-troduced 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 constituti onally do, they filled up the vacancies in the delegation, and thereby usurped the most sacred and valuable right of treemen 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 of thus exposing to the public view, in their proper colours, these high handed measures of party violence and persecution, these paipable, gross, and undisquised violations of constitution, this utter contempt of the established liw of the lind, has been pain ful and arduous. It has been reductantly undertaken; for well they know, that their motives will be impeached, their characters Cadoced, and their statements though sup-ported by record evidence denied; (for what will not the infuriate passions of party men, convicted of flagrent misconduct, lead them to do?. Had they felt themselves therefor at Pheny to consult their own prithat it is to the same ancient and venerabl for the protection and guaranty of life. liberty treedom of conscience and proper ty; when they reflected, that the unpunish ed violation of it in one respect, leads direct every other, whenever ambition prompts, or interest allures; when they reflected moreover, that your suffrages had made them the gnardians 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 suming the guise of friends, they left them selves called upon by a deep sense of duty, by every consideration, which an abhorrence of tyranny, or love of freedom, could make to your understanding and your

hearts the present solemn appeal.

Henry G. S. Key Isaac Spencer, John L. Millard, Gustavus Weems, James F. Browne, Daniel Jenifer, Robert Garner, Ths T. Somervell, Josiah F. Polk, Alexedr. Warfield, Littleton P. Dennis, William Ross. Intleton P. Dennis, Wiltam Ross, Levin R. King, Ephraim Gaither, Revj. W. Lecompte, G. C. Washington, Michael Lucas, Renj. S. Forrest, Edward Griffith, Thomas Blair, William Jackson.

From late London papers, received at the of

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 ter however in the least taccourable point of the testimony of Adams, view possible for Messrs Blake and Reynolds, and the only conclusion that can be 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 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 or 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. "con-

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

evying war against the king."

nence, for sedition! found guilty on both, and sentenced to two years terests, and in paternal collected imprisonment in the county goal, for the welfare and happiness of all and to find securities for his good classes of my subjects. penaviour for two years. ARELAND.

The Ribbonmen are very active n 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 18 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 wno 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 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 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 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 Albion Packet, Capt. Wilrams, 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 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 naners. 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-April. He was tried upon two in. | nue to imitate his great example in | tice of his intention to introduce a

" 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.

"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 has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last accession 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 myse!f 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 present, that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

.My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Deeply as I regret that the mahinations and designs of the disaffected 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 attempts' 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 laws.

"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 prereby requested to come. proves 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 Building Lots are to be sold it been employed to seduce them, will simple, on a credit of twelve 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 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, as 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-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

and each of you be the sha to the gabl from thence you and from thence that you be upon a hurdle to a place wit tion, and be there hanged neck until you be dead and neck until you be d terwards your heads be in from your bodies, and your b be divided into four quarter, disposed of as his Majeriyabil fit. And may God of his in goodness have mercy open

The prisoners were then irawn from the bar, seemingly

Advices from Bagdad days of August mention the distrem sulting from the great heat. thermometer in the coolest p the houses rose to 120, at misin the air to 108. Multine people in country and town d ed down dead in the streets. river rose, and became of at red colour, and the waters so sive it was impossible to drie them. The people proclaime Day of Judgement to be at hand were preparing for the awful d

Anne-Arundel County to I hereby certify, that Barner (Manager for Charles Carroll of rolton.) of said county. brought b me, as tresspasing and strays, one nut Sorrel Honse about li hands shod all round, a small star of forehead, and appears to be very also one Sorrel Margabout 8; old, about 14 1-2 hands high sto round, a small star on her fore and a small scar on her right f also one Bay MARE, supposed to all round, her left eve out, ascu-her left fore leg, and some white it her hoof on her right hind leg. \$ under my hand, one of the justice the peace in and for county afore this 22d day of May 1820,

Heary Car. The owners of the above Horses perty, pay charges and take hem : Barney Dean

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of an order of Arundel County Court, the subscri as trustee of GEORGE MEDELLY, 2 solvent debtor, will expose at presale on SATURDAY, the 24th de June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at City Tavern, in Annapolis, the following ing described property of the George Medkiff, to wit:-Six Buil Lots fronting twenty five feet on S East street, and running back sen feet; one building lot, fronting ture five feet on the same street, russ back eighty-one feet, on which is is now a small tenement; one other adjoining, of the same front andde one corner lot, fronting thirty-six on the same street and forty and a feet on Market street; one other, fr ing forty and a half feet on Mu street, running back thirty it, all house and lot on Conduit at a opporthe City Tavern, held became lease; and the following Michael, Harry, Terry, r. A. William, Nancy, and Arry, Building Lots are to be sold it simple, on a credit of twelve purchaser; the Leasehold Property Negroes, one third cash, and the of two-thirds on a credit of six most the purchaser in each case giving be with security for the payment of eighteen months, at the option

purchase money.

The creditor of the sald Geo
Medkiff, are hereby notified to exh
their claims to the subscriber or to them in the county court office, on

FOR SALE, The House in which the subscriber present resides.
Persons desirous of purchasing it,

invited to call and examine it. terms will be liberal NICHOLAS J. WATKINS 2 June 1.

20 Dollars Reward. Stolen from the subscriber's an on Sunday night the 26th of Mar

on Sunday night the 26th of Mar 1820, a strawberry roan horse, 15th a half hands high, long legged, swittail, racks, pages, and trota, has as in his forehand, and is much rubb with the traces, he is about 10 years of age. Whoo yer delivers the shorse to the subscriber, with the halse, shall receive 50 dollars and the horse only, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable, thanger, applying to the subscriber; living so the head of Severn, in a nne-Arust county. county. Rexin Hammond

PRIVER MARYLAND SARETTE.

is leaned hear, its four looks no longer gay, its four then, forbear.

pe gossips talk and prate, The beneath your love or hate, 3. 3. the tattler's idle tale, lay meddling longue; think (ah! could that thought ar

grise shall grace my song. 4.

sprise! yes, who not your's be mis onest heart I boast; suld on you be lost.

Fir the Daryland Gazette. or, arming increase of winged insects is few years, and the melancholy ra-gramited by them, and particularly by Big species, have of late attracted frim of agriculturists and gardners, extraction time subjects of frequent and segment among those gentlemen. In metallin with one of the former, fifth and truit trees have been for a season of the season desire years intested with Rose expressed his tegrot that mankind to intertee, and these increaseful to the Creetor, and other equatures, as wonttonly, and in telestrop the arry region's harmlesses, whose melodious songs delight, early twitterings animate and amuse, between early soles he were entry to be somether and a more than the sound made. erich in the state of the state

birds, would be the most effectual exnators of insects which could possibly siles that this opinion is entired to the lines taken the liberty of souding the publication the subjoined extracts, where some met with in a work on the liberty if the print of innerest the or arrader. I have no double the singular medicin contained in one of them, and will after a public the singular contained in one of them, and the subject on the liberty side of the singular contained in one of them. ention contained observation, will afford tegratification to those who are them-so curious and observing, while the old may please those who are fond of be-reminded of the goodness, which Godworks, has displayed towards ann.
P. B.

erlook those important uses to which subservient in the economy of na-

rich living creatures whose natural este to the atmosphere a putrid disciplination of the atmosphere a puttor disciplination of the atmosphere and the carcases bredto dissolve and mingle with the soil. The slow process of corruption. The resolwanters, are evidently destined by where, are evinently destined by strete co-operate in the same nece sary moment. They det by toads, frogs, are and serpents, and als noxious while re, and whose bodies, where dead, thust creat less infect the air with putrid value. On this account, the inhabitants of that and of Fount, are greatly included. ensits wild state, protected by the laws

(that are int kingdom.
"Nor are the feathered tribe less useful for terretion of famine, than of pestilence the retains of famine, than of postilence. In reliations that the earth in every habited flate, teems with a prodigious and of inects, who burst forth in full growtth the return of spring, prepared to diff and petite enormous when compared ria their balk, by the destruction of every sgetable which the care of the husbandan has either protected from the cold of the wister, or propagated by solving or to vister, or propagated by sowing or lasting in the spring. This dreadful pur-secured be accomplished in spite of all lastill and industry of man, were, it not tal Providence has repidered insects the fawiller, or propagated by sowing or at Providence has rendered insects the fa-ruple food of many genera of hirds, of methroughout the whole duration of their metroughout the whole duration of their mrs, and of many others in that infant atte in which they are confined to their ms. A single pair of sparrows, during the last when they are feeding their young, mill destroy weekly several thousand caterplus, besides butterflies and other winged meets. Swallows are almost continually mens, besides butterflies and other wingen mets. Swallows are almost continually spot the wing; and in their eurious wind-ing flights, it is probable that each individual terroys not fewer than a thousand insects a a day. That active little bird, the tita day. That active little bird, the titmass, may be seen running up and down
as branches of trees, and picking up the
ggs of insects, or the small worms that are
threaled in the blossoms, and would effectally detupy the finit. A the season admacs, various other amay brids, such as
he red-breast, the wren, the sparrow, the
wise throat, redstart, &c. are all engaged
in the same useful labour, carefully examinag every leaf, and feeding on the insects
which they find beneath them.

1 a few birds are more executed by the

aftw birds are more execrated by the mets, and, perhaps, more unjustly so, that the sparrows. It is true, they do some large is our rural economy; but they have leavily forced to be much mere useful that hey are not not some farm and they have their young to feed, detay on an average every week 3360 caters, which was a calculation he founds upon actual their patients. This calculation he founds upon actual their patients. The discovered that the heavest fairly that is an about, the supposed the sparrotter that the nest forty cateries to exter the nest only diving twelve large such that, which would use a daily assumption of 480 caterphiars. This sum fire 3360 caterpillars extirpated weekly from a parlets. But the ntility of these birds is the similar to the state the part of these birds is the similar than a surface of the similar than a surface a lone; "Tew birds are more execuated by the

birds defend us in a great measure fr same popular veneration which in defends the ibis, and the stork in Ho We more frequently hear of unprodu try; and it is well known that swallow gaught and sold as food in the mark Spain. France, and Italy. When this tice has been very general and succes have little doubt that it has at times of buted to the scarcity of corn. In Er weare not driven to such resources tof our tables. But what apology can be buttress under each shell, before

> Extract of a letter. dated No leans, April 24, 1.20.

> or on that day .- The citiz very much alarmed, and not fire regularly for several nig At the moment of the a Thursday night last, two s to have been a signal for ar to rescue the pirates. T lains have generally selected for burning, distant from th for the purpose of drawing zens away from the scene intended operations .---norning, a woman presen self at the jail with a loa tor the prisoners. The pecting from her appear manner, that her affected was only to cover some des ed the loaf, and found in addressed to the pirate them to keep up good so the city would be fired places, and that they sho Mayor has since issued the citizens of each squ organize themselves for tection. In consequence rangement, the city is n by several hundred sold rizens all well armed

> > Extract of a letter from in New-Orleans, to he

Boston, dated April 2 "You will have heard reaches you that eigh aptured by Captain M U. S. schr. Lynx, hav tenced to be hung on May for Piracy. The part of the populace in At the head of them i of Napoleon's ex-gen have for these two mor attempting to rescue prisoners, but have unsuccessful. Last cers of the rifle corps cers of the U. States' went in disguise, in pirates; they discover of men, all of whom a the officers were obs upon by these renega

> "Every night ther patrol, four men at square of the city. an independent con the streets besides t States troops. Las but the fire was di vigilance of the pa guished by the exer zens. We are ord vernot to appear o'clock in full uni ped to go in comp cals. Mr. W. G. Lieutenant of the I belong, who, wit of New-York, will

.. [Boston D