

FROM LONDON PAPERS,
Received at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser.

London, July 28.
The Morning Chronicle has the following paragraph to-day:—"Accounts have been received of a very unpleasant kind, of the issue of the expedition under Sir William Carr to the Persian Gulf. Report says, that the Pirates, who in the first place abandoned the fort, which some time ago the public were informed had been quietly taken possession of by the troops under Sir William's command, returned and made a formidable attack on the fort, in which the 47th & 64th regiments suffered severely. We have not heard all the particulars."

The Paris Journals of Tuesday last have arrived this morning. The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance, dated the 19th inst., appointing several new Prefects, and authorising an interchange of jurisdiction between others: two have been superseded and called to fill the functions of Masters of Requests; three have been superseded without any motives being assigned; & the resignation of one has been accepted.—The following are extracts:—

Paris, July 25.
"On Sunday it was reported, that M. Hyde de Neuville was appointed Ambassador at the court of the Brazils, and that the Marquis de Riviere would give up the embassy at Constantinople, to succeed the deceased count de Payseur, in quality of captain of the guards of his royal Highness Monsieur.

Quotidienne.
"The last letters from Naples do not announce any event or remarkable circumstance to have occurred since the 8th inst. From the 8th to the 10th, news was expected from Sicily, where it was supposed the recent revolution would have found more numerous partisans than in the kingdom of Naples. With respect to the provinces which were the first theatre of the revolution, if we may credit letters now before us, it is easy to perceive that reflection has succeeded to factions and transitory enthusiasm. The Neapolitan people remember with a mixture of regret, that agriculture and commerce flourished under the former government, that the finances of the state were administered with economy, and that there existed a well grounded hope of the diminution of the taxes; it is now doubtful whether the benefits which are promised by the recent revolution will indemnify the nation for the positive good which she enjoyed. These reflections, say our correspondents, suffice to prove, that the Neapolitan people took little part in the revolution."

We have received Paris papers of Tuesday last. It is easy to collect from these, as also from other Continental Journals, that the people of Berlin are beginning to manifest serious uneasiness at the protracted postponement of their long-promised constitution. Some popular disturbances, accompanied by broils between the people and soldiery, agitated Berlin during the evening of the 11th, and some subsequent evenings of the month. The commencement of the tumult is attributed in the official, as well as in private accounts, to a drunken squabble between some workmen and the keeper of a tavern, when the latter called in the assistance of the military guard, and caused his antagonists to be arrested.

The seizure of these men collected a crowd of their comrades and other persons, who undertook to rescue them. The troops used their arms to drive off the crowd, but were themselves repulsed. Other troops came to their assistance, but the people were again victorious. Gen. Tauenzien and the Gen. Commandant Branchaetzel, found it necessary to bring into action the horse gendarmes, by whom the multitude was at length dispersed. This occurrence took place on the evening of the 11th, but for some succeeding evenings the people again assembled in the streets. The public authorities, civil and military, adopted the most vigorous measures, to prevent a renewal of the outrages, and it will be seen in our extracts from the *Hamburg papers*, that an order of police was issued in Berlin on the 13th, to prohibit all meetings in the streets, even for the most innocent purposes. It is stated that several persons were wounded in the contest. No doubt, we think, can be entertained, that the spirit which animated the people of Berlin to so very novel a proceeding in the Prussian dominions as an attack upon the

majesty of the military power, is to be traced to the animating principle of political independence which is now making rapid strides throughout the world. The king of Prussia has been too long amusing his subjects with the hopes of a free constitution, to flatter himself that he can much longer withhold it from their enjoyment.

In the mean time we find the King of Spain the object of the most enthusiastic popularity. Whenever he appears among his people his presence is greeted by the acclamations of thousands. His majesty is said to feel sensibly the happiness of the change that has been effected in his situation. The people of Spain mark in every way their enthusiasm for the constitution, and even every article of fashionable dress now bears the distinctive appellation of la Constitution.

Several ecclesiastics have been arrested at Seville, charged with having endeavored to excite commotions in that city. Measures of precaution have been adopted there by General O'Donoghue the governor of Andalusia.

London, July 29.
By a mail which arrived this morning, we have received Dutch papers to the 20th inst. The following extracts are dated Berlin, the 11th inst:

"We remember that when the revolution broke out in Spain, the official Gazette of Berlin, at first affected to treat with contempt the endeavours of the constitutional party; and that after the events in the Peninsula had turned out favorable for that party, the same Gazette tried to demonstrate, in long articles, the illegality of the enterprise and of the constitution of the cortes in general. It seems that this conduct of the official journalists has given rise to complaints in this city and we have been truly astonished at reading, on a sudden, in one of the last numbers of our official journal, a long article, proving the legality and the legitimacy of the constitution of the cortes.

Within these few days the discount on bills of exchange has risen at Berlin to 8 per cent.—This rise is ascribed to the numerous speculations which are now making here, as well as in other places, on the new great loan for 100 millions of roubles, now negotiating for Russia by Mr. Rothschild of London. Great eagerness is every where shewn to subscribe to this loan, which offers great advantages to the subscribers. The most considerable sums have been subscribed at London.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last arrived this morning. They supply no intelligence of any interest. An article from Vienna states, the Persian ambassador arrived in that capital on the 15th inst.

Accounts from Madrid of the 15th inst. announce the arrest of the Curate Ortolodzi, who it is said is implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Seville. This ecclesiastic, under the late system, was a zealous advocate for the King, over whom it is alleged, he exercised great influence.

One of the most afflicting and awful events ever remembered in this neighbourhood occurred at Thorncliffe Iron Works on Wednesday last:—During the tremendous thunder-storm in the afternoon, the workmen, in presence of all the resident proprietors, were casting a tilt shaft, about five tons weight, in a perpendicular mould; when the casting was nearly complete, the liquid mass suddenly shot up like a cataract of fire from the orifice of a volcano, and mingled with clouds of heated sand, fell in red-hot flakes on every side. Of about 40 persons present 22 were burnt more or less severely; but particulars of the manner in which wounds and death were inflicted, during this dreadful explosion, would be too shocking for perusal. Three men perished on the spot, and six others have died since.

London, July 30.
Since our last, (says the Englishman) a further call in Exchequer Bills has taken place, and all those dated in or prior to March 1819, are about to be cancelled, and exchanged for money or new bills. They will be received at the Exchequer till the 14th August, and the interest will cease on the 18th. The relief thus given to the Exchequer Bill market is considerable, but is not to that extent anticipated by the holders of these securities: since it still leaves an arrear of from twelve to fifteen months on a large portion of those in circulation, and

dated previously to April 1819. The level of the funds on the whole is lower than on the preceding week by about 3/4 per cent but without any cause that may with justice be assigned for the depression. The shock was received on Friday, and was founded on the circulation of rumors of disturbances in the north; but although admitted to be untrue a consequent reaction of the funds did not follow. But for the apprehension this rumour created, and which induced some very extensive sales, the determination of the Bank to take in the Omnium as usual, which was announced on Thursday, must have supported it if it did not improve the existing prices of the funds. The market in Consols for the account closed yesterday at 68 7/8 to 69. Omnium at 1 4/8 premium, and Navy Fives at 103 5/8.

It is said that a cordon of troops is about to invest the metropolis, pending the ensuing trial of the queen, and that an encampment of 8000 men will be formed on Blackheath.

Explosion of Gunpowder.—About half past ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the neighbourhood of the Borough road, St. George's fields, was thrown into a violent state of alarm, in consequence of a loud explosion of gunpowder, and other inflammable combustibles, at the house of Mr. Jones, an assistant fire-work manufacturer to Vauxhall Gardens. Happily no lives were lost, and the fire occasioned by the explosion was soon got under.

We have inserted, in another part of our paper, her Majesty's answer to the address from the town of Wakefield. We entreat those, if there be any such, who conscientiously think that no factions attempts are making to connect this question with the most mischievous designs, to read that answer carefully and dispassionately. The proceedings which have been instituted are violently decried—malice and falsehood are imputed to her accusers—an assumption of power is denounced which spurns all limitation—and the House of Lords are invidiously selected, as aiming to "dethrone their lawful Queen!"—Lastly, there is a hypothesis which goes a step farther than her Majesty has yet advanced in any of her answers. "If I am condemned without justice—and dethroned against all law—the liberties of every individual will receive a fatal stab—and the character of the highest judicature will be blasted to the latest posterity." If! Why is such a contingency imagined for a moment? England is not the country—British Noblemen and British Gentlemen, are not the persons—where, and by whom, the meanest individual can be—"condemned without justice." How then can England's Queen stand in that peril?—We are sorry to observe all this; and we are still more sorry to see her Majesty dwelling upon "an eventual triumph in the affections, of the people." Her only triumph must be the proof of her innocence before her Judges. If she fail there—which we pray she may not—what sort of triumph does she anticipate through the means of the people?—*Courier*.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution, having appointed Mr. Edward Sparks Professor of English and Grammar, give notice that a school will be opened in the College on Monday the 25th inst. in which Pupils may obtain a complete English education and the rudiments of the Latin language if required. The Board of Trustees can with entire confidence recommend Mr. Sparks as a gentleman in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of his situation, he having been examined as to his qualifications in their presence.—Price of tuition \$24 per annum payable quarterly in advance.
Sept 21. 3w.

NEGROES

For Sale, or Hire.

A woman, 40 years of age, a good plain cook, Her daughter, aged 16—One boy 14 years of age. A girl 11 years of age. A girl seven years old; and a boy four years old.—Inquire at this office
Sept. 21. *J. Tucker*

Situation Wanted

An overseer who is competent in farming, and a good clerk, and his wife who is probably as clever a manager of milk and butter and of raising calves by hand, without much assistance, or woman of skill in any in the states. At the same time may be an acquisition to a family, she being clever at needle work and knitting. A line dropped at the office of this paper, addressed to J. T. will be carefully attended to. Good recommendations will be produced.
Sept. 7.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 21.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For the City of Annapolis.

Col. HENRY M'KNADIER, and ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER Esq.

For Calvert County.

Thomas Blake, Joseph W Reynolds, Gustavus Weems, Samuel Turner.

For Prince-George's.

Col. Francis M Hall, George Semmes, Thos. T. Somerville, Thomas Brooke.

For Frederick.

Alexander Warfield, Robert C M'Pherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter.

For Dorchester.

Benj W Leecompte, Michael Lueck, Edward Griffith, Dr. Wm Jackson.

For Worcester.

Ephraim K. Wilson, William F. Seby, Thomas N. Williams, Charles Parker.

For Talbot.

John Goldsborough, Nichl. Thomas, Robert Banning, Wm. H. Tilghman.

For Caroline.

Gen. Wm Potter, James Houston, Maj. R.D. Hughtell, Thos. Goldsborough.

For Allegany.

William Hilleary, William Reid, Thomas Blair, William Scott.

For Montgomery.

Ephraim Gaither, Benjamin S. Forrest, William Darnes, Henry Harding.

For Cecil.

George B. Milligan, Nichs. Hyland of St. Henry Stump, James Jannney.

For Kent.

Frederick Boyer, James F. Brown, John B. Eccleston, Richard S. Thomas.

JOHN H. D. LANE,

Will be supported as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland
By MANY VOTERS,
Anne-Arundel county,
August 14.

WILLIAM WARFIELD.

Will be a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next Legislature of Maryland.
Aug. 26.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, at Sandy Point farm, on the north side of Severn, by the Rev. M. Watkins, Mr. William Hill, of this city, to Miss Caroline Herdon.

For the Md. Gazette.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.
Annapolis, Sept. 10. 1820.
DEDICATED TO HER SCHOOL COMPANIONS.
MEMOIR.

How few the days since I have seen thee bound,
In all the life of youth's unclouded day;
Thy fair Companions joyous, circling round,
In happy laughter or in merry play.
Then warmed thy cheek yet fresher brighter hue,
Then shone in radiance that blue eye of thine;
'Twas like the sparkling drop of summer dew
On which the morning rays of Titan shine.
Each heart rejoiced and joined that buoyant glee,
Warm'd by thy smile of rose innocence—
Alas, the vision bright I was but doom'd to see.
One short lived moment—then it fled from hence.
Her that I loved the deep dark grave contains,
And there I gaze—For her I gaze in vain—
The grave denies my grief, it mocks my pain.
And says, "She's gone—thy sorrow shall remain."

HOPE.

O raise thy look from yonder lonely hill,
Up to those stars of yon mild smiling sky—
There dwells the maid in all her beauty still,
There Angels pure, to her embrace press nigh.
"Come kindred spirit," says their kindly voice,
"A brighter home thy look shall now behold."
"A father too, (dear Angel, O rejoice!)
"In arms of love his dearest child shall fold."

And ye, her sisters! There shall meet again,
Again renew the sister bond of love—
Then when ye feel of Memory the pain,
O look to me, direct your eye above.

COMMUNICATED

To the Federalists of Maryland.
To insure the triumph of federalism at the ensuing election, nothing more is necessary than activity and exertion. For two years past the federalists of Maryland have manifested a most culpable apathy.—The result of the election last year, it has subsequently been clearly ascertained, was owing not to an increase of numbers on the part of the democrats, but to remissness on the part of the federalists. In Prince Georges' county the democratic majority was trifling—in Talbot 19—in Cecil 20—in Kent 1—in Caroline 11—in Worcester 9. These majorities are all very small, and we are assured that in several of these counties there were federalists enough to have elected the ticket, who neglected going to the polls. This information we deem important to the federalists of Maryland, it shows them

How necessary it is for every federalist to attend to the duty of voting at the polls. The federalists are ever ready to lament—their whole force is thrown into exercise, when they are called upon to vote. But as we give them no more the hope, that we will not again have cause to regret the recurrence of the same apathy listlessness.

The various important measures recommended by the late Gen. Goldsborough to the attention of his enlightened views, and ardent patriotism, and which it is to be regretted that these measures were totally disregarded, instead of devoting their attention to the best interests of the state, instead of devising plans for the increase of the revenue, of the system of general education, of the improvement of the navigation of the state, by strengthening its susceptibility of improvement; instead of doing all that spent their time, and the money, in endeavouring to force people of Calvert to tell why they voted for democrats or federalists. And now, are the people of Maryland willing again to trust the destinies of the state to the democrats? We hope not; we trust at the ensuing election they will sign to them their proper reward and eject them from their confidence.

The Coercing Resolution.

Mr. Green,
The attention of the people of Maryland cannot, I think be so ten directed to the scrutiny in regard to the Calvert election, on that occasion the election of a house of delegates. Every one should, in order to prevent the recurrence of similar acts, manifest disapprobation of what has been ready done, by opposing, and suffrage the democratic party at the ensuing election. Let me appeal to the voters of Maryland, as they pair to the polls on the first Monday in October, to have upon their thoughts, the "coercing resolution," a resolution, whereby the voters were compelled to declare whom he voted; which was in violation of the constitution, as of the prescriptive rights guaranteed thereby, since the mode of voting by ballot was introduced for the purpose of enabling a man to cast his vote. This "coercing resolution" was calculated to protect those rights which are invaluable to freemen. Voters of Maryland, you prepared to re-elect those who adopted the "coercing resolution" or to support such as are free thereto. Your liberties, never at last session received a shock as great as was given to them by the "coercing resolution." This "coercing resolution" will make you cautious how you put democrats in power, and injure you more materially than passing resolutions similar to the one I have so repeatedly mentioned so frequently by me, with a view to draw your attention more particularly thereto, it is more particularly procedure so grossly iniquitous, that it cannot be deeply impressed on our minds.

From the Federal Republican.
It has been repeatedly alleged, that suppose the house of delegates proceeded irregularly in their scrutiny of the Calvert election, they did wrong to nobody; but, by jumping the hedge, laudably effecuated the voice of the people of the county. We deny both propositions.—We say, that wrong was done to those whose votes were annulled in a manner not consonant with law, and from whom the right of the ballot was virtually wrested. Wrong was done to Mr. Reynolds, whose seat was illegally vacated; & wrong was done to the county by introducing two persons as its representatives, who had not received a majority of its votes. As we before stated—were we even to admit to be correct and available, the hearsay testimony, attended with the circumstances which render it so peculiarly odious, a majority could not be made out for Messrs. Kent and Becket, whom, therefore the house and not the people elected.

The democrats, not being able to produce any thing like a defence for their conduct, in the state government, are blindly attempting to attach censure to the federalists, on account of their management of the finances. But even this recoils upon them.
Towards the close of the session, John Montgomery as chairman of the committee of ways and means, made a report on them, the matter contained in which, and the arrangement of it, are such as are peculiarly fitted to subserve the use, to which it is now devoted. Instead of methodized exposition, pregnant with information, to collect and display which they had enjoyed the leisure of the whole session, except six days, their report is little more than a table of contrasts between the late period of seven years, that a federal had presided, and the twelve antecedent years, that they themselves administered the government. Of the fairness of its contents, and the impartiality with which it has been

made up, cannot be denied. The federalists charged with profane but that all official proceedings, and especially the answer, which it set forth, is a precedent! On the date of the report, that they understood general, that the objects of expenditure seven years, was that session, which 15th of the same year they not applied limited themselves great heads of expenditure not have suited the report.

But let us take given it to us; a cover enough to their offensive weapons years between I collected a revenue two millions annually. Of this the federalists seven years, received only \$1,000,000. Interest for our

The democratical of \$1,100,000 years' accumulation. The federalist's capital of \$1,220,000 years' accumulation, increase of \$600,000 nearly half applied was diverted to war." For the war, from the into office.

Add to the made and the war, and this we sum, which amount of the war, producing, cated; which ment in was amounted any forest inducing b ments an in results vantage? Oh! but left a debt is not true to falls do therefore 40,000 d pairing t the com manent more du than wo sive of o

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