

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For the City of Annapolis. HENRY M. MONROE, and ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, esq.

For Calvert County. Joseph W. Reynolds, and St. uel Turner.

For Prince-George's. Francis M. Hall, George Smeeks, and Thomas Brooke.

For Frederick. Alexander Warfield, Robert G. M'Pherson, and James Davis, Lewis Motter.

For Dorchester. W. Leeconpte, Michael Lucas, and Edward Griffith, Dr. Win Jackson.

For Worcester. William K. Wilson, William F. Selby, and Thomas N. Williams, Charles Parker.

For Talbot. Nicholas Thomas, and Walter H. Tilghman.

For Caroline. James Houston, and Thos. Goldsborough.

For Allegany. William Hillary, and James Reid, Thomas Blair, and John Scott.

For Montgomery. Phraim Gaither, Benjamin S. Forrest, and William Darnes, Henry Harding.

For Cecil. George B. Milligan, Nicholas Hyland of St. James Janney.

For Kent. Frederick Bover, James F. Brown, and 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. W. Ham Hall, of this city, to Miss Caroline Weedon.

For the Md. Gazette. ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY. Annapolis, Sept. 10, 1820.

DEDICATED TO HER SCHOOL COMPANIONS. MEMORIAL.

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 rosy 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 derides my grief, it mocks my pains.

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 eyes 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 voter to exert himself. On the contrary, the federalists are ever active and diligent—their whole force is directed to exertion, when they are not again have cause to regret the recurrence of the same apathy and listlessness.

The various important measures recommended by the late General Goldsborough to the attention of the Legislature, afford the best proof of his enlightened views, and ardent patriotism. But law is it to be regretted that these measures were totally disregarded by the democratic house of delegates, instead of devoting their attention to the best interests of the state, instead of devising plans for the increase of the revenue, or the improvement of the general education of the people, making arrangements for the improvement of the navigation of the state, by increasing its susceptibility of improvement; instead of doing all that they spent their time, and their money, in endeavouring to force upon the people of Calvert to tell what they voted for democrats or federalists. And now, are the people of Maryland willing again to trust the destinies of the state to the hands of those who have so often deceived them? We hope not; we trust at the ensuing election they will assign to them their proper reward, and eject them from their confidence.

For the Maryland Gazette. The Coercing Resolution. Mr. Green.

The attention of the people of Maryland cannot, I think be directed to the Calvert election, on that occasion the elective franchise was infringed by a temporary house of delegates. Every effort should, in order to prevent the recurrence of similar acts, manifest disapprobation of what has been ready done, by opposing, and suffrage the democratic ticket at the ensuing election. Let me to the voters of Maryland, at the pair to the polls on the first of October, to have upon their thoughts, the "coercing resolution," a resolution, whereby a voter was compelled to declare whom he voted; which was in violation of the constitution, as of the prescriptive rights granted thereby, since the mode of suffrage the democratic ticket at the ensuing election. Let me to the voters of Maryland, at the pair to the polls on the first of October, to have upon their thoughts, the "coercing resolution," a resolution, whereby a voter was compelled to declare whom he voted; which was in violation of the constitution, as of the prescriptive rights granted thereby, since the mode of suffrage the democratic ticket at the ensuing election. Let me to the voters of Maryland, at the pair to the polls on the first of October, to have upon their thoughts, the "coercing resolution," a resolution, whereby a voter was compelled to declare whom he voted; which was in violation of the constitution, as of the prescriptive rights granted thereby, since the mode of suffrage the democratic ticket at the ensuing election.

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 effectuated 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—we were 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 Beckett, 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 which, the matter contained in them, and the arrangement of it, are such as are peculiarly fitted to subvert 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 federalist 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, our fact will speak a volume. The federalists were to be charged with profuse expenditures; but that all official defences might be precluded, and especially that the face of the report might not comprehend the answer to the strong implications of improper expense, which it set forth, what was the expedient? On the 8th of February, the date of the report, they state, that they understood from the auditor general, that to furnish the objects of expenditure, during those seven years, was impracticable in that session, which ended on the 15th of the same month! Why had they not applied sooner to him or limited themselves to a sketch of the great heads of expense? This would not have suited the complexion of the report.

But let us take it, as they have given it to us; and we shall yet discover enough to prove the impolicy of their attempting to use it as an offensive weapon. In the twelve years between 1800 and 1813, they collected a revenue amounting to two millions and five thousand dollars. Of this they invested \$349,004. The federalists, in their period of seven years, receiving 1812, received only \$241,113.

Of this—was invested, - - - 2,500  
War expenditure, - - - 474,500  
Interest for only five years, 142,350

\$619,350  
The democrats in 1812 left a capital of \$1,163,579, after twelve years' accumulation.

The federalists in 1819 left a capital of \$1,223,555, after only seven years' accumulation; being an increase of \$69,734, and this whilst nearly half its capital (and all applied to the productive kind,) was diverted by the expenses of the war! For they were loaded with the war, from the moment they came into office.

Add to this the investment they made and the expenditures for the war,

619,350,  
69,754,

\$689,104.

and this would have constituted the sum, which would have made the amount of their investment, but for the war, which they had no had in producing, but which they depreciated; whilst the democratic investment in twelve years of tranquillity, amounted to only \$349,004. Is there any foresight or prudence, in their inducing by their beautiful mis-statements an examination, which ends in results, so much to their disadvantage?

Oh! but the federalists (says they) left a debt of 72,000 dollars. This is not true; for the amount, alluded to, falls due this year, and was not therefore due by them; and if it were 40,000 dollars of it is owing for repairing the penitentiary, required by the conflagration, which is a permanent object, and they left much more due from the lotteries alone, than would pay the balance, exclusive of other credits.

Again, they would have us believe the state has been vastly injured and impoverished by the allowance of some 1600 dollars to the late Governor Winder, for his actual services as commander in chief, in the field, and which proved so precious and conservatory. If no money were worse laid out than this, the federalists must have been as wise as immaculate. But say our adversaries, this allowance was rejected by the accountants of the general government. Be it so; but that will not alter the nature of justice. Among all the comptrollers and auditors at Washington, we believe there is no more than one professed federalist man, and he slenderly endowed, and we would not degrade our state by comparing the able and learned sanction, given to the claim at Annapolis, to the petty, clerical and unenlightened tribunal which rejected it at Washington, if it was rejected.—It.

In the concise view we lately took of the report upon the finances of the state, we made no mention of the proceeds of the Bank Stock, held by it in England, before the revolution, and which, in consequence of that event, was detained till Mr. William Pinkney's return from London, shortly after the career of demagoguery was then poured into its coffers, and considerably swells the prosperous statement they make up of the finances, whilst in the hands of the democrats. We are not inaccurate in our appraisal of the amount thus reposed from England, through the agency of Mr. Pinkney and others,

but we incline to think it is equal to the whole amount of the investments, made by our adversaries, throughout their twelve years' stulticity. It would have amounted to considerably more, but for the handsome slices dealt out to their favourites, under the head of agencies.—It.

We have said, that if all the votes on the Calvert election, declared by the House to be illegal, were admitted to be legal; and if all their conclusions from hearsay, as to which candidates they voted for, were correct, still they could not make it appear, that Messrs. Beckett and Kent had a majority. Messrs. Reynolds and Blake had a majority of one over them, at the polls. According to the hearsay testimony, four of the rejected votes were for the federal ticket, and one other testified, that he voted for it. About the vote of Cochran, the testimony was contradictory. To one of the witnesses he had said he voted the federal ticket, to another he said he had voted for the above two democrats, but that he was too drunk to know, which he voted for beside.—Three of the voters testified, that they had voted for the democrats. As to four others no statement of any sort was produced to show for whom they voted. Without therefore ascertaining this essential fact, it cannot be known, which of the opposing candidates had the majority. Yet the House, which was not to be stopped by difficulties of any sort, decided as if they had a full knowledge of it.—It.

From the Eastern Gazette. PINDLE'S ACCOUNT.

Several columns of a late "Maryland Republican," are filled with abuse of Pindle, on account of an alleged error in the statement of his account, whereby, as it is said, he cheated the state out of sixty dollars. This error, it is said, escaped the notice of both the executive and the legislature.—The fact is not so. The apparent error occurred in the copying of the Governor's communication—so soon as the printed copies of the Governor's communication made their appearance, in the house the error was discovered—application was made to Mr. Pinkney, Clerk of the Council, for an explanation. He produced the original papers and accounts from the Council Chamber, and satisfied every person, that it was merely an error in the copying, and that no mistake had been made either by Mr. Pindle or the Executive. These facts are known to every member of the late House of Delegates.

It was stated in a late "Star" that at the very time Pindle was applying for further compensation, he was justly indebted to the state upwards of four hundred dollars. The fact is, that the claim of Pindle was referred to the present Governor and Council for adjustment, and so early as June last, the present Democratic Governor and Council, directed the payment of Pindle's claim, amounting to upwards of one hundred and ninety dollars! Now either the writer in the "Star" was mistaken—or the present Governor and Council have been accessory to a gross fraud on the community.—The public must determine between them. TRUTH.

From the National Intelligencer. MISSOURI.

We have received a copy of the Constitution of the new State of Missouri. The powers of government, are distributed between three separate branches, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

The legislature or General Assembly, is to consist of two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives. The whole number of Representatives is not to exceed one hundred, to be chosen for two years, and to be not less than twenty-four years of age. The senate is to consist of not less than fourteen nor more than thirty three members, to serve for four years, and one half of the number to be chosen every second year. The suffrage is to be universal, except that no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the Army or Navy of the United States, is entitled to vote.

From a late London Paper.

In consequence of a report at Naples, that the king with his treasures intended to embark on board vessels then in port, an embargo was laid on all the shipping which extended to the revolution in Naples, it was considered progressive in the last dates.

The people of Palermo have mounted the cockade of Naples.

By the ship London Packet, capt. Tracy, which arrived at this port last evening in a passage of 34 days, we have received London news ten days later than previous advices.

London, Aug. 8. COUNTER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN. Extract of a letter from St. James (Galicia,) dated, July 22.

"We are at this moment surrounded by war; the counter revolution has broken out in the greatest force. A Junta, which styles itself Apostolic, has assembled on the borders of the Minho, which separates Portugal from Galicia. All persons of note, who had taken refuge in Portugal from the excesses to which they were subjected in consequence of the revolution, hasten from all quarters to join the Junta. The Duke de Infantado was at Valencia three days ago, and would pass the Minho yesterday to put himself at the head of the Insurgents. Three thousand armed peasants this morning marched upon Orense, and the constituted authorities fled, another corps of Insurgents marched from the neighbourhood of Corunna, along the sea coast, and occupies the peninsula of St. Adrian. We expect every moment to see them within our walls. It is said, that the Apostolic Junta has established itself at Tuy. The rallying cry of this army is 'God and the King,' and it is sworn to preserve the ancient liberties of the Spanish Monarchy. It is remarked, that the Insurgents are armed with excellent English muskets, and that they are all animated with great enthusiasm. A great portion of the regiment of the Guides joined them at Riza.

On receiving information of this movement, the Junta of Corunna declared itself independent, and all possible military measures have been taken. The immediate arrival here, has been announced by Col. Esplana, with the battalions of Arragon and Castile, and the marine division which is stationed at Majorca. Our Archbishop has received orders to repair instantly to Corunna, it is said at this moment that a serious and vigorous conflict on the Minho, nearly the whole of the regiment of Pontevedra passed over to the Insurgents.

Alarming reports are in circulation respecting the tranquillity of the kingdom of Naples. Private letters announce, that a general insurrection had broken out in Sicily, and it is said that the Island, detaching itself from the kingdom of Naples, has declared its independence. The insurrection in Sicily, this (Saturday) evening in circulation in Paris, that blood conflicts have taken place in Sicily between the inhabitants and the continental troops. It appears, that the Sicilians had seized upon the fortresses, and declared their independence. It is added, that the Neapolitan government has dispatched fresh reinforcements of troops to Sicily."—Gazette de France.

July 26. It is announced, that in the course of yesterday, after some sharp skirmishing, the Battalion of Burgo was put to flight, and the insurgents have entered Oranese. This requires confirmation. The confusion which prevails here at this moment will not permit of my collecting sufficient information. What is certain is, that the militia of Corunna, mustered in haste to the number of 1100, have refused to take part against the Insurgents, and that the Junta is in a state of consternation."

Naples, July 20. It is much doubted whether the Sicilians will suffer themselves to be drawn into the violent intrigues, which have been dictated in Naples by an insubordinate soldiery. Intelligences have reached us from Palermo down to the 17th instant; no movements had taken place; they knew the first events of the capital, and waited further accounts."

Insurrection in Sicily. It is announced, that important news has arrived from Naples, and that very serious events have taken place in Sicily. An insurrection is reported to have broken out there, in which the Neapolitan troops sustained with various success, an obstinate and bloody conflict."—Monteur.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 20th September, 1820.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent, on the stock of said bank, for six months, on the stock of said bank, for six months, on the ending on the first day of October next, or after the second day of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order of attorney, or by correct simple order of the Board.

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash. The Maryland and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, August 26, 1820.

On application by petition of Ann M. Minskey, administratrix of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, Thomas H. Williams, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, or before the 26th day of February next, if they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Ann M. Minskey, Adm'r.

BOOTS & SHOES. Cheap for Cash.

A. MUNROE has removed her shop to the blue framed house just below the pump nearly opposite the old stand, where she has just received and intends to be constantly supplied with, an extensive assortment of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-England made Boots and Shoes, which are offered for sale at the annexed very low prices.

- Womens Leather Slipper, at 37 1-2, 50, 62 1-2, to \$1.00
do. Morocco do. 50, 62 1-2, to \$1.50
do. do. and Kiddo. with heels, \$1.37 1-2 to \$1.75
Mens Short Boots, to \$7.00, \$3.00, \$4.50
do. fine Shoes, to \$2.25, \$1.00, \$1.25
do. do. do. pegged, \$1.50
do. do. pumps, \$1.25, \$1.25
do. coarse shoes, to \$2.00, 50, 75; 87 1-2, to \$2.00
do. do. quarter Boots, \$2.50
do. fine do. pegged, \$3.00
Youths and Boys fine shoes, 50, \$1.00
do. do. do. pumps, \$1.00
Childrens kid & Morocco shoes 37 1-2, to 50
Misses, do. 37 1-2 to \$1.00
Ladies Cordovan Slippers, \$1.00
do. do. wetted shoes, \$1.75
do. Morocco, do. do. \$1.75

Besides, a good assortment of the best kinds of Ladies Prunello, Kid and Morocco Shoes, which will be sold cheaper than they were ever before offered in this city.

It is also provided with a good stock of Calf, Kipp and Coarse Leather, Prunello, Kid and Morocco, which will be made up in the best manner, at short notice, at considerably below the former prices.

The Cash will in most cases be preferred, but she will be pleased to sell to punctual customers on the usual credit.

N. B. Three large Trunks for sale. Sept. 21.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 23th day of October next, inclusive.

In Maryland. 1. From Chesapeake by Port Deposit to Conowingo, once a week, 12 miles.

Leave Chesapeake every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Conowingo by 9 A. M. Leave Conowingo 10 A. M. and arrive at Chesapeake by 1 P. M.

10. From Charlotte Hall along the three notched road to Fenwick's tavern, once a week, 12 miles.

Leave Charlotte Hall every Wednesday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Fenwick's tavern by 2 P. M. Leave Fenwick's at 3 P. M. arrive at Charlotte Hall by 5 P. M.

11. From Havre de Grace to Woodlawn, once a week.

Leave Havre de Grace Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Woodlawn by 7 A. M. Leave Woodlawn at 8 A. M. and arrive at Havre de Grace by 9 A. M.

The contracts will stipulate the usual penalties for failures and delays.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr. Postmaster General.

General Post Office, August 22, 1820. Sept. 21.

Committed

To the goal of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, a Negro Man, by the name of Sam Stokes, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet seven inches high. His clothing consists of an orenburg shirt and trousers, much worn, an old hat without the crown; he is much marked with the small pox—He says he is a free man, and formerly lived with Mr. Stopper, Mr. Martin, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Charles R. Green, Frederick street, Baltimore. His owner is requested to give the property, pay charges, &c. or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C. A. A. C. 3v.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 25th inst. at the house of Jesse Wheat, one Negro Man named Adam. Seized and taken as the property of Jesse Wheat, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Josias Jones, for the use of Rezin Hammond, executor of Matthias Hammond.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C. Sept. 18, 1820.

NOTICE.

I do by these presents forwarn all persons from hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, or trespassing in any other manner whatsoever. Those who trespass thereon after this notice, will have the law put in force against them immediately. September 21, 1820.

Notice is hereby given.

That an election will be held at the several Election districts of Anne Arundel county, on Monday, the 2nd day of October next, for the purpose of electing a member for Congress and four persons to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. C. Sept. 7. 1820.