should certainly with-
that. On Thursday a
his landlord, the sheriff
sion of a house in Cre-
the tenant being absent
re. To their astonish-
tering the chamber, they
, near his bedstead, on
ich they discovered the
his wife, who had died a
ears ago, and on further
the garret, a coffin was
taining the ashes of his
had died about 8 years

ere immediately interred.
s and neighbours can con-
possible motive for this
tuation and folly:—and
ers it truly astonishing
ould thus preserve the re-
is wife, is, that since her
as married a second wife!
[*Phil. Gaz.*

Richmond, Oct. 9.
RIBLE MURDER!
urday evening, informati-
d the Police Office in this
on Thursday night last
'clock, in New Kent Coun-
ANIEL FORD and his WIFE,
umanly murdered by two
en. A slave named Sam,
nged to the deceased, was
in this place on the same
a charge of being concern-
murder, and is ordered on
Kent for trial. The prin-
ack, a slave, belonging to
inson of said County, has
s believed to King William
and Queen, whither he was
by a strong party of men.
supposed that the murder
mitted in consequence of
rd's having confined in his
his Negro Woman, the wife
who to rescue her, entered
se, and after beating Mr. F.
verely, took the gun and shot
d then commenced with the
Mrs. F. until he had accom-
his diabolical purpose. Mr.
a respectable gentleman, and
the Rev. Reuben Ford of
er.
above information is derived
he Police Office.

Charleston, Oct. 5.
m Boats.—Two striking in-
s of the utility of this des
n of vessels, have occurred
the last few days, in this
ar.—A detachment of United
Troops, and other Passen-
n the brig Fox, from N.York,
taken from that vessel last
while she was ashore in a dan-
s situation on Stono Breakers,
steam boat South Carolina,
Utley, and yesterday morn-
he schr. Mary-Ann, Capt. Hil
was rescued from a hazardous
ion, very near the Bar, where
ad been compelled to let go
nchor the night previous, and
ght up to town in safety, at-
gh completely dismasted, by the
steam-boat—thus, in the one
nce, assisting to preserve the
of a very considerable number
ur fellow beings; and in the
r, she was aiding in extricating
abled vessel, from a situation
hich the greatest danger might
been apprehended, had the
came on to blow with the least
ence.

Petersburg, (Va.) Sept. 15.
INFANTICIDE.
n Monday evening last, a woman
the name of Hopkins, who has
some time resided near Poplar
ing, was committed to the town
charged with having murdered
child, a boy about seven years
ge. It appeared in evidence be-
the coroner's jury, summoned
the occasion, that this woman
only very lately moved into the
ghbourhood, an entire stranger;
t she had with her two children,
boy deceased, and a girl not so
; that the neighbours had at ma-
times heard disagreeable noises
her house, as if proceeding from
ere whipping of children; that
s took place so frequently as at
t to excite no surprise, that it
curred again on Monday morning,
d proceeded for some time with
e utmost violence, until at length
became suddenly hushed and still
The woman Hopkins came to the
or, and calling to one of her neigh-
ours said her child had a fit. This
eighbour, who was a female, upon
ing in, found the little boy stretch-
d on the floor, apparently in the
st struggles of death——the infant
reathed its last in about two mi-
utes after! The jury, we are told,
ound a bruise upon the child's breast
omewhat larger than a dollar, and
lack as jet, resembling in form the

[illegible] Eastburn, of New-
York, a full set of the Apostolic
Fathers, and primitive writers on
the subject of christianity, whose
works are considered orthodox and
authentic by the Christian Church,
consisting of more than 50 large
folios, was to be disposed of. These
books are all in their original lan-
guages, and many of them of the
oldest editions extant, in the most
perfect state of preservation. Ano-
ther such perfect and full set, pro-
bably cannot be found in the Unit-
ed States. At 9 o'clock, A.M. a
subscription was opened in New-
York, and before 12, a more than
sufficient sum was subscribed and
collected to purchase the whole;—
they were carefully boxed up the
same afternoon and sent to the Se-
minary. This augurs well for the
Seminary and the Church. As our
country advances in population,
wealth and science, may we not
hope to see it advance in Theolo-
gical learning.
*A Traveller, who was an eye
witness.*

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 19.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

	Snow-Hill.	Buston's.	Dennis's.	Johnson's.	Trapp.	Total.
Federal.						
Th. N. Williams	259	215	220	278	209	1176
Eph K Wilson	270	214	223	269	194	1170
Charles Parker	256	216	232	269	186	1159
Wm. Selby	258	207	218	269	201	1153
Democratic.						
John S. Spence	257	189	208	108	378	1144
An Spence	261	190	208	110	374	1148
Wm. Quinton	249	186	204	169	372	1123
William Riley	249	196	209	102	366	1117

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Federal.		Democratic.	
Dashiel,	851	Brattan,	517
Polk,	778	Ryder,	441
Eaz,	791		
Dennis,	808		

For the Maryland Gazette.
The Election.

When it was confidently expected that the result of the recent election would be favourable to federalism, it had not been calculated that there would be in any section of the state, a want of activity and exertion on the part of its friends. In many counties, however, the effort which it was thought would be made, has not been made. And to this it is owing that counties, of which the most sanguine hopes were entertained, have returned democratic delegates. In other counties, which were really considered doubtful, and in which, of course, every voter felt that his vote was of importance, the federalists gained an honourable triumph. Surely, what has happened in some of the counties, will prove to all, that no man has a right, in any county, to be certain that his vote will not vary the result, and of course will induce all, in any future election, to do whatever it is in their power to do.

Another circumstance which contributed to give to democracy the ascendancy in our councils for another year, was, that many federal men entertained the opinion, that it was expedient not to make any serious struggle until the electoral election, but to afford to the people further opportunity of judging how fast the men now in power are to govern the state. With such notions it may well be supposed that very great exertions would not be made.

With respect to the duty and necessity of making an united and vigorous effort at the next September election, but one opinion can be entertained. Now indeed, we have one branch of the legislature to check the other, and therefore no very serious evil is to be apprehended. But if the now dominant party should gain the senate, then indeed there will remain no longer any difficulty in the adoption of those ruinous measures, which have been so often, but hitherto in vain, attempted. The weight of the counties in the legislature will be diminished, and Baltimore will dictate to the state. In proof of this, need we remind the people of the several families of the change which is contemplated in the representation of the counties—a reduction of the number of delegates in almost every county, and an increase of the number in Baltimore? This question, which has been so often before agitated, receives its final decision on the first Monday in September next. A democratic senate will be ready, as it always has been ready, to increase, by every means, the influence of Baltimore, to give her an increased representation, and to secure themselves in power by a removal of the seat of government to Baltimore.

It is not indeed to be credited, that even the democrats of the several counties, were they to consult their own judgments, would be favourable to those changes. But experience has conclusively established, that whatever may be the opinions of members, when they assemble in caucus to regulate the vote of the democratic part of the legislature, the interests of Baltimore have uniformly prevailed, in opposition to those of the state. The counties cease even to be represented by their own delegates. What more glaring proof of this can be furnished, than in the votes of successive legislatures, upon the proposition to tax sales at auction for the benefit of the state?

We are well aware of the prevailing notion, that all are now satisfied with the administration of the general government, and therefore, why continue the opposition in the state? Now in answer, to this, we would take leave to say, that we do not distinctly understand how it is to be made out, that the federalists are united with the democrats in the support of Mr. Monroe and his administration. That they are not hostile to his course of policy, may with truth be said, because as yet none have been able to discover what his course of policy is. If we are to judge from the fate of his recommendations in congress, we must be led to the conclusion, that no man has less influence than the president in the councils of the nation. It is true, that he has made known to us his hostility to any law for the appropriation of public money to the internal improvement of the country, but with the exception of this, who knows of any act of president Monroe's either to condemn or approve?

The grave and weighty matters which have been debated in congress, have been opposed by many of the democrats, and advocated by many federal members; but of the president's system, no man can approve, because what that system is, no man has ever heard. It is believed indeed, that he can do but little harm, because, with his party divided and subdivided upon every material question, he is without power to do either good or harm. He is not opposed by the federalists, as a party, and he has yet to obtain the confidence and support of his own party.

But it is allowed to no man to tell how long this state of things may continue to exist; and if in the course of the next presidential term, he should be able to unite his party, and should attempt any measure, ruinous to the liberties and welfare of the country, will it not be a source of unmingled regret to the federalists, if by their own inactivity, they have lost all power to resist the adoption of them? Or if the sections of the democratic party, increasing in numbers, should attempt to force him into the adoption of any course of policy which ought to be reprobated, ought not the federalists to be able to support him and the nation?

But why continue the opposition in the state? We answer, that even if Mr. President Monroe, had our entire confidence, and all his measures and principles our warmest approbation, we perceive in the doings and designs of our state rulers, enough to demand of us to strain every nerve in order to have abler and fitter men in their places. What has been done by *them* to silence opposition, or to induce federalists to approve of *their* policy? Is it for federal men to admit that the interests of the whole state ought to be sacrificed to gratify the daring views of Baltimore? Is it for them to suffer the influence of the counties to be diminished in our councils, in order to give an additional number of representatives to a place, in which a fair expression of the public opinion cannot be had? Is it for federal men to continue in power a party which excludes from all participation in office, all who will not *do them reverence?* Already we are told of the changes which are to be made in order to reward the partizans of democracy. Every puny whipster can ascertain for us who is to be in, and who is to go out. And yet, forsooth, there is no valid reason, why federalists should struggle to rid the councils of those who at present rule them!

With the proper effort there is every reason to calculate upon success, and we trust, that in a struggle which involves the interest and prosperity of the state, none will be unwilling to discharge their duty.

Captain Blackwell, of the brig Hyperion, arrived at this port in 22 days from Helvoet Sluys, informs, that in the British channel he spoke a ship from London, having left there the 11th of September. The captain of the ship informed him that the trial of the queen was still progressing; that the crown had completed its evidence, and witnesses on the part of the queen were examining. As far as the examination had been entered into the evidence in behalf of the crown had been completely invalidated, and there was little doubt but the queen would be acquitted.—*Fed. Rep.*

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Glasgow to a gentleman in New York, dated Aug. 24.

"The enquiry going on in the Parliament house, with respect to the Queen, has now assumed a most interesting character.

The strongest feelings and passions are excited in favour of the Queen. A great majority are undoubtedly for her, believing in her innocence.

If the measure is pursued against her, it will lead to a bloody termination there is no manner of doubt. —Ministers begin to feel for their heads.

A civil war will be the inevitable consequence of a conviction. The people believe her innocent; and they believe also, that if she is convicted, it will be by the evidence of suborned and perjured witnesses; therefore they will not heed any decision made by an ex-parte tribunal on the evidence of perjury alone.

There will be a fight, and a bloody one, before it is over, depend upon it."

A letter from Port-au-Prince, Aug. 23, says the town has been set on fire in 20 places since the great conflagration; that the foreign merchants are very much alarmed, and barracade their doors and sleep with pistols under their pillows. Many hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's warning.

From the Boston Palladium.
WILLIAM TUKESBURY.

At about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, David Bias swam on shore from the outer head of Wintrop's Bar, to Point Shirley, with information that a boat was stranded on the outer end of the Bar, and that four men and a boy were on the wreck, the sea constantly breaking over them.

This information was immediately communicated to Mr. T. at Deer Island, by his son, Mr. Abijah Tukesbury, from Point Shirley.—They immediately manned 2 whale boats, that were at the Island, belonging to a person who was curing fish there, and providentially succeeded, about 9 o'clock, in rescuing from death four men and a boy.—The boy had placed himself on the shoulders of one of the men, who kept him in that position, although wave after wave passed over them.

In their perilous situation, when hope seemed to have deserted them, and almost exhausted by the terrors of the watery element, and the darkness by which they were surrounded, their cries were heard, and the fearless and humane hand of Tukesbury was stretched out to their relief, they were brought to the shore, and, through the kind and hospitable treatment of this generous man, aided by his family, they were with difficulty restored to animation.

This is the third instance, within three months, that we have had the pleasure to record similar acts of heroism and humanity performed by this excellent citizen—and we state with pleasure, that, with the number saved on Sunday evening, twenty one of our fellow creatures owe the prolongation of their existence, under the smiles of Heaven, to his benevolent and skillful exertions.

The frequent hazards to which Mr. T. exposes himself, whenever an occasion offers in which he can render a service in the cause of humanity, may, we fear, deprive society of one of its valuable members. The small boat in which he had saved the lives, at different times, of 16 persons, is altogether unfit for an enterprize like that now recorded. It was a mere accident that the whale boats were at the island—had they not been, in all human probability the men rescued on Sunday evening would now be the tenants of a watery grave.

A subscription has been opened to raise the means to build a suitable Boat as a present to Mr. Tukesbury. It is understood that the Humane Society, with their accustomed liberality, will not be backward on this occasion.

From the Boston Palladium.
Gibraltar Papers.—By the brig Exchange from Gibraltar, we have received papers to the 19th of August, from which the following articles are extracted.

Gibraltar, Aug. 19.

Spanish Army.—Two printed papers have been received from Cadiz, stated to be copies of two representations addressed, on the 11th inst. from the Isle of Leon to the Cortes and to his Majesty, by the Officers at the head of the Army of Observation of Andalusia, Gens. Riego, Lopez de Banos, and Arcoss Aguero. The representations are directed against an order for the breaking up of that army, which was lately transmitted by the War Minister to the Captain General of the Province. This measure the three Generals conceive to be fraught with danger to the country, to the King, to the Army, and to themselves, upon the following grounds, viz: that the Cortes have scarcely set about the ardnous and important task which they are to go through;—that none of the great Delinquents of 1814, or of March last in Cadiz, have yet been punished;—that the fundamental law of the State and the public security are threatened by Associations which meet with protection abroad, and by disturbances at home which are combined with the criminal machinations just alluded to in foreign countries;—that neither the National Malitia, nor the new system of finances is yet organized—that not one of those reforms, which are likely to excite so much discontent among the wealthy and powerful classes, has been so much as commenced; and, that the Constitutional Institutions have not acquired that stability which time alone can confer upon them, with the assistance of a protecting force, capable of defeating the attempts of the disaffected, whose number cannot but increase upon the introduction of an order of things so different from that which has lately been laid aside. Under these circumstances, and taking for granted that the operations of the ministry, are directed by a hostile hand; that the king has been imposed upon; and that an order, pregnant with such ruinous consequences, has been issued without the knowledge of the Cortes, at the suggestion of weak, if not ill designing advisers, who wish to be rid of an army which is his Majesty's shield, and to dislodge it from a position which they dread to see remain; the generals, trusting, that the services, which they and their troops have rendered to the country, will prevent their intentions from being misconstrued, or their patriotism suspected; request, that his majesty will be pleased to suspend the execution of the mischievous order; and express their confident hope that the Cortes will not forsake them in the critical situation they have been placed in by the deed of an agent of the executive, whose directions they cannot obey without giving up the laudable and heroic object for which they nobly and fortunately rose up in arms—the salvation of the country.

Proceedings of the Cortes.

On the 15 of Aug. the Cortes confirmed the yearly allowances made by their predecessors, in 1814, to the king and infants, or subsequently stipulated in the marriage settlements of the Queen and Infants, as follows:—40,000,000 reals, vn. to his majesty; 1,650,000 to each of the Infants; (D. Carlos and D. Francisco de Paula;) 640,000 to her Majesty; 550,000 to the Infanta Donna Maria Francisca, and 600,000 co the Infanta Donna Louisa Carlota. On the 7th, they ordered the immediate sale of the estates ceded by his majesty to the board of public credit, with the exception of the Lomo de Crulla in Andalusia.

On the 10th government was authorized to admit (for the purpose of their being communicated to the Cortes,) any proposals that may be made by foreign commercial houses desirous of taking a share or shares in the loan.

Died, in Baltimore, on Saturday the 10th inst. in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. *Jane Thomas*, widow of Mr. Luke Thomas, late of the city of Baltimore. The deceased, through her long life, confined herself to a limited society, because these could be useful: but she possessed and merited the confidence and esteem of those who knew her, the purity and excellency of her principles and her character were clearly proved by her patience, and submission under a long, a lingering, and an afflictive disease. In this world, however, she enjoyed a foretaste of that perfection of happiness which is promised the true in heart—she died at peace with her God.

JOHN THOMPSON

Informs his friends and the public, that he has laid in a complete and general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present season.
CONSISTING OF
Superfine and second Cloths and Cassimeres, a variety of colours.
Vestings, &c. &c.
All or any of which he will be happy to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Oct. 19 tf.

50 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near London Town, Anne-Arundel county, on or about the 26th September last, a negro man named Tom, who sometimes calls himself Tom Chesley, about forty years of age, five feet eight inches high, walks badly, having had his feet much injured by frost. On one side of his head his wool is grey, owing to the circumstance of a cart wheel passing over it when a boy; his clothing a blue woollen jacket, &c.—The above reward will be paid if taken out of the county, and Ten Dollars if in the county, and delivered to Leonard Gary, near Lyon's Creek, or
Samuel Harrison, of John,
Near London Town

Notice is hereby Given,

That an Election will be held in the several election districts of Anne Arundel county, on Monday the 13th of November next, for the purpose of electing electors to choose the president and vice president of the United States.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
Oct 19

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Zacchariah M'Ceney, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
Martha M'Ceney,
Joseph M'Ceney. } Adm's. w. a.
Oct. 19 6w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Creek, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, on or before the 29th December next, they will otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are also requested to make immediate payment.
Leonard Gary, Adm'r.
Oct. 19 3w.

For Sale, or Rent,

Several Lots lying on Prince George's street, 40 and 20 feet front, and eighty feet deep. For terms apply to the subscriber.
Oct. 12 *Jeremiah T. Chase.* 3w.

To be Rented,

On a lease for three years, all that part of the Farm belonging to Anne-Arundel county, and attached to the Alms House, which does not include the garden and a small lot now used as a pasture. This farm is advantageously situated for the Annapolis market. It is at present divided into seven lots, all of which are well inclosed. On the part which will be rented is a good barn with sheds—possession will be given on the 1st day of January next; but a tenant may immediately sow wheat or any fall crop.
Proposals must be made to the subscriber, who will immediately lay them before the Board of Trustees,
Thos. H. Bowie, Sec'ry.
To the Board of Trustee of Anne-Arundel county, Alms House.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on the 29th August last, from the subscriber's employ, Benjamin Griffin, an apprentice to the Painting and Glazing business, aged about nineteen years. The above reward, (but no charges) will be paid on delivering the above boy to
JOHN TYDINGS.
Annapolis, Oct. 19 3w.

Modern Characters
Just published and for Sale at
Geo. Shaw's Store.