wary exertise was made to get them from the cable." They were gain rints from Car-lisle, in Eagland, and were going to Phila-delphia, where the lather said ha, had two sons living. The Only Son was considera-bly injured, having her bowsprit unship-red, the rigging and stays carried away, and other damage.

Warning to Insolvent Debtors. Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 21.

During the present session of the court of common pleas, there has been a trial for perjury, whose consequences are very important to the community, and excited very general interest. A youth, hardly 21 years of age, had been committed to the county jail, on two executions. One of the amount of 8 -- cts. the other of S-cts. Afterremaining a few days in prison, he sought for a justice of the peace to administer to him the oath "that he was unable to support himself in prison." Though urgently advised of the rashness of the measure, he took the oath twice. It was proved very satisfactorily, on the part of the prosecution, that he had ten dollars eash when he entered jail, and three silver watches of small value. In his prison room he had the company of some other debtors, with whom he professedly traded two of his watches for pantaloons, that he parted with part of his specie in the purchase of cloth for garments of apparel, and shoes, and a large jack knife. He also pretended to trade one of his si ver watches for a bond.

On the part of the defendant it was proved that he was destitute of hat, shirt, and shoes; that his clothes were generally poor. The novelty of the charge and the delicacy of the case excited very much anxiety and much difference of opinion as to the guilt of the defendant, among the by standers. Mr. Swan argued the indictment for the state in a speech of cons detable mer t. Wn. W. Ir vin and John R. Parish were assigned as counsel for the prisoner. Mr. Irvin addressed the jury for the prisoner, in a speech which is seldom exceeded for clearness and ingenui-

The jury retired, and came back twice to receive the instruction of the court. The second time Judge McDowell charged the jury that, if the defendant had one dollar in his possession, they must find that he was able to support himself, and was culpable for taking the oath .-The jury deliberated again a considerable time, and, not agreeing, they were closed in their room for the night. On the next morning they returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner, who had exhibited an andacity seldom witnessed, was now much moved, and lamented his varly doom with great bitterness .-The incredible infatuation of being acquitted had so occupied the culprit's mind, that it was not, probably, until the jury had agreed, and he was somehow apprised of their verdict, that he felt any relenting. During the morning he had prepared the following memorial, which evinces both his want of information, and the evil effect that the pernicious example of falsely "swearing out" had upon him:

"I'am sorry that I have put you to so much trouble. I thought I was entirely innocent of this charge. I did not know the laws of your statute, and I did not take this outh wilfully. nor did I not think that I was viola ting the laws of my country. I have known frequently of the people's making oath that they were not able to support themselves in prison, and afterwards paying the debt and cost, and having money in prison. And I was advised by the

sheriff to give him one of my watchcs for my support; but I was told that he only wanted to scare me, & that I was most naked for clothes, and I had a right to put them off for clothes or any thing else that I was in need of while in prison! and that I could not get out till I had been in the state two years; and I had not property to support myself till then, nor to pay the debt; and I was informed by persons that were older than myself, the law could not hurt me; and they had convinced me that I was clear of the law if I took the oath; but now I see my error, and I am willing to suffer for the crime that I have been led to, such as your honours may see fis to put upon me. This is

FOR SALE A HOUSE and LOT, further particulars apply to.

the first crime that was ever laid

to my charge; and now I'lay myself

to the mercy of your excellencies.

JAMES HOWARD."

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 16.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The small number of federalists in the Union, is a favourite theme with Maryland democrats It furnishes them a subject for incessant boasting and exuitation. By the supercilious air of tramph which they as-sume, they expect to depress the spirits of their opponents, to paralyze their strength, and thereby perpetuate their own misrule. That this expedient should be resorted to, furnishes no occasion for surprise; but it would indeed excite our special wonder, if any federalist could be found sufficiently imbecile to be the dupe of so shallow an artifice. It is a stale device, for men desirous of avoiding a battle, to endeavour to in spire an a stagonist with very appalling no-tions of their superior strength and prow ess, and if possible, to make him distrust his own With a mere nowice these hector-ing airs may be successful; but a very slight intercourse with the world, enables a man therefore give our adversaries frir warning, that all this statting and vapouring are ut terly useless. We know that they are the majority in the union, but it does not therefore follow that they are right; and until they satisfy us that they are so, it is in vain on. What would be thought of a man who at empted to persuade another to surrender himself to the dominion of vice on account honest man to such a suggestion? Would he not say "The conduct of other men furnishes no rule for the government of mine. I have a nigher and a nobler prin Let such he the answer of federalist

tituse amidst an erring world; to see him steadily pursue his course in befiance of the allurements of interest, the frowns of pow er, and the pernicious influence of example s a grand and delightful spectacle exhibit; and we should all of us glory in overving our attachment to it.

One would surpose, from the joy mani

excel by the democrats, that the discovery ed States: whereas it has been known to ulist twenty years. It is certainly a fac-which we have no thought of disputing flut what then? Does it tollow, that because we cannot gain every thing, we mus therefore have nothing? Because we can States, are we quietly to sui render the go vernment of Maryland? This would re semble the conduct of a froward child, who petulantly rejects the supper that is offered him, because his mother refuses to give some splendid and expensive ornament decline to accept a comfortable and independent fortune, because it was not in his power to acquire as extensive domains as were owned by some of his wealthier neigh-oours. We should blush for the federal party if we supposed them capable of such a degree of childishness—nay, of absolute fa tuity. The truth is, that though the administration of the general government is highly important, yet every citizen has a nearer and deeper interest in those affairs which are under the control of our state lirected by the general administration; but all those concerns which are emphatically d mestic, which come immediately home to the business and bosom of every man in the community, are regulated by our own exe-cutive and legislature. If these be managed with produce and wisdom, we may enjoy who is blessed in his family and friends, may experience much enjoyment, though the affairs of those around him wear a gloomy aspect. He sympathizes in their cala mities it is true, and would do all in his power to relieve them, but feels less intensi ty of suffering than would be awakened by the distresses of his own domestic circle — Such is the relation in which Maryland stands to the Union at large. Whatever afflictions befal them, must also reach us but they will not hear with so heavy a pressure, as those disasters that occur in our immediate political family. Our own internal attairs form an under current, which is but analysis form an under current, which is not slightly affected by the agitations of the general surface, it may glide on with comparative smoothness and tranquility, while that is tossed by storms and tempests.

It must then be obvious to every reflecting mind, that even if the federal party in other states were as feeble as it is represent other states were as feeble as it is represent ed by its enemies, still that the federalists of Maryland would not be released from the obligation which they are under, to struggle manually for the ascendancy. But it is most certain, that the picture which is frequently presented of federal weakness, is greatly exaggerated. Let any man cast his eyes over the United States, and then tell us if he dare, that the party is appoint. his eyes over the United States, and then tell us if he dare, that the party is annihilated. It will be found, that in almost every state in the union, the federalists are highly respectable for their number, their talents, and weight of character; and that although not clothed with authority, yet whenever their strength is called forth, they cause the dominant party to quake for the maintenance of its power. Their influence is sufficient to keep their democratic rulers in check, and deter them from the commission check, and deter them from the commission. in check, and deter them from the commission of those violent acts of outrage and op-pression, which might be justly apprehend resion, which might neglistly apprehended if they held undisputed sway. In the northern states, whenever the federalists are rouned to activity, their efforts are crowned with auccess. Winess the result of the recent elections in the great states of New York and Pennsylvania. Is it not notorious, that both Mr. Ulinton and General Hiester are indebted for their elections to the federalists? Is it not a well known fact, that those gentlemen were elevated to the high stations they occupy, in defiance of the open and active opposition of this great body of the democratic party? ! Is not Mr. Clinton styled by the leading democrats of New York the Federal Governor? Was not the whole force of the administration

at Washington brought into action against him? Has not one of the most prominent

and influential democratic papers in Pennsylvania, declared that the eleption of Ga

deral Hiester sethe average allow the party has sustained since the exalitation of Mr. deflerson to the Presidency Massache. Setts also is decidedly federal; and there is no doubt but Delaware likewise is, not withstanding the late election there has been lost by a fatal division between brethren of the same principle. We have shown on a former occasion, that a majority of the former occasion, that a majority of the counties in Maryland were with us; that the fair, unbiassed voice of the people had been stiffed; that they had been out of their elective franchise by the cor-

ruption of the judges of election, sided by the criminal torpor of some men calling themselves federalists, from whom the par-ty had a right to demand different conduct. In many other states wherethe democrats now have the direction of affairs, the federal party is numerous, and may regain the ascendancy, whenever an emergency shall arise which will animate them to exertion. What then do our adversaries mean, wher What then do our adversaries mean, when they talk of the annihilation of the federal party? It is unquestionably stronger now than it was during the greater part of Mr. Jefferson's administration. And yet, we well remember, that when our democratic rulers commenced their ruinous system of clared their unnecessary and wasteful war, this small and despised party was strong enough to disturb their fancied security, to arrest them in their mad career, and make their haughty monarch tremble on his throne. And thus will it ever be. Let the federal party be kept together, let them continue faithful to the nation and to one another, and they will always have it is their power .. to save if not to rule the coun-Let them keep a vigilant eye on their rulers, and be ready to come forth in their strength whenever the state shall be in danger, and they will be able to guard a gainst the inroads of corruption, to repel the first appr ach of tyranny, to protect the constitution from violation, and pre serve unimpaired the rights of their fellow path, the consciousness that they are narrowly watched, will furnish a strong induce tederalists will not then hesitate to applaud their conduct. But when they deviate from this course, a bold and active attack will compel them to return. Such are the important objects which demand the exertions of the federal party; but in order to accomplish them, that party must be maintained unimpaired. If by the supineness of its friends it be gradually frittered away, it must soon become, what its enemies represent it, a minority unworthy of regard. We must therefore maintain our ground. We must retain power in some of the states, in order

We must preserve the State of Ma-Let this be the watchword of federalists. Let each one amongst us firmly resolve, that this shall be done at the next election, and it will be accomplished.

to serve as a rallying point for the others

Mrs Jasper Leigh Goodwin, late of Hod desdon, Herts, has benevolently bequeathed the following sums in aid of the undered the following sums in and or the mentioned humane institutions!—Lon. pap mentioned humane Society &500 To the Clergy Orphan Society
To the Bristol Infirmary
To the Asylum for Deat and Dumb in

To the Asylum for Indigent Blind, London, To the Asylum for Indigent Blind,

To the College for Clergymen's Widows, Broomley To the Strangers' Friend Society, Bris-

Tot. e Asylum for Poor Orphan Girls, Bristol

the Marine Hospital, London To the Mendicity Society, do

The following has been widely circulated the conundrum gentry:

The Riddle's unfolded:—come read it aright, And you will find what puts every old maid in a fright.

## PFPCAML

## BLKGAMT

By soubling the under letters, and fold-ing them over the under half of the upper letters, the word will be found.

From the American Daily Advertiser. Mr. Poulson,

As the arial voyage of Mr. Guille on the 14th ultimo, has excited much interest, and various speculations on the temperature, and other qualities, of the atmosphere in the elevated region, which he is supposed to have visited, it is desirable that the public should not be led into error, as to the actual height

which he attained on that occasion. According to the account of his voyage published in the newspapers, he ascended to the height of thirty five thousand feet above the surface of the earth, as determined by his Barometer, and this appears to be taken for granted in the "New York Advocate," from which you published an extract in your paper of Tuesday last. This cannot be the fact. It is probably a typographical error, by which his numeral estimate has neen inadvertently increased by a cypher. 'Indeed the writer of this article understood, before any account was published, that Mr. Guille estimated his higest elevation at about thirty five hundred feet, which is nearly 800 feet higher than the summit of the Alleghany ridge, and this he has, no doubt, is much nearer,

the truth. The basket of a small Balloon,

metrical observations, which solets othis Convention to of temperature, are very erroneous; and where the alleged height if liey dictares the lies to conjectural, we may takely conclude testrains upon individual and exerting.

The following facts may serve to illustrate this subject, and corrobor rate the foregoing suggestions;

M. Charles ascended in a Balloon on the 1st of December, 1783, to the supposed height of 10.500 feet. He experienced a dry sharp cold, with a pain in one of his ears, and a part of his face, which he ascribed to the dilatation of the internal air.

J. Monigolfier in January, 1784, ascended with six other persons, to the height of about 3000 feet.

Messrs. De Morveau & Bertraud, secended in April, 1784, to the eight of about 13,000 feet; the Thermometer was observed to stand

M. B'anchard in March, 1784. ascended to the supposed height of about 9,600 feet. He was in the air an hour and a quarter, and experienced heat, cold, hunger, and excessive drowsiness.

The Duke de Chartres, the two brothers, Roberts, and another person, ascended on the 15th July, 1º84, until the Barometer stood at 24 36 inches, indicating their height to be about 5100 feet; at the place of departure the Barometer stood at 30 12 inches-they were agitated by violent storms.

Messrs. Roberts and M. Collin Hullin, on the 19th Sept. 1784, ascended and travelled 150 miles. their greatest elevation supposed to have been about 4200 feet. The mercury did not fall below 59° of Fahrenheit.

M. Blanchard performed an æriel voyage from Lisle, in August, 1785, to the distance of SOO miles. The height to which he ascended is not mentioned in the account from which this is taken.

Mr. Baldwin ascended on the 8th Sept. 1785, to the supposed height of nearly four miles, equal to 21,120

Mr. Garnarin on the 21st Sept. 1802, went to the height of 8000 feet.

That the greatest heights here mentioned are merely conjectural and altogether improbable, will appear from the result of Messrs. Humboldt and Bonplands' scientific and accurate observations, made at the highest attainable point of the Andes, "on the eastern slope of the colossal Chimborazo, which lifts its snowy head to an altitude which would equal that of the peak of Teneriffe, though placed on the top of Mount Etna." Here these intrepid Philosophers "planted their instruments on a narrow ledge of porphyritic rock, which projected from the vast field of unfathomed snow. The air was reduced to half its usual density and felt intensely cold and piercing. Respiration was laborious and blood oozed from their eyes, their lips, and their gums; they stood on the highest spot ever trod by man. the highest spot ever trod by man. 10. Resolved, That the project lits height ascertained from barometrical observation, was \$,485 feet, of foreign nations, is founded in greater than the elevation attained mistaken views of national indein 1745 by Condamine, and 19,300 pendence. Manufacturing nation icet above the level of the sea."

As Mr. Guille experienced only in a slight degree, the mildest of these effects, it is evident that the printed account of his elevation must be erroneous, and that the air of the region he is said to have visited, is too rarified for the existence of man; for it has been demonstrate ed that "if any number of distances from the surface of the earth be take en in an arithmetical progressionthe densities at those distances will be in a geometrical progression, and taking as the basis the density actually found at different heights by barometrical observation, the air at the height of seven miles, is found by calculation to be four times rater than at the earth's surface, 'Now 35,000 feet is only 1960 short of seven miles, and as the organs of Humboldt and his companions with difficulty performed their functions at an elevation of only 19,300 feet, where the air was only reduced to one half its usual density; we are warranted in concluding that human lite would cease where the rarefaction of the air is nearly four times greater than that' which we are accustomed to breathe. VERITAS, 100

At a convention of Delegates. from the principal Atlantic States, representing the merchants and others interested in Commerce, assembled at Philadelphia, the follow-

Resolved That the state possible revenue required by national interests, should be talled from commerce on account the ease, economy and extrine its collection; but that his talled be effected but by the be effected but by the imposition such a rate of doties as will are a restraint upon importations in

furnish an inducement to smitted a Resolved, That by every portant change of the Taffig nation sustains an immense less productive labout: A well diget Parist therefore, should never changed, except for the purpose equal protection to the different terests of the country, or to p vide for the public wants,

4. Resolved, That we conside the production of public reven the legitimate object of legislati on the subject of duties.

5. Resolved, That the operation of the proposed Tariff would greatly to diminish our exports agricultural products;-greatly reduce the value of those remain in the country;-greatly to len importations by reducing our mea of purchasing both at home and broad;-almost to destroy the r venue arising from Commerce; lower the price of labour, and ner-ase the profits of the rich m nufacturer while it lessens the pr fits and wages of every other indiv dual in the community.

6. Resolved, That the adoption of the proposed Tariff would pro duce very extensive smuggling, an the consequent necessary imposit one of internal duties, and heavy d rect\_taxes, which would exenual cause a re-action throughout th whole community; and involve, one common ruin, all the manufac tories in the country.

7. Resolved, That the abolitio of drawbacks would destroy the co rying trade in foreign commoditie hitherto a source of great enterpriz and wealth to our citizens; occasio immense losses to the commercia manufacturing, and agricultural in terests; and deeply affect the pub

lic revenue. 8. Resolved, That a law requiring cash payments of duties would materially affect the enterprise of our citizens, by limiting the operations of the active merchants, in creasing the price of foreign commodities to the consumer, & favour ing a monoply to the rich, contrary to the best interests of the country.

9. Resolved, That if Congress should not consider it expedient t repeal the duties heretofore laid fo any other purpose than the production of public revenue, it cannot be either politic or just, to impose other and higher decites, the probable ef fects of which would be to be neft manufacturers at the expense of

every other class of the citizens. must always be more dependent of their customers, than those cultivating the soil on the purchasers of their produce.

The convention also unanimously adopted a memorial to Congress, which memorial it was decided as a matter of decorum, should not be published until it has been present-Philadelphia, 4th Nov. 1820.

WILLIAM BAYARD, President of the Convention. John Vaughan, Secretary.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 4. Interesting extract of a letter red

ceived this morning. "Part au-Prince, Oct. 10. "A few days since we received the news of the death of Christophe and the revolt of his troops at St. Marc, and at a strong fortress in its vicinity, both belonging to

that Monarque.

Parties of soldiers have come in from those places bringing the heads of the governor of the former (St. Marc's) and of the colonel commanding the latter. In behalf of their comrades, these men have claimed the protection of this government, (under Boyer) which has in consequence sent off a considerad ble body oficroops to take possessie on of those places, to be followed by all the disposable force now in the south, making, altogether, a ver phere, during an hour's boisterous adopted and ordered to be publish. fifteen to twenty thousand man and rapid flight, cannot be the most ed.

the late King Heary is chaing under that of the Should this be the fact little doubts of President fers long visiting the Cape

RON CURRAÇOA. the arrival fast evening of the appoments, we have received Gazettes to the 15th of From them we copy the

from La Guira state, Milstely landed some of his tusn estate to windward of place with an intention of supscoonts to that effect having utla Guira, a body of 40 men stantly sent off to the scene steaded depredations, where act with the maranders, and in fing skirmish, took six of prisoners, besides killing and ing several others, the reer having escaped in their The prisoners were cor ductinto La Guira. The officer unding the royal detachment

statily wounded. h last accounts received in the from the Independents say, Widenct was in Cucuta on the d of Sept. where the Spanish misioners saw him, Bolivar to lest that place a few days ion, with 500 men to assist int, who had been defeated by

Inda in four different actions. whole Independent army at essin Cocuta does not exceed men. Bolivar latterly comatd of the lethargy of the peoof the kingdoin of Santa Fethe is highly irrulated at the miss, which have been formed tent against him by Santipont." General Morillo had arrived at thus for the purpose of obtaining apply of man and money, in conreit with certain articles of the minution, which prescribe that rengentizen is bound to take arms wence of the country when his mitts' are required; further, to estribute to its support in a pecu-

jary way, as far as may be consiswith his means. 3000 men 1100,000 dols. have been grantto the general to carry on the war, dit is said that he is to receive a chinly supply of 100,000 dols. from releand of Cuba.

We are informed that three ships iret from Hamburgh, are shortly exceed to arrive at La Guayra, thout, as heretofore, being oblig-dis touch at any of the colonies; idthat all friendly vessels belongnglo European States, will now befreely admitted into the ports on he Main .- Should that information to the tolonies, but on the contrary, wil prove a death-blow to those size commerce depends entirely subs Spanish Main.

Areport has reached this island, are correctness of which we do et pretend to voucis, of an Eng-shbrig of war from Jamaica, bound Sr. Martha, with several merdatmen under her convoy, having has fired into whilst attempting to entrihatport, by two Independent visits, which were block ading the pice, and had several of her officer billed. As a several of her officer billed. m killed. An engagement is said tohive instantly ensued, in which the ladependents suffered severely he their temerity, and are even miled to lieve been both captured Whe brig.

From the Western Herald. IF I WAS HE.

lil was a farmer, I would devote by whole attention to the cultivatihaf my farm, cloth and feed my kirints well, take care of my stock, and the holes in my fences, take a hir price for my produce, and neresindulge in idleness and dissipa-

Il I was a lawyer, I would not darge a poor man five dollars for a words of advice.

Il I was a physician, I could not fre the conscience to charge as mich as there do for feeling the lete blood, or administering a dose ofcilomel and jalap.

Il wit a merchant, I would have nemablished price for my goods, ad not underself or injure my noighpoli and give good weight and

Post, and give good weight and Pattice, and deal as honeatly as positive and deal as honeatly as long to the same and ground appropriate the same and ground appropriate and ground and propriate and ground and to have a same and ground and the same and ground and gro old soperson to be panetual.

cans, stratting and makir (probably not pad lor) a emarks on plain and wor They fender themselves ble in the eyes of the se

unassumings If I was a young lad not be seen apinning s every day, ogling this yo nodding at another, sweet smiles at a thirdhaving three les in or and two in tower. If I was a tower, I we

to the object of my affect her with the greatest and never let her condi another excite jealousy bus should she ever sp terms of disrespect; or would be off like a shot and all her arts should entrap me.

If I was an old bach make every exertion to get married, and would buy a rope and

And finally, Mr. Pri profession Lanever publishing pieces like T. FEARNOU

Mayor, Recorder, Alderm Council of the City of A the authority of the same after the passage of this b or haul any lime, sand, earth, within the said city cept in carts sufficiently having proper tail boards 2 And he it establishe the authority aforesaid, y person who shall offer visions of this by-law, slor each and every such five dollars, to be recove and penalties now are,

In Chancery, N On the claim of Wm

of John Quynn, it app been a specific and defi among the representativ tive proportions of the the sales of the real es chancellor to be sold.
also, that John Quynn said William Brewer tive proportion, the sa \$345 19, and that the made by the said John ble consideration, and laim by the credite It is therefore, veinher, 1820, ordere creed, by the chief ju creed, by the chief jo cial district, acting as pursuant to the powe in him by the act of the chance court, said William Brewer the report of the aud

> eruse the above ord the Maryland Gaze gencer for three wee of December

I forbid all dog or gun, or tr manner, on the ess as tenant u ing on Smith's mined to prosec trespasses on th pect to persons

> Nov. 16 A TEACH The present

del County F remove, the vi ceive proposals 1st of January The requisite law are, that t stand the diffe lish education the language pensation and given. The be required t which will ta day of Janua moral charac Letters on

mail or othe Anne Arund directed to A fully attende Nov. 16.4

Catt The sub Fistoen He moderate to