## HARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 25.

the memorial reentained in our columns of to day,) from the Federal Candidates in To day,) from the Federal Candidates in Eacil comply at the last election for dele-gates to the assembly, confesting the seats of the sitting members. If the lacts stated, in the memorial be true, (and that they are no, we can entertain no doubt, because the gentlemen who have signed it, say they are prepared to prove them,) it developes a sys-tem of corruption and fraud which has no parallel in the annals of our country. It is due to the dignity of the legislature, it is due to the people of Maryland, that the al-legations set forth in this memorial should be fairly and thoroughly investigated. Should corruption of this kind be suffered to go unpunished, what security have the people of Maryland for the promotion of their constitution or their liberties?

[Translated from the German.] For the Maryland Gasette SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS. CHAPTER 5

After this occurrence a severe thalady befel the old Knight, but though the paroxysms of disease atticked him with such violence as to kep him in an almost uninterrupted de irium, he predicted with full con-Viction that he would certainly recover. During the burning heat of the fever, he would disdainfully faugh at its attacks, which spent their fury vainly against him. Then it would not seldom happen that he murniured to himself: This was not the right one! This was certainly not the right one. There must be y't another, out in the bleak moun-

Whenever he repeated these words in Sintram's hearing, they caused an involuntary shudder thro' the young hero's frame. They con-Ermed his opinion, that he who gode with him, and the one who caroused and sang at the Knight's table, were two different persons. He knew not why, but that idea arose before him a dreadful and por-

zentous grant. The Knight recovered, and seemed to have entirely forgotten the occurrence with the Pilgrim. He led the mountain chase, he fought many a wild feud, and Sintram was his continual companion; thus he grew up, and every year developed more and more an enormous terrorboding power of mind and body. Every heart was filled with awe, when he shewed himself with his pale sharp features, his dark rolling eyes, his high, nervous, and rather thin shape; and nevertheless none hated him, not even those whom, in his wildest bumours, he had offended or attacked. This may perhaps have proceeded from the friendly attendance of Rolf; who continued to retain a mild influence over him: but the greater part of those who had known Lady Verena, whilst she was living in the worldiy cir. cles, maintained, that there was spread o'er his quite dissimilar features, a slight refulgence of his mother's benignity, which gained him every heart.

Once, it was about the beginning of spring, Biorn and his son, had followed the chase near the seashore, and on a neighbour's territory; less from delight in hunting than to bid defiance to an hated knight, and thus perhaps to occasion a leay. Sintram, just recovered from the yearly attack of his dream, was about this time wilder and more nazious for combat than ever. To-day it grieved him sorely that their neighbour would not leave his castle, and prevent their sport with an armed band, and he cursed. in the wildest terms his tame patience and effeminate love of peace. Just then a young serf of his train came running up to him, crying with all the expression of wild triumph, "Be appeased young Sir! Every thing comes as we are wishing. Near the coast I was pursuing a wounded stag, when I saw whi mails approaching, and a vessel filled with men in splendid armour. I'm sure your enemy means to attack us from the sea side."

Rejoiced, but noiseless, Sintram called together his followers, resolved to take the whole attack upon himself alone, and then proudly to appear before his father, victorions and with prisoners and arms won in the well-fought battle. Well acquainted with every winding, evemy concealing copse, and all the secret paths among the cliffs, the hantsmen had placed themselves round the landing place; and already, with widely expanded sails hove the gallant vessel towards them, and afready it lay peaceful in the harbour and the crew stepped in Wad careleaness on the abore.

ad a snight in an armour of bur-His uncovered head; for he carried the precious golden helmet hanging to his left arm cast a glance of royalty around, and it was a pleasing sight; his graceful face; round which the dark brown curis flowed, and the neatly peaked mustachios, beneath which smiled the fresh rosy lip, that shewed two rows of teeth white as pearls.

Sintram felt, as he had once before in some unknown place seen this hero, and for a while he stood motionless. But suddenly he raised his hand to give the concerted signal for the attack. It was in vain that the pious Rolf, who had just got up with the wild youth, whispered in his ear, that these were not their enemies, but some apparently very noble strangers. May they be my foes or not," replied Sintram in a) rage, "they have driven me to mad expectation, and shall suffer for it. Say not a word therefore, as thou lovest thine and my own life!" Immediately he gave the signal, and thick as hail whizzed the flying javelins from all sides, and stormed after them the Northland warriors, with their bright falchions. They found as good opposers a

they could possibly wish, and per-haps better than they did. More of the aggressors than the assailed lay instantly wettering in their blood and surprisingly well seemed the fo reigners to understand the Northland manner of fighting. The hurried impetuosity of the attack had not suffered the steel clad knight to cover his head, but it appeared as if he stood not at all in need of it; his flashing blade protected him here. sufficiently, and with it he knew, in sways swift as lightning, to repel the threatening javelin, and to dash it shattered on the sandy beach. At first, Sintram found it impossible to approach him, because all, anxious to take so noble a warrier, had pressed round the powerful hero; but now, as the stranger opened a way wherever he turned, Sintram threw himself, with his sword swung high, upon him. "Ga-briela," cried the knight, besting off the tremendous blow with facility, he darted up to the youth, and with one powerful blow of the hilt of his sword against his preast, felled him to the ground. One instant after he kneeled over him, and held a poniard before the eyes of the surprised Sintram. His fol lowers stood immediately, collected but restrained by fear and awe, motionless around him, he seemed lost without hope of relief.

Sintram was ready to die as believe a bold warrior; therefore he looked at the deadly weapon unmoved, with his large featless eyes wide open.

As thus he looked up, it was as if there appeared on the heavens a wonderfuily beautifut female, in garments blue, resplendent with gold. "Our ansestors were right 4bout the Waikures!"# murmured he: 'Stab away, thou stranger victor!"

But the knight did not, nor was it a Walkure that had shown herself but the beautiful spouse of the stranger, who had just stepped on the prow of the vessel, and appeared thus to poor Sintram. "Folko," said she, in a melodius voice, "thou high Baron without reproach! I know thou sparest the conquered. Up raised himself with noble gracefolness the hero, held out his hand to the touth, and said, "Thank the Lady of Montfaucon for thy life and libertys But if thou art so entirely. forsaken by every good feeling, that thou wilt renew the combat; see here I stand, attack me."

Overpowered by shame, Sintram sunk upon his knees and wept, for long since he had heard great and noble things of his relation, the Frankon knight Felko of Montfancon, and of the charms of his tender spouse Gabriela.

Female divinities of the ancient Norwegians.

I To be continued I

For the Maryland Gazette,

MR. GREEN,

A statement which I have seen noticed in your paper, respecting a decrease in the numbers of the British Wesleyan Methodists during the last year, having been very extensively circulated through the United States, and not in all instances with an aspect entirely correct. I submit to you the following remarks for the purpose of placing it in a juster light.

In some of the public prints it has been stated, that at the last British Conference, there was a falling off them their flock, during the preced-

ing year, of 6000, others say nearly Mo vome, this falling off has been secribed, or represented as ascribed by the Conference, to the numerous blasphemous publications which have appeared in that country. And some have gone so fat as to bly spon essert as a fact,) that these blasphemous publications are the publications of those who hold the strict unity of God, "such as," say they, "that there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus."

For the information of those who may be unacquainted with the doctrines of the Methodists, I take leave to say, (and I am sure it can be necessary only for the information of such,) that the Unity of God has never been considered by them, either in Europe or America, 28 a blasphemous doctrinis On the con-trary, they have always maintained, that "there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." - From this doctrine they have never swerved for a moment; and, as one of that body, I may be allowed to express a confident hope that they never

The statement alluded to, how ever, is incorrect in fact. The decrease in the number of the Methodiets in Great Britain last year, was 4688. In Ireland there was an încrease of 1220; and in the Foreign Missionary stations, under the care of the British Conference, an in crease of 2292. Leaving an apparent decrease in the European Methodist connexion of 1176. And of these, a part, at least, have probably emigrated to the United States, and been reckoned in our numbers

With regard to the cause of the above declension, that it was not ascribed by the Conference to the blasphemous publications of the description mentioned, as has been represented in some of our public journals, will sufficiently appear from the following extract from the address of the Conference, to the members under their care.

"Our seventy-seventh conference is now ing of our Divine Master, and distinguished by perfect harmony and brotherly affection .. The religious state of our societies in Great Britain has been favourably reported

occurred. We are satisfied, however, that that, in general, it is so faithfully enforced, that few persons can find admission among us, who are not sincerely desirous to make their calling and election sure; and that still tewer will long remain, who have in their hearts oforsaken the law of their Under the painful circumstance o some decline in our numbers, we derive sa-tisfaction from the confidence we have, that es a hody, our people are walking in the

"We cannot, however, but deeply regret, that, in proportion to the number of min te s employed, and the various means grace which it is the privilege of our societies and congregations to enjoy, our success has, suring the year, been so limited, and that we have not had to rejoice, as usual, in a smultitude being added to the Lord." "Many circumstances, we are aware

teracting the influence of religion upon society, and in obstructing the operation of the best adapted means of turning the thoughts of men to serious and eternal things. Commercial embarrassment, and consequent distress, have largely prevailed, ind especially n those districts where usoand especially n those districts where use-ally we have had the greatest success in eturning many to righteousness." Unhap-pily, that distress has not produced general humiliation before God, and a livelier impression of the necessity and supreme in portance of those blessings which, by the mercy of God, are exempted from the mintations of the world, & which it can neither give nor take away. Political agitations liave spread through the land; the correcting hand of a just and holy God has not been acknowledged; and too frequently, every attempt to improve the chastisement of heaven to moral uses, has been the object of the scorner's scoff. The attention of the public has been engaged by a succes-sion of inquietudes, and irritated by the stries of parties. Thus, where direct oppo-sition to the religion of Christ has not been produced, by an avowed infidelity, a moral deadness to divine things has been largely diffused. The Sabbath, and the ordinance of the house of God, have been more than commonly neglected by those whom custom, if not religious feeling, used formerly to lead into his temples; and where the word of God has been heard, it has often found the heart too much occupied with found the heart too much occupied with earthly cares, or stirred up by earthly passions, so to receive the word of God as to bring forth fruit unto perfection." For these reasons, the last year may be coming dered as one of great aprictual dearth in many parts of the nation; and perhaps those special effusions of the Holy Spirit, by which such hindrances to the progress of rue religion are commonly remerced, have been withfueld; both to produce in the a livewhich such hindrances to the progress of the religion are commonly removed, have been withfield; both to produce jour a livelier sense of their necessity, and that the effects of evil-principles, upon the best interests of individual man, and en society, might be made more manifest; in order to call forth more earnest prayers from the faithful, and incite them to "labours more abundant." abundant "

"Whilst deploring the small success of our ministry in the past year; we have not failed to examine our own bearts, lest any decay in the fervour of our own piety, lest any deficiency of zealous service in the

the most serious review of every past usthe most serious review of every past usglict and failure, we now affectionately and
glict and failure, we now affectionately and
garnestly call up the "gift
that is within us," and be more strictly,
that is within us," and be more strictly,
that is within us," and be more strictly,
that we may eshive
as the lights of the world, holding forth
the word of life." The times and the
seasons more especially call upon us to be
decided in our religious character; fruitful
in good counsel, and in good works; exemplary in family worship, and attendance
on the public means of grace; pitiful to deluded and strayed souls, and ehreful not to
be reconformed to the world." Thus a holer
and more efficacious influence will be exerted upon our families, opon our brethren and more efficacious influence will be exerted upon our families, opon our brethren
in Christ, and upon our beloved country,
in whose peace we have peace." and to
whose moral improvement and salvation
our system was from the first devoted by
our venerable founder. Let the abounding
of injoinity. Therefore again, within us our venerable founder. Let the abounding of iniquity, therefore, excite within us a nobler spirit of christian enterprise; and the numerous agancies of evil which are now employed to destroy, stir us up to urge into more energetic action, the saving institutions of the gospel of Christ. Let us, dear herethern, surenew our strength by waiting tions of the gospel of Christ. Let us, dear brethren, strenew our strength by waiting upon God," and redouble our efforts to instruct the ignorant, to reclaim every wanderer, to make manifest in every place the savour of the knowledge of Christ; and hy patience of instruction and labour extend that great work in which we are engaged, and have hitherto, by the divine blessing, been so successful. But never may we forget, that as all success depends upon God, we can only obtain it as we are "instant in prayer" and deeply experienced in personal holiness. It is a truth which we cannot too frequently impress upon our own hearts, holiness. It is a truth which we cannot too frequently impress upon our own hearts, and upon you, that the recovery of souls, and the edification of the churches, are the sole and glorious work of the "Eternal Spirit." Let us then more carnestly and perseveringly supplicate the effusion of his influence upon our congregations and our country, "that the word of the Lord may have tree course and be glorified;" let us followed exclusively depend upon his aid fully and exclusively depend upon his aid in every act of religious duty; and whilst in the exercise of our humble trust we acknowledge God, he will not fail to regard our prayers, and vouchsafe the tuiness of

his blessing.
From our dear brethren in Ireland we have received the cheering statement, that upwards of 12 of persons have been added to their number in the course of the fact year, and that with this increase, the spirit ot peace and meekness has greatly diffused itsell, and bound up the societies more firmly into one body, "striving together for the hope of the gospel." "The sufferings of our people, and the privations of the present the least the privations of the present the pr chers in Ireland, have been very severe, in consequence of the general depression of commerce in that country; but sufferings have produced no impatient complain

among the people, nor privations enervated the zealous labours of their ministers. se'l'he reports laid before us as t . the state and prospects of the work of God in our foreign missions, by the missionary committee, afford us the highest satisfaction. In every place, prospects of great useful-ness present themselves, and in many there has been a great increase in the societies. The blessings of religion are rapidly diffu lation of the West India Colonies; and it many entire y neathen parts of the world, by translations, schools, and other labours our brethren, the light of the knowledge of the conference of the knowledge of the risk is breaking through the gloom of ages, turning the attention and hearts of men out the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent? Thus, as a Christ, whom he has sent body, we are taking a large share in the true vocation of the general church of Christ, the extension of the name and kingdom of our Lord to the ends of the kingdom of our Lord to the ends of the earth. For this great service, a sufficient number of qualified labours have been rais-ed up, and sent into "fields white unto har-vest;" and the funds for their support have been most liberally supplied by your cha-rity, and the kindness of the friends of mis-sions in general. In these exertions of your zeal and piety we greatly rejoice; they have received the seal of the sanction and bless-ing of the Lord of the churches. A success unprecedented in the history of modern missions has been vouchsafed to the labours of our brethren in various scenes of their foreign labour; and the present state and enlarging prospects of our missions gene-rally, may be considered as the voice of our God, inviting us to new efforts and tri-umphs, and saying, the steadlast, unmoreable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord " The increase of our societies abroad for the last year is 2:92."

The editors of those papers in which the statement above mentioned has been published, are respectfully requested to give this article also an insertion. And perhaps it will not be unacceptable to many of their readers, to see the following general summary of the present numbers of the Methodists, in the various parts of the world.

In Great Britain, 191,317 Total in America, 257,700
In Ireland, 51,500
In UtSwreign min sionary stations, 27,442
The total last fram was Total in the Euro-pean consection, 242,439 Total increase 100 Itmerant preachers 123 in America, 125 Total number of itmerant Metho-J. EMORY. Annapolis, Jan. 18, 1821.

To the Honourable The Speaker and the Members of the House of Delerates of Margland. THE memorial of George B. Mil-

ligan, Henry Stump, Nicholas Hyland, of Stephen, and James Janney, espectfully represents:-

That your memorialists were can didates at the late election to represent the citizens of Cecil equaty in your honourable body.

That notwithstanding the majority of votes which the returned members appear to have over your me-

body to take their case and consideration. Your men, would be leave to state in county so divided four long districts; that from the relationst, of the third, and of the pist, of the third, and acting the pistricts, your memorialists have average majority over-the common members of a world that could majority is more than could inced corning to the tunition the returns, by the many votes taken for the returned me votes taken for the returned me

bers in the second district.
Your membriality are fully are that an honest difference of spice may lead to a difference of spice in or six votes in armany districts they think your honour black to surprised when they sister in they believe; from the best infortion they have received, and they can played beyond all that in the second district along in that in the second district along in the unindred illegal void in taken for the returned members. taken for the returned member a twenty or thirty more were to for the same persons, as all specific from a list annexed hereto.

Your memorialists do not content

it necessary to enumerate here. names of all those persons when they believe to be illegal voters to remark upon all the caserafia proper proceeding on the pair of indges. But they deem it their in in the most serious and solemn ner, to call your attention to social the most flagrant cases which are red. In doing this, they are in enced, not only by a sensoul it own rights, but by an anxious des to preserve inviolate the constitution and laws of the state, as well al elective franchise, in all its pur to those whom they consider the selves as justly authorised had their constituents.

To commence then-your m rialists would represent, that was the hostility on the part of the of the judges at the late class that they not only made belind to the election that your memoria would not be elected, but in the election, or Warwirk, district, Per grine W. Veazey, after be last ceived his warrant as a juice n Simon Beck, and told him that understood that he intended to the to vote at the election, at the mi time informing Beck that he, Ve zey, was one of the judges of election, and warned him agi offering to vote, for that he ir him to be a minor. Simon Redt acknowledged that he was under In a conversation some time wards, Beck told Veazry tel changed his political sentiments would vote the ticket which held grine W. Veazey should write him, and on which he proposed Veazey should put his private # for the purpose of identifying the at the same time intimated his lest some person should object b voting, Peregrine W. Veater him that he must watch for at portunity of offering his vote no one was observing him. Po for Beck, containing the name the returned members, or placed his private mark. Becky to the election with a ticket mit as much like the one Peregrid Venzey had given him as pos containing the names of your rialists. Peregrine W. Vezzi. ceived this ticket from Beck, all it in the ballot box.

In the Elkton, or second dist the following glaring cases occur the original indenture example his father, (as well as the thin tions of the lather mades in Edward Davidson. In 21 before the election,) was offered prove him not of age, the judge fused to receive it, and allowed his vote.

Ebenezer Hurlock .- This lad objected to as being under judges asked him if he was with swear, that from his implied believed himself of age; he replied was; they sware him, and his his rote. In this instance has parolo estimony of the inter the ground of giving him a rok though in Edward Davidson's above mentioned, and in h Pugh'a stated below, they relate receive their original fadealara ecuted by their respective fat in evidence to prove their under James Pugh. In this case to denture, executed by his fally? offered to prove him under ago, the judges retured to take John Fury .- Evidence in the was effered to prevo that he

credi Cocili county, as his reals samuel Holland.—This man lives themselye Delaware with his father, has the facts, a perty in Maryland, the judges the voter eived his vote, and he cuted twice, wilness, John Gottier, Jr .- I'ala man came stated are n Delaware about a month before which occ election, where he had resided morialists to time. This fact was made should yo wn to the judges, he sword that their case considered Jacob Rinehold's, They co ere he lived some time before in cil county, and Adam Whann's, ere he then lived, as his residence,

the judges took his vote. Banuel Anderson, Jr .- This lad's was objected to repeatedly on ground of his being under age. objection was considered a valid of those he afterwards offered, when e of those who had before obted were present, and his vote was en, although the judges had bee been satisfied that he was under

Saml. and John Mars toll.—Two glishmen, but allew months in the ntry, and of course totally disalified. andrew Arthur.-An apprentice

, only nineteen years old the thirfirst day of October ensuing the osenh Thomas, Senr .- This man s in Delaware, his own decla-

ons were offered in evidence, in

tion to other proof, to establish fact; the judges refused to take and received his vote. rote: his vote was objected to, evidence offered to prove that ad been living for some months and still lived, in Pennsylvawith a cooper of the name of kerton; bis vote was taken, beie he swore that he "considered" il county as his place of resi-

seph Mitchell .- A labouring man family, and no fixed residence; ad been for some months past, on the day of the election was living with Tobias Biddle in aware. These facts were made | their just wn to the judges, and were offer-io be proved. No chell did not de-them; notwith anding this the ges asked him if he was willing to ar that he "considered Cecil couns the place of his residence?" He wered that he was. They swore and then took his vote. In this as in many others, making the a judge of his qualifications. ssell Fitch.—Came from Con cut in April last, and was obto on that ground, but the s permitted him to vote.

avid Morgan.-This man lives has lived in Delaware for many past; he did not deny it, but adges took his vote because he that he sconsidered Elkton as sidence,' where he has not lived any years past.

cekiel Moore .- This man was ied in Ireland, from whence he come a short time before the on, and where he had been reg for two or three years. He left his wife in Ireland. In adin to these facts, his declarations. a work or two before the electire offered in evidence to prove esidence in Ireland, and his in-on to return there. The judges ithstanding this, took his vote. understand that a few days afe election he actually returned

Meeker .- This man when obto, acknowledged that he had cen a year, but had been fortyweeks, in the state. The judges his vote notwithstanding. the Elkton district one particu-

rcumstance was observable thro' t the whole day of the election. ny person offered to rote, and objected to by the friends of the rned members, although the form he oath was the same, that is, they "should true answers make uch questions as should be askthem by the judges, so help them "yet in the examination after. oath, they were specifically inrogated as to the fuct, as seviether y had resided so long in the inty or state?" or that they know ha person to be above he age of inty-one years, &c. Barrinen any cs were objected to by the friends your memorialists, the examinan, after the oath, was not as to the but whether other considered cil county their, place of resiice;" or "whether, from the Indeneathey believed the persons to be the age of twenty one years, &c." us in the one case making the ble of rty liable to the penalty for false of insolv earing at an election under the sants of

out menti-

tuation of trict, whi Delaware wards of day of c been mad of your n borrowed Delaware examinin it was d justified 4 ly that no be traced became s fraud had and pract memorial their righ

past, the been war ty, and the part of th ries of it were in a at preser situation nearly idl other pub still. notv ly season twenty y Lundred r have over than (as are now Yourn

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district the 4t district

In the 8d

Washing the turn rough to authorise

From su more, for tion of t From th ners of t decrease Mr. G to the ac debts ou Mr. F

a bill to of the co Mr. N of Ways port. The h of the d deration by public Mr. Bat that the

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