

CITY HOTEL, at Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON, who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unreserved attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that they do so once, they will repeat it whenever opportunity offers. The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind can be procured, and that suited to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to and care taken of his horses. He therefore solicits patronage. 46

State of Maryland, Calvert County, Orphans Court, November 14, 1820. On application of Joseph J. Hellen, administrator of John J. Hellen, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, in the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis. W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of John J. Hellen, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of January 1821, legally authenticated, they may otherwise be deprived of all benefit from said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make payment to Joseph J. Hellen, Adm'r. Dec. 28. 6w

Implements of Husbandry. I have on hand and intend keeping constant supply of the following Implements, to wit: 5 different sizes of Ploughs, made of the best materials and workmanship, and on the plan most approved of in Pennsylvania, having no cast iron, and upon them except the mouldboard, and every part of the wrought iron easily repaired by the most common smith without the trouble of taking the plough to pieces—price from 16 to 17\$. 5 sizes of the Cary Plough, made in substantial manner, and I will insure them to run as well as any that has been received from Connecticut, and at the same price. 1 of Bennett's Patent Drills, well known in Scotland, England, and some of the Eastern States, as a very valuable machine to sow clover, turnips, and other grass seeds. By the regularity of its sowing one fourth of the seed and labour may be saved and no stoppage on account of high winds—price 25\$. 1 Patent Drill Machine, which opens the mellow ground, and drops corn, beans, peas, turnips, and most kinds of garden seeds any distance apart required—price \$15. 1 Patent Hillside Plough, which will be very valuable in ploughing on hill sides, as it is so constructed as in going and coming it will always turn the furrows down hill by altering the share and mouldboard at each end, which can be done in about ten seconds, and by that means avoid the loss of time in returning empty—price 20 to 25\$. 1 Double Mouldboard Plough, of small size suited for striking out the ground for tobacco hills, cultivating the same and vegetables, opening water furrows, &c. 1 Machine for Shelling Corn, which for simplicity of construction, durability, and quickness of despatch, surpasses any thing of the kind yet invented, as one man and boy can shell 15 to 20 bushels per hour—price 25 to 25\$. I expect to have a Machine finished in a few days that will sow plaster, or plaster and clover seed mixed, with great regularity, of which due notice will be given. The following articles will be made to order: A Drill to drill wheat; a Machine called the Hay Maker; Hinge Harrows; Cultivators; Scufflers and Hay Rakes. Any orders directed to me will be promptly attended to, and thankfully acknowledged by, Robert Sinclair, Opposite Bllicott's Wharf, Baltimore. Jan. 18, 1821. law4w.

N. B. The above Implements will be kept for sale by Joshua Sands, of Annapolis.

from the said Anne Arundel county, to me directed, will be sold, on Wednesday, the 11th day of June 1821, at 10 o'clock, at the premises, all the real estate, rest and estate, of John Wickes, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, to-wit: a part of a tract of land, called the Manor, which part contains 210 acres of land, more or less, and was usually on the 24th of June 1818, sold to a certain Nicholas Brewer, and John Gibson, trustees for the sale of the estate of Richard Darnall, deceased, under a decree of the court of chancery, unto a certain Margaret Darnall, and by her transferred on the 30th of May 1815, unto John Wickes; and also the following Negroes, to-wit: Davy, Clinin, Michael, Frank, Betty, Sarah, Judy, and Flora—Seized and taken as the property of John Wickes, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Nicholas Brewer, survivor of John Gibson, use of Seth Sweetser, and also a debt due Henry Darnall, for the use of Joseph Daley, for the use of Nicholas J. Watkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash. Benj. Gauthier, Shff. A. A. County. Jan. 18.

FOR SALE, To any person residing out of the State of Maryland, A NEGRO MAN About twenty-eight years of age, an excellent plantation hand. Apply at this office. All persons are forwarded dealing in any manner with myself, without an order from me, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. Edward H. Stewart, 3w

ANNAPOLIS COACH, A Close Coach Commenced running on Monday last from our office, next door to Barron's for Annapolis, and will continue during the winter. Leaving our office every Monday, Wednesday & Friday morning, at ten o'clock A. M. Returning—Leave Daley's Central Tavern, at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at ten o'clock A. M. Fare and allowance of baggage same as in Mail Line. All baggage, parcels, &c. to be at the owner's risk. Stockton & Stokr. Seats may be taken at Daley's Mrs. Robinson's. Jan. 11.

TO BE RENTED, For a term of Years. The premises occupied by me in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a large dwelling house, coach houses, stable, wood houses, a spacious garden, and three enclosed lots of land for pasture or culture; with several other conveniences. As the establishment is on a large scale, it is capable of accommodating numerous family, and of allowing several parts of the premises to be rented by which the original rent may be reduced to a small consideration. Should no individual offer for the whole premises, they will be divided and rented separately. I will also rent a valuable farm of about two miles from the city, containing nearly 800 acres of cleared land, under good inclosures: The are on the premises, good accommodations for farming purposes. The land is well adapted to Tobacco, Clover, and small grain. Possession will be given at any time after the month of June. For further particulars, apply to me in Annapolis, or to, Richard Caton, Baltimore. Charles Carter, of Carrollton. Annapolis Jan. 11.

Notice to Travellers

SETH SWEETSER, Has erected a commodious boarding house, stables and sheds, which is warm and comfortable, with good cheer, Hay, Oats and Liquors, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expense in deepening and improving his Ferry, with the valuable Machine of Gen. Riegler, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer to hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers. N. B. Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

GROGGERIES, He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in the year 1820. Jan 18

BLANKS, For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange, against Dr. first, second, and third Endorsers, assumed generally. Debt on Bonds and Single Bills. Common Bonds. Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

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Legislature of New-York. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. THE HONOURABLE THE ASSEMBLY. [Continued from our last.]

The letter of Mr. Van Buren, duce, the removal of Messrs. Amberlain and Smith, two of the masters mentioned in it. It is that Mr. J. R. Drake, then a member of Congress, interfered officiously against a post-master being out of his district. And it is, indeed, that the removal of Mr. Leonard, whose case will be hereafter mentioned, was accomplished through his instrumentality: It appears that Mr. Drake cultivated an influence when in Washington, sufficient not only to injure men much more respectable than himself, but to secure a contract with the government which he considered of the consequence. Mr. Howell kept in his office by a personal acquaintance with Dr. Bradley, of general post-office, who very early exerted himself to continue the services of this excellent man for the benefit of the department. Mr. Holt was not removed the 7th of December last, after the resolutions of a party meeting marked DD, held on the 30th of November last, were forwarded to the master general. It is said by post-master general, that Mr. Holt was considerably delinquent, and failed for a number of quarters under his accounts according to the order of the board. In order to establish the reality of this reason, the application for removal ought to exist in every case; but an intimation has been publicly and repeatedly made of great delinquency, and no notice has been taken of it; and I am fully mistaken if many cases do exist where the returns required by law have not been duly made, which have, notwithstanding, passed over without animadversion.

The papers marked EE, probably in the true statement of this subject. The papers marked GG, respecting the removal of the post-master of the Little Falls; and the affidavit of the Honourable Robert Will and Joseph S. Lyman, marked HH, will illustrate the general character of the transactions. On the 5th April, 1820, Mr. Stephen Leonard was removed from the office of post-master at Owego. The announcement of this is in the following, to wit: Post Office Department, 15th April, 1820,—four being a mail contractor, the only printer in the place where you reside, it is considered your holding the office of post-master, gives you an undue preference over other citizens and principally not justified by the usual practice in this department. With your consent as post-master I am well pleased. Respectfully, yours, &c. Meigs, jr.—Stephen B. Leonard, Esq. The report of the post-master general, marked III, made in the present session of Congress, that there are 58 post-masters who are at the same time contractors for carrying the mail: it is well known that in three or four cities, the post-masters are the same time proprietors and printers of newspapers; and it is presumed that the circumstance of Mr. Leonard's being the printer in Owego, would increase the force of the general objection. In this case there would be an immediate rival establishment which he would be interested in by virtue of his official situation. The case of Mr. Leonard is particularly mentioned in the paper marked II. The documents marked KK, LL, MM, and NN, are corroborative of the other proofs, exhibit some interesting views on this subject. There are in all probability as many as equal if not greater turpitude which cannot be exposed, on account of the peculiar situation of individuals, dependent for their subsistence, in maintaining silence, in concealing abuses, in deterring friends, or in encountering a reprobation which will ensue as a consequence of personal injury from

the desperation of detected malefactors, or looking to a particular quarter for favours to themselves or connexions. Under these circumstances it would be impossible for any department of the government, even if armed with the power of compelling testimony, to attain a full knowledge of the abuses complained of in the present case, it was rendered still more difficult from the want of official authority to take cognizance of the investigation. And when it was instituted with a view to the obtainment of documentary testimony, the offenders were fore-warned, and had ample time to take measures for the suppression of the truth.

It is, I conceive, impossible to resist the unfavourable conclusions which must be drawn from the body of testimony now submitted to you, making full allowances for exaggeration or error, for the influence of prejudice and the operation of improper motives. And admitting that a considerable portion of the allegations may be successfully refuted, yet still there will remain a sufficient number of strong and established facts, to prove a concert of exertions on the part of the officers of the national government—in the Navy-Yard, the Custom House, the General Post Office, and in the judicial and some other institutions of that government operating in our local elections; and which demonstrates the existence of an organized and disciplined corps, and the obtuseness of extraneous influence for the purpose of promoting the aspirations of ambition, of securing the possession of authority, or of breaking down the power of the state, by the encouragement of intestine divisions: And this is the case in which the maxim—He orders the commission of a crime who does not forbid it, when it is in his power—may be justly and emphatically applied. The least intimation from the proper quarter, would have effectually prevented these notorious and alarming evils.

To all sincere friends of the Republican Government, and such, Gentlemen, I believe you all to be, this statement must present subjects for serious reflection. Without the existence of State Governments, it is impossible for us to enjoy the blessings of free government. And without a National Government, we would be involved in wars at home, and have but feeble security against attacks from abroad. Both are essential to the freedom, the safety, the prosperity, and the honour of our country. The National Government is from the necessity of the case, armed with controlling authority over the revenues and physical force of the country. In its military and naval establishments—in the arrangement of the National domains—in the disposition of its diplomatic intercourse—in the collection of taxes—in the immense patronage which it derives from the numerous and lucrative offices in its gift—and in the allurements which are consequently held forth to ambition and cupidity, we perceived the foundation of an influence which may be arrayed with a force almost irresistible against the independence and stability of the State Governments. It may be truly observed that in proportion to the population of the United States, no government has more numerous & efficient means of directing and controlling public opinion. And when we consider that few of the States have any funds or resources except what are derived from taxation; that the compensation of their public officers is comparatively small; and that the heads of the Executive and judicial departments have been sometimes induced to accept offices under the National Government, subordinate in importance, but superior in emolument; we must at once perceive the difficulties which the State Authorities might have in opposing the improper influence of the National Government. And when we further consider that in all probability there would be no unity of views, or coincidence of exertions operating at the same time, in the States, while the National Authority might make its approaches by singling out particular States, and advancing against them with its combined and consolidated force, we have every reason to exercise the utmost vigilance, and to interpose all proper

barriers against undue encroachments. A government of influence and corruption is the worst possible shape which a republican government can assume, because under the forms of freedom, it combines the essence of tyranny. And although I am far from saying, that this is now the case, yet the first attempts to give a wrong direction to the authority of government, ought to be resisted. Slavery is ever preceded by sleep. And the liberties of free states are more frequently prostrated by fraud, than by force. In the intelligence and patriotism of the body of our fellow citizens, we may, I trust, rely for the preservation of our free governments. And when an anxious desire to merit their good opinion by a faithful and independent discharge of my important duties, and with an entire disregard of any hostility which may arise from any quarter in consequence of my pursuing this course. I submit this communication to the Representatives of the people, fully persuaded that when the personal animosities and political agitations of the times are buried in oblivion, I shall be considered by impartial posterity, as having endeavoured to deserve well of the Republic by my conduct on this occasion.

DE WITT CLINTON. Albany, 17th January, 1821.

DOCUMENTS. ACCOMPANYING THE GOV'S MESSAGE. [A.]

I do certify, that during the election last spring for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, &c. I was a challenger at the poll held at Brooklyn, and saw Col. J. P. Decatur, Naval store-keeper, bring up several persons from the navy yard to vote, and making himself very busy during the whole three days of the election, and declaring repeatedly, that he would bring up his carpenters, blacksmiths and caulkers, in succession—one day in particular he stated, "well now you have had the carpenters, to-morrow you shall have the blacksmiths." When the votes from the navy-yard came up, Col. Decatur always attended on them to the box for received votes, unless they came up with some of the master mechanics of the yard. The second day of the election, Col. Decatur brought up a person from the navy-yard having the naval buttons on his coat, and who was challenged as an illegal voter, and refused to take the oath required by law to qualify him to a vote—the last day of the election Col. Decatur came again up with him, and insisted on his taking the oath—the person commenced and was again interrupted by one of the inspectors, and recommended not to take the oath, for it appeared very doubtful whether he was entitled to a vote; nevertheless Col. Decatur kept persisting—but the man on being told to beware of the consequences, declined and left the Poll. I often saw sailing master Bloodgood, busily engaged in the Poll-room, repeatedly in bringing up votes. JOHN DIKEMAN. Brooklyn, 21st Dec. 1820.

The master Blacksmith headed the Blacksmiths from the Navy-Yard, when they came to the Poll. [B.]

I do certify, that during the election last spring for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, I was frequently at and about the polls—that during the time I was so about the polls, I saw John P. Decatur bring up men from the navy-yards in squads to vote—that said Decatur was violent in his expressions and actions—dealing out tickets, brow-beating the men who approached the polls in order to vote for De Witt Clinton, and denouncing said Clinton as an enemy to the general government.

And I do further certify, that Brockholst Livingston, an officer in the Custom-House in New-York, was also active at the election against De Witt Clinton, and as well as said Decatur, made great and extraordinary exertions to injure said Clinton in his re-election, and spoke of him as an enemy to the general government. JOHN HUNTER. [C.]

I, the undersigned, citizen of the United States, and inhabitant and freeholder of the town of Brooklyn, Kings county, and state of N. York,

do solemnly declare, that I attended the poll for electing governor and lieutenant governor of this state at the election in April last, and in the time during the election—and that the officers of the general government of the United States, (with some few exceptions) were excessively opposed to the administration of Governor Clinton; and made the most extraordinary and improper efforts to prevent his re-election—and in some instances excited the dread and the tears of my fellow citizens; lest they might experience personal injury, as well as discharges from public employment under them, or from the Navy-Yard of the United States; that the said officers were actively engaged in bringing up to the polls all persons under their control. Although there were occasional instances of a desire to vote for Governor Clinton as a chief magistrate of this state—yet they informed me that it would injure their interest with their employers—and I was requested not to expose their intentions and desires to the officers in giving said votes. Among the officers who excited the greatest noise and violence of feeling, were Col. Decatur and officer Bloodgood. The former receiving as it were, large bodies of men by detachments—and marshalling them up to the polls in the most boisterous and threatening manner, and declared he would bring up one hundred men or more by himself and friends, from the Navy Yard, which I have no doubt is true as to numbers—and afterwards, on observing my astonishment and great dissatisfaction—the extraordinary interference of the officers of the U. States government in the election of our state officers, (to an officer of distinction) and particularly the proceedings of Col. Decatur. I was informed by him, if he himself were present, when I so expressed my surprise and dissatisfaction, that he would have down with my house—and the conduct of officer Bloodgood, was very indecently outrageous, and used threatening language & blows, and so much irritation was exemplified by him otherwise, (and having his military appearance) as intimidated peaceable quiet citizens from exercising—and while in exercising their privileges in voting at the election.

W. THOMPSON. New-York, Oct. 16, 1820.

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of December, 1820.

WILLIAM SEAMAN, Commissioner.

[D.] This may certify, that I attended the poll at Brooklyn, during the late election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, I saw John P. Decatur come up to the poll at the head of squads of men, who are labourers in the Navy Yard; I heard Decatur say, that he had brought up the carpenters to-day, and should bring up the riggers and blacksmiths to-morrow. Purser Wise, was also active in bringing up and inducing men to vote. Sailing master Bloodgood was also at the polls, and was very quarrelsome, and had a fight with a man. Decatur urged many to vote against Gov. Clinton, on the ground that he was opposed to the administration of the General Government. The master blacksmith of the yard named Dixon, came up at the head of a squad. Mr. Cosgrove a gunner of the yard drove a chair to carry people to the polls. Mr. Charney, a master labourer in government service, came up at the head of a gang of men, who labour in his department of the yard. I am very confident that a considerable number of men brought up from the Navy Yard, were not legal voters. A sutler near the Navy Yard, by the name of Johnson, was ascertained to be friendly to Governor Clinton; Decatur attempted to turn Johnson, but when he found it ineffectual, he observed to Mr. Delany—"never mind, we can fix the damn'd rascal."

DANIEL WRIGHT. Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1820.

[E.] This is to certify, that I was a challenger at the Poll in Brooklyn, during the late election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. that I saw John P. Decatur, Purser Wise, and sailing Master Bloodgood, very active at the poll. Mr. Bloodgood

drove a chair to bring up voters to the polls; that Mr. Cosgrove, gunner, also drove a chair for that purpose; that I heard Decatur say he had not yet brought half his forces out should on the third day of the election give the Clintonians a black eye, by bringing up the Blacksmiths and others—that I did see the Blacksmiths come up in a body, headed by the master Blacksmith Dickerson—that sailing master Bloodgood was very quarrelsome at the poll, and during one of these quarrels, I saw him with his coat off, and a dirk in his hand, which he put in his bosom; the dirk had been once before taken from him by Mr. Langdon, as I understood; that in my opinion there were near two hundred persons brought up by the Navy Officers to vote. I am of opinion, that many of these persons were not legal voters. I heard Decatur and Bloodgood, (and, as I believe, Mr. Charney, master labourer,) repeatedly declared, that any man ought to be damned who would vote the Clintonian Ticket, as Clinton never was a friend to the General Government; that Mr. Decatur attended during the three days, distributing Tickets, and often challenging the voters, that he brought up a man twice who was a labourer in the yard, urging him to take the oath, after he had been rejected by the Inspectors:—Bloodgood in company with Decatur, brought a man up twice, who had the Navy button on his coat, and urged him to swear; but he was rejected by the Inspectors. On the last day of the election five or six persons were brought up at one time by Decatur, who were rejected as not being legal voters.

JOHN DEZENDORF. Brooklyn, King's County, Dec. 25.

[F.] In a conversation with Col. John P. Decatur, Naval Storekeeper, on the New York station, some time in November last, he related that during the last election at Brooklyn he had brought up fifty men to the polls, most of whom were not entitled to votes, and as an instance of his influence and electioneering talents, stated that he had offered the Rev. Parson Ireland, Chaplain of the navy Yard, the Bucktail Tickets, which the Parson was willing to vote, with the exception of the Assemblymen; to which Decatur replied, that if he did not vote all of the tickets he should not vote any; and that unless he voted the whole, he was going shortly to Washington and would represent the thing there; and would see, whether he would any longer be maintained by a Government which he did not support—in consequence of which, the Rev. Parson was induced to vote the whole Bucktail ticket. Flatbush, King's County, Dec. 1820.

I do certify, that if the honourable the Senate should deem it expedient to send for persons, the within statement can be substantiated by two respectable witnesses. JOHN C. VANDERVEER. [G.]

I do certify, that during the election last spring for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. I was frequently at the poll held at Brooklyn. I saw Col. Decatur, who is naval store-keeper, bring up companies of men from the navy-yard to the poll, to vote for Tompkins's side. Col. Decatur said one day, at the poll, in the presence of many people, "to-day I have brought up the carpenters, and to-morrow I mean to bring up the blacksmiths and caulkers." When the men came up at one time, Decatur was standing on the stoop, and when he saw the men, he brandished his cane, and cried out, "clear the way—there come my troops from the Navy Yard." When the carpenters came up to vote, Cheney, the master-labourer, headed them; and when the blacksmiths came, Dickinson, the master-blacksmith, headed them. During the election, sailing-master Bloodgood was very noisy and outrageous, bullying Governor Clinton's friends. Purser Wise also electioneered against Governor Clinton. I saw Cosgrove, the gunner, going through the town in various ways, in a chair, and bringing up men to vote against the state administration. On the second day of the election, Burnet came to me, and said, "they (the navy officers) have been to see me, and they say that if I do not vote for Tompkins's side, they will take