

[VOL. LXXIX.]

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From the Federal Republican. COMMUNICATION. From a Federalist in the country to Democratic friend in Baltimore.

February 20th, 1821. You ask me "Why do not the federalists cease their opposition to the Democrats?"

"Why, as there is no objection to the general, should there exist any to the state government?" By these and many other questions of a similar nature, I am led to believe that your object is to induce an investigation into the causes of such position.

State of Maryland, Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, February 13, 1821. On application by petition of John Harman, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel 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 in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the plans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Andrew Harman, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased.

FOR SALE. The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton, and now occupied by Samuel H. A. consisting of a large and convenient dwelling House, with Stable, Carriage house, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall—also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the shore Establishment, a close walled street and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to an agreeable residence to a large family. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next with a good title. The above property is not sold before the 10th of March next, it will on that day offered at public sale on the premises at 10 o'clock.

JUST PUBLISHED. And for sale at the Stores of G. Shaw, Richard Ridgely and William Murdoch.

A LETTER TO A FRIEND ON THE "Abstract of Unitarian Belief". Feb. 1.

Anne-Arundel County Court. On application to me, the undersigned, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, M. at Levi Chambers's in the town of New Lisbon, Anne-Arundel county, lots of ground, situated in the said town of Lisbon, on the north side of the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road, these lots contain one fourth of an acre each, and are designated on the plan of the town as lots No 23 and 73. They are sold to satisfy a debt due to Caleb Moskoe to Ephraim Gairner, which they were mortgaged to secure, by a deed bearing date the 22d day of November 1817. This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, on a bond with approved security being given for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale by the chancellor and on payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed.

NOTICE. The Commissioners named in the following, authorising the building of a court House for Anne Arundel county, are requested to meet at William M. Atterbury's Tavern in the city of Annapolis on the first Tuesday in March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The following gentlemen are the Commissioners, to-wit: Richard Ridgely, Thomas B. Morsey, Samuel Brown, Jun. Henry Woodward, Lancelot Wardfield, Thomas Hodges, Rezin Estep, Joseph Conroy, James P. Soper, Francis Langck, John T. Barber and Richard Wood, of Thos.

legislature—disposed rather to yield the victory than to jeopardize the interests of the state by what then appeared, an unprofitable contest. Determined however not to sacrifice principle, but to be regulated, as far as consistency would allow, by the actions of the majority—to make no concessions, to ask for nothing, to propose no compromise—but prepared to meet with due complaisance whatever the majority might think proper to propose.—Had the majority been sincere in their professions, had they really felt for the interest of the state, and acted consistent with their declarations; had the executive adopted a conciliatory course, the state of Maryland might have been spared the convulsed struggle which awaits her the ensuing fall. There was a moment that might have appealed to their magnanimity; to their liberality—that might have raised them triumphant without another contest;—and when the great sectional parties of the union are combating for supremacy, there would have been peace at home.

But a liberality like this was never intended to subserve their views.—They at first held soothing language; as soon as they were affected, principle was abandoned. As long as it was sufficient for their purposes, "oblivion to party" was their doctrine;—but the moment it became necessary, the toxin was sounded. These are some of the reasons which induce a continued opposition—and if ever there was a time when it became federalists to make an effort to wrest from the hands of its present rulers the government of the state; to stop the progress of anarchy in her councils, and arrest the rapid strides of designing men, that moment is at hand. Should their exertions prove abortive, and a fair expression of the will of the people at the ensuing election determine in favour of democracy, then indeed for one I shall be willing to submit, to make a virtue of necessity. But until that period does arrive, it becomes us like men, to contest every inch of ground, entrenching ourselves within the limits of the constitution, determined to resist every attempt to infringe it. Then should we fail, we secure to ourselves the approbation of all candid men, and the consolation of having done our duty.

Thus, my dear sir, you will perceive that our opposition is not without cause. Should an opportunity occur, I will hereafter speak more minutely of certain men and their measures.

Your friend, &c. &c. From a Madras Paper. Camp Hurwar, April 11, 1820.—Under the impression of one of the most horrible sights, and in the agitation which it has naturally occasioned, I write to give you a hurried statement of the scene of which I have been an eye witness. From the Sale of the Purdee, unfortunately happening, at the hour of three and an half, English time of this day, A. M. crowds of infuriated pilgrims forced their way in overwhelming masses to the sacred bathing place.

As most people who have been up the country, have visited Hurdwar, and seen the steps leading down to Hurke Pyree, I need not give a description of them, further than stating they are very steep in descent, and about ten feet broad, with high walls on one side. At the summit from the town of Hurdwar side, there is an ascent by a broad flight of steps; at the top of these the guards were stationed to prevent the crowds pressing indiscriminately; a little before day-break the Sunyassees, and Byragees, who had the quarrel in 1796, vied with each other at the top for precedence of bathing, and made a sudden rush, in which the unfortunate Sepoys, and all the multitude who were descending, were carried down with such violence that they got jammed together within three steps of the water, where an angle of the old sacred Pyree Muth, and an angle of the Mundor of the Mahadee closes the passage to about seven feet, and opens with a swell behind. Here the unfortunate beings were crammed together with such violence, that motion or use of limbs was unavailing; the weak, the strong, in vain made efforts; it was all the same;

the more exertion made, the more entwined the limbs became. At half past seven A. M. I was witness to this horrid scene; the cries, the moans of the unfortunate multitude were heart-rending in the extreme; strength, force, or any contrivance or effort to assist them, was in vain. I attempted to extract those who were in the foremost file below, but their bodies, legs, and arms were entwined, that it was impossible to extract one of them, and nothing equals the apathy of rascally Pojaree Brahmins. A pleasing part of this recital throws a ray of a brighter hue on the Seapoys of the 5th and 27th, and the Gorkeeah corps, who, though people of high cast and prepossessions, were stripped and actively employed in extricating the living. This was a labour of no small exertion, as they had to clear away the dead from near sixty feet, in an angle of fifty-six or sixty degrees, before they could extract the living who were below. Colonel Patton, and several officers, by their exertions, & cheering the Seapoys, induced them to clear the mass of dead away. At ten A. M. the living who were below were extracted in a most horrid state; their limbs blistered, inflamed, and in a state of putrefaction. The number alive did not exceed seventy beings; and an extraordinary instance I must record, which was a young woman, who was under the whole mass in the centre, and alive, who had merely her head and arms free.

From the information I could collect from those who were present when this unfortunate circumstance occurred, the time, as stated, was three, or half past three, A. M. and what must have been the cause of the death of those on the upper steps, must have been the multitude who rushed over them downwards, and who could not return until the military stopped up all the passage above, and prevented the other crowd following them. Although the Brahmins' prediction of sickness has not been fulfilled, the deaths at the sacred place have given some sanction to their prophecy, and even this unfortunate accident, they will make a plea of still deluding the ignorant multitude. No exact account of the dead can be given, but it must exceed four hundred persons; a vast number of these were Sunyassees. I saw four of the Gorkeeah corps, only one alive, and who was jammed close to the angle of the small Muth.

Two boats have also been sunk by the press of persons on board, and many people drowned; the far has commenced thinning, the crowds going away are mostly from the nearer places; the merchants have been unable to dispose of any thing from the bustle, most of the purchases and sales will commence tomorrow.

P. S. The report of the dead amounts to four hundred and thirty. Lieutenant Boyes, of the 5th, as soon as intelligence reached him of the guards being forced, moved up with a company, and it is said, stones were thrown from the houses. At day light he began removing the dead bodies. The dead were all floated in the Ganges; one of the chief Mehunts of the Byragees, who had come from the Decan with a number of followers, was extracted from this entwined mass of human bodies.

Some weeks ago we published a very interesting account of a man by the name of Anderson, who had been eighteen years a prisoner in Africa. The following, from the Winchester Republican, is in further confirmation of the facts.—We must confess we should like to see the incidents of this man's life placed in some competent hands.

From the Winchester Republican. WILLIAM ANDERSON.—This extraordinary traveller arrived in Winchester on Monday last. We have had several conversations with him, all of which have fully convinced us that he has really passed through the various scenes described in the extract from the Norfolk Beacon, given in our paper of the 27th ult. The following particulars of his journey from that place will not prove uninteresting. After passing a week at Norfolk, during which time he was enabled, through the kindness of a few indi-

viduals, to equip himself comfortably, he took passage in the steamboat for Annapolis. Here he passed an evening in the company of several of the most respectable gentlemen of that hospitable place, who the following morning generously defrayed his passage in the stage to Washington, where he arrived in three days after leaving Norfolk.—He had previously received a letter to an honourable member of congress, through whose kind interference he became acquainted with president Monroe, and was publicly introduced on the floor of the House of Representatives. That was on Saturday, the 13th ult. On the day following, he attended church in the capitol, and immediately after service, was introduced to Consul O'Brien, with whom he maintained a long conversation in the Arabic language, in presence of the congregation, who had generally remained to witness the interview. On Monday he was again invited within the bar of the house, and repaid with promptness to the many questions put to him by members, relative to the geography of the countries through which he had passed. He also communicated much miscellaneous information not related by the historiographers. Having become acquainted with Mr. Watson, librarian, he was presented with several books in the Hindostan language, which he read fluently. After receiving repeated kindnesses from many individuals, he left Washington on the Monday evening after his arrival. On crossing the Potomac bridge, he was agreeably surprised to find among the persons employed by that respectable company, a near relative (Mr. Archibald Osborne,) the first he had seen since his return to his native country. His emotions may be conceived but cannot be described. The lapse of nineteen years, although it had greatly impaired his constitution, had not affected the strong lineaments of his countenance, and both instantly recognized each other. With Mr. Osborne he spent the night, and the following morning entered Alexandria.—Passing directly through that place, he was so fortunate as to meet with a wagon travelling westward, in which he engaged a passage, and after being four days on the road, reached Chesnut Level, the well-remembered home of his minority, on Saturday evening, 27th January, after an absence of nineteen years and twelve days. But time had committed sad ravages during his absence. His parents, whom he had left in perfect health, with fair promise of a long life, had descended to the grave. His only surviving near relative was an aunt, the wife of Mr. Aquilla Osborne, farmer. We will not attempt to describe the scene which followed. We will only say that he was instantly recognized by the family circle, and that the evening which succeeded was the happiest of his lives.

Mr. Anderson remained at home two weeks, when he left for Baltimore, whither he had been advised to repair, to commence the publication of his history. But meeting with a friend at Berryville, who proposed his first visiting this place he was induced to alter his course, and accordingly entered Winchester on Monday last, as we have above mentioned. He has determined on making this his future residence; and his manuscript relation, (after revision and amendment by a gentleman of erudition—one well versed in the politics of the British cabinet, and the history of the East India Company wars in India)—will be printed at this press, and issued during the ensuing autumn.

We have now arrived at the most pleasing part of this article. In returning thanks in the name of Mr. Anderson, for the many and various kindnesses shown him during his journey from Norfolk, we cannot sufficiently find words to express his sentiments of gratitude. To Messrs. Shields, Ashburn, & Co. editors of the Norfolk Beacon, and Mr. Martin, of the Reading Room, he is under infinite obligations.—He trusts he will soon be enabled to relieve himself from those of a pecuniary nature; but to return can suitably be made for their many spontaneous acts of hospitality. To captain Ferguson, of the Baltimore and Norfolk steam boats and to

Messrs. Allison, Cross, and Hughes, of Annapolis, he would express similar thanks. Through the kindness of the latter, he was favoured with a letter to colonel Little, of the House of Representatives, which obtained for him, at Washington, the most friendly marks of attention from president Monroe, and many members of congress.—By Mr. Lane, of Berryville, he was received with that generous hospitality which is the characteristic of Virginians, and which he will always hold in just remembrance. To captain Gantt, of the ship Henry Clay, in which he was a passenger from London to Norfolk, he is indebted for many kindnesses during the voyage. He is a seaman, and can duly appreciate a seaman's thanks.

We have to return our thanks to Colonel BENTALOU, the Marsal of this District, for the following interesting recapitulation of the result of the Fourth Census, in the state of Maryland. The indefatigable industry, and kind attention of this gentleman, have heretofore laid us under similar obligations.

FOURTH CENSUS. Recapitulation, exhibiting the general aggregate amount of each description of persons in the state of Maryland, by classes, on the first Monday, or 7th day of August, 1820, viz:—

Free white males under 10 years of age,	41,511
Do do of 10 and under 16, 18,922	
Do do of 16 to 25, 25,484	
Do do of 26 to 45, 27,916	
Do do of 45 and upwards, 19,967	
Free White Males,	131,780
Free white females under 10 years of age,	39,454
Do do of 10 and under 16, 19,605	
Do do of 16 to 25, 27,293	
Do do of 26 to 45, 26,347	
Do do of 45 and upwards, 15,785	
Free White Females,	122,489
Slaves—Males, under 14 years of age,	21,616
Do do of 14 and under 21, 14,116	
Do do of 21 to 45, 10,118	
Do do of 45 and upwards, 6,073	
Male Slaves,	56,223
Do, Females, under 14 years of age, 22,740	
Do do of 14 and under 21, 13,443	
Do do of 21 to 45, 9,262	
Do do of 45 and upwards, 5,320	
Female Slaves,	51,065
Free coloured males under 14 years of age,	7,829
Do do of 14 and under 26, 3,613	
Do do of 26 to 45, 3,756	
Do do of 45 and upwards, 3,568	
Free coloured males,	18,766
Do, Females, under 14 years of age, 7,855	
Do do of 14 and under 26, 4,461	
Do do of 26 to 45, 4,752	
Do do of 45 and upwards, 3,914	
Free coloured females,	20,982
Total population,	407,200
In the foregoing male population there are young men from 16 to 18 years of age,	6,271
Foreigners not naturalized,	3,776
Persons engaged in agriculture,	79,134
Do do in commerce,	4,872
Do do in manufactures,	13,636
The following exhibits a comparative view of the third Census taken in the year 1810, and of the fourth Census in the year 1821, with the aggregate amount of persons in the city of Baltimore, and in every county of the state of Maryland, alphabetically arranged, with the increase and decrease of each separately, viz:—	

City of Baltimore & counties	1810	1821	Increase Decr.
Allegany co.	6,909	8,654	1,745
Anne-Arundel,	26,468	27,165	497
City of Balt.	6,355	62,738	16,183
Baltimore co.	2,353	31,463	4,208
Calvert do.	8,035	8,773	68
Caroline do.	9,453	10,105	655
Cecil do.	13,066	11,048	2,992
Charles do.	20,245	16,520	3,745
Dorchester do.	18,105	17,759	349
Frederick do.	34,437	40,429	6,022
Hartford do.	21,525	15,924	5,334
Kent do.	11,159	11,453	3
Montgomery do.	7,980	16,400	1,580
P. George's do.	20,599	20,216	373
Q. Anne's do.	16,481	14,952	1,595
St. Mary's do.	12,794	12,974	180
Somerset do.	17,925	17,579	2,284
Talbot do.	14,230	14,389	159
Washington do.	18,710	21,075	4,365
Worcester do.	16,971	17,371	400
Grant Total	380,546	407,200	26,754

Cincinnati, (Ohio) Feb. 7. Messrs. Andrews and Shays purchased a lot of hogs, one hundred in number, some time last week, the aggregate weight of which was thirty thousand, three hundred & ninety-two. The largest weighed 530 lbs. and the smallest 250. Average weight 303 lbs. An immense quantity of Pork has been brought to this market this winter, which has sold for \$1 50 per hundred.