

their minds than a sense of justice and of duty; they were free, at least, from any party inducements to favour Mr. Kerr. They of course felt the responsibility of the trust reposed in them by the house, in an investigation of this matter, and they stood upon their honour, between the Agent and the state for the propriety and justice of the report they should make upon the case. They have made a plain, intelligible and dignified report of facts & necessary inferences, without the display of any ridiculous & unmeaning puff, which, I am very well assured, Mr. Kerr had neither the vanity to desire nor needed at their hands. They gave, in short, all that could be expected from honourable men, in their situation, & all that a man of any standing could wish to receive. These gentlemen were all, doubtless, aware of the unfavourable intentions of some members of the house in relation to Mr. Kerr, and of the prejudice of his case by many, and one of them even stood in a very high degree committed against him. They could not but see in the executive message, at the commencement of the session, and the recent report of the committee of ways and means, a strong but indirect intimation that the services of the Agent were not very highly estimated by the present governor and his council; for, the one document was the immediate act of that honourable branch of the government, and it was irresistibly to be inferred that the other was founded on information imparted by them. It is true, not a word was said, in either of these documents, against Mr. Kerr, but the meaning was so plain that he who ran might read, & the high wrought, high-sounding description of their clerk, Mr. Pinkney, drawing light out of darkness, and extracting systems from chaos, was echoed back to the council chamber from the complaisant committee on the ways and means, with the soothing flattery of an expression of "their sense of the great ability, activity and energy displayed by the Executive of the State in bringing to a close the Claim against the General Government."

Amidst this din of compliments, sir, Mr. Kerr might well have been forgotten but for some folks, as silly as they were malignant, who, not content with his total exclusion from all credit for the recovery of the claim, which had been always left to his sole management, occupied themselves with secretly propagating a charge that he had neglected to do all that he could have done, and that he had kept back the settlement of the claim, in order to produce embarrassment in the finances of the State, and so to injure the democratic party; and, at the same time, with that glaring inconsistency, which usually attends the prosecution of base designs, they whispered about a foolish tale that he had despaired of the recovery of the balance, and that the Governor had to take up the matter.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the New-York Spectator.

A Murderer Detected.—In the month of August last, John Dehman, alias Dahman, broke from the jail of New-Albany, Indiana, where he was confined, with two others, on suspicion of having murdered two men. The Detroit Gazette of the 16th of March, contains a detailed account of the apprehension of Dehman from which we select the following:—

One of the persons who escaped with Dehman accompanied him to near Man's Lick, Ky. having stolen a horse shortly after their escape.—another, named Lintcomb, a horse thief, was found dead a few days after the escape—his body was mistaken for that of Dehman, and it was asserted in several newspapers that it was supposed Dehman had wandered to the spot, where he had died through weakness and disease—the state in which the body was found, greatly disfigured by birds, &c. led to the mistake, as it could not be recognized. Dehman made his way for Malden, where he arrived about the 10th of October, and was there employed as a distiller.—Soon after he wrote a letter to his wife at New-Albany, requesting her to join him. This letter, written in the German language, was enclosed to a John Brindley, who handed it to a school-master to read. The latter communicated its contents to the officers of justice, and the sheriff went in pursuit of him.—After much difficulty, the sheriff with his party took him by stratagem. On seeing the sheriff, Dehman, in

the language of one of the company, "wilted down," but when they seized him in order to tie and carry him to the canoe, he cried murder lustily, and his calls for assistance could only be stopped by choking him.—He was taken to Detroit, and being well secured with irons, was sent off to Indiana. He is five feet six or seven inches in height, and appears to be about twenty five years of age—his limbs are formed for strength and activity, and from the trickiness of his wrist, and from the peculiar pliability of the joints in his hands, he can disencumber himself of a pair of hand cuffs with great ease. His mind appeared totally depraved, and he declared that he knew he would be hung a hundred times if he had as many lives, if his keepers succeeded in getting him to Indiana."

Dehman gave the following statement to one of the editors of the Detroit Gazette:—

"He was born on the banks of the Rhine; his father was a distiller.—At the age of ten years he joined the army of Gen. Moreau, and remained from that time in the French service, until Bonaparte was exiled to Eiba, after which he entered the Prussian service, and remained in it until a short time after the battle of Waterloo.—After leaving the Prussian service he proceeded to Amsterdam, from which place he sailed in company with a number of German redemptioners, and arrived at Annapolis, Md. where his services were purchased by Gen. Fletcher of Ky. who also purchased a German woman to whom D. was afterwards married—after the expiration of his service he took his wife to Indiana, where he resided until his escape."

"He converses fluently in the English, French and German languages."

The following extract of a letter written on board of the Macedonian, and received this morning, gives the first direct account of the bloody conduct of the Spaniards in South America towards our fellow citizens.

New York Evening Post, April 9th.

Callao, U. S. frigate Macedonian, November, 11, 1820.

"As you, no doubt, long before you receive this, will have heard of the outrage which has been committed on our flag here, I will briefly state to you what I was an eye witness of, and what has since transpired. On the night of the 6th inst. at half past 12, Lord Cochrane sent out 14 boats to cut out a Spanish frigate (the Esmeralda), of 36 guns—she was lying within musket shot of the batteries, with 13 gun boats, and 2 brigades of 18 guns around her. He succeeded in gaining possession of her in about fifteen minutes.—We lay about half a cable's length astern of her. As soon as he had cut her cables and laid her head off shore, the batteries, castles, hulks, and in fact, every thing that could mount a gun, began to play away upon her, upon us, and even upon the inoffensive merchantmen in the harbour. We and all the American and English merchantmen immediately slipped our cables, and as the wind was very light, it was some time before we could get out of reach of their guns. It appeared to me that they pointed their guns particularly at us. The shot flew about us thicker than if we had been engaged with a vessel of the same force, within musket shot. But, as is usual with cowards, they were too much confused to take deliberate aim, otherwise they would have sunk us in ten minutes. The only injury we received was our cross-jack-yard shot away with a little of the running rigging. Immediately on slipping the cable we laid the ship's head the contrary way to the Esmeralda's, and kept her so until out of gun shot, at least half a mile apart; so that it is self-evident, there could have been no mistake in firing at us. If any other proof was wanting, the fact that we picked up at least a dozen musket balls on board after the affair, would immediately set it at rest."

On the morning of the 7th, we sent, as usual, a boat ashore to market, with Mr. Marshall, midshipman, of New-York, (son of Doctor Marshall, of the Navy-Yard,) and nine men: when the boat's crew were ordered to toss their oars by Mr. M. being close to the wharf, the soldiers on guard fired into her; killed Mr. M. and 4 men, four more badly wounded, and one only escaped to bring the news. Those who were not killed, or wounded at first were pelted with stones by these blood thirsty villains. There is no excuse for them; the American flag

was flying in her—the same boat went on shore every morning.—The crew were selected as being the most trusty and peaceable men in the ship. Mr. Marshall was selected that morning, as particular confidence could be placed in him, though but a boy of perhaps 18.—It is impossible for me to describe the sensations this affair has caused on board; the feelings of all are almost wound up to frenzy for their murdered shipmates, and the indignity offered to our flag.—But I have not yet done.

On the morning of the 9th, the schooner Rampart, of Baltimore, got under way, by agreement with the authorities on shore to receive her cargo. Immediately, on her coming within gun shot of the castles, they opened on her, with all the vessels, gun-boats, &c. in the harbour. The captain and officers, (as there was but little wind and that on shore) immediately abandoned her, and she sunk before the numerous gun-boats, &c. who valiantly came out to take her, could get her ashore. We now communicate with the shore by flag of truce—I hope we shall communicate no other way.—Is that proud flag which humbled the haughty Briton, to be wantonly insulted by pusillanimous, cowardly, lily-livered Spaniards: Are our innocent shipmates, the pride and future hopes of our country, to be thus wantonly massacred!—butchered, and even denied christian burial? There is in my opinion, but one way to make them atone for it, and I hope the government will adopt that without a moment's deliberation. At the time Mr. Marshall was murdered, Capt. Downes and Mr. Rogers were in Lima. On Capt. Downes passing the Vice-Roy's Palace, several officers, and citizens were overheard to say, "there goes the rascal, we will have his blood next."—The excuses made by the government for all these outrages, is that they were committed by an enraged populace. I have before heard of mobs committing the greatest excesses, resisting the civil and military power, flying in the face of justice; but never until now, did I hear of a mob which at the most could not consist of 1500 men, taking possession of castles, armed vessels, batteries, &c. defended by at least 3000.

Capt. Downes and Mr. Rogers had to disguise themselves to get on board. Capt. D. left all his baggage, and two servants, in Lima; whether he will ever get them or not is uncertain.

P. S.—A flag of truce has just come off which brings the news that Mr. Marshall is not dead, but wounded and in the hospital.
13th November.

Norfolk, April 9.

OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.

Southampton, (Va.) April 4.

Messrs. Shields, Ashburn & Co.

GENTLEMEN—I have to-day been to see my friend and neighbour, Dr. John Saunders, who had last evening, about sunset, one of the most outrageous and daring robberies committed on him, that has ever occurred in our section of country.—Three men came to his house and enquired if he had any spirit, being answered that he had none, they said they would pay him for it, he told them if he had any they should be welcome to it. They then went to the well and took a drink of water, after which, coming up to a Mr. Crumpler, a young man who was with the Doctor, they seized him, and drawing a pistol at the same time, one of them knocked him down with a large stick, drew him into the house and tied him. They then treated the Doctor in the same manner, drove all the domestics into the house, fired a pistol through the wall, and broke open and tore to pieces every article of furniture that they suspected had any money in them, strewing the house over with clothing, taken from the trunks with fire tongs, with which they had broken them open. Every individual expected to be murdered.—They got five hundred dollars in North Carolina Bank Notes, among which were two of \$50 each, that had been cut in two, having some name endorsed on them, not now recollected, the balance, were mostly \$10 notes; about \$70 in silver and half dollars, one American dollar with two holes through it, near the middle; two joes; (Spanish gold,) and one eagle.

Leaving Dr. Saunders and Mr. Crumpler still tied down, with one to guard them, to prevent their release, the other two prepared three of the Doctor's horses, when they made off with their plunder.

These ruffians were each armed with two pistols and a dirk, and were, no doubt from the vicinity of Norfolk, or some where that way, as they looked more like sea-faring men than otherwise. The largest of them was a tall, stout, well looking man, with small yellow whiskers, had on a dark roundabout jacket and dark pantaloons.

The other two were common sized, well looking men, with blue or dark pantaloons, and short bearskin great-coats that came down about their knees, and all appeared to be men of not more than 25 years.

The horses they carried off were of the following descriptions: a bright bay horse only in tolerable order, paces slowly, blind in one eye, and elegantly knicked; a very handsome bright bay mare, from four feet ten inches to five feet high, very lengthy with a long switch tail, and a small black horse, roached and bobbed.

As the Doctor is confined to his bed and unable to write, he requests you will publish in your paper such an advertisement as you think best—offering one hundred and fifty dollars reward for their apprehension, or fifty dollars for either of them.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 19.

It is with feelings of satisfaction that we present to our readers the proceedings of the Federal Republican Convention of Prince-George's. The nomination which has been made proves incontestably that they are in earnest. The high character and well merited popularity of the gentlemen selected as candidates have inspired their political friends with the warmest zeal and firmest confidence; and must, we apprehend, disarm the hostility of many of their political opponents. Prince-George's has, on this occasion, acted as might have been expected of her. There is no county in the state where there is a greater fund of intelligence, or where the political principles of the people are more sound and steadfast. Let her example have the weight to which it is justly entitled. Let every county in the state adopt without delay the course that she has done, and Federal Republicans must triumph in the approaching election. In order for them to succeed, it is only necessary that they should resolve to do so; and that this resolution be followed by the exertions which seem naturally consequent on it.

Federal Republican Nomination.

According to public notice, a meeting of the Federal Republican Voters of Prince-George's county, was held at the Town of Upper Marlboro', on Tuesday the 10th of April. The meeting proceeded to business, and

Mr. John Hodges of Thomas, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Gilbert Smith Secretary.

When the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, unanimously, that Messrs. Nicholas Snowden and George Semmes, be nominated Candidates to represent Prince-George's county, in the next Electoral College of the State.

Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Gazette.

JOHN HODGES of Thos. Chair.

GILBERT SMITH, Secretary.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. GREEN, Much good I think will result from the republication of the debate in the house of delegates on the recovery of the debt due from the United States. This debate, and an essay on the same subject, which has appeared in the Eastern Gazette, must have a powerful effect in removing certain prejudices and errors that have been very industriously propagated.

The democratic partisans have been accustomed to charge the Federal Republicans with extravagance, and to represent themselves as the exclusive and zealous friends of economy. These representations have produced their effect. The incessant repetition of these has caused many inconsiderate persons to associate the term federalism with the idea of wanton and ruinous prodigality, and that of democracy with the most prudent and rigid frugality. To all persons who have been thus influenced by the magic of a name, but who are really desirous of discovering truth, a diligent perusal of these papers, and a strict and impartial examination of the whole subject, to which they relate will be highly beneficial. All doubts will be removed respecting the party and the individual to whom Maryland is indebted for the repayment of the immense sum expended in her defence during the war, and it will be seen how unjust are the reproaches that have been heaped on federalists, and how false the professions which extraordinary care in protecting and handing the public finances.

It will be remembered, that during the late war, the state of Maryland was obliged

to contribute to the support of the British army, and to furnish provisions for the British fleet. The state of Maryland was obliged to contribute to the support of the British army, and to furnish provisions for the British fleet. The state of Maryland was obliged to contribute to the support of the British army, and to furnish provisions for the British fleet. The state of Maryland was obliged to contribute to the support of the British army, and to furnish provisions for the British fleet.

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use he is guilty of the crime of rebellion, and to show the prodigality with which the treasure thus resorted to by their opponents since they came to power?

For the Md. Gazette.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Appeals, June Term, 1807.

Ryan Hampton } Appeal from the

vs. } Court of Chancery

Edward Edelen } ry.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals.

In this case it appears that a considerable part of the purchase money was paid, and possession of the land given, prior to the obtaining of a judgment by Hampton against Edelen.

A contract for land, bona fide made for a valuable consideration, at the equitable interest in the land of the contract, although the money is not paid at that time, when the money is paid according to the terms of the contract, the vendee is entitled to a conveyance, and to a decree in chancery for the specific execution of a contract, which conveyance is refused.

A judgment obtained by a third person against the vendor, merely making the contract and the payment of the money, cannot defeat the equitable interest in the land, nor is it a lien on the land to affect the rights of such estate as is first.

A judgment is a lien on the land of the debtor, and attaches on it as a fund for its payment, but the land estate in the land is not vested in the judgment creditor, although he can convert it into money, by selling his debt by pursuing the proper means.

The Court affirm the Decree of the Chancellor with costs to the appellee.

From the Federal Republican. Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Marlboro', April 3d 1821.

Yesterday being the second day of our court, the democrats held a caucus and proclaimed their candidates for the electoral college. These early movements indicate their apprehension and evince their doubts of success. The federalists determined to meet them at the threshold, and manfully to dispute every inch of ground. Their candidates will be soon known; and will such men as to defy all objections except such as spring from party feelings. Our friends were ever more unanimous or more determined to make a firm and decided stand. They are now convinced at however specious the garb which our opponents wear, may be ere lurks within their breasts a veteran prejudice, which precludes every thing like justice or liberality. What, then, have we to expect? Can we imagine that fairness or impartiality will characterize their administration of the government? If, in our charity, we were willing to believe so, the latitudes by the present ruling party forbid the entertainment of such a idea. What alternative, then, left us, but to put our shoulders to the wheel, and each man use his individual exertions to counteract the pernicious influence of their principles, and the dangerous power of such men. Our friends throughout the state may rely upon our indefatigable endeavours to bring back its usual orthodoxy; the strayed unity of Prince-George's.

AGRICOLA.

New-York, April 13.

Important from South America.

The Curacao papers contain an interesting article from the Gazette Bogota of the 7th inst. by which appears that the power of Spain nearly reached its last stage throughout the whole provinces of South America. The entire province of Cuenca the districts of Ambato, Ribamba, Quanda and the provinces of Rio de la Hacha, are now independent, and form or are the eve of forming, integral parts of that great infant republic, now raising its majestic head in the extensive and fruitful regions of the Andes. The article, the progress of liberty in the year 1821, as favourable as the preceding year, there will be no Spanish found, the restoration of Spain, in the