and or duty; they were free, at least, from any party inducements to fayour 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 out the display of any ridiculous & 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 getting him to Indiana." were all, doubtless, aware of the unfavourable intentions of some members of the house in relation to Mr. Kerr, and of the prejudication 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 honograble 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 system 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 Govern-

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 aiways 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 finan ces of the State, and so to injure the 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 D. troit 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 escapeanother, named Linticomb, a horse thief, was tound 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 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

"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 he scopped by chooking him .-He was taken to Detroit, and being well secured with iggus, 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 facts & necessary inferences, with- thickness of his wrist, and from the peculiar pliability of the joints in unmeaning puff. which, I am very 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 hives, if his keepers succeeded in

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

"He was born on the banks of the R'ine; his tather was a distiller .-At the age of ten years he joined the army of Gen. Morezu, 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 converges fluently in the

English, French and German languages." The following extract of a letter written on board of the Macedo. nian, 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. trigate Macedonian, November, 11, 1 2....

"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 laying within musket shot of the batteries, with 13 gun boats, and 2 brigs of 18 guns around her. He succeeded in gaining possession of her in about fifteen minutes .democratic party; and, at the same 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 har our. 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 wife at New-Albany, requesting her 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 escap. ed to bring the news. Those who were not killed, or wounded at first were pelted with stones, by these with his party took him by stratagen blood thirsty villians. There is no On seeing the sheriff, Dehman, in excuse for them; the American Flag made of with their plunders

their minds than a sense of justice the language of one of the company, 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 | dark pantaloons. 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 har bour. 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 pusilanimous, cowardly, lillylivered Spaniards? Are our innocent shipmates, the pride and future hopes of our country, to be thus wantenly massacred!-butchered, and even denied christian bu. rial? 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 captain 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

ed 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.

men, taking possession of castles,

armed vessels, batteries, a.c. defend-

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.

Nortolk, 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 cloathing, 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 an 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

These ruffians were each arm 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 seafaring men than otherwise. The largest of them was a tall, stout, well look ing man, with small yellow whiskers, had on a dark roundabout jacket and

The other two were common size ed, well looking men, with blue or dark pantaloons, and short bearskin great-coats that came down about their knees, and all appeared to be

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 nandsome 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

Annapolis, Thursday, April 19.

It is with feelings of satisfaction that we present to our readers the proceedings of the Federal Republicans of Prince George's. The no mination which has been made proves incontestibly 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 pontical 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 prin ciples 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 Fe deral 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, as held at the Town Marlbro', on Tuesday the 10th of April. The meeting proceeded to business, and

When the following resolutions

Semmes, be nominated Candidates to represent Prince-George's county, in the next Electoral College of the State.

be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Gazette.

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 Easton Gazette, must have powerful effect in removing certain preju-dices and errors that have been very indus-

men of not more than 25 years.

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 dol. lars reward for their apprehension, or fifty dollars for either of them.

MARY LAND GAZETTE.

rapression at Wishington, and occurs delay in the settlement, but were intercontenacted by the ability and reliand fathout agent, and almost the wholest claim has been finally recovered. It duct remains to be told

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

ere adopted:-

Resolved, unanimously, that Mesers. Nicholas Snowden and George those of the Executive and their Cist—He had the wondrous conduscasion bermit him, who had done every think share the praise with those who had so nothing. I am unwilling to trust mysh speak of this transaction. It gives intellings the expression of which would incompatible with the calmness and meration. I am desirous of observing. The teelings are the more readily suppressible to the bare set. Resolved, That these proceedings

JOHN HODGES of Thos. Chair.

The democratic partizans have been accustomed to charge the Feneral Republicans with extravagance, and to represent themselves as the exclusive and zealous friends serves as the execusive and zealous friends of economy. These representations have produced their effect. The incessant repetition of these has caused many inconsiderate parsons to associate the term federalism with theidea of wanton and ruinous prodigality, and that o: democracy wish the most provident and rigid frugality. To all per-sons who have been thus influenced by the magic of a name, but who are really desimagic of a name, but who are really desi-rous of discovering truth, a diligent, erusal of these papers, and a strict and impartial examination of the whole subject, to which they relate will be highly beneficial. on which are daily heard from the kilde of Democracy. They prove those professions to be a system song, designed to insure a delivative confidence, and to lall inta false security. Are Federal Republicas are the freshen of Maryland, willing listen to these described for a willing consent to female with their arms such folded, and perfort the meliver to be green into the dust. The treatibipt experience by Afr. Kerr, for he content of the light forms of the light and the first provided that the condition of the light him as clerk of the sounderstood that the action of the light into a book, in a good fait hand the rethers which has been returned and the rethers which has been returned and the rethers which has been returned and the rethers which has been returned as the second fait hand the rethers which has been returned as the second fait hand the rethers which has been returned as the second fait hand the rethers which has been returned as the second fait hand the rethers which has been returned as the second fait hand the rethers which has been returned as the second fait hand the rethers which has been returned as the second fait hand the rethers which has been returned as the second fait hand the rethers which has been returned as the second fait has the second which they retate will be nightly bencheial. All doubt will be removed respecting the party and the inividual 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 fede ralists, and how false the protessions which some of their opponents have made of their some of their opponents have made of their extraordinary care in protecting and hushanding the public finances.

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

the burthens impos versionent, they would have ab'e to pay an additional that a exigencies of the state. As the as ended, the most anxious was ended, the most anxious at ted efforts were made by the arrive at the head of our affairs, to obtain national administration a restantion money thus expended by an individual in the common cause. One would be in the common cause. One would be ly suppose that these effects would be not reasonably seconded by all with pred to feel an interest in the wellurg cause. But it must be recollected that the case. Strange as it as. was not the case Strange as it might to those who are unacquained with history of the times, it is interestioned the interestion deniably true, that the democrate is instead of co o erating in the carriage were made to enforce the just right a state, resorted to every expedient where ingenuity could device, to there ingenuity could device, to the defeat them. They stre mount opposite appointment of an agent to devocate claim, and denounced it as a mercial for giving a since re to a farorise loudly proclaimed that we had might mand on the general government to loudly proclaimed that we had taken mand on the general government there was not the most distant proper success in the attempt to remer is even had the hardihood to rail at the even had the hardihood to rail at the same process. even had the hardihood to rail at the ponents for expenditures that weterak-inevitable y the war into which they be selves had precipitated the country they however for Maryland, her convered that time guided y Federal ker licans. They feeling the obligation a were under to guard the interest it had been confident to their care, and ing that our claim was founded earth. had been confined to their care, and in ing that our claim was founded only die est principles of justice, persecued for in their course. In defiance of thereby in their course. In defiance of the the opposition they had to encounter, they mounted every obstacle, fearlestly me the rights of the state, and firmly came of the national rulers an adjustment of the national rulers and constanted with success. The right success the insulting faunts, and mentions the insulting faunts, and mentions. bodings, the insulting taunts, and enpresses, may have produced an un'aron's

instead of pursuing the former mely a liberal course, or the latter meet a they unblushingly, in the face of the soi arrogated to hemselves the whole course.

recovering the money In the commune tion of the executive to the legislante it

plainly intimated that the state is inches

to nem, and to their clerk, for all that been accomplished. And the committed ways and means not being restrained of

sweet and engaging bashfulness which doubt deterred the executive from speking as plainly as they could have wished of an

own merits, assert very roundly in the report, what in the message is only head incinuated. In neither of these notified cuments is the name of the agent ments

ed, or the most distant reference math

his services. It is true, the chairman di

committee was at length driven by the king blushes of shame, and the intolena

scori ges of an indignant conscience, to as what he called reparation to the injurit gent. With an affectation of gardour, with

Mr. Kerr no doubt duly appretiate, slipped in his name edgewise, bern those of the Executive and their Cit.

because the reflections which the bare

ment of fac a must awaken in every house able mind, render it unnecessary that the

anceshould be given to mine Filching! a meritorious individual the fair faire he carned, is a deed, the character of wid

every honest man understands. Them-cling our own brows with wreaths with have been won by another, arouse ind-nant contenus.

nant contempt in every bosom that of throbbed with a generous, hopest at min emotion. So long as the circumstances

tending the recovery of the State's classical be remembered, the communication

the Executive, and the Report of thecas

mittee of ways and means, will stand dis-

guished monuments of the disingenous and injustice to which men may be be gated by the bitter malevalence of pay spirit. At the present moment they we calculated to afford an instructive lesson to the whole be deed of the neonly. Then more care to

dy of the people They must carry the section to every mind, that no reliance is be placed on the professions of modernia

which are daily heard from the leader

the debtor, and attaches on it : und for its payment, but the I hundred and seventy three thousand the have thus been secured to the stateby lestate in the land is not veste the judgment creditor, althoug can convert it into money to diligence and prudent management of deral Republicans, which would have irrecoverably lost if the democrats bile at the head of affairs, or if their penical council had been regarded. What old people of Maryland hereafter think of the fy his debt by pursuing the pr means. The Court affirm the Decree professions of economy, and of their a matizing federalists as prodigals and ma e Chancellor with costs to the ppellee. But the most disgusting part of the most disgusting part of the most disgusting part of the most continue to the most distribution of the most discussion of the most discussio all their efforts to present it, payment a at length obtained from the United Sta-justice seemed to demand that they show From the Federal Republican. Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated justice seemed to demand that they show have awarded to their opponents the net of merited praise, and acknowledgelder o, position to have been inconsiderate for if this required too great an exercise a candowr and fairness, common demonstrated of superpine the Marlbro, April 3d 1821.

Yesterday being the second da our court, the democrats held ucus and proclaimed their cand tes for the electoral college.nese early movements indicaeir apprenension and evince the ubts of su crss. The federalis determined to meet them at th reshold, and mantully to disput ery inch of ground. Their car lates will be soon known; and wi such men as to dety all objection ept such as springs from pur ty feelings. Our friends wer er more unanimous or more de mined to make a firm and decide nd. They are now convince however specious the garb ich our opponents wear, may be re lurks within their breasts a eterate prejudice, which pre des every thing like justice or li ality. What, then, have we t pect? Can we imagine that fair s or impartiality will characte their administration of the gov ment? If, in our charity, w re willing to believe so, the lat idences by the present roling par forbid the entertainment of suc dea. What alternative, then left us, but to put our shoulder the wheel, and each manuse hi lividual exertions to counterace pernicious influence of chei nciples, and the dangerous powe such men. Our friends through the state may rely upon our in

genrest of what every member

mee enough to exercise the rights and relentless

ne, their four injustice and relentless peution will never easily.

As this subject that been submitted to insideration of the specific, would it adviseable to advertice at more participations, and to shew the prodigath which the treasure thus restude Federal Republicans has been square their connects since they are

d by their opponents since they

For the Md. Gazette.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

purt of Appeals, June Term. 1807

yan Hampton Appeal from to

The opinion of the Court of A

In this case it appears that a co

derable part of the purchase m

y was paid, and possession of t

nd given, prior to the obtention

e judgment by Hampton again

A contract for land, bona fi

de for a valuable consideration

sts the equitable interest in t

ndee from the time of the exec

n of the contract, although t

oney is not paid at that time.

hen the money is paid according

the terms of the contract, t

ndee is entitled to a conveyance

d to a decree in chancery for

cific execution of the contract

A judgment obtained by a thi

rson against the vendor, mes

e making the contract and the

yment of the money, cannot defe

impair the equitable interest th

quired, nor is it a lien on the lar

A judgment is a lien on the lar

affect the rights of such cest

ch conveyance is refused.

ward Edelen ry.

JUSTIC

atigable endeavours to bring back its usual orthodoxy the strayer unty of Prince-George's.

AGRICOLA.

New-York, April 13. Important from South America. The Curracon papers contain an arresting article from the Gazette Bogota of the 7th Jack by which appears that the power of Spain nearly reached its last stage roughout the whole provinces of uth America. The entire pronce of Guenco the districts of mbato, Risbamba, Quranda and e province of Rio de la Hatch, are r independent, and form or are the eve of forming, integral parts that great infant repoblic, now aring its majestic head in these tensive and fruitful regions "If, ye the writing of this article, the pers of liberty in the year 1821, as favourable as the preceding s, there will be no Spaniard found ne expiration thereof, in the