total deprivation of power, you prefer seeing the state of Maryland groaning under a pressure of accumulating evils, and her citizens becoming paupers? Do you wish to see your constitution violated and law set at defiance? Do you remember '76, and the warriors engaged in the struggle of that period? Do you wish to see your state treasury empty, and your money squandered foolishly? Do you wish panders and sycophants to fatten on the vitals of the good people of Maryland? And above all, do you wish success to the monstrous doctrines of democracy, which is diverse to every thing that has any claim to honour, honesty or truth? No! If you do not, then do your duty. Abandon all hopes of reforming democracy, for it would be foolish to attempt it—abandon all half-way measures, they only lead to destruction and contempt, and are the very measures which your bitter adversaries wish you to pursue—abandon all smiling hypocritical emissaries, who come to you in sheep's clothing, and who expose the greedy teeth of the voracious wolf when they have you in their power. Abandon those contemptible *popularity seekers* who have no politics, and who only make use of this cloak to entrap and deceive. They will turn on you with contempt when their object is attained. Be firm and true to your cause—it is the cause of *Washington*, and it is a good one. Be vigilant and decided, for the enemy is on the alert, seeking whom he may devour.

In speaking thus, we act from motives of duty and in accordance with the principles which we are proud to entertain. We are determined that democracy shall not dictate to us, nor shall they cast slurs and slanders, with impunity, on the party to which we are attached. They shall not abuse and villify the the helpless veteran of '76, without a public refutation of their slander and an ample exposure of their studied and finished "depravity." In this great and good undertaking in the "resuscitation" of the state of Maryland, we wish the aid of every honest federal republican. We call on every voter, be he rich or poor, young or old, to aid us in the cause of Maryland against the dangers of democracy. We have taken our stand boldly, and if the federalists of the state do their duty, we shall succeed. Yes, if every man is at his post at the next election, and if democratic tricks and manoeuvres are avoided and exposed we shall gain the state. If we do not; then, Federalists of Maryland, brothers, citizens and countrymen, we shall be to blame. The miseries which our children will be forced to endure under the scourge of democracy, will make them think of their fathers with scorn. When they pass by our graves, they will say, had our fathers done their duty; had they voted the democrats out of power and office, we should have been free and happy, but their neglect has made us miserable.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

We have received the following communication from a democrat, who is determined to be so no longer, unless he can have a chance of being entrusted with a little public money.

Mr. Editor,—I have been a democrat for many years; I have voted that ticket regularly, and have said many harsh things about you federalists—and what have I for my pains and trouble? My name does not even appear on the fifteen million list which you published a short time since.—I wish to know whether I can obtain the handling of a little of the public money. If I cannot, I will quit the party, because I think we ought to divide equally, and not give all the spoil to our big men. I can assure you I want nothing but opportunity to signalize myself in the glorious work of saving the cash; and I address you, because I know you will publish what I write, and, as I am a modest man, will take upon yourself the duty of making my wants known.

This is really a modest man—We hope he will never profess himself a federalist; that party have no money to spare when in power, but such as the welfare of the state requires.

We have upon some additions to make to the "fifteen million" list, and our friend in the country who ordered an extra number of the first publication, shall again have a supply when it is republished.—*D.*

THE MACEDONIAN FRIGATE.

Our Boston Correspondents, under date of June 20th, inform us of the arrival there of the U. S. Frigate Macedonian, Captain Downs, from the Pacific and Rio Janeiro, in 30 days from the latter place. She is stated to have on board about $80,000 Spanish dollars, and about 50,000 ounces of silver for sundry individuals.

The officers and crew are in good health. Henry Hill, esq. late U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, and Mr. Mix, late chief officer of the American brig Warrior, came passengers in the Frigate. American.

New-Bedford, June 16.

Further.—We learn by a letter from Nantucket, that the mate and three of the crew of the Essex have arrived there in the ship Eagle from Valparaiso. Capt. Pollard was left at Valparaiso rather unwell. The mate and two men were all that survived in the other boat—they were taken up by an English brig and carried to Valparaiso, after being 8 or 9 days in the boat. The other boat had not been heard from. The letter adds that the men who remained on the Island took their share of provisions, and there is little doubt but they may live until relieved. There was water on the Island; they could catch fish, and the island is visited by birds, and there was plenty of wood. The Capt. of a U. S. vessel at Valparaiso was about contracting with a vessel to proceed in search of them.

There was in the Essex eight Nantucket men; five are saved, two are known to be dead, and one was in the missing boat. Those saved are, Capt Pollard, Mr. Chase, mate, Ramsdell, Nickerson, and B. Lawrence. Died, Coffin and Joy.—There were 17 in the boats when they left the island—those left there were an Englishman and two Americans, white men. There were eight blacks in the boats, all of whom died except one; and among the whites that died was one by the name of Cole.

On the 26th Feb. off Tulcuana, Captain Wood of the ship Briton, spoke the ship Offley, of London; the commanding officer of which informed him that the day previous while their ship was at anchor in North Bay, St. Mary's the Captain (Hales) with the 2d mate and six men having occasion to go on shore, were surrounded by a party of Royalists, and massacred with their spears—one only was left alive to relate the barbarous transaction.—He was carried on board the ship and died the following day.

The towns of Oroko and Tombus had subsequently been burnt by order of Benevetus, who had retreated into the interior.

A gentleman from Nantucket states, that the ship Foster, of that place, whaling in the Pacific Ocean, was struck in the bottom by "Horn Fish," the horn of which perforated through the copper, plank, timber, and the ceiling, diagonally, which caused her to leak considerably. On removing the casks, &c. in the hold, to ascertain the cause of the leak, the horn was discovered which was sawed off, & brought home in the Eagle, as a curiosity. The water entered the ship through the horn, at the rate of 1500 strokes an hour, and on its being plugged the leak ceased.

Nashville, June 2.

Steam Boat General Jackson sunk.

Letters from on board the General Jackson to the owner, inform us that on the morning of Wednesday last, just before sun rise, the boat in attending the Harpeth shoals, about 40 miles below this city, run on a snag which penetrated her bottom, and produced such an opening, that the prudent commander found it necessary to use every exertion to run her into shallow water; in this he succeeded so far, that when she sunk, her cargo deck was in sight, or a few inches above the surface of the water—of the cargo about seventy-five hogsheads of sugar it is expected will be nearly, if not entirely lost.—Of the balance, the coffee on board had been saved by removing it to the cabin and above deck; there was also removed nearly all the packages, that were small and of a character to be hastily handled. The only consolation in this bad case is, that the loss sustained has fallen on several individuals, whose circumstances enable them to bear it without in the slightest degree affecting their credit.

The government of Naples have declared general Pepe guilty of high treason, and officially announced, that should he ever return to his native country, the punishment of death will be inflicted on him.

Hard Times!—At a gardener's in the vicinity of London, cherries were sold, during the first week in May, at the rate of 42s per lb.; strawberries and raspberries at 2s 6d per oz.; grapes at 18s per lb.; and pine apples at from 20 to 50s each.

"Variation of Prosperity."—A letter from Greenfield, Ohio, dated May 23d, states that wheat sold for twelve and a half cents the bushel, and whisky was dull sale at fifteen cents a gallon; that crops looked extremely bad; that the worms had cut up all the corn, oats, and flax, and begun on the clover.

Frankfort, (Ky.) June 7.

Indian Outrages.—An extract of a letter to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from a gentleman of the Army at Fort Smith, states, that about four hundred Osage Indians, headed by nine of their principal chiefs, made their appearance before the Fort on the opposite side of the river, on the 9th April last—the chiefs having expressed a disposition to visit the Fort, a boat was sent with orders to permit none but the chiefs to cross—they came and remained a short time, but evinced an unfriendly disposition, they refused every familiarity which is customary for Indians disposed to be friendly—and at length demanded provisions and ammunition, which being refused, the chiefs returned—the Indians then commenced making rafts for the purpose of crossing the river. Lieut. Scott, the commanding officer, discovered that a party of them had landed below, brought forward his artillery, the sight of which was sufficient to divert them from their purpose; they immediately left their rafts, and the main body proceeded along the trace towards Lee's Creek, of horses, guns, and whatever else, they could carry away with them; they have also robbed several families living up the Poto, stealing every horse they could lay their hands on. The Osages, state, that the Sacs and Foxes have joined them, and that they shortly intend to make an attack upon the Cherokees. It has not, as yet, been ascertained that any white person has been killed, although in some instances forcible measures were made use of to compel the surrender of horses. Their hostile appearance and conduct before the fort, and insolent demand for ammunition, &c. without committing any other depredations, than robbery, plainly indicate their object, which nothing but energetic and decisive measures can prevent.

Extract of a letter from a Midshipman in the ship Tees, dated

"Port Louis, Isle of France, Nov. 5, 1820.

I was recently ordered into an open boat belonging to the Henrietta, tender to the Tees, which was cruizing round the Island, to prevent the traffic in slaves with Madagascar. The boat was commanded by the master, Mr. Gordon, and we had been three weeks in her, when, on the 28th of October, an unfortunate end was put to our cruize.—The Henrietta heaving in sight, Mr. Gordon wished to see the officer commanding her, when it coming to blow hard, and quite dark, our boat shipped a sea, and down she went. I could swim a little, and with great difficulty reached the reef. I immediately went to the barracks, and sent off a boat to save, if possible, my unfortunate companions—but the night being dark, nothing could be seen of them.—Next morning I went off myself, and rowed about to see if I could get the bodies of our master and the men; when at a little distance I perceived a number of large shark with something they had got; on nearing them, I perceived they were eating poor Mr. Gordon; I fired at the one who had him, which let go his hold, and I assisted one of the men in getting the remains into the boat, when an immense large sharke came from under the boat and seized the remains from us. It sprung so high out of the water, that we saw almost its whole body. Mr. Gordon is most deeply lamented by all in the Tees, and has left a wife and three children to lament their irreparable loss.

A severe hail storm was experienced at Three Rivers, Canada, a short time since. The hail stones which fell are stated in the Montreal papers to have been as large as Turkey eggs, weighing from 8 to 9 ounces—1000 panes of glass were broken—the cattle ran about the fields wild with affright. The same storm visited L'Assumption, and passed over Long Point. Its fury was terrible. Several barns were blown down, and large trees torn up by the roots.

General Pepe.—It is stated in a French paper, that the famous General Pepe, who acted so conspicuous a part in the Neapolitan revolution, was born in Paris, and that his father was a shoe-maker, and he one of seven children.

From the Charleston Courier of June 14.

FROM EAST-FLORIDA.—Captain Chester, of the sloop Wasp, arrived yesterday from St. Augustine, informs that the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, Lt. Comdt. Turner, arrived off that port on Thursday last, in five days from Havana, having on board Mr. ARREDONDO, the Commissioner appointed by the Captain-General of Cuba, to deliver the province of East-Florida into the hands of the American authorities—which event it was supposed would take place on the 15th inst. the American troops being expected to arrive from Fernandina by that time, as information of the arrival of the Commissioner, had been dispatched to that post. It was understood that the Spanish Commissioner brought with him $10 000 to meet the demands against the Spanish government in East-Florida, but it was supposed that sum would be by no means adequate to the purpose.

The Nonsuch remained off the port until Saturday last, when, after, saluting the town, (which was promptly returned) she proceeded for New York.

On Saturday morning the Governor of St. Augustine issued a Proclamation, informing the inhabitants of the event which was about to take place, and exhorting them to be peaceable and friendly towards the new order of things.

Savannah, June 11.

We have received, through the politeness of a gentleman at Saint Augustine, the following letter. To those who are anxiously waiting for the consummation of the transfer of the Florida possessions, the contents will prove interesting; being the most recent intelligence received from that quarter:

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Republican, dated St. Mary's, June 10.

"The United States schr. Nonsuch was off Augustine on the 7th inst. and landed the Spanish Commissioner with orders to the government to deliver up the place to the United States. The ship Meteor, with United States' troops on board, will sail from here the first wind that she can get out, for Augustine, convoyed by the United States' schs. Porpoise and Tartar. The Tartar being of an easy draft of water, will disembark the troops."

To the Editors of the Georgian.

"St. Augustine. (E. F.) June 6.

On Tuesday, arrived off this harbour the United States' sch. Porpoise, from which a communication was received by the Governor, announcing its readiness to convey the Spanish officers and soldiers to Havana; in the evening, the sch. weighed anchor, and stood out to sea.

To day arrived the United States' sch. Nonsuch, with the Spanish Commissioner Arredondo, from Havana. He is said to bring orders from the Captain General, for an immediate surrender.

The American troops being at St. Mary's, some few days will necessarily elapse before the exchange of flags. I hope, however, the delay will not be so great as to prevent my witnessing the display of the American colours on the walls of the fort."

New-York, June 20.

Latest from St. Domingo.

We have perused a file of Haytien papers down to the 3d instant. They contain no news. A detail of great minuteness is given of the progress of Boyer in the lately disturbed parts of the island. Tranquility is every where established. The measures of the government towards the late insurgents meet with general approbation, and as is usual in a subdued revolt, the arm of government is strengthened. At Cape Hayti a soldier with his musket advanced to the place where Boyer was standing, and asked for the President; Boyer suspecting his purpose, suddenly advanced on him saying "Here." The fellow was panic-struk—he was immediately put in irons and confessed himself hired to shoot him—or as the government Gazette expresses it, "He confesses that the lieutenant of his company had himself given him a cartridge destined to shoot the Father of the country—Oh! pinnacle of horror and iniquity!!!"

Nothing is said about the South American privateers which had been seized by the Haytien government.—*Daily Adv.*

From a Charleston, (S. C.) paper.

The State vs. *Lorenzo Dow.*

The defendant came into court to receive the sentence of the law; in the case of a libel (of which he had been convicted this term) against the late Rev. Mr. Hammett. Previous to the charge, or sentence of the judge, Mr. Dow read, (by permission of the court,) a very interesting document, explanatory of his motives, and justificatory of the objects he had in view, by the publication of the book, from which the libellous matter was extracted. The sentence of Mr. Dow, was very mild, being only an imprisonment of 24 hours, and a fine of one dollar with the costs. We are informed that the officers of the court have given up the costs and that the governor has remitted the imprisonment.

A CURIOSITY.

Among the additions just made to Dr. Mitchell's collection, is a letter from the Chippewa a tribe of Indians to the Sioux, with the answer of the Sioux to the Chippewas, done during the summer of 1820. Both are executed with the point of a knife, or some other hard body, upon the bark of the birch tree. They are examples of picture writing, bordering upon the symbolic or hyeroglyphic, and show the manner in which the aborigines of North America communicate their ideas at the present day.

The (N. Y.) Ballstown Farmer of June 6th. says—"I noticed the week before last, the arrival of Commodore Barron and the feeble state of his health. It is doubtful, if he is getting any better of his complaint."

POLICE OF PARIS.

A curious fact which occurred during the reign of Buonaparte, illustrating the state of perfection to which the system of espionage was carried at that time.

A party sat down to dinner at a public dinner table, when a gentleman sticking his fork into a fowl, began to dissect it, and as he cut off the head, he said with a laugh, "Here goes the head of the Emperor." No observation was made, and they proceeded with their dinner; but in the course of it the waiter came, and tapping the gentleman on the shoulder, told him he was wanted in the hall. On entering the hall, he was accosted by a gentleman who asked him if he was not the gentleman, who at dinner, said, "Here goes the head of the Emperor?" He replied he was, "but what of that?" "You must come," said the gentleman, "with me; "with you," he exclaimed, and putting his hand in his pocket presented it full of money to the officer, and was turning away—"Stay" said the officer, "I am not to be thus dealt with—you must instantly obey my summons"—"alas," said the gentleman, "am I then to be torn from my wife and children, and hurried to a dungeon for such a trifle as that; my life and my liberation are most precious and important to my family—I will give you" and he named an enormous sum, "to liberate me, and for ever conceal the affair." "No," said the inflexible gendarme, "I am above the largest bribe you can offer, and you must instantly go, for I dare not parley with you any longer." The gentleman then took a card from his pocket, which he held up to the view of the gendarme, who immediately made his obeisance to him and departed. Now the fact is, the gentleman himself was a superintendant of these spies.

The waiter in the tavern was in the pay of the government; he made the observation respecting the head of the Emperor in the hearing of the waiter to prove his vigilance, he was true to his charge, and directly apprised one of the gendarmes of the seditious and treasonable words, that had escaped from the stranger's lips. He then tempted the gendarme with these liberal offers, and finding him faithful, his object was accomplished; and informing him by the card which he carried about him, and which bore the secret sign, who he was, there the matter ended, to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

From a London Paper, April 25.

MERMAID.

It was mentioned in all the Journals, some time ago, that a Mermaid, caught in the Indian seas, had been brought to this country. The creature so described, and no doubt one of the species which has given rise to so many fabulous stories, is now in the Museum Surgeon's Hall, London. It is about 8 feet in length, and bears a strong resemblance to the common seal. There is also a young female of the same species in the same place. They belong to the class of Mammalia; the fins terminate, internally, in a structure like the human hand; the breasts of the female are very prominent, and in suckling its young not only their appearance, but their situation on the body must, cause that extraordinary phenomenon which leads to the popular belief. In other respects the face is far from looking like the human race; and the long hair is as entirely wanting as the glass and comb.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Wednesday 13th inst. a likely Mulatto man named

DICK CLARKE.

He is by trade a Carpenter, about thirty-five years old, five feet ten inches high; has a scar on his breast as if from a scald or burn; his hair cut close. He is fond of drink, and when in that state articulates badly. His clothing not known, except new oznabrig shirt and pantaloons If taken (and secured so that I get him) in Prince George's, Anne Arundel, or Calvert counties, I will give twenty five dollars. If in Baltimore, or the District of Columbia, fifty dollars, and if out of the state one hundred dollars.

William Hill.

Near Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, Md

All persons are forewarned dealing with, or harbouring said runaway.

June 28

The Editor of the Federal Republican will insert the above and forward his account.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Pindle, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Lucy R. Pindle,
Benj. T. Pindle, } *Ex'rs.*
Eleanor E. Pindle.

June 28 3w.

A Valuable Tract of Land

For Sale,

Four hundred acres of land is offered for sale adjoining to Friendship in Anne Arundel county, the greater part of this tract is covered with wood of various kinds: such as Locust, Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Cedar, and a large quantity of very fine Chesnut. The soil is very fine, adapted to Plaster and Clover, and equal to any in that part of the country for the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn and small Grain. This land is about a mile from from Chew's Cove, on Herring Bay, which gives it many advantages. A packet runs regularly once a week to Baltimore, from the Cove, which affords great facility in sending the produce of the soil to the Baltimore Market. Friendship and the neighbouring country being bare of wood, principally depend for their supply from this tract of land.—It would be divided into smaller parcels to suit purchasers, and the terms liberal. The improvements now erected on this land will cure 20 hogsheads of tobacco with the necessary out houses for Overseer and Servants—This land abounds with fine springs of water, and in a good neighbourhood.—For further particulars, apply to NICHOLAS BREWER, Esq. of Annapolis, or of WILLIAM T. GRAHAM, at Chew's Cove, Herring Bay.

June 28. 6w

Public Sale.

I will sell, at public sale, on Monday the 30th day of July, at 10 o'clock THE HOUSE AND LOT in which I now reside.

Ninian Pinkney.

June 28 5w

For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE,

ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Apply to the subscriber.

Benjamin Mead.

May 24. 3w.