MRIMAXEYIS RESOLUTION A committee of the entire New Hampshire have the Resolutions of Mary tive to an appropriation of the lands to the purposes of certain the original states, this they satisfied that the principles commended for are just and equitable at therefore do concur in the expressed in the aforesaid ments."

LAUDABLE

The bill appropriating 800 day for agricultural purposes, pract the Senate unanimously.

N. Hampshire Pap.

Extract from a "Tour between Han ford and Quebec."

CONSTITUTION & GUERRIER

A British officer in Canada, of hi own accord, spoke to me in th highest terms of the American ra vy and of is officers. He mention ed Capt. Hull, particularly, with frankness of commendation, that was equally honourable to nimed and to the subject of his preser He said that au officer of the Guer riere, who was on board of that in gate when she was captured by Capt. Hull, narrated to him the cre cumstance, to which I am about h

allude.

'It will be remembered, that when the two frigates descried each other, Capt. Hull was standing before the wind, and Capt. Dacres up. on it, under easy sail; the tracks of the ships were in lines converging at a considerable angle, so that they would of course, cross. When they were within long cannon shot, the Guerriere fired her broadside, but it was not returned by the Constitution. The Guerriere then wore, and gave her antagonist the other broadside; still the fire was not returned; but Capt. Hull, with his ship in figuring trim, continued to bear down upon his adversary, who finding that he was thus pressed continued, on his part, to west at to fire, first one broauside and the the other; to all this, however, Cas tain Hall paid no attention, is pressed forward till he was now we ry near. The Guerriere then pe before the wind, and the Constitu tion followed on, directly astern, till finding that the Guerriere wal outsail her, she spread more canni and then gained so fast upon the chase, that she was soon enabled; choose, whether she would h across her stern, and rake her cett or come along side at very close quarters, and thus be again exposed to her broadsides, from which u yet, she had sustained but littled mage. It was this crisis of thes tair that excited so much admirison among the British officers; in Captain Hull instead of tearns; in adversary to pieces, with compart tive impunity, which, by tacing and laying across her stern, M might (according to the opinion it the British nava: officer) have ein ly done, waved his advantage, 18 did not fire till, coming upon in larboard quarter of the Guerrier, he shot along side, and thus gire his antagonist an opportunity to defead

done in a naval conflict!" "From the authentic acrousted this action, it is manifest that the galiaut American had it in his por er to rake his adversary, and free whatever motives it might have bed done, he actually waved the admitage. If we do not charge it to is magnanimty and generosity, it mis at least, go to the account of is bravery, and his confidence (as unwarranted by the result) that he was able to subdue the hostile sign without availing himself of thest ventitious advantage, which bet joyed.

himself. "It was the noblest that

(added the British officer with what

I was conversing,) that was end

Anne-Arundel County, & Sur of Maryland, to wit:

This is to certify, that on the side day of June 1821, Alford Clark, of side county, brought before me, one of the light of the county of the Justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, one small

BAY HORSE: which was taken up by him in the of trespassing on his grain field. He there was the state of the state ten years old, bushy main, shot around, short rump; no other visits marks on said horse.

July 12 Janer Litchican The owner or owners are hereby quested to come prove property P charges and take him away.

DONE HOLD LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

[By the Kester, strived at New York.] We have made as copious ex tracts as our limits will allow. It will be seen that the news of the Most interest is from Turkey .eager to perform it. Constantinople is a scene of disturbance and massacre. The grand Seignior, to avenge the insurrection in his northern provinces, has had recourse to the most dreadful re-

prisals. The Greek Patriarch has been strangled, and four Archhishops have been massacred. The departure of such foreign ministers as wished to leave the capital, is said to have been stopped. Some letters say that such is the rage of the Turks against the Greeks, that the government cannot restrain them. The most blood-thirsty are said to be the Asiatic troops, who come by forced marches, and are guilty of unbounded cruelties to the Greek inhabitants .- They plunder, murder, and drag away the women and girls, and nobody is able to check their daily increasing dis-

The accounts from Wallachia and Moldavia, and Greece, are extremely vague and contradictory. The latest accounts, however, are the most favourable to the cause of freedom; but they are involved in obscurity, and are evidently full of exggerations and absurdities. Without going into details, we will endeavour to throw the leading particulars which appear in the London prints, into as short a compass as

possible. Numerous detachments of Greeks, it is said continually arrive in Moldavia and Walischia, and augment the force under the command of Prince Ypsilanti. The chief is abundantly provided with money. and pays his soldiers largely. The privates receive monthly 24 francs each, and the officers 500. At Bucharest ne was joined by upwards of 1000 young Greeks, relatives of wealthy families, principally from Vienna, Baha, and Odessa.

It is asserted that the Porte is about to march an army of 40,000 men against the insurgents, of which the Pacha of Brazila, who has been made Seraskier, will have the chief command. According to general comion, he does not possess great military talents.

The Allied powers are moving a part of their troops upon the frontiers of Moldavia.

On the whole, we think the accounts by the Nestor, give the troubles in the Ottoman Empire, a greater degree of importance, than we have before attached to them. If it be true that the revolt in Greece is general, and if Theodore, Ypsitanti, and Ali Pacha, would act in concert, the Turks would not easily subdue them. One account says that Achmet Pacha, who commands the army opposed to Ali Pacha, has received orders to negociate with the latter, being unable to reduce him by force. Ismael Pacha experiences a similar res stance from the Suliotes, who have 5,000 men under arms, and wro carry on a gue illa warfare against the Turkish ps.

Eighty-five new Churches are now building, and to be built in London, which are to contain sittings for 150,000 persons, at the expence of one million sterling.

From the London Courier, May 29 Declaration of the Ailied Sovereigns at Laybach-Circular of the Russian Government to the different Courts of Europe.

At a late hour this morning wo received the Paris Papers of Satur day, from which we hasten to make the following important extracts: "Laybach, May 21. At the moment when the Congress separated, the following document was pub-

ished, in the name of the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Rusia. "Europe is acquainted with the notives of the resolution taken by he Allied Sovereigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate disorders which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establish ment of which had cost so many

offorts and so many sacrifices. "At the very moment when their generous objects were accomplished the kingdom of Naples, a rebelon of a still more odious character,

possible, burst in Piedmont. Neither the ties, which had, for many generations, united the igning House of Savoy with the cople, nor the benefits of an enightened government, administered by a wise Prince, and under pater I laws, nor the sad prospect of

ed from their designs.

"The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repost of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were

The throne and the state were betrayed-oaths were violated-military honor tarnished, and the contempt of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder.

"Every where the pestilence ex hibited the same character; every where, one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions.

Not being able to assign plausible motives, in their justification, nor to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology; they founded, upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their yes, the salutary supremacy of the laws, was a yoke which must be destroyed. They renounced those sentiments which are inspired by a true love of he's country, and substituting for known duties, arbitrary and undefined pretences for a universal change in the constituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

"The Allied Sovereigns saw the danger of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit. Experience has verified their anticipations, The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered, has been useless, and crime has disappeared at the sight of the sword of justice.

"It is not to accidental causes it is not even to the conduct of men who behaved so ill in the hour of battle-that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consolitary principle; from one more worthy of attention.

Providence struck with terror, the conciences of men so guilty; and the censure of the public, whose fate was compromised by these artificers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

.. Solely employed to contend with and to put down rebellion, the allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interest, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops, as a support in favour of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased-from that moment, the States which revolution had assailed, became the friendly States of those powers which never wished any thing but their tranquility and their prosperi-

"In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the allied sovereigns, in concert with the King of the Two Sicilies and the King of Sardinia, have judged it indispensible to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good. The alli ed troops, whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order. have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing, under this ægis, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfor-

"The justice and disinterestedness which have prevailed in the deliberations of the allied Monarchs, will always continue to regulate their policy. In future, as during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves, the preservation of the independence and the rights of each state, such as they are recognized and defined by existing treaties .-The issue, even ot such an alarming crisis, will, under the auspices of Providence, become the consolidation of that peace, which the encmies of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things, which will secure to na-tions their repose and presperity.

"Filled with these sentiments, the Ailied Sovereigns, in terminating the conferences at Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined never to abandon tem: and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union, a sure safeguard against the enterprises of

anarchy. "It is for this purpose that their Imperial and Royal Majesties have

41

exposed, could restrain the disaffect | tiary to sign said publish the present Declaration. Prussia-KRUSEMARK.

Russia-NESSELRODE. "CAPO D'ISTRIA.
"POZZO DI BORGO." CIRCULAR FROM COUNT NESSELEODS.

"Frankfort, May 22. "We have good grouds for believing in the authenticity of a circular despatch, addressed from Lay. back to the legations of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, at foriegn courts; and we communicate with confidence, this interesting document to our readers:

"SIR-It is now precisely a year since we found ourselves under the necessity of making known the principles which the emperor had resolved to follow with respect to states, which, to the calamity of experiencing a criminal and violent revolution, should add that in sanctioning its fatal consequences.

"Since that period, and from the date of the opening of the conferences at Troppau and Laybach, our successive communications must have demonstrated to all the ministers and agents of the emperor at foreign courts, not only that the principles of his imperial majesty would not ary, but further, that our august master would be always ready to concur, by all the means in his power in the success of the measures which he had agreed upon with his allies, in the general interest for the repose of Europe.

"By our Circular of the 27th of Feb. (11th March,) we informed you that, in consequence of the determinations entered into upon this point by his imperial majesty, he had decided to prolong his stay near his imperial and royal apostolic majesty notwithstanding the close of the congress at Laybach.

"Our despatches of the 8th (20th) March very soon shewed to you that the foresight of the emperer had been too completely justified, and that, faithful to his promises. Rus: sia, at the request of Austria, and the legitimate sovereign of the king. dom of Sardinia, had marched an army of 100:000 men, in order to avert the calamitous and too probable effects of the military revolt

which had just broken out in Pied-

mont. "Auspicious events have succeeded those which the artificers of troubles and of discord provoked. Every thing authorizes us to hope that order will be effectually re-established in the states of his Sardinian Majesty. The Royal Government there has availed itself of the proximity of the Lombardo-Venetiankingdom; and it is the temporary assistance of a corps of accupation composed of Austrian troops, which it has required to restore to Piecmont the enjoyment of an internal secure, and solid peace.

"All our wishes seek this great and salutary result, but as the measure of safety which it requires, and which the Sardinian government itself has solicited, is about to become the object of a direct arrangement between, Sardinia and Austria, under the binitantee of the allied courts; and as the presence of our troops would be henceforth useless, the order to retrograde has already been despatched to them. On the other hand, the more the resolution to make them operative was energetic, the more salutary and useful has been the impression produced solely by the intelligence that they were in movement, and the more essential is it in the eyes of the emperor that all the capinets of Europe should know and appreciate the serious considerations which induced his imperial majesty to have recourse to arms, and the noble and pure intentions which would always have directed the employment of

"The experience of all ages and countries warns nations of the calamities which form the inevitable train of crime and rebellion. But last year these great and eternal lessons were contemned." Catastrophes succeeded each other with an appalling rapidity. Naples de-monstrably evinced the dangers of pernicious example. Become, herself, the theatre of revolution, and the centre of the activity of sects, this State menaced Italy with a general conflagration; and Austria, seeing a portion of her provinces exposed to imminent peril, claimed, in the first place, the moral support of her Allies. The sincere friend of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolie Majesty, & convinced, like that august Monarch, of the evils which would once more inundate the world, if the disregard of all duties should obtain the apology of a lasting lamities to which the country was I ordered their Ministers Plenipoten- triumph, the emperor espoused,

has been established, by solemnacts, between the European powers, the Emperor offered to his Allies the aid of his arms, in case new commotions should excite the dread of new dangers. We have already seen how the anticipations of his Imperial Majesty have been verified .--Sectarians acting in the darkness, which they so much needed to vell their guilty peojects, excited in Piedmont an insurrection, which might, by its consequences, retard the progress of good in the Two Sicilies, and, by compromising the army which was then advancing upon Naples, encourage revolt throughout the whole Peninsula .-Already alarming symptoms justifi ed disquietude for other countries; and from that moment the Russian troops were bound to march. They, in fact, did march, not to extend the power of Russia, or to make the slightest infringement upon the bounds of territorial possession. guaranteed to all the Governments of Europe, by the treaties concluded since 1814, but to succour the Allies of the Emperor; and this, as we have said above, at the express solicitations of his Imperial, Royal & Apostolic Majesty, & of his Royal Highness the Duke of Genevois. -Th y marched, not to overthrow institutions which have emanated from legitimate authority. but to prevent insurrection from usurping power which would be a universal scourge. - Finally, they marched, not to obstruct the developement of public prosperity, in any state whatever, but to further the re-establishment of order in countries where the workings of evil men had ultimately rendered the assistance of a foreign force indispensable.

"Such has been, such will always be, the sole intention of the empe ror, should be ever find himself again under the necessity of putting his armies in motion. No burden would have resulted from their march, or from their temporary presence. They would have traversed peaceably the immense space which seperated them from Italy: and as soon as the object was at tained for which two monarchs solicited their aid, the emperor would have issued his orders for them to

return to their country. "We are justified, therefore, in repeating and affirming that never did the love or war, never the ambitious thought of exercising an exclusive influence in the councils of other monarchs, or upon the desti nies of people confined by Providence to their care, direct the policy of his Imperial Majesty.

"Irretragable facts now attest the

sincerity of this language. "Malevolence ascribet to Russia hostile views with regard to the Porte. Disturbances manifested themselves in Wallachia and Moldavia; and our conduct, as well as our declarations, have shewn that we are determined to observe the rights of nations and the faith of treaties, in our relations with the

Turkish government. "They were pleased, afterwards, to insinuate, that we had abandoned our projects against Turkey, to invade the western territories of Europe. A signal contradiction has the authors of these odious accusations; and the march of our armies, supported and maintained by all the strength of the empire, has been stopped the moment we were certainly assured that the legitimate governments had received the plentitude of its authority in the kingdom of Sardinia.

"Thus, sir, it is with the confidence of having fulfilled the duties of a friend and of an ally-it is with the determination of always fulfilling those duties, and the consoling persuasion of having contributed to the tranquility of Italy, and of Europe, that the Emperor is about to quit Laybach.

"He will set off on the 1st (13th) May and will proceed to St. Petersburg, by way of Warsaw, happy to lend his assistance to his Allies, if it should become necessity; more happy still to enjoy for a long future, the spectacle of a peace, the blessings of which Russia feels, and in the maintenance and consolidation of which she is interested as

much as any other power. "The political system of our august master not being destined to undergo any change, all his ministers and agents will continue to follow and to execute the general in structions which they have hitherto

received. The present Circular will regu-

with afficerity a cause which his late their language with respect to conscience told him was that of Eutopes of laws and of treatles. He the Emperor even authorizes you did more. As an intimate union air to make known, and deliver a copy of it to the government to which you are accredited, &c. (Signed) "NESSELRODE."

"Laybach, 28th of April, (10th of May) 1821."

"It is asserted, that Austria also expedited on the same day, a circular of similar tenor to all its diplomatic agents at foreign courts."

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Annapoli lis. July 1, 1821.

I. Henry Ashton S, is B. Arnell, S. Anders Genry U Brown, Carloth Rrow u, dis Mary Belt, Mis Isslella Brown, R. usperty B. wire. Mrs. Sarsh W B. dey; Mrs. Arreita Brown, Thomas B. Byton. Henry H. Chapman, Widam Cerman, Kichard J. Crabb, William Combs, John Contell, Thomas Carnani, Patr. k. Clary, Michael Collin, Henry Cromore, l, 1821.
Christopher Hobas,
Sanuel Johnson,
George Jourdes,
Mos Parkli Jona,
Miss Jiany Kung,
Miss Jiany Kung,
Miss Jiany Kung,
Miss Bauni Kitty 13,
Mrs Bauni Kitty 13,
Mrs Bauni Kitty 14,
Mrs Pamela L Rey,
James Larimore,
Luther Martin,
Dahie M'Ariey,
Heary Matthews
Mrs Nane Molis 2,
John Mecke,
George-Monsull,
John Meres 3,
John Mitchell,
William O'Harn 2,
John Mrdy, or ry Creation to the control of the George W. Duvan, Daniel Dashiell, I homas B Dorsey, Miss Anne C David, George-Fow er, William Fairfield, William F., wisiam Fairfield,
William F J,
John Forty,
John Forty,
Mis Chairy Folks,
Edward Groy,
Mary Gs. oway,
Mary Gs. oway,
Mr. Jane Gasther,
Mr. Jane Gasther,
Mr. Jane Gasther,
Mr. Gray,
Christo hir L Gantt 4.
Thomas Harrist,
John Hoston,
Gerard I Hopkins,
H-nry Ham.aond,
fon ph Hutton,
William Hubkans,
David Han on,
Mis Rebecca Hull,
A G Hapmond,
Mr. frincilla Heemon,
Jonathan Hutton,
John H. Hukker,
Richard Holmes,
Jam

James Monroe, P. M.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, July 6th, 1821.

On application by petition of Samuel Maynard, administrator D B N of Thomas ' allahan 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 deceseed, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath ob ained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B N on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of Aone Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand, this 6th day of July, 1821.

Saml. Maynard, Adm'r. DBN.

State of Maryland, Sc. Calvert County, Orphans Court,

February 101, 1821.
On application by petition of William
D Gray, administrator of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, de-ceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Maryland Republican.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans count of Calvert county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Thomas Gray, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of June, 1821.

June, 1821.

10 ili:lam D. Gray, Adm'r.

of Thomas Gray.

A Farm for Sale,

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of land. The whole is in a high state of improvement, the soil is well suited to Tobacco. Wheat, Corn, &c. and every part of it has been improved with Clover-Plaister acts powerfully on it, and has been used liberally. The buildings of every description are such as to accommodate a family with comfort and convenience.

D. MURRAY, West River.