

the observance of which is no less salutary in public, than in private affairs. No plans and schemes and changes, however well intended, are often productive of the most fatal consequences.

These are the general views and principles we entertain upon the subject of government, and we have endeavored to present them to our fellow-citizens as concisely as we could without being rendered obscure. To the freemen of Dorchester we submit them, our cause and ourselves, under a hope that they will all meet the approbation of enlightened freemen—of men who can have no other objects at heart than the good of their country and the wise and faithful administration of public affairs. We are no more interested in the result of this great question than any other two members of this community. We are called on to enter the contest—to engage in your service. We acquiesce and now appeal to our fellow-citizens as arbiters in our cause. Of those who may be disposed to oppose us we only ask a hearing, with minds willing to be convinced and hearts not predisposed against us. We desire that they will throw off prejudice and former displeasure, and in the character of fair, impartial, independent republicans—decide and act according to the best dictates of their reason and their judgment, and that they will not suffer themselves to be misled by the angry feelings, and unjust prejudices or party spirit. We are satisfied that few of them are wilfully wrong—There is no reason or motive why they should be so.—They must desire to promote their own good and the good of their common country—but this is an important election—important in a variety of views—calculated to excite much public discussion—a torrent of angry and malignant passions are as usual to be let loose—every thing that ingenuity can devise—the exaggeration and distortion of facts—personal calumny, and direct falsehoods—appeals to ancient prejudices and pride of party—all these are to be resorted to for the purpose of embittering your minds and misleading your judgments and understandings. These considerations have prevailed on us, to put you on your guard. Whatever your decision may be—we most earnestly pray, that it may not be to you a heavier cause of lamentation and grief.

To our friends we look with gratitude and anxiety—Gratitude for former confidence in us, and anxiety for their noblest exertions to save the state from jeopardy, her institutions from violation; and all her best systems of things from fatal revolution. If with us you believe the present time portentous of great events, we hope to see that belief exemplified in your strenuous exertions to resist the uprooting storm that is gathering to burst on the good people of the state. The fate of Maryland may depend on you, and Dorchester will remember, not without remorse, that the sentiments of her people were not represented last year in the House of Delegates because of apathy, because of fatal security, because her energies were not exerted. No man acquainted with the sentiments of the people of Dorset, but must admit that had there been a full vote the result of the election would have been different.—This thing should not occur. It is the fundamental principle of republicanism and of our government, that the SOVEREIGN VOICE OF THE PEOPLE should be heard through the representation of the real majority. The people of Dorset should ever bear this principle in mind. To accomplish this, every man must be an active agent and a host. Mutual dependence in matters of public concern, is always dangerous. Let no man trust that to another which he can do himself. In doing good service to the state let jealousy of each others merit exist even among friends. Let friend contend with friend who shall do most good. The cause is common—common be the exertion.—The fate of every man is at stake, let every man do his duty. The federalists of Maryland again enter the field of political contest not for office and its emoluments—but for the preservation of the state—for the protection of her republican constitution—for the maintenance of her judiciary—for the defence of the rights of the counties against the overwhelming influence of the city of Baltimore, and for the sovereign rights of the people. These are in danger.—They are to be assailed—w boldly aver it. Suffer yourselves

not to be deluded by flattering pretences—Be not lulled by the cry of "peace!" "peace!" when there is no "peace!"

Our forefathers who framed our constitution have left us a rich and noble inheritance in our republican institutions. Let us prove ourselves their worthy descendants and successors by valiantly defending them to the last moment, with all our power. Let us do all that the constitution enjoins on us—Let us do all that our love and admiration of it, prompts us. If after that, we fail, we shall fall in the noblest of causes—the cause of the constitution and of the people, but if we succeed, we shall wear in our hearts a rich and ample reward, of having served our country faithfully & successfully in the hour of utmost need.

We have adopted this course to make known our views and opinions to our fellow citizens, as it is highly probable from the imperfect health of both of us, we shall not be able to make those personal exertions, usually expected from candidates for the public favour.

We are fellow citizens respectfully,  
Your humble servants,  
Benjamin W. Lecompte,  
Matthias Travers.  
June 1821.

### JOHN THORPE.

Mr. Southey, in his life of Westley, has preserved a number of well authenticated anecdotes and incidents in the lives of those whom he denominates Wesley's Lay Coadjutors, and which furnish some evidences of character often as astonishing to the individuals experiencing them, as wonderful to those who witnessed their effects and contemplated their influence. Amongst other cases is the following, which we republish from the 64th page of the second volume:  
"A party of men were amusing themselves one day at an alehouse in Rothersham, by mimicking the Methodists. It was disputed who succeeded the best, and this led to a wager. There were four performers, and the rest of the company was to decide, after a fair specimen from each. A bible was procured, and three of the rivals, each in turn, mounted the table, and held forth, in a style of irreverent buffoonery, wherein the scriptures were not spared. John Thorpe, who was the last exhibitor, got upon the table in high spirits, exclaiming, 'I shall beat you all! He opened the book for a text, and his eyes rested upon these words: "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish!" These words, at such a moment, and in such a place, struck him to the heart. He became serious; he preached in earnest, and he affirmed afterwards, that his own hair stood erect at the feelings which then came upon him, and the awful denunciations which he uttered. His companions heard him with the deepest silence. When he came down, not a word was said concerning the wager; he left the room immediately, without speaking to any one, went home in a state of great agitation, and resigned himself to the impulse which had thus strangely been produced. In consequence he joined the Methodists, and became an itinerant preacher; but he would often say, when he related this story, that if ever he preached by the assistance of the spirit of God, it was at that time."

An effect so different from what was contemplated when the exhibition commenced, and so suddenly, and in so important a manner, produced upon both speaker and hearers, may, no doubt, be explained satisfactorily by those who rightly understand the operations of the power which accompanied that voice which said, "Saul! Saul! why persecutest thou me?"

### INDIAN MARRIAGES.

The Chickasaw women have discovered, that our forms of matrimony are more binding than the Indian forms; but what is of still more importance, a marriage with a citizen of the United States, exempts them from raising corn, a service they are obliged to render an Indian husband; and as they have become very careful, they prefer white husbands. There was a number of handsome women in this nation, the descendants of white men, rich in cattle and horses, and as to land, the choicest of as fine a country as there is in the world, lies before them. An acquaintance of mine, from Kentucky has been made rich in a few years, by his marriage with a fine woman, almost white, by whom he has two charming children,

and live under the protection of the nation. What must the balance be in his favour, when contrasted with what his situation was in Kentucky, or with that of thousands now there? You may expect me to make some engagements for you myself—but let me tell you, overtures of that sort are not fashionable; courtships are limited to a few words, and as to engagements there are none. You must be ready to marry at the close of the courtship, or you may suffer severely by the delay. An acquaintance of mine lost a fine girl in this way; he visited the nearest States to settle some business, and at his return he was distressed to find her married, although he used the precaution to leave her in charge of his own house."

Kentucky Gaz.

MISSOURI—The legislature of Missouri (says the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette) has declared its acceptance of the fundamental condition prescribed by congress for the admission of that state into the union; and we presume that in a short time, the president will issue a proclamation announcing the fact, when Missouri will take her equal station as one of the U. States.

### Items from Foreign papers.

Fourteen hundred Moors perished in the storm that destroyed the Tunisian fleet at Tunis. The admiral was the only officer who escaped, he being on shore at the time. In the year 1818, 107,000 criminals passed through the prisons in the United Kingdom. In the year 1273, at the Coronation of Edward the 1st who held of the King in capite, were invited to the dinner, which consisted of 278 bacon hogs, 450 hogs, 440 oxen, 430 sheep, 13 fat goats, and 22,600 hens and capons. Alexander III. King of Scotland, was at the solemnity, and 500 horses were let loose, for all that could catch them to keep them.

The sons of the late venerable President West, have lately erected a very extensive gallery, from designs by Mr. Nash, for the purpose of exhibiting the works of their father, consisting of nearly 100 pictures, principally scripture subjects. The Death upon the pale Horse; the Christ rejected; the Moses receiving the Tables, and indeed almost all the principal works of this great artist, each of which respectively has been sufficient to engage public attention in the strongest degree, here form one splendid coup d'œil.

New method of Sizing, Dyeing and Wetting Paper.—The sizing of paper in the manufacture of it is tedious and uncertain, and sometimes with considerable loss in the handling of it, particularly thin bank paper. Similar difficulties occur in the wetting and soaking of it for printing. The method which has been discovered of remedying these evils is this:—Provide a cast-iron vessel with a top so constructed as, when placed on the vessel, to be rendered air-tight with the assistance of a little tallow. Let this vessel be of sufficient dimensions to receive the necessary quantity of paper, placed in it edgewise, with slips of pasteboard between at small distance. Pour in your Sizing-Dye or Water, so as not to disturb the paper, but enough to cover it—and having closed the vessel with an air-pump, extract the air, and on opening it the paper will be found as completely saturated as it would have been in two days, by the common process.

In the following Proclamation of General JACKSON, copied from the Georgia Journal of the 3d instant, we have official information that the Floridas have been surrendered to the United States by the Spanish authorities:

### PROCLAMATION

By Major General Andrew Jackson, Governor of the Provinces of the Floridas, exercising the powers of the captain-general and of the intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said Provinces, and of the Governors of the said provinces respectively.

Whereas, by the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d day of February, 1819, and duly ratified, the Provinces of the Floridas were ceded by Spain to the United States, and the possession of the said provinces is now in the United States:

And Whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the third day of March in the present year, did enact, that until the end of the first

session of the seventeenth congress, unless provisions for the temporary government of the said Provinces be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the said Provinces, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of the said territory in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion—and the President of the United States, has by his commission bearing date the 10th day of said March, invested me with all the powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the Captain General, Intendant and Governors aforesaid.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, making known the premises, and to declare that the government heretofore exercised over the said Provinces under the authority of Spain has ceased, and that that of the United States of America is established over the same—that all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late government remain in full force—and all civil officers, charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been specially vested in me, and except also, such officers as have been entrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions, during the pleasure of the governor for the time being, or until provisions shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and other persons within the said Provinces to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their rights will be under the guardianship of the United States; and will be maintained from all force and violence from within and from without.

Given at Pensacola, this 25th day of June, 1821.

An additional supplement to the By-Law to regulate Sales at Auction.

1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, with the authority of the same, That every licensed auctioneer shall make a return to the treasurer of all sales of real property made by him within this city, or the precincts thereof, and shall pay over to the treasurer in lieu of the tax imposed by former by-laws one per centum out of the money arising from every such sale.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any auctioneer to demand or receive for his services in selling at auction any real property, more than one half per centum, in addition to the tax to be paid to the corporation, on the purchase money arising from such sale.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a single act of selling at auction by any person who shall not have obtained an auctioneer's license any property either real or personal, whether it be property of the seller or any other person, shall subject the person so selling to the penalty imposed by the act to which this is a supplement, on persons exercising without license the trade or business of an auctioneer.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor.

### South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Five Dollars on each share of stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the treasurer of the said company, on Monday the 20th day of August next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his stock, to the use of the said corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said stock; and the president and directors shall have power to sell said stock for the use of said corporation, and if any forfeited stock shall not produce on sale, a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due. By order of the President & Directors,

Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.  
July 17.

George McNeil,  
Having taken out license under the authority of the Corporation of Annapolis, as  
**AUCTIONEER,**  
offers his services to the public in the business generally, and hopes by attention to deserve encouragement.  
July 19.

Trustee's Sale.  
By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland the subscriber will offer at public sale on Monday, the 13th of August next at 12 o'clock, A. M. upon the premises

**A HOUSE & LOT**  
fronting on the dock in this city, whereof Horatio G. Munroe died seized. This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in the mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling house of store.

The terms of sale are—a credit of twelve months to the purchaser, giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot.

On failure of the highest bidder to comply with the above terms, by giving bond on the day of sale, the next highest bidder will be considered the purchaser, and so on if there should be several bidders.

July 19  
**Will be Disposed of**  
At private sale, the  
**HOUSE & LOT,**  
now occupied by the subscriber, on the corner of Corn Hill and Fleet-street. If not sold at private sale before Saturday the 21st inst. it will on that day be offered at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on application to

CHARLES RIDGELY,  
July 12.

**LOST,**  
On Sunday last in this city, a  
**BREAST-PIN,**  
set in Black Jet, and with the initials I. S. M. in gold in it. The finder, on leaving it at the Maryland Gazette Office, will be liberally rewarded.

July 12.

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

On application by petition of Samuel Maynard, administrator of D. B. N. of Thomas Callahan late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published 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 obtained 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 Anne-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, Admr.  
D. B. N.

**List of Letters**  
Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1821.

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Col. Henry Ashton 2,      | Christopher Johns,   |
| Miss B. Arnell,           | Samuel Johnson,      |
| D. S. Andrews,            | George Jourden,      |
| Henry H. Brown,           | Mrs. Parkin Jones,   |
| E. Elizabeth Brown,       | Miss Jenny King,     |
| Miss Mary Bell,           | William Kelly 2,     |
| Miss Isabella Brown,      | Mrs. Susan Kilman,   |
| Roussberry Bowie,         | Kirt Key,            |
| Miss Sarah W. Bordley,    | Miss Pamela K. Key,  |
| Mrs. Arabella Brown,      | James Lutzinger,     |
| Thomas B. Barlow,         | Luther Martin,       |
| Henry H. Chapman,         | Daniel Markley,      |
| William Carman,           | Henry Matthews 2,    |
| Richard J. Crabbe,        | Mrs. Nancy Mills 2,  |
| William Combs,            | Ben. Miley,          |
| John Connell,             | George Monall,       |
| Thomas Carman,            | John Myers 2,        |
| Josiah Clary,             | John Mitchell,       |
| Nicholas Collins,         | William O'Hara 2,    |
| Henry Cromore,            | John Purdy,          |
| John Coffey,              | Francis Parson,      |
| Wm. C. Davis,             | Matthew Pearce,      |
| Miss Anne J. Davidson, 2, | Mr. Plancie,         |
| Priscilla Daley,          | Rhoda Parker,        |
| Cornelius Donnington,     | James Riley,         |
| Joseph Daley,             | Daniel Raymond,      |
| George W. Davall,         | Stephen Romley,      |
| Daniel Dabell,            | Hazlett Spence,      |
| Thomas B. Devere,         | George Strin,        |
| Miss Anne C. Davis,       | William E. Stephens, |
| George Fowler,            | Jesse Stevens,       |
| William Fairfield,        | Roger Johnson,       |
| Roger Johnson,            | Philip Schwarz,      |
| John Foote,               | Benjamin Searl,      |
| John Galloway,            | Joseph Spellen,      |
| Mrs. Chasity Folke,       | Stockett,            |
| Edward Gray,              | Miss Susan Richards, |
| Nicholas Garrow,          | William Terry 2,     |
| Mrs. Jane Galt,           | Dr. James Tappan,    |
| Mr. Gray,                 | John Tiddens,        |
| Christopher L. Gantt 2,   | Sarah Tydings,       |
| Thomas Harris,            | Wm. H. Tompkins,     |
| John Holton,              | Lucy Williams,       |
| Gerard E. Hoyt,           | James Wylliam,       |
| Henry Hammonds,           | Robert Wilson 2,     |
| Joseph Horton,            | N. G. Watkins,       |
| William Howland,          | Dani. Warder,        |
| David Hanvon,             | Robert W. Wain,      |
| Mrs. Rebecca Hull,        | Henry Willing,       |
| A. O. Hammond,            | John W. Williams,    |
| Mrs. Priscilla Heppson,   | Thomas Williams,     |
| William Harwood,          | Charles W. Willard,  |
| Josiah Hutton,            | James Wilford,       |
| John H. Hunkler,          | Richard O. Wynn,     |
| Richard Hopper,           |                      |

### MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, July 19.

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN**  
Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's  
**NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,**  
**GEORGE SEMMES.**

For Somerset.  
**THOMAS K. CARROLL,**  
Col. **MATTHIAS DASHIELL**

For Calvert.  
**RICHARD GRAHAME,**  
Dr. **JOHN DARE.**

Montgomery.  
**THOMAS DAVIS,**  
**GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.**

For Allegany.  
**WILLIAM HILLEARY,**  
**WILLIAM REID.**

For Kent.  
**JEREMIAH NICOLS,**  
**CAPT. NATH. CONEGYS.**

For Dorchester.  
**BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ**  
Capt. **MATTHIAS TRAVERS**

For Frederick.  
**ALEXANDER WARFIELD,**  
Dr. **WILLIAM HILLEARY.**

For Worcester.  
**EPHRAIM K. WILSON,**  
**THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.**

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.  
Robert G. McPerson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motte, John Duddar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.  
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Denzins, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.  
William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.  
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's.  
William D. Digges, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.  
Charles Parker, William Fingle, jun., Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
To the People of the Counties.  
No. 3.

I shall now proceed to examine the third attempt made by the democratic party to alter the constitution at the session of the Legislature of 1818. This attempt was made through the medium of a bill introduced by Mr. Worthington, a democratic representative from Frederick, to alter the constitution as it respects the mode of electing the governor. The provisions of this bill were of the most odious kind, and calculated to destroy the political influence of more than two thirds of the counties in the state. It contemplated the election of governor by a general ticket throughout the state—or in other words, it was intended to give the exclusive choice of governor to the city and county of Baltimore. For it can be made to appear, that Baltimore, with the assistance of the two adjoining counties, Harford and Frederick, could, under the provisions of this bill, elect at any time, any person they might think proper. And Baltimore city and county, possessing so much large population, and so much greater political influence than either the other two counties, would have it in their power to wield the destinies of Maryland, and to say who should be the governor. A compact entered into between this city and county, and those two other counties, (should Baltimore find it necessary to make such a compromise,) would enable them to say, that the governor shall not henceforth be elected from any section of the state, except Baltimore, Frederick, or Harford. Now when a temptation of this kind is presented to any particular section of the state, can we doubt, judging from the knowledge we possess of human nature, and knowing its fondness for power & authority, that such a temptation would be eagerly embraced? And do the people of sixteen free and independent counties prepared to surrender to the city of Baltimore, and three adjoining counties, the exclusive privilege of electing the chief magistrate of the state? But the provisions of this bill have not been sufficiently explained—these have been industriously concealed from the people, and it has only been known and talked of as a bill for the election of the governor by the people. But it might with more propriety have been called a bill to take away from the people the right of electing the governor. This bill invests the supreme executive power in one man, who is to be elected once in three years. Is not this then an insidious attack upon the right of suffrage? Do not the people, as the constitution now stands, enjoy the privilege of voting through their representatives every year for the governor? And yet our exclusive republicans, our dear lovers of the people, would wish to deprive the people of their annual right of suffrage in the choice of governor, and permit them to enjoy it but once in three years. Moreover, the bill proposes to invest

all the power of the governor and governor-elect should the next election, doubt they (the power) in do, for six months with the governor have the privilege in three years a king will have hands. The monarchy, and it will be established Baltimore. So cratic republic it by its acts than professional  
To the Federalist  
The federalist a crisis before the most ever awaited the most important question to the same as honest or dishonest—it is reduced federalism and democracy whether the federal Washington whether the prey of a intriguing people of Maryland directly governable men, or misgoverned men, demagogues and incense  
The cause man in the state to be as vigilant of the state The federalist in their enemy who ruin and woe it in their chiefs occasional adherents fort, ease and the by arising its strength and enemies. The federalist will be ludeges many supine. Successor now, be The state of gained or lost fore, every man do his duty, an apology for polls; let have the efforts of ington, and truth be transferred banished force of Maryland and the only offered to you most sacred can be imposed you suffer it the result will find, as we told you, that tation will be ner by the demoralist will even to hold an that office may aware of the and anxious to supine, are n throughout t and sub-leads hirelings ar The demost sounds from the other; a are resorted the unsuspe Knowing th it merely a d we repeat at the softm readers, that the brink of crats are bung their obj and happiness honest-citize less EVER polls and voic federal in this appeal t ington, as w low being, standing on precipice; w feelings of for the well acts, and w by it. If w state from democracy, i every pleasure Every mome If we lose t appointment We shall be