

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS

Assembly Ticket for Anne Arundel. William Stewart, Horatio Ridout, Nicholas Worthington, (of the) Edward Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset. Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballant, John Waters.

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 Tingle, jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

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

Assembly Ticket for Caroline. William Potter, James Houston, Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.

Assembly Ticket for Montgomery. William Darne, Benjamin S. Forrest, Col. John H. Riggs, Dr. Benjamin Duval.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

ANNAPOLIS. Nicholas Brewer, sen; 151

By the act of 1816, ch. 232, confirmed and made a part of the constitution by that of 1817, ch. 149, Annapolis is made the sixth district of Anne Arundel county, for holding elections for sheriffs, members of congress, electors of president.

The following are the third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the act of 1816, by which it would appear that Annapolis is not annexed to an Elector of Senate.

3. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall constitute the sixth election district of said county for all elections hereafter to be held for sheriffs, electors of president and vice-president, and electors of the senate of this state, and for a member of congress, which said elections shall be held by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, or any three or more of them, at such place within the said city as they may appoint.

4. And be it enacted, That the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of said city, or a majority of them, authorized to hold elections as aforesaid, shall make return under their hands and seals, within the time prescribed by law, of the votes taken by them at any election held in virtue of this act, to the presiding judges of the other election districts of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That the presiding judges of the said election districts, in making out their returns, shall compute and receive as a part of the votes taken at any such election, the returns made to them by virtue of this act, by the said mayor, recorder and aldermen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Table with 6 columns: Districts 1-6, Total. Federal: Worthington, 79 64 1 51 193 62 453. Head: 79 62 0 53 222 62 478. Democratic: Dorey, 147 49 32 180 237 60 545. Total: 148 48 31 181 210 60 515.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Table with 2 columns: Districts U. M. 1. Democratic: 159 134 78 371. Federal: 157 132 79 368.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Table with 2 columns: Districts U. M. 1. Federal: 69 144 117 330. Democratic: 65 142 117 324.

HEREBY GIVE

Notice of the death of a person, mentioning name and date.

Notice of a public sale or auction, mentioning items and date.

Notice of a meeting or assembly, mentioning date and location.

Notice of a legal proceeding or court case.

Notice of a public notice or advertisement.

Notice of a public notice or advertisement.

Notice of a public notice or advertisement.

Notice of a public notice or advertisement.

Notice of a public notice or advertisement.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Democratic: 452. Federal: 2320. Randall.

BALTIMORE COUNTY. At Hookstown. Democratic: Federal. Harryman 230 Hood 19. Brown 219 Wise 18.

At Sheehy's 24 District. Harryman 189 Hood 92. Brown 187 Wise 89.

Most Extraordinary Case.

The man of whom several accounts have recently been published of swallowing jack knives, bullets, marbles, &c. died in the Alms-house, New-York, on Sunday last, in consequence of overloading his system with those articles. He gave a history of his life to the attending physician, in which many wonderful facts will doubtless appear. On opening his body, twelve knives (all shut) were found in his stomach, one of them four inches and a half in length, and one and a quarter wide, and among them the pocket-knife of the Philadelphia physician, with his name on it. An authentic report of this very remarkable case will undoubtedly be made in the Medical Repository, with more particulars than would be advisable to give on our hear-say authority.

[Patron of Industry.]

FROM LISBON.

By the schooner Franklin, capt. Bradford, arrived here yesterday in 60 days from Lisbon, we learn that the King of Portugal had arrived at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro, but was not suffered to land until he had signed the new Constitution. His officers of State were ordered back. Lisbon, it is stated, was in much confusion.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

ECLIPSE.

This interesting phenomenon which set so many inquisitive minds on the tip toe of eager observation, commenced within a very few seconds of the time announced by Mr. Nash in his Diary, viz. at about 38 minutes past 7, A. M. The penumbra came on the sun's southwestern limb, and as it increased moved towards the eastern limb, where it finally went off. The direction of the greatest obscuration, was about S. by E.—at this time 8 digits (or eight twelfths) of the sun's diameter was hidden, the horns or cusps extending, like those of the new moon when first seen, to a considerable distance beyond the centre of the principal obscuration, the light was evidently considerably diminished—a sort of pale amber hued crepusculum pervaded the atmosphere that looked very like the frequent appearance of a November afternoon.

It is often asked by persons but very partially acquainted with astronomical phenomena, how the moon, a body which the astronomers say is abundantly smaller than our earth, should ever be able to conceal from us wholly, or even nearly so, a body so very much larger as the sun? It is said to be—this is entirely owing to their relative distances. We know that a sixpenny piece placed near the eye will totally eclipse a very large object at considerable distance, and on this principle the greater proximity of the moon, in a great measure, counterbalances its inferiority of size.

There is probably one point of view in which a phenomenon of this sort is so beneficial or so productive of instructive reflection to young minds, as that in which it places the wonderful pretensions of skillful astronomers. When they tell that we are placed at the prodigious distance of 96 millions of miles from a body whose influence we feel so sensibly at every pore during the warm seasons of the year, & tell us also that this same body which looks to us like a tea cup or saucer, is upwards of eight hundred thousand miles in diameter, (or from side to side as we see it) and that its immense distance when compared with that of the moon, enables the latter, only a little over two thousand miles in diameter, to hide it—when they tell us also that we live on a planet whose diameter is only about the one hundredth part of that of the sun, and that we are impelled in a continual rotation round this sun as a centre, at the rate of 57,376 miles in an hour, or almost 150 times faster than a cannon ball fired when first discharged—can hardly help

feeling the impossibility of such a state of things, and the necessity of some power which made the sun appear in the sky, and set it to revolve round the earth, and set the earth to revolve round the sun, and so on.

but when they turn forward, and on the strength of their prodigious and complicated calculations, declare that in such a day several months will take place, with all the particularity and precision of an interest of profit and loss computation, and when we find, in spite of all the strange obstacles of immense distance, prodigious size, and inconceivable rapidity of motions, differing materially from one another, they tell us to a minute when this circumstance will occur, we can hardly forbear to give them credit for a special and profound knowledge that wonderfully enables the human intellect, and seems to connect it by a direct medium, with divinity itself.

The tiresome letter-writer from Washington county, Thomas Kennedy, observes in his 18th letter, when speaking of the democratic candidates, that they are "men who have always been the friends of union, and supported the general government and the constitution of the United States; men, in short, who have hitherto proved, by their actions, that they are the friends of mankind, not in name—not in word only, but in deed!" Wonderful! We will finish the picture, by adding, "men" who are the friends and admirers of Jefferson, who paid Callender fifty dollars to slander Washington, and who gloried, as he descends into the grave, that he was the first to enter the breach in the walls of federalism; "men" who are the friends & supporters of that administration by whose democratic mismanagement the nation has lost nearly one hundred millions of dollars, and by whose misconduct we are forced to borrow millions in time of peace—"men," who are the friends and supporters of Samuel Sprigg, the democratic governor of this state, who declared he "wished Washington had never lived, and who said he would 'pave all hell with Quakers!' if in his power; "men," who are the friends of those who have squandered away the funds of our state, and who agree with the horn-blower of the hills in his 'whining and pharisaic' attempts to put on the shoulders of federalism, the countless sins of democracy. These are the "men" whom the ballad singer recommends to the good people of Maryland! Fed. Repub.

From the Federal Republican.

To The People of the U. States, NO. IV.

You will, I think, have perceived, from what I have already stated and proved, that the balances appearing on the public books against individuals are not merely "unsettled and exparte accounts;" the declaration of the administration at Washington, their organ the "National Intelligencer," to that effect notwithstanding. How any respectable man can, in the face of the records in their own possession, endeavour to impose such a belief on the public, is truly astonishing. From this circumstance, alone, one would be disposed, if not compelled, to think, "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

A few more extracts will be made from the books of the fourth auditor. In the report of balances made by him last winter, I find the following entry:

"Flannagan and Parsons, 91,000 dollars, contractors, Baltimore." Here appears to be a large balance, of upwards of three years standing, from two individuals residing within five hours ride of the capitol! And here again the fourth auditor does not vouchsafe to tell us a word more about the matter than what you see stated above. He merely says, that Flannagan and Parsons are "contractors," (but does not say for what) and they owe the U. States the sum of ninety-one thousand dollars. Nothing is said about further credits being claimed, nor that any measures have, or will be, resorted to, to recover back the money due. This, however, is very much of a piece with the other items stated in this officer's report—by a recurrence to which it will be seen, that, in a-bout nine cases out of ten, even the residence of the delinquent is "unknown!"

There appears, in the same report, to be a liquidated balance, standing more than three years from the 30th September last, against Tobias Boyd

and states, that the matter shows the want of his consideration. It is a fact, however, to know nothing of your mind. The people are simply given to understand that this gentleman owes them nearly \$50,000, but for what purpose this money was taken out of the public treasury we are left to guess, not a word being said about the matter by the fourth auditor more than I have just stated. Are such things as these to be endured? Will you submit to them? If you do, you will deserve that destiny which a culpable negligence and apathy about such matter will, most certainly, sooner or later, bring about.

There appears from this list of balances (the 4th auditor's) to be about \$350,000 due to the United States from Priss Agents alone; and these balances due more than three years from the 30th September last. Certainly sufficient time has elapsed for these gentlemen to have made a final settlement of their accounts.

The next case to which I shall refer in this list is that of Samuel Smith and Buchanan, who are reported as delinquents for the sum of \$8,182. All the information which the report affords, relative to this debt, is that the parties reside at "Baltimore," not one word said about the purpose for which this money was given to these gentlemen from the public treasury. All we know about it is, that they have got the money, and have had it in their possession more than three years from the 30th September last. We do know that this constitutes no part of the family Leghorn debt. That stands upon the books in the names of "Degan and Purviance," amounts, at this time, with interest, to between one and two hundred thousand dollars, and is a total loss to the United States; though the money ought, long since, to have been recovered from Smith and Buchanan, for reasons which they know, and which I could tell, if it would now answer any good purpose to do so.

A greater part of the balances reported by the fourth auditor of the treasury is of a kind similar to the cases I have had particular reference to, in this and my last number. The total amount of balances on this list is about two millions of dollars; and it is a remarkable fact, that, although the balances have remained on the public books for "more than three years from the 30th September last," it does not appear, out of about six hundred and fifty delinquents on the list, that any measures have been taken to recover back the money from any but two of them one of whom owes less than 100 dollars! Wonder then, that the people are impelled to borrow money when our rulers practice conduct like this. I do not mean to say, that every man whose name appears on this list is actually a public defaulter—I know to the contrary—but I do believe the far greater number of them are actual defaulters, and to an immense amount. And be it remembered, that if any one of them keeps a large sum of money in his hands, even for ten or twelve years, and then pays it into the treasury without suit, being ordered or judgment obtained, he is charged with no interest. What an inducement therefore, is there for men to speculate on the public money in their hands; or even to buy stocks, or put it out at lawful interest; seeing that they may do all this, (and I have known it to be done) with perfect impunity.

In my next I shall take notice of a few of the defaulters on another set of the public books—namely: those denominated "books of receipts and expenditures!" on which are entered moneys advanced on account of the "civil list," "foreign intercourse," "miscellaneous" objects, &c. &c.

A Native of Virginia.

THE JEW.

Travelling lately through the Western part of Virginia, I was much interested in hearing an old and highly respectable clergyman give a short account of a Jew, with whom he had lately become acquainted. He was preaching to a large and attentive audience, when his attention was arrested by seeing a man enter, having every mark of a Jew on the lineaments of his countenance. He was well dressed, and his countenance was noble, though it was evident his heart had lately been the habitation of sorrow. He took his seat, and all attention was directed to him. He was of a Jewish appearance, and was of a Jewish name. He was of a Jewish name, and was of a Jewish name.

He was a very respectable man of a superior education, who had lately come from London, and with his books, his riches, and a lovely daughter of seventeen, had found a charming retreat on the fertile banks of the Ohio. He had buried the companion of his bosom before he left Europe, & he now knew no pleasure but the company of his endeared child. She was surrounded by beauty, in a mantle; but her cultivated mind, and her amiable disposition, threw a round her a charm superior to any of the unselfed decorations of the body. No pains had been spared on her education. She could read and speak with fluency several different languages, and her manners charmed every beholder. No wonder, then, that a doating father, whose head had now become sprinkled with grey, should place his whole affection on this only child of his love, especially as he knew no source of happiness beyond this world. Being a strict Jew, he educated her in the strictest principles of his religion, and he thought he had presented it with an ornament.

It was not long ago that his daughter was taken sick. The rose faded from her cheek, her eye lost its fire, her strength decayed, and it was soon apparent that the worm of disease was rioting in the core of her vitals. The father hung over the bed of his daughter with a heart ready to burst with anguish. He often attempted to converse with her, but seldom spoke but by the language of tears. He spared no trouble nor expense in procuring medical assistance, but no human skill could extract the arrow of death now fixed in her heart. The father was walking in a small grove near his house, wetting his steps with his tears, when he was sent for by his dying daughter. "With a heavy heart he entered the door of the chamber, which he feared would soon be the entrance of death. He was now to see a last farewell of a child, but his religion gave but a feeble hope of meeting her hereafter.

The child grasped the hand of her parent with a death-cold hand. "My father, do you love me?" "My child, you know I love you—that you are more dear to me than all the world besides!" "But, father, do you love me?" "Why, my child, will you give me pain so exquisite? Have I ever given you any proofs of my love?" "But, my dearest father, do you love me?" The father could not answer; the child added, "I know, my dear father, you have ever loved me—you have been the kindest of parents, and I tenderly love you. Will you grant me one request, O, my father! it is the dying request of your daughter—will you grant it?" "My dearest child, ask what you will, though it take every cent of my property, whatever it may be, it shall be granted. I will grant it." "My dear father, I beg you never again to speak against Jesus of Nazareth!" The father was dumb with astonishment. "I know (continued the dying girl) I know but little about this Jesus, for I was never taught. But I know that he is a saviour, for he has manifested himself to me since I have been sick, even for the salvation of my soul. I believe he will save me; although I have never before loved him. I feel that I am going to him—that I shall ever be with him. And now my father do not deny me; I beg that you will never again speak against the Jesus of Nazareth. I entreat you to obtain a Testament that tells of him; and when I am no more, you may bestow on him the love that was formerly mine."

The exertion here overcame the weakness of her feeble body. She stopped; and the father's heart was too full even for tears. He left the room in great horror of mind, and ere he could again summon sufficient fortitude, the spirit of his accomplished daughter had taken its flight, as I trust, to that Saviour whom the loved and honoured without feeling or knowing. The first thing the parent did after consulting to the earth his last earthly joy, was to procure a New Testament. This he read, and taught by the Spirit from above, Jews numbered among the new and humble followers of the Lamb. Christian Herald.