ween 1812 and 1816 alchows of of the treasury. The then composed to the committee of of the treasury. The then composed to the treasury. ways and means, delivered to the treasury. The shen comphouse on the 21st of January 1819, shewing the funds of the state to be 37, 222 448 39, to which the report states may be added \$252,18915 1.9 ets. exclusive of interest due thereon from the United States; and that the sum expended in the late war was 5449 813 81 1-2 cents. That \$292 816 15 1-2 cts. of that amount had been presented to the general government for payment, which added to the amount paid for arms, powder, ball, cartouch boxes, tents. knapsacks, &c. amount to \$156,995 46 cts makes the whole amount ex pended. So much of this .um as was paid for powder and ball expended, so soon as it can be ascerfained, how much remains of what was purchased, will of course be presented to the general government for payment, which will leave only what was paid for the arms and other articles, which the state has in possession as a consideration for the amount laid out. Let me ask, how was the state to be defended, during a war that democracy had involved her in, without obtaining the means of defence, and how were they to be obtained, without laying out some of the state's funds? By this report, the committee pointed out the ways and means of raising an annual revenue to an amount more than equal to meet the expenditures of the state, without laying taxes on the landed interest of the country, and to be enabled thereby to pay the money borrowed during the war, without sacrificing any of the state's capital. Instead of this, a democratic house of delegates refused to adopt the plan suggested by the committee of ways and means, and have been applying the money, received from the general government, towards paying the civil list instead of putting it out on interest, as was recom nended; and just so, it is to be expected hereafter they will continue to defray the expences of government out of the funds of the state instead of making the interest of those funds, aided by other means, that might be raised as recommened by the committee, meet those expenses, and so bring the state to bankruptcy.

I have the satisfaction, people of Maryland, of feeling, that I have done my duty, and in doing so have trespassed on no man's rights. For I can truly say, that I am not conscious of having ever unprovokedly attempted to wound the feelings of any; although I believe I can as truly say, I never have suffered any one with impunity to wound mine. However, if there is a person in the world, that can shew that I have injured him, I am at all times ready to make him a suitable reparation. J. C. WEEMS.

To the People of the United States, No. VI.

No. VI.

If any of you should have an opportunity afforded you of casting an eye over the list of "public defaulters." you will find, near the head of it, the name of "John Adams, late president of the United States, with a balance stated against vouchers in 1819, which were dehim of \$12,898, and the following remark, made by the comptroller of the treasury, last winter, to congress, to wit: "Advanced on account of the president's household. A certificate was forwarded to the treasury that the whole of the n:oney had been expended; which, however, was not deemed a sufficient voucher by my predecessors. It is respectfully submitted to congress, whether, under the circumstances of the case, it may not be proper to remove the difficulty in the settlement by a special act of congress." A good deal having been said about this case, I have deemed it proper to give you a correct view of it not because I believe there is much money due from Mr. Adams to the public, but because I believe there is involved in this transaction a principle of vital importancewhether every citizenin this country is not alike amenable to its laws?

About the time that president Adams came into office, congress appropriated fourteen thousand dol-Vars, to purchase furniture, &c. for the president's house. Wnatever furniture was purchased with this money. was public property. Mr. Adams drew the money from the treasury himself, and was according. ly charged with it ion the public books. A short time before his ferm of office expired, he sent, as the comptroller has stated, sa certificate," signed by himself, - "that the whole of the money (the 14,000 dollers) had been expended," This Charles and the same of the same

TORDION. LATE FROM ENGLAND. By the Falcon, Lewis, arrived at Bosof North Carplina (who received . lon from Liverpool, ... his appointment from Gen. Wash-

ington) would not admit this weer.

tificate" of Mr. Adams, as evi-

dence of the expenditure of the

money, but required a regular ac-

count supported by the vouchers,

as in ordinary cases. These Mr.

Adams declined giving-and so the

matter rested until just, before he

left Washington, in March 1801,

when he paid back to the treasury

the sum of \$1,102-which, being

deducted from the \$14,000 appro-

priated by congress as before men-

tioned, leaves the sum of \$12,898

still standing to the debit of Mr.

Adams on the treasury books. This

is the whole history of the case. If

the proper officers had done their

duty, Mr. Adams would have been

compelled to settle his account .-

That he kept an account of his ex-

penditures, is evident from the fact

of his having made a repayment to

the treasury of \$1,102 as above

stated, alleging that sum to have

remained unexpended of the \$14,000

appropriated-although he had pre-

viously certified that the whole of

the 14,000 dollars had been expend-

ed. To show that general Steele

was correct in not admitting Mr.

Adams' "certificate" as sufficient

evidence that the money had been

expended on the object for which it

had been appropriated, it is only ne-

cessary to remark, that no charges

for the disbursement of public mo

nies can be legally admitted, unless

they be supported by good and suffi-

cient vouchers-with the exception

only of money drawn on appropria-

tions "for defraving contingent ex-

penses of intercourse between the

United States and foreign nations,"

(commonly called "secret service

money") in which case, and in which

only, "a certificate (from the presi-

dent) of the amount of such expen-

ditures as he may think it advisea-

ble not to specify, shall be deemed

a sufficient voucher for the sum or

sums therein expressed to have been

expended." See act of Congress,

10th May 1800. With the light

now before them, the public will be

enabled to judge of the "difficulty"

there has existed in the settlement

of Mr. Adams' account; and whe-

ther it be such as to require "a spe-

cial act of congress" to remove it.

Why the account has been permit-

ted so long to remain open on the

public books, (a circumstance alike

discreditable to the public function-

aries and to Mr. Adams,) I will not

pretend to say. I have simply bro't

the facts to your notice, and you can

One other case, taken from the

list of "public defaulters," will close

this communication. It is that of

Return Jonathan Meigs, relative

to making roads, &c." The sum

with which he stands charged in

the treasury books, is \$5,500. The

comptroller of the treasury annex-

es to this case the following most

curious remarks, name'y: "He was

requested to render his accounts &

vouchers relative to the disburse-

ment of this money. He produced

posited in the auditor's office, but

not being accompanied by a general

account current, he was requested

to render one to that officer. It is

understood that the vouchers were

withdrawn from the auditor's office,

for that purpose, and have not since

been returned." These remarks

will, of themselves, I should sup-

pose, give you a tolerable correct

idea how the public business is ma-

naged at Washington. This Mr.

Meigs, you must know, is the pre-

sent postmaster general of the U.

States. He has had this public mo-

ney in his hands some 8 or 10 years.

But public delinquents pay the go-

vernment no interest, except on

judgments against them-and very

Although Mr. Meigs may have

expended a part of this money, the

presumption is, that he has not ex-

pended the whole of it, else, why

not, at once, settle the account? So

long as he can retain the balance

with impunity, and without paying

interest, he finds it to be his inte-

of this kind, onen your eyes? Here

is a public officer of high trust, re-

taining the public money in his hands

or vesting it in stock, to bring some-

thing in, and, at the same time, re-

gularly receiving his quarter's sala-

ry at the treasury of the U. States! And all this, too, directly under the

nose of him whose constitutional

duty it is "to take care that the

A Native of Virginia.

laws are faithfully executed,"

rest to do so. Will not a case, even

few of those are obtained.

judge for yourselves.

The accounts from Turkey are of a very contradictory nature, though, upon the whole the Greeks appear not to be losing ground. The Paris papers say, that Bucharest had just been delivered from the Turks by a precipitate flight, which is attributed to the approach of another army besides that of Ypsilanti. The Russians, it was said had entered Galaez, and were advancing, by forced marches, towards the Balkans; and it was affirmed that they had received orders not to stop until they had reached Constantinople. A Paris article of July 20, says, extraordinary news received from the frontiers of Moldavia, announces that the Russian troops had entered the territory and that they have had several engagements with the Turkish forces.

Other accounts seem to discourage the idea of hostilities with Russia; but as it is agreed, on all hands, that the Porte his not relaxed, but rather increased, in its cruelties towards the Greeks, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Russian Ambassador, there is little doubt of hostilities between the two powers.

A letter, dated Constantinople, lune 19th, states, that "since the account of the destruction of our fleet has been received, this capital resembles a town taken by assault; some of the streets are incumbered with human bodies, and drowning (noyades) have commenced. Five priests, who recently celebrated their religious rites in the open air, with more than ordinary fervour, have been massacred, and their corpses horribly mutilated. God knows how this will end."

No doubt is entertained, that the Turks have been completely beaten in two naval actions with the Greeks; one in the Gulf of Lepanto, on the northern side of the Morea, where the entire Turkish squadron, including a ship of the line, was destroyed; and the second off the mouth of the Dardaneises, which terminated in the loss o' two frigates, and some smaller vessels. This naval superiority of the Greeks was to be expected: they compose almost exclusively the maritime population of European Turkey, and the Muhometans, however much they may be disposed to engage in war on another element, are generally averse to naval combats.

A letter from the Agent of Lloyd, dated Smyrna, June 19, says "The city has continued subject to disorder, but no injury has been sustained by Europeans in person or pro-perty. His Majesty's ship Media, and 2 French men of war, were in port. The embargo had been :enewed within 4 days. The vessels were crowded with families. A Turkish ship of the line has been destroved by fire, after an attack by a number of Greek vessels off Mytelene, in which the Greeks had many

The Russian Ambassador, after an angry correspondence with the the orders he had received to tho Turkish Government left Constanti- person pass without tickets were nople, and went to Bujerkdere—and afterwards, it is said, on board a Russian ship for Odessa.

The decisive engagement mentioned a few days ago between the Turkish fleet and the Greek squadron, is confirmed. Letters from Genoa received this morning, mention the circumstance, adding, that this battle was fought off Mytilene.

From the True Briton of the 19th THE CORONATION.

We have, of course, been at our post all night. The morning broke delightfully at 2 o'clock, when lights glimmered in almost every chamber window, and at three, carriages began to pass to and fro at the different avenues to the town, to take up and bring in the country company. At 4 o'clock the town was alive .-"Preparation's note" was no longer a drowsy but "busy hum." the principal streets, and particular. ly those which contained the chief hotels were lined with carriages, which, at four o'clock, began to

move in rapid succession.

THE HALL. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, the doors of the Hall were thrown open, and in a few minutes several of the seats were completely filled. Towards 5 o'clock, the rush at the private entrances for the Peeresses was extreme; and ty was evinced by the audience, and

time a scramble for place, de the the control to the road towards the place; assigned to the persons having tick

At half past 6 o'clock, the wes tern door leading from the Palace yard into the Hall, was thrown or peq, and the yeomen of the guard entered in their uniforms, each carrying a spear.

THE QUEEN. Loud cries, which attracted the attention of many persons in the Hall, now resounded from Palace. yard; "close the door" was shouted with such extraordinary vehemence and in such a tone of alarm, that consternation spread through the place, every eye was turned towards the door, and immediately the shouts of the populace were heard! What is the matter was the general enquiry: The cries of "close the door," and the shouts of the public were repeated. That something extraordinary had occurred, every person felt satisfied, and a general anxiety and suspicion prevailed .-The cause of this singular circumstance was soon made known. A gentleman belonging to the press happened to be near the door when the occurrence took place, and his statement, which we believe to be authentic, is as follows: 6-the door being open, and the yeomen of the guard approaching it for the purpose of entering the Hall. "The queen! the queen!" was shouted. The officers at the door immediately held a consultation whether her majesty should be admitted or not. Some said "shall we admit her?" while others said "No, no!" and immediately cried out, "Close the door." The yeomen of the guard entering at the moment, an officer said it was impossible to close the door without shutting some of the yeomen out: "Shut them out" was reiterated .-The yeomen, however marched in, and an officer commanding some of the troops near the door gave the command for a company of soldiers

to file at the entrance, which they

Her Majesty, it appears, came

did on the instant.

down to Westminster, with lord and lady Hood; his lordship conducted her Majesty from her carriage towards the champion's stable, where he found a gate, but discovering that he had made a mistake, and that there was no ingress to the abbey in that direction, his lordship conducted her Majesty then towar is the kitchens, when he again was informed that he was not in the way leading to the Abbey, he proceeded towards the platform, when his progress was impeded by an officer who half drew his sword, and demanded an authority for allowing them to pass; his lordship produced a ticket, and the officer, bowing very low, permitted her majesty and his lordship to proceed towards the Abbey. On her Majesty arriving at the Abbey (and it was not her Majesty's intention to go to the Hall, we are informed,) histordship was stopped at the door by an officer; his Lordship requested admission for himself and the Queen into the Abbey. The officer said that mperative; and that he could not allow him to proceed further without proper authority. Lord Hood produced a ticket of admission for himself, which having shown to the Officer, again requested to be allowed to enter the Abby. The officer replied, that he (Lord Hood) was at liberty to enter, but the lady could not pass without a ticket. Lord Hood replied, that the lady was her Majosty, and as Queen of England. she had a right to enter. Her Majesty said, "Yes, I am your Queen! I am your Queen!" The officer persisted in his refusal to let them pass, and after a few words between the Queen and his Lordship, they

way towards her Majesty's house. The different personages who composed the procession at half past 8 o'clock, formed themselves in order on both sides of the Hall at the back of the Peers' seats. The Ladies who walked in the

returned to the carriage and amidst

the shouts of the populace drave a-

procession took their seats near the entrance of the Hall. The necessary arrangements hav-

ing been made for going through the ceremony performed before the King, prier to his leaving the Hall to go to the Abbey, the Lord Great Chamberlain and other officers who had assisted in attiring his Majesty entered. The most breathless anxietention and the judicious arrange. King entering the Hall through the Turks who set set life to the ments of the Lord Great Chamber. door behind the through the lit is affirmed, that the heart

the richest description. He black velves hat, with a large plan of white feathers flowing over the top, out of the centre of which the peared a heron's feathers line and def dress, was white and silves when and tassels.—He wore a live of the control of the co and tassels .- He wore a large ou tle of crimson velvet, which were covered with gold stars, the interest was supported by six pages EWhile the Regalia was being presented by Majesty bowed to the persons who assisted in the ceremony; and dange the time the procession was forming to proceed to the Abbey, his Males ty conversed with his Pages and athers who surrounded him in the most

affable manner. offable manner.
When the officers had presented the regalia to the king, they retired backwards down the steps from the royal platform, bowing as they retired. When the Marquis of Auclesy received back the grown, his Ma. jesty addressed a few words to him. It was understood that be permitted him to walk down the steps with his back towards his majesty, in consequence of the noble Marquis being lame from the loss of a legat Waterloo.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock, the greater part of the procession had passed out of the hall; and the canopy being raised by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and the officers of State, &c. being ranged before the canopy in due form, the king rote from his seat, and assisted by one of his ministers, his train being supported he walked down the steps into the lower floor of the hall and walked under the canopy for a short time; after which his majesty walk. ed before it, and proceeded during the firing of cannon and the enthusiastic shouts of the populace to the abbey. In the hall no expression of feeling was shown during the whole ceremony.

London July 13. The Paris papers of the 28th arfived this morning. It is stated under the head of Augsburg, 20th lely, that all the accounts received there, confirm the reports of the movements of the Austrian troops on the frontier Provinces of Turky and that it is supposed an Austriat army will enter the Ottoman ternitory simultaneously with a Russian army, for the protection of the Greeks.

The massacre of the Christians at Smyrna, was continued from the 16th to the 21st of June. The Lt. Governor, a Mosleman, who endeavoured to protect them, shared the same fate. The Consuls saved themselves on board the Europest quadrons, but many Frants have perished with the Greeks

Accounts have been received from the Greek fleet in the Archipelago which has made for the Dardannelles, and it is asserted has forced the passage. It is added that the Greeks, after having effected a tanding on the European court, took, by assault, and blew up, the new car tle at the entrance of the streight leading into the Archipelago, and also the old castle situated where the Channel is less broad. Weimpatiently expect confirmation of this intelligence, the consequences of which may be decisive of the fite of Constantinople, because, as they difference of the constantinople, because, as they difference of the constantinople, because, as they difference of the consequence of th not expect the approach of an exemi it is not likely they have made all defensive preparations, as were defiwhen Admiral Duckworth ender voured to force the passage of rit Dardenelles.

Subsequent letters from Constant gence which exacts between the ? cha of Egypt and the Greek james gents of the Mores. It is keen gents of the Morea. It is have that for a long time Mehemet had in some degree withdrawn himself from the authority of the Gris Seignor, by making himself jideper dentin his government.—It default ton. The Greeks, who are not ters of the principal towns have tablished a Provisional Government.

in that province,

Liverpool, July 91.
A paris paper of Sunday letter
Yesterday a telegraphic destriction and odnesed that Smyrma had the

10 22d of June, horrort ofter annihilating every thing which Northe has just arrived; the details are not never or private letter from Berlin Jone pear at 28, states that a conspiracy to intro-

Prassis has been discovered. The Albanians had so irritated the people that several wealthy Turks repaired to the slave market, and paid 25 plastres merely to have the pleasure of killing a Greek. One hundred and fifty virgins, whose parents had been assassinated and. who were of the first Greek families. amongst them were two Pr neess es, Morusi, and a Princess named Maurojene, niece of the Turkish Charg d'Affairs at Vienna. lately recalled) were abandoned to the brutality of the Turks in open bazaar at the rate of a crown a piece The greater part of these unfortunate young women perished in consequence of this inhuman treatment.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 20. • FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Assembly Ticket for Anne-Arundel. William Steuart, Horatio Ridout. Nicholas Worthington, (of The.) Edward Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Frederic't. Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Dudde-Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, 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 lingle, jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Ste-

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

Assembly Ticket for Caroline.
William Party James Houston,
Samuel Culbrett homas Ford.

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

For the Md. Gazette. The Visit of Love. She lay on her pillow all silent and still, Her bosom scarce mov'd with a breath, Her eye was all fix'd, and so dewy and chill, As bearing the imprint of death. She rose and she mov'd, but her dank glassy

gaze, Seem'd nought in its sphere to behold; The lip slawly op 'd but its voice could not raise, Her hand was all wiery and cold.

The body lay here, but the spirit was gone Far. far off her true love to meet; The nightly breeze blew, and the pallid moon shone
When friendly she came him to greet:

"The chill breeze of midnight has bro's me to thee
"To see thee fair friends to hear;
"Bmbrace me not dearest on keep thee "My heart and my bosom rest far off from

Here." "And grasp me thou canst not, then oh, rest thee still—
"The strong wil of passion has sped
"My soul from the body, that beavy & chill
"Nowlingers awaiting the spirit that fled"

"And thus will I meet thee at midnight's long hour,
"To see thy fair form and to listen to thee;
"The body may yield to the snackles of now"?"

pow'r;
"The spirit moves love ward unconquer'd
and free."

HERMES.

[Translated from the German.] For the Maryland Gazette.
BINTRAM & HIG-COMPANIONS (Continued.)

CHAPTER 24. Now the long dreary winter of Norway had gone hy; the forests rustled their bright green, leaves; friendly tufts of reviving sod and brambles smiled from the height of cliffs, the vallies resumed their verdure, the brooks babbled anew, on forget his highest mountain-pasks only accuse to the highest mountain-peaks in Gabries remained yet the hermines in Gabries mow, and ready for the voyage May the rocked Folko and Gabriela vessel Ljord gi

on the resplendent wavel alt the sand and sand alt the sand alt the sand and sand according a strong and sand upon the sand affected his herole yigher thou has total upon the sand affected his herole yigher thou has total upon the sand affected his herole yigher thou has total upon the sand affected his herole yigher thou has total upon the sand with his fire

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It w up the Sintram. somethin inces. behind t rather p "Who converse "Tha Sintram "Oh t claimed

emaciate

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knows 1 thoughts . "You said Sin ful eve must su pose. dently my drea not, nor fetters t me still

gotten r not neg lamb of stray in for help Folko bright, he said: forgatte

upon th