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NOTICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price_Three Dollars per Annum. Mileorpraymodia

From the Federal Republican.

To the People of the United States.

The two most prominent candidates for the next Presidency, are, Mr Adams, Secretary of State, and Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury. To enable you to make some estimate of the relative merits of these two personages, and of their fitness for the station to which each of them aspires, it may be well for you seriously to consider the facts stated in this communi-

cation.
The official situation of the Secretary of State is peculiarly favourable, at this june state is peculiarly tavourable, at this jettle-ture, to his becoming the most popular member of the administration. He has no thing to do with providing othe ways and means? for the support of the government, and but little agency in disbursing the pub-lic money, on account of which such enor mous abuses and detaleations have taken place; and respecting which the public at rention has, at length, been roused. Nor has he at this time any diplomatic business of much importance to transact. The on ly ways and means, therefore, which he has ly ways and means, therefore, which he has to con-emplate or devise, are those which will be the most likely to discomfit his competitors and place himself in power. In this respective is following the plan of some of his illustrious piedecessors. They found out, that the right way to the hearts of the most influential members of constant ways and the strength of the place of the most influential members of constant ways and means the strength of the most influential members of constant ways and means the strength of the most influential members of constant ways and means the strength of the most influential members of constant ways and means the strength of the means the strength of the members of constant ways and the strength of the means the strength of was directly down their throats; hence we now see this economical, if not penuri-ous, New tingland gentleman making le vees, and giving feasts twice and thrice a week, at an expense, as every body must know, far beyond the income from his of-Cannot even the veries, simpleton in the country perfectly understand this? But I admit that, abstractedly, we have nothing to do with Mr. Adams' parties, or his expenses; and native section in which something else to say about him, in which the people are concerned. I should never have written a word about him or his en tertainments

I have already said, that Mr. Adams has I have already said, that hits Administration but little agency in disbursing the public money—there being, comparatively speaking, but little placed under the controll of the department of state But as, (according to the vulgar saying) straws will some times show us which way the wind blows, we may be enabled to form a tolerably correct epinion of what he would do, in this recte opinion of what ne would us, in the respect, were the power and the means in his possession. The principal appropriations of public money on which the Secretary of State has the privilege of drawing, by way of nadvances," are those for diplomatic purposes, including all foreign intercourse, the continuent expenses of the the contingent expenses of the tercourse—the contingent expenses of the Secretary of State's office, and for taking the Census—amounting, altogether, to not more than half a million of dollars. Now, I would ask, with what propriety, or from what motive, the secretary of state

recently drew about one hundred thousand recently drew about one hundred thousand dollars out of the public treasury—or, what is the same thing, out of the Branch Bank at Washington, where the money was deposited, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States—and placed it in the Bank of the Metropolis? That he did so, I have no doubt; for the fact was communicated no doubt; for the fact was communicated to me from the very best authority. The local banks of the Di-trict of Columbia have no right to have the public money de posited in them, either to Mr. Adams' cre dit, or to the credit of any body else - with the exception, perhaps, of one bank only, in Alexandria, where it may be more convenient to collect the custom house bonds Whether this money, therefore, was, after it was drawn from the treasury, placed to Mr. Adams' individual credy, or to the redit of the treasurer of the United States. the act was incorrect and illegal But i the fact be as it has been stated to me, and of which I have no doubt, the money was, immediately after it was drawn, entirely out of the controll of th. treasury, and cannot even help to eke out the amount which we have deceptively been told, in the late message of the President, will be in the treasury on the first day of January next. But why, it will be asked, should the secretary of state be thus friendly discosed to the Bank of the Metropolis? I answer—he has been a dealer in stocks in the local banks; and is now, and has for some time been a Director in the Bank of the Metro polis. This will account for the whole proceeding: And although some folks may not think highly of his foresight or sagacity in purchasing a few years ago, at par, stock which is now about 25 per cent. discount—that is no immediate concern of the people—except in so far as it may enable them to form some semal estimates of ble them to form some small estimate of the sound judgment and discretion of one who aspires to be their chief ruler. But, it may be asked, admitting that thesecretary of state has done all this, what injury will the public sustain by it? The amount of money here spoken of, it is true, is not very large—not exceeding, perhaps, one hundred thousand dollars—therefore, in this particular case, no very great injury could arise, except that, by sanctioning a-buses and illegal acts of this sort, others may be tempted to "go and do likewise," until at last the "wheels of government" might stop for want of the wherewithal to make them move. Indeed it is a solemn fact, and upon record, that the public treasure of the nation does, some how or other find its way into almost every local bank-ing institution, (and many of them rotten to the core) where individual public agent appen to be either presidents or directors, or stockholders; or connected with the said presidents, directors, and stockholders of the said institutions. This will account for the continued increase of the "unavailable funds," which our rulers have, (but very lately) discovered to be on hand; and also

overdrawings of the treasury on the United States Bank; for which the public is charged with interest, let who will say to the contrary. All this inconvenience and expense, not to mention the less of public character, and the prostration of the public morals, might have been prevented by pursuing a plain, honest and legal course; such a one as every man of common feeling and integrity would advise his son or his friend to pursue in his interhis son or his friend to pursue in his inter-course with the world But it seems that course with the world But it seems that every thing must be done by our great folks, our politicians and office seekers, by trick and by management—taking it for granted, as it would seem, that common sense, and common honesty too. had fled the land. For the present I take my leave of the second

cretary of state for the purpose of paying my respects to his opponent—the secretary

my respects to his opponent—the secretary of the treasury.

It is a trite saying, and, in the general, I believe, a true one—that "a house divided against itself must fall" That there is a schism in our "Cabinet," there can. I imagine, be no doubt. This may remind us of another adage—equally portentous to these great combatants that "when ***** fall out honest men come by their own "—That either of these gentlemen will ever That either of these gentlemen will ever realize the expectation which he may now chair, I have not the most remote idea. For, in despite of all the exertions, the manage ment, the twistings and twinings that can be made to conceal them, many of the foul and corrupt deeds which have disgraced the administration of our affairs for many years past, will—nay must come to light.— The foundation on which our high political rulers rest is rotten. It cannot long support them. The toick veil which covers the imquities of the present age has already been pierced. The people cannot be much longer duped. The day of retri-bution is nearer at hand than many imagine. The common sense of the nation cannot much longer sleep 1 beg pardon for making this digression Let us now to the

In casting my eye over a public docu-ment, which, I fear, even our members of Congress do not sufficiently scan, contain-ing an account of receipts and expenditures of the United States for a given period of time—I was struck with an item among the receipts of otherest received from Banks." This being a new source of revenue, (new to me at least) seeing there was no law nor authorising any other dealings with them, my inclination led me to make some inquiry into the matter. Among other objectionable and highly culpable things, I have discovered that Mr. Crawford, as Secretary of the U. States Treasury, had actually loaned to the Central Bank of Washington, and Geografiant about forty thou. ington and Georgetown about forty thousand dollars, at one time, of the public money, and this too at a period when the most abominable frauds were committed on or in that institution by the receipt of between thirty and forty thousand dollars of its own notes, (all of one denomination—to wit 100 dollars) by its own officers; and which notes, as since alleged, were all countereits! The run on the bank was so great, I understand, by the presentation for pay ment of these spurious notes, that application was made to the U States treasury for aid. The required aid, it seems, was given, and thus the people's money was most unthirty and for v thousand dollars of its own and thus the people's money was most un-worthily and illegally employed to keep up the tottering credit of an ill managed, if not rotten institution! Now I ask, where is to be found the law or the authority to justify a proceeding of this kind? Perhaps we may be told, that this was not a formal loan of money, because it was a transfer of so much from the account of the treasurer of the U. States in the Branch Bank, to an account, to be opened, or already opened, if you please, in the name of the said treasurer on the books of the Central Bank Be it so this does not, in the least, change the nature of the transaction for the mo ney was deposited in the latter Bank toenable t to meet the pressure which was made upon it; and therefore was, to all intents and purposes, A Loan - the whole of which and purposes, A toan—the whole of which is not paid to this day, or, at any rate, was not four weeks ago. If the secretary of the treasury can rightfully, cause an account to be opened in whatever bank or place he pleases in the name of the treasurer of the U. States, and then direct the public treasure to be taken from its legiti-mate place of deposit, and transferred to such a bank or place, it will give him com-plete and absolute power and controul over the national revenue. Therenced, in such case, be no law directing where the public monies shall be lodged for safe keeping; and the constitutional provision that ano money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," will become a mere nullity and Under such circumstances dead letter and practices every available dollar in the public treasury might be taken out of it, while, at the same time. the apparent ba-lance in it, made up, as it now is, from ac-counts and exhibited on paper, might a-mount to several millions of dollars. This is all perfectly familiar to those members o Congress and others who are conversant with the public accounts, and who have made "the treasury system" a part of their

As one of the people having some inte-rest at stake in common with others, being neither a wisher nor expectant for any of fice, and actuated solely by a desire to pro-mote the general welfare. I would respect fully recommend to our representatives now assembled, to ask from the treasury de-partment the following information:

1. A detailed statement, looking back-wards for at least four years from this time, showing in quarterly exhibits, the amount of public money standing to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, in the books of the several banks of the United States, where the public money has been deposited.

2 A similar statement showing the a mount of public money transferred from one bank to another, designating the banks, the time when such transfer was made, and

the cause for making it.

3. A similar statement shewing in what banks special deposits of the public money were made—the time when—and where-

4. A particular statement, showing the precise amount of the "unayallable funds" belonging to the 'Treasury showing also the banks or places where these funds are; and how and when they got there.

It is truly a matter of great regret to me to be constrained to make these public expectations and that regret to be included.

posures; and that regret is heighlened by the necessity which I find there is or mak-ing them. It is no part of thy disposition or my nature, wrongfully to charge any man in or out of office. And, as I have heretofore stated, I will cheerfully and publicly correct any error into which I may have allen in the course of these scrictures on men and measures, whenever it shall be fairly pointed out to me I court and chal-lenge public investigation In the beginning of these essays I pro

mised to say something about the "Sinking Fund" In regard to that subject, I shall endeavour to demonstrate in my next number, that the public faith has been violated and the law of the land disregarded.

A Native of Virginia.

Taking of Strusburg in 1681. Monsieur de Louvois, minister of war to Louis the XIV sent an order to M. de Chamilli, to repair to his house to take his instructions upon an important mission with which he would charge him; and he gave the instructions as follows: "You will set off this very evening for Basle, in Switzerland; you will be there in three cays; the fourth day precisely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you will take a station opon the bridge of the Rhine, with a sheet of paper, pen and ink; you will examine and write down with the greatest exactness, e very thing that shall pass in your view du-ring two hours; at 4 o'clock precisely, you will have post-horses to your carriage; you will set out and travel by day and night, and while to out and travel by day and night, and bring me your sheet of observations. At whatever hour you arrive, present yourself to my house." M. de Chamilli, tho' much astonished at a mission that appeared to him so puerile, obeyed without hesitation. The arrived at Basle; places himself upon the bridge on the day and hour indicated, and writes all that he sees passing. It was a fruit woman passing with her haskets; it was a traveller on horseback with a blue rying burdens, &c. At a o'clock a man with a yellow waisteoat and breeches stops in the middle of the bridge, advances to one side, leans over the parapet, looks down, retires a step, and with a large cane, strikes three strokes very distinctly upon the bridge. All these actions, and a number of others which appeared equally indifferent, were noted down very exactly — Four o'clock strikes; M de Chamilli mounts into his carriage and arrives the day after the next at the house of the minis ter, before midnight, very much confused at having to bring details so little interest ing. The doors are immediately opened to him. Monsieur de Liuvois eagerly seizes the sheet of paper; he reads; and when he coines to otherman with the yellow waist-coat and breeches that strikes three strokes

upon the bridge," he lears with joy.— He immediately repairs to the king, causes him to be awakened, talks with him at his bedside for a quarter of archour, and comes out to despatch in all haste four couriers that had been kept ready for some hours before. Eight days after, the city of trasburg is entirely surrounded by French troops; is summoned to surrender; capitulates, and opens its gates the 30th of September, 1681 It is evident that the three strokes struck

upon the bridge at an hour agreed upon, was the signal of the success of the intrigue concerted between Mons de Louvois and the magistrates of Strasburg; and that the man charged with this mission was probably as ignorant of the motive as al. de Cha-

DR. BARTH. When the well known Dr. Barth preach-Leipsic, he disdained the useful precaution of having his sermon placed in the Bible before him, to refer to in case of need. A violent thunder storm suddenly arising, just as he was in the middle o' his discourse, and a tremendous peal of thunder causing him to lose thethread of his argument, with great composure and dignity he shut the Bible, saying, with great emphasis, "When God speaks, man must hold his peace." He then descended from the pulpit, while the whole congregation tooked on him with admiration and wonder.

GAMBLING AND GAMING

Unite the vices of many criminal and letestable passions—it is no more moral than high way robbery or picking pockets, from which it differs only in the cold and unfeeling depravity, which covets the goods of a nother, and never means to return an e quivalent for its plunder: it is worse than usury, for it exacts money without even the pretext of favour, service, or usefulness; it operates as a bane to friendship, industry, to generosity, and to justice, as it indis criminately covers the property of others, and habituates the mind to take without gratitude or equivalent, what belongs to another.

TIMBER.

It has been long known in some paits of Europe, that taking off the bark as far up the tree as it conveniently can be done, and letting them stand until the following autumn, or winter, be ore they are cut down, is a means of making the timber much stronger and durable than it otherwise would be. It is more suitable for all kinds of carriages and instruments of husbandry, as well as for for fences. Its greater durability has not yet been ascertained by the writer, but that it is the otherwise improved has been tested.

It has been asserted by persons of credit, that in some parts of the United States, where Pine Timber abounds, the farmers are in the practice of barking the Pine as far up as is necessary for a fence post—in this state they are suffered to stand until dead. The trees are then cut down, and the part which has been barked, will be found saturated with turpentine, and thereby rendered remarkably durable for posts

BABBATH MORNING.

(This Sabbuth morning," says the labourer, as he rises and walks to his door, can'd I am not obliged to go out to aday's work. I can take my rest as well as the richest man in the neighbourhood; and shall be stronger and firesher for, my task to morrow. I like to have a little time to think and look about ma, for it is not well for the mind or body to be always hard at work. The poor cattle want rest as well.

work. The poor cattle want rest as well as their masters; and if there was no other advantage than laying aside our toils one day in seven, it would be a great favour to labouring people to have the quiet Sabbath

"Tis Sabbath morning again," save the absent child, "and how fair and beautiful is nature. The dew drop still hangs on the bough, though its verdure is changed to the sickness of autumn. No sound breaks the silence of the hour, save the clear and melodious sound of the church going bell How sweet is the rest of the Sabbath, How delightful the thought, that distant friends dengification the thought, that distant triends unite in the same solemn services, at the same time. Their prayers and praises as cend together at the moment; their hearts mingle, one God accepts them; so that if oceans roll be ween them, the Sabbath blots out the distance, and seems to make but cone fold and one shepherd "

but cone fold and one shepherd."

"Tis Sabbath morning," says the man of
the world, cand I have finished my breakfast time enough to go to church. So I will
go; becaus I like to set a good example;
and I shall perhaps meet some people that I
like to see. Sometimes I hear some news
at the door; at any rate it is a quiet place to
set and think in; and I have the best nap
there that I get in the course of the week
I hope we shant have a long sermon, that I hope we shant have a long sermon, that my dinner may not spoil before I get home for I don't believe the peeple are any het ter for preaching, after they grow tired and bingry, and keep looking at their watches and wishing every word was the last?"

"Tis Sabbath morning." says the chris

tian, and my soul may repose itsel in God, its exceeding joy. I venerate the example of my maker, when he rested on the seven h day, from the labdurs of creation; and I love the woice that pronounces, "Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy". The command given to the chosen people. Ove shall keep my Sabharhs and reve ence my anctuary? was enforced by the solemn as certion I am, the Lord; as if he would enforce obedience by every feeling of grati-tude, and by every recollection of terror, connected with that a jestic name Let me then for a season renounce the pursuits, the amusements, and the cares of this world I would say to them in the language of the partriarch, "Abide here for a season while I go vonder and worship?" This is the day on which my Saviour rose from his earthly prison I seem to look upon his empty se-pulchre, and to hear a voice teaching my spirit, if ye then be risen with the trist seek those things that are above where he sitteth at the right hand of God." To day, then will I seek for the wisdom that cometh from above. May his pure and celestial influence prepare me for a more faithful discharge of the dutes of life, and for an entrance into the rest of an eternal Sab bath Religious Intelligencer.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the ship Orbit at New-York the editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 10th No-

That editor in speaking of their contents says - "There appears nothing worthy of much attention except it be the strongle, which the Greeks, confined to the Morea, are making to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the Turks Although the accounts by this arrival as to the progress of liberty in Greece, are not very ample, yet we have sufficient materials to show that the arms of the patriots continue vic-torious, and that the chances of ultimate success are decidedly in the r favour .-They had succeeded, according the latest advices from Trieste, in capturing Tripoliz za, the capital of Peleponnesus, which may be regarded as the death blow of the Ottoman power in the Morea.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship South Boston arrived at Charleston, bringing London and Liver Charleston, bringing London and Liver-pool papers to the 13th and 15th inclusive. The son of Gen. Freyre was killed in a duel at Paris on the 5th ult. He was quite a youth, and his opponent, who purposely provoked the meeting, was a vettin duellist. The affair engrossed much of the public at-

Gen, Beitrand has arrived at Paris-he lives retired, seldom sees any one except his family and a few friends. An ordinance of the king had been promulgated, unsolicited, repealing his tenience, par contumace, and re-instating him in his rank and honours; it was highly approved of by all. Accounts from Barcelona to the 28th

Oct. represents the fever as rapidly declin-

A vessel sailed from Marseilles the 24th ult, with 43 passengers, French, Italians and Germans, destined for Greece.

Augsburg, Oct 27.
It appears that the citadel of Tripolitza
has surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation. This is a considerable advantage for the Hellenists, as they are now in posses sion of the most important fortress in the

Madrid, Oct 24. In the proceedings which have hitherto been instituted before the Tribunals for the cause of Royalism, the accused (at least the principal amongst them) have declared tha they were agents of the Infant Don Carlos fices where these proceedings are carried on, not to permit mention of the names of any of the Ruval Family to be inserted in the writings, inasmuch as their persons are

Hermannstadt, Oct. 31. The Sultan will not listen to any thing about rights, and still less to concessions, and he is resolved, in case of war, to put himself at the head of the Turks to combat the Russians.

Constantinople, Oct. 5.

This capital is in a nate of extraordinary confusion and agitation. The forte has published a Firman, addressed to the Turksish troops, both Janissaries and others, forbidding them to return to thiri quarters, and ordering them to bivouac, till further orders—to have their arms always ready, and their horses saddled—measures are taken as if the enemy was within a mile of Constantinople. The very day when this firman was published, a dreadful fire broke out at 11 nthe evening, nearthe Dhisitasi (so they call the column of Theodosius the Great.) It continued through the night, and it was not till five in the morning that its fury was checked. Many houses were tis fury was checked. Many houses were burnt, and a great part of the city was threatened wish falling a prey to the flames. Notwithstanding this, the Sultan, who otherwise does not fail to appear on these occasions, did not shew himself, or even any Turkish authority. It is not known any Turkish authority. It is not known to what cause this extraordinary conduct, which has surprised every body, is to be attributed, and we fear lest it should be a covering for some fatal project. The Turks alone put out the fire, no individual of any other nation having come forward to assist.

"Our readers," says the Courier, "will perceive, with regret, that the Irish papers received this morning, do not supply those proofs of even compulsory tranquility which was confidently anticipated, from the military and police measures which had been adopted in the disturbed districts.— Violent outrages upon person and property are still committed, we may say, are still committed, we may say, in deli-ance of the armed force stationed to pre-vent them; for, on some occasions, they have taken place almost within sight of the places where the troops are quartered — Fire arms continue to be forcibly sejzed in private houses, and lawless depredations of private noises, and lawiess depredations of every kind are committed, while wescarcely hear of a single individual concerned in these criminal proceedings being arrested. This fact too clearly demonstrates the existence of some powerful obligation of secresy and mutual fidelity, subsisting between the banditti who are thus confederated for purposes of blood against fetting the confederated for purposes of blood against the secret for the ted for purposes of blood and rapine. It is superfluous to remark, that a system held together by such formidable bonds, is one of tentold difficulty to break up.

"We observe that the spirit of insubordination is wildening its site."

dination is widening its circle?"

Letters have come to hand from St. Petershung to the 19th ult: "Their contents are important inasmuch as they put a discount of the strength of the allegation that a fresh rect negative on the allegation that a fresh Ambassador from that court to succeed Baron Strogonoff at Constantinople had Baron Strogonoff at Constantinople had been appointed. No fears, however, were entertained in St. Petersburg that peace would be interrupted. It is admitted that the negociations centinued, which was the occasion of a constant correspondence being kept up between Vienna and St. Petersburg. So strong was the opinion that no war would break out, that the Exchange on London was steadily advancing; the last quotation is 9.9-16, which is much higher than that mentioned by previous arrivals.

Letters have been received to day from Odes-a to 17th ult. and what little is contained in them, on the subject of politics,

tained in them, on the subject of politics, completely discountenances the reports of war between Russia and Turkey.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Saturday. The Continental Jour-nala are once more full of wallike rumors, and according to one account hostilities This is about the 20th time that we have heard of the sword being driwn, though it still remains in the scabbard. To morrow probably we shall be told, from the same marter that the Russian army has broken and that a new ambassador from H. I. M. arrived at Constantinople. We place no sort of reliance upon these unauthenticated statements. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe that at the present moment, there is no probability of war — What unexpected turn the negociations may take, till they are finally completed, we will not even conjecture; but there must be some casualty of that kind to create any

he some casualty of that kind to create any chance of hostilities occurring.

A Hamburg mail bringing papers to the Sdinst.arrived this morning. They mention under date of St. Petersburg, Oct 15. that the town of Uraisk, the capital of the Ural Cossacks, was burnt to the ground on the 23d July. Nearly two thousand houses were never yeed, besides 2 Christian church-

es and a Tartar mosque,
Hermanstadt, Oct 18. News is just received that the Turks have advanced close to the Pruth—the Russians too have, within the last fortnight, again taken their station close to the op-posite bank: the increase of the Turkish troops in Moldavia having excited some apprehensions of the inhalitants of Bessarabia—the advanced posts of the Russians and Turks are in sight of each other

Leghorn. Oct 26.
Some remnants of the corps of Ypsilanti, heterogeneously composed, have arrived here. They have, within the last few days, embarked for the Morea; but they were obliged to be escorted by the garrison troops, at the greater part rejused to embark. as the greater part refused to embark -Some even fled from on board the vessel, Some even fled from on board the vesses, which was detained by contrary winds; and we are assured that three amongst them supp icated the protection of a Turkish Cap-tain, who happened to be in our road, and who granted their wish Madrid, Oct 29.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 26th, M Paul, an American Deputy, having spoken at length on the afficting situation of the Colonies, brought forward the following proposition, subscribed by 31. Gal-

"We request the Cortex to he pleased to decree that the minister of the colonies may present as soon as possible the measures which he may judge best adapted to effect the tranquility and happiness of the Ameri-

A long debate ensued on the project of admitting this proposition; on the division it was determined by 75 votes to 70, that there was reason to vote on M. Paul's proposition. It was then asked and agreed to, that the voting on the approbation or disapprobation of the proposition should be appeared 78 in favour, and 77 against it.

ne Euterpeiad.

volume of the Euterpeiad l Intelligencer and Ladies nded in April. The 2d vocommenced, much improved erably enlarged, comprising ages with a sheet of music in ber, and is published semin Saturday's, at three dollars , by

John R. Parker, No. 2, Milk st. Boston.

NOTICE.

mmittee of Grievances and ustice, will sit every day duesent session, from 9 o'clock 1 3 o'clock P M.

COMMITTEE. rs. Marriott. Loockerman, I Forrest. Allen &

Sam. S. Hodgkin, elk. 1821-

NOTICE.

sons are forewarned hunties r dog or gun, or in say man in on my Farms, lying in lower and of Annually Officials will be ding to law.