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Norfolk, Feb. 2. LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE. Capt Adams of the brig Alciope from York, has favoured Mr. Lyford with the following London Advices to the 20th—over a month later than last accounts. The principal intelligence contained in a paper refers to a serious REBELLION in SPAIN, which threatens the entire overthrow of the government, and the entire destruction of monarchy in that country; and to the horrid state of AFFAIRS in IRELAND. In the counties of Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary, Kilkenny and Kildare, the most dreadful outrages had been perpetrated on the peaceable inhabitants, by bands of marauders and ruffians, whose career seems to have been marked by murder, conflagration, robbery, and almost every species of cruelty.

Transports with troops from England are daily arriving in the Irish ports contiguous to the revolted districts. Capt. Adams states that it was currently reported and generally believed, at the time of his sailing, that WAR was on the eve of being declared by RUSSIA against TURKEY, the former being actively engaged in embodying and marching troops to the Turkish frontier.

The rumor of the death of the King of France received via Charleston, cannot be correct, as Capt. Adams states that he heard nothing of such a report up to the time of his sailing.

INSURRECTIONS IN SPAIN. Cork, Dec. 23. We have selected and annexed the leading contents of the London journals of Wednesday and Thursday, received since our last, which with copious reports of the proceedings under the special commission at Limerick, and other important provincial intelligence, including our private correspondence, will be read with interest. In the subjoined extracts from the Paris papers will be found some highly interesting intelligence respecting Spain. Ferdinand has returned to his capital, and on the occasion of his ministers once more offering their resignation, he replied to them in a speech at once noble and pathetic. "I will not," said he, "deprive myself of the assistance of men who have given so many proofs of devotion to my family and rendered so many services to the state." We need not remind our readers that the revolutionists who are now defying the royal authority in the north, west and south of Spain, make it their pretended grievance that these ministers are not dismissed. What will be the immediate effect, therefore, of the King's firmness, it is easy to anticipate. Indeed, Ferdinand himself seems sufficiently aware of the situation in which he is reduced. "My revolted subjects," he observed in the same address to the ministers, "conspire against my life—and like the unfortunate Louis XVI, I am destined to be the second victim of the revolutionists of Europe; but at least I will not perish as he did, who has justly been designated the Martyr King—I will meet death, sword in hand, at the head of my guards."

The following are extracts: Paris, Dec. 17. "Our Bayonne correspondent informs us, under date of the 9th inst. that the most intense agitation prevails at Pampelona. On the 5th, the capital of Navarre was a prey to real anarchy; the tradesmen were, especially, in a state of alarm, and closed their shops, which were menaced with pillage. The elections in that quarter have been less revolutionary than in other provinces; and this has occasioned the disorder, by exciting the dissatisfaction of the garrison and desamados (sans-culottes tribe). On the 5th no blood had been shed, but the parties were in presence of each other, and disastrous results were anticipated. It was reported yesterday that a seditious movement had taken place in Madrid, and that the partisans of the Fontana d'Or had proposed to declare Spain a republic; but this intelligence appears to us to need confirmation. The ferment, however, which prevails in Spain, renders such an enterprise probable. [Gazette de France.

Madrid, Dec. 6. [Private Correspondence] "On the 11th his Majesty entered this capital. An immense multitude hailed the event with enthusiastic acclamations, as if they were desirous of increasing the interest they felt, at the imminent danger to which this unfortunate family was exposed. "Prudent men even blame the Ministers Bardaxi and Felice, who persuaded the King to return to Madrid, and brave the peril, in the hope that his presence would constrain the faction, a hope which is henceforth chimerical. "This morning the ministers went a second time to the king to offer their resignation. His majesty refused to accept them, and said: "I will never consent to deprive myself of the assistance of men who, like you, have lately given so many proofs of devotion to my family, and who have rendered so many services to the state. You may abandon me, but it will be never with my full consent that I shall accept your resignations. I know the intentions of the faction, which has caused the misfortunes of Spain, and which menaces our ill-fated nation with still greater disasters. My revolted subjects conspire against my life, and like the unfortunate Louis XVI, I am destined to be the second victim of the revolutionists of Europe; but, at least, I will not perish as he did, who has justly been designated the Martyr King. I will meet death, sword in hand, at the head of my guards. "The ministers withdrew with their port-folios, and it is announced that, in the

sitting of the Cortes to-morrow, will be made the report so eagerly expected, on the critical situation of Spain, on the means of remedy, and on the measures which ministers have already adopted. It is thought that the commission of the Cortes, charged to take urgent steps, negotiate secretly with the insurgents of Cadiz, with the view of influencing them by conciliatory means—they dare not adopt rigorous measures, as they have not force sufficient to insure their execution. "Very scandalous scenes have taken place at Pampelona—the garrison and militia of that place have outraged royal dignity in the most disgraceful manner. A sort of procession took place—the band played the air Tragalas, and a pig was led with the bust of the king on his back. "Gallicia is entirely in the power of Mina, where he levies contributions. "Aragon also appears in a state of insurrection. It continues to be affirmed, that ere the end of the month Madrid will be invaded by Riego and Mina. Their projects, which their partisans do not conceal, are to expel the Bourbon family, and to form a federative republic."

Extract of private letter dated as above. "I have just been informed that the Queen is taken ill. To-day is her natal anniversary—but her majesty cannot attend the Court ceremonies on this occasion."

Bayonne, Dec. 7. "A number of families have passed thro' this place on their way to France, whether they have fled in consequence of the disturbed state of the interior of Spain. They report that the greatest discontent and disorganization prevail in Arragon and Catalonia; that no persons of property are safe there, unless they embrace the popular cause, that open rebellion has been declared in many situations; and that there is complete system of correspondence among the disaffected from one end of the kingdom to the other.

From posting bills circulated in Catalonia. "Catalans—You must be miserable while you are slaves, and you will be slaves while you are ruled by those in authority. Is it for this only that we fought a foreign enemy to receive a domestic foe, who instead of feeling gratitude for our services, reward us with the most execrable treachery and baseness? Remember what you are, and from whom you are descended. Let us be united and free—for nothing important, with reference to the happier state of Spanish America." "Countrymen—We used to think the Americans wretches, almost unworthy of the name of men, they have shown themselves worthy of freedom. That freedom which it is pretended you enjoy, you do not."

"You are subject to the most degraded tyranny the world ever knew. Follow their example and you will be happier than they."

New York, Feb 3. LATER FROM EUROPE. Sunday, 12 o'clock. The ship Manhattan, capt. Crocker, has arrived off the Hook in 34 days from Liverpool, bringing advices 22 days later than before received. The Panthea for this port had put back to Liverpool and sailed again in company with the Manhattan. We have just received the following note from Mr. Dayton, of the pilot boat Grand Canal, with the London papers of the 22d, 23d and 24th ult. To the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser. Off Sandy Hook, Feb. 2. On board the G and Canal. "I have only time to say that I boarded the ship Manhattan about 25 miles SE from the Hook, she being 3 days from Liverpool, and Capt. Crocker informs that he has despatches for government containing a Treaty with France. She left on the 25th Dec. I have sent you three papers to the 24th Dec. Yours, SAML. DAYTON.

The London papers contain an account of the change in the French ministry. The struggle on the part of the King was great; but France remained tranquil; but another change, within a month, says the John Bull editor, is not improbable. Preparations were making for putting the marine in the Netherlands in a state of equipment, and it was added, that France and Spain were adopting similar measures. The disturbances still continued in Ireland, and three persons, Macnamara, Shaughnessy and Dooling, had been condemned to death for the murder of a Mrs. Terrance. Parties continued to scour the country, breaking open houses and carrying off all the fire arms they could find. The royal family of Spain returned to Madrid on the 5th of Dec. and was received with apparent joy. On account of the troubles in Spain, Arragon and Catalonia, many families had passed through Bayonne for the interior of France. No persons property there was safe. Heavy contributions had been levied in Gallicia, &c.

The Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles, where it was to winter, with 20 or 30 Greek fishing boats as hostages. Nothing further is said of the great naval victory, which seems to have been announced for the purpose of encouraging the Turks. The news from Cendia was particularly alarming. The whole island was in insurrection; the Turks only held two fortresses; the Persians had advanced on one side to Bagdad, and on the other to Erzerium. The "John Bull" exults that the administration has been strengthened by the Grenvilles. Their return to office, says the editor, is a matter for congratulation, but not for surprise.

London, Dec. 24. Paris papers of the 19th and 20th have arrived, containing Madrid dates of the 11th. The French papers contain no news. Private letters from Calais of Friday and Saturday, describe the storm off that port

as exceeding to any within the rebellion of the most inhospitable. The Spanish papers contain a very important document—a report of a committee of the Cortes on the state of the country, which while it recognises the just privileges and dignity of the throne, avows the just principles of a free constitution—This report, which refutes the calumnies of the enemies of Spanish freedom, will be read with great interest. The Cortes concludes with a resolution to unite with the king in maintaining the constitution. The news from Ireland continues afflicting. Outrages and murders still continue as frequently as ever. Four men have been executed at Limerick. Two others were ordered for execution on Thursday. The Bank of England has determined to extend their discounts from 60 to 95 days.

London, Dec. 26. Letters received to day by a house in this city from the 19th Nov. from Admiral Greig, (the Russian admiral) state that every thing was quiet in that quarter.

Augsburg, Dec 9. The letters which we receive to day from Vienna, speak with much ambiguity of the late despatches which the Austrian Cabinet received from Baron Lebezeltein, its ambassador at St. Petersburg. It is no longer asserted at Vienna, with the same confidence, that the affairs of Turkey will be arranged in a satisfactory manner. It seems that the influence of the ministers of England and Austria has been counteracted at Constantinople by the advocates of war. Further intelligence is immediately expected.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that a Russian agent, charged with an extraordinary mission, has been sent to the Shah of Persia. There is no doubt that most interesting negotiations are on foot between the two powers, and that they will have an important influence on the destiny of the Ottoman Empire, and perhaps on the future relations of Russia with the East Indies. Letters have been received from Constantinople of 19th Nov. At that period strong apprehensions had succeeded a few days of apparent tranquillity. The efforts of the Divan could no longer restrain the Janissaries, who with the Grand Vizier at their head, had sworn to exterminate all infidels. The publication of a firman, announcing that the Shah of Persia had declared war against Turkey, had produced a great sensation among the Turks.

Frankfort, Dec 14. Letters received here from Constantinople, state the taking of Bagdad by the Persians; the Turkish garrison and the greater part of the population were put to the sword; the Christians alone it is said were spared in conformity with a manifesto of a son of the Schah.

MISCELLANEOUS

PULPIT ELOQUENCE. Close of a Sermon by Dr. Griffin. Now then, my friends, my reasons are all before you, and I hope to be justified by your consciences, while I cut the commission given me in the text. God hath said unto the wicked, "O wicked man thou shalt surely die;" and the watch men are commanded upon their peril to sound the alarm. I therefore solemnly declare, in the name of God, that there is a dreadful war waged by all the divine perfections against sin—that the sacred rights of heaven have taken the field—that every glory of the Godhead holds a livid lightning pointed at every thought—that the inviolable honour of Heaven's King is enlisted, and is coming down to crush a rebellious world. In equally solemn tones I declare, as my office obliges, and call every angel to witness, that in this war God is right and the world is wrong. These great truths, while I live, I will declare, and hope to pronounce them with dying breath—God is right and the world is wrong. I wish they were set forth in broad letters upon every forehead, and with a pen dipped in heaven were written upon every heart. I wish they were set upon the frontispiece of every book, and posted in sunbeams at the corner of every street—that they were graven with the point of a diamond in the rock for ever—God is right and the world is wrong. I would that these ponderous truths might pass from land to land—prostrations of unknown tongues, and rolling through every clime might bring an humbled world to ask for mercy at a Saviour's feet.

Standing on my watch tower, I am commanded if I see aught of evil coming, to give warning. I again solemnly declare that I do discern evil approaching; I see a storm collecting in the heavens; I discover the emotion of the troubled elements; I hear the roar of distant wind—Heaven and earth seem mingled in the conflict—and I cry to those for whom I watch, A STORM! A STORM! Get out into the ark, or you are swept away. Oh what is it I see? I see a world convulsed and falling to ruins—the sea burning like oil—nations rising from under ground—the sun falling—the damned in chains before her, and some of my poor hearers with them! I see them cast from the battlements of the judgment scene; My God! the eternal pit has closed up on them for ever.

From the Richmond Indiana Intelligencer. Prayer of a Young Gentleman for a Wife. From a vain coquet—from a pert assuming Miss, good Lord deliver me. From one whose time and thoughts are employed in dress, ornaments and visits; from one who is enamoured with her own pretty face and accomplishments, and "delights with her own praise." From one who talketh loud, affecteth much, and laugheth always, may I, by a good providence, be delivered. From one who is not delighted with her home, whose eyes rove with boldness on the faces of men; from one who is insolent, proud and conceited; I earnestly desire to be delivered. From one who appeareth to be delicate beyond what is natural; from one, on the contrary, who delighteth to be seen in performing the duties of men; from one who is pleased with a gorgeous apparel,

from one on the contrary, who is slothful, neglects her dress, and wanders about bare-footed and barelegged, I pray to be delivered. From her who would be thought learned in the sciences, whose ambition is gratified in disputing upon politics and divinity; from one, on the contrary, who is ignorant, and delighteth not in books, I wish to be delivered. From one who is perpetually finding fault, fretful and uneasy; whose house and family will be kept in a continual uproar by her tergiversant disposition, I ever pray to be delivered. From her whose treatment of her friends is all ceremony; from her whose manners in company are awkward, who is too bashful to join in the conversation and amusements of polite company; who knows not when to speak and how to speak, may kind heaven deliver me. But grant me the heart and hand of that amiable, modest, unaffected, neat, and virtuous fair, whose frankness and serenity manifest the disposition of her natural mind. Grant me one who walketh in maiden sweetness; with innocence in her mind, and modesty in her cheeks. One who is adorned with neatness in her dress; whose conversation is instructing, pure and decent; one whose eyes sparkle love and kindness; one who delighteth not in slander and obscenity; one whose breast is the mansion of goodness, and whose actions are the index of a pure and virtuous mind. Give me the girl who has not been taught to disguise the honest simplicity of nature, by modes and behaviour originating from the "hegemony of refinement of modern education."—One whose greatest beauty consists in mental accomplishments; and whose heart and conscience dare to avow the sentiments of her mind; one who shall alleviate my troubles by her councils, and sweeten enjoyments by her endearments; whose answers are all mildness and truth; whose tenderness shall relieve my cares; whose affections mitigate distress; and whose good humor and complacency banish afflictions. Such a young lady shall be the object of my affections. Such an one should be cherished as a blessing from above. The kindness of my behaviour shall endear her to my heart. Happy shall I be to find such a wife. She shall be more precious to me than riches.

There are now two families living near to each other at New House, near Middleton in Teesdale, consisting of three persons in each family, yet they include fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, nieces, own cousins, half cousins, and quarter cousins, and we know not how many more degrees of relationship, though altogether there are but six persons. Durham Chronicle.

TO MAKE A PERPETUAL YEST. Take one pound of flour, make it the thickness of gruel, with boiling water, and to it half a pound of raw sugar; put 3 spoonful of well purified yeast into a large vessel, upon which put the above ingredients, which will soon ferment violently. Collect the yeast off the top, and put it into a small necked pot—cover it up from the air—keep it in a dry and warmish place when used in part, replace it with a thin paste, made of flour and sugar, in the former proportions. No yeast is necessary except the first time.

TO PREVENT MORTIFICATION OR ALLAY INFLAMMATION. Take dry clay, wet it with sharp vinegar, and make a plaster, and lay it on the part affected, of the thickness of a quarter or half an inch.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer. EFFECTUAL CURE FOR INDIGESTION. Bread made of wheat flour, without being bolted, is a most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion or costiveness. Persons accustomed to a sedentary life, would derive great benefit from a constant use of it. It is sweeter than bread made of the finest flour. Several families in Harrisburg have already commenced using it, and in Philadelphia it is prescribed by the most eminent physicians for the above complaint.

CONGRESS.

II. USE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, Feb. 4. Mr. Eustis from the committee on Military Affairs reported a bill in addition to an act entitled "an act to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States" passed March 2, 1821. [The first section of this bill declares that, after a certain day, in lieu of one Major General, with two Aids de Camp, two Brigadier Generals with one Aid de Camp each, one Adjutant General, two Inspectors General, and one Surgeon General, there shall be one Brigadier General, with one Aid de Camp to be taken from the subalterns of the Army. The other sections contain corresponding details. By the 4th section it is proposed to reduce the rank of the Quarter Master General to that of a Colonel, and by the 5th section the office of Commissary General of Subsistence is made permanent. By the 11th section the supernumerary officers and men of the ordinance are to be discharged.] The bill was read twice and committed to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Plumer's resolution, calling for information of the amount of the funded debt of the United States held in Europe for the last five years, was taken up and adopted.

APPORTIONMENT BILL. The house then resumed the consideration of the bill for apportioning Representatives according to the Fourth Census. The question under consideration at the time of adjournment on Saturday last, and now recurring, was on motion of Mr. Condit to amend the motion for recommitment of the bill to a select committee, and that the committee be instructed "so to modify its provisions as that each member hereafter elected to the house shall represent an equal number of persons entitled to be represented, as nearly as may be practicable, agreeably to the 4th census, and not diminish the present number of representation from any one state."

After debate, Mr. Trimble called for a division of the question, so as to take it first on the clause ending with the word "persons." The question having been taken on agreeing to the first member of the instruction, as above reported, by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 125 yeas to 43 yeas. The question was then taken at length, (after having in the course of the last hour rejected five or six motions to adjourn) taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time in its present shape, (with a ratio of 0.000) and carried—yeas 110; and, a little after 5 o'clock, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 5. On motion of Mr. Johnston of Louisiana, it was Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a greater number of public vessels in the suppression of the piracies carried on against the commerce of the United States, and whether it is necessary to employ, arm, and equip, private vessels for this purpose, and how many, and in what manner, and to report generally the measures deemed necessary to give entire and effectual protection to the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; and to inquire how far it may be expedient to authorize the destruction of persons and vessels found at sea, or in uninhabited places, making war upon the commerce of the United States, without any regular commission; and how far, consistently with public law, a general usage or authority may be given, to destroy pirates, and piratical vessels, found at sea or in uninhabited places. The apportionment bill was read a third time, when Mr. Mallory moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the words forty thousand, (the ratio,) for the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof, the words thirty eight thousand. The motion was supported as soon length by the mover and Mr. Rhea, and opposed by Mr. Ross, and then (4 o'clock) the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 6. APPOINTMENT BILL. The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill to apportion representatives according to the 4th census. The question on under consideration being on the motion of Mr. Mallory to recommit the bill to the Judiciary committee with instructions. Mr. Mallory withdrew the same, and in lieu thereof moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole. Mr. Todd moved to amend this motion so as to instruct the committee to insert the ratio of 50,000 instead of 40,000 which is now in the bill. Mr. Crutcher moved to amend this amendment by striking out 50,000 and inserting 42,000 which motion after debate was negatived by yeas and nays 106 yeas to 53.

Mr. Tod then varied his motion so as to make the instruction to amend embrace a ratio of 44,000 instead of 50,000 as he had at first proposed. Mr. Little moved to amend the amendment so as to insert 45,000 instead of 44,000—This motion was negatived without a division. The question on Mr. Tod's motion for 44,000 was decided by yeas and nays 104 yeas to 61. The question was then taken by yeas and nays 106, on the question of recommitment of the bill to a committee of the whole house; and decided in the negative by a vote of 99 to 63.

Mr. Woodson then moved to recommit the bill to a select committee with instructions to insert 50,000 in lieu of 40,000 as the ratio. A division of the question being called for. The question was taken on recommitting the bill to a select committee which was negatived. After other propositions for prorearing amendment and repeated motions for adjournment without success—Mr. Alex. Smyth of Va. required the previous question to be put, which precludes debate or amendment. The house sustained the demand. The previous question was then put, and carried in the affirmative. The main question on the passage of the bill was then put, and decided as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Allen, Mass. Archer, Baldwin, Barber, Oh. Barstow, Baylies, Bayly, Borland, Breckenridge, Buchanan, Canbreling, Campbell, N.Y. Campbell, Oh. Caunden, Chambers, Colden, Conkling, Conner, Cushman, Cutlbert, Daue, Darlington, Dickinson, Durfee, Dwight, Eddy, Eustis, Farrelly, Findlay, Full r, Gebhard, Gilmer, Gorham, Hardin, Harvey, Hawks, Campbell, Hill, Hobart, Hubbard, J. T. Johnson, J. S. Johnston, Kent, Kirkland, Latthrop, Lefwick, Lincoln, Little, Lowndes, McCoy, M'Sherry, M'arston, Milnor, Mitchell, of Va. Moore, of Va. Morgan, Murray, Neale, Nelson, of Mass. Nelson, of Md. Patterson, of N.Y. Patterson, of Penn. Pender, Pitcher, Plumer, of N.H. Plumer, of Penn. Reed, of Mass. Rochester, Rogers, Ross, Rugles, Russell, Sawyer, Scott, Sergeant, Sloane, S. Smith, Arthur Smith, W. Smith, Alex. Smyth, J. S. Smith, Spencer, Stewart, Swearingen, Tittall, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Upham, Vance, Warfield, Whipple, Whitman, Williams, of Va. Williamson, Wood, Wright—100.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ten Ball, Barber of Conn. Bassett, Blackledge, Blair, Brown, Burrows, Cannon, Cassidy, Cocke, Condit, Crafts, Dennison, Edwards of Conn. Edwards of NC Floyd, Garnett, Gist, Gross, Harrick, Hooks, F. Johnson, Jones of Tenn. Keyes, Long, McDuffie, McNeill, Military, Matlack, Mattocks, Mercer, Metcalfe, Mitchell, S.C. Moore, of Ala. Moore of Va. Nelson of Va. Newton, Overstreet, Poinsett, Randolph, Rhea, Rich, Russ, Sanders, Sirling of Conn. Stevenson, Stoddard, Swan, Tod, Tucker of SC, Walker, Wainwright, White, Williams of N. C. Wilson, Woodcock, Woodson—58. So the bill was passed and sent to the senate. Adjourned.