Maryland Gazette,

Annapolis, Thursday Nov. 6, 1823

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT—Yesterday,

Sloop Active, Robinson, from Philadelphia, bound to Baltimore.

Also, schr. Martha; from New York.

IRON.

"Three American vessels were loading with Iron at Stockholm, on the 19th of August. Two hundred thousand ship pounds have been already shipped the present season" The preceding information is given in the New-York papers.

We import few articles which our own country does not furnish an abundance of material to enable us to manufacture among ourselves. There is an immense quantity of iron annually brought here from Sweden, though many of our states abound with mines of this metal of a quality at least equal to any which can be procured abroad. In the states of Tennessee, Missouri, and New-Jersey, these are many valuable beds of iron In Morris county, in the last mentioned state, there are seven mines of ore of excellent quality; and from these, it is supposed by persons acquainted with them, enough could be manufactured to supply the whole Union. It is much to be lamented that the citizens of this country do not devote their attention to the extraordinary resources with which they are blessed. With a slight effort on their part, after a few years, the independence of which they boast would be completely realised. Instead of being indebted to foreign nations for the numerous manufactures which we now are, we should have it in our power not only to supply ourselves with them, but even become the competitors (in the markets of other countries which do not afford the materials for manufacture,) of those from whom we have been purchasing. Could the people of this Union once be impressed with the importance of drawing from their own resources, millions of dollars which are now spent in distant lands would be circulated amongst themselves, and they would in truth be as independent as they wish the rest of the world to consider them.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1823.

John Cromwell, and others, vs. William Owings.

Appeal from the Court of Chancery.

[Argued by *Taney* and *Winder*, for appellants, *Heath* and *Johnson*, for appellee.]

The opinion of the Court was delivered by BUCHANAN, J *Samuel Owings* by his will dated the 7th of May 1803, among other things, devised certain lands to *William Owings*, his executor, to sell, and the proceeds to be distributed among eight of his children named in the will, of whom *Beale Owings* was one.

The testator also bequeathed the proceeds of certain personal property to be distributed in like manner—one of the eight legatees is since dead, having issue two children.

The bill is by six of the legatees named in the will, and the two children and representatives of the deceased legatee, calling on the executor and trustee, to account and pay to them their respective proportions; and *Beale Owings*, the other legatee named, is not made a party to the proceedings either as complainant or defendant. The chancellor, by agreement in writing of the respective solicitors, passed an order referring the matters in controversy between the parties to referees named in the agreement, who returned an award ascertaining the sum due to each of the complainants, and directing the same to be paid to them respectively by the defendant, and also directing the defendant, by a good and sufficient conveyance, to transfer certain lands, bonds, &c. to a trustee to be appointed by the chancellor Objections were filed by the defendant to a decree being passed on the award, founded on objections raised to the award itself, and also on the circumstance that Beale Owings was not made a party to the proceedings; whereupon the chancellor passed an order, in which he expressed the opinion. that *Beale Owings* ought to have been made a party to the proceedings; that the arbitrators had exceeded their powers in awarding a change of trustees; and that *Peter Hoffman* had exercised an improper influence over the arbitrators —and afterwards dismissed the bill for want of proper parties. First then as to the award: It is clear that an award upon a reference to arbitrators, cannot be impeached for an erroneous judgment upon facts, but the arbitrators, being judges chosen by the parties themselves, their decision on matters of fact cannot be reviewed, but is final and conclusive, where there is no imputation on their conduct—*Morgan vs Mather*, and *Dick and Milligan, 2 Vesy, Junr* The subject of the award in this case being matters of account, they were facts, on which it was the province of the arbitrators to decide, and their judgment cannot be inquired into, but the parties are concluded and bound by it, unless a foundation is laid for setting aside their award, by an imputation on the conduct of the arbitrators—and no such foundation is laid, the objections to the award, being all confined to the decision of the arbitrators on questions of fact, except so far, as in the opinion of the chancellor, there is a colourable charge of improper influence practiced by *Peter Hoffman* upon the arbitrators, and except also the objection to so much of the award as is alleged to be without the submission. Exceptions to an award cannot be founded upon any thing, *de hors*, but must always be confined to matter appearing upon the face of it, compared with the proceedings in the cause, and are never heard upon affidavits. But if it is proposed to set aside an award for any matter *de hors*, as corruption or misbehaviour on the part of the arbitrators, or other charges to be sustained by evidence, it can only be done on *motion* supported by affidavits—*Dick and Milligan, 2 Vesey, Jr.* With respect therefore to the supposed influence exercised by *Peter Hoffman* over the arbitrators, being altogether *de hors*, the award, it cannot be received or acted upon to the prejudice of the award, in the form of exception, but ought to have been proceeded on by way of motion to set aside the award. But if it could be taken advantage of by way of exception, or from the place of an exception to the award, it had been made the foundation of a motion to set it aside, and could now be so considered, there is nothing whatsoever in the record to sustain it. The letter of the 15th of Oct. 1819, from the arbitrators to the defendant, on which the opinion of the chancellor was founded, and which is now relied upon to shew the undue influence of *Peter Hoffman*, over the arbitrators, does not seem to this court to furnish the slightest ground for such an imputation. The sole office of that letter was to inform the defendant, that the account he had exhibited to them, had been submitted to *Peter Hoffman*, acting in behalf of the complainants, and that he had insisted on proof being made of all the charges it contained—with a request, that he would furnish such proof, and also let them know whether he had any further account to produce. If the arbitrators had acted on that account, without requiring proof of the charges it contained or letting the complainants, or their agent, know that such a paper had been exhibited, there would perhaps have been cause for complaint on the other side—or, if they had rejected the account, without affording the defendant an opportunity of proving it, or had refused to receive evidence in support of it, then indeed a charge of misconduct on the part of the arbitrators, would have had some ground to stand upon, but it is difficult to perceive how any imputation on the conduct of the arbitrators can arise from that letter The other objection. *that a part of the award is not within the submission*, being to what arises on the face of the award, it comes properly in the form of an exception, and it is very clear, that so much of the award, as respects the removal of the defendant as trustee, and the appointment of another trustee by the chancellor in his place, is without the submission, and void. But it is well settled, that if an award be both of matter that is submitted, and of that which is not within the submission, it may be good as to all that is within the submission. and void as to the residue. 1 *Bac Ab.* title *Arbitrament and Award* and the authorities there referred to. Therefore, though a part of this award is of that which is not submitted, and consequently void, yet being entirely distinct matter, it does not vitiate or affect so much of the award as is within the submission, but as to that the award, is good, being of what does not depend upon the matter awarded, without the terms of the submission.

As to the objection, that *Beale Owings* ought to have been made a party, the ground on which the bill was dismissed by the chancellor; it is a general rule, that all persons should be made parties, who are either legally or beneficially interested in the subject matter, and result of the suit; and admitting, that in a different state of things, it would have been proper and necessary to have made him a party, being a legatee named in the will of *Samuel Owings*, yet under the circumstances of this case, that necessity does not exist.

Before the institution of this suit, *Beale Owings* had himself filed a separate bill in chancery against the defendant *William Owings*, and on the 22d of January 1819, this bill was filed, on the same day the answer was put in, and received by agreement without oath; on the same day also, the parties, complainants and defendant, filed a written agreement, signed by their respective solicitors, to refer the matters in controversy between them to *David Williamson, David Winchester* and *Henry Brice*, in pursuance of a request on the part of the defendant contained in a paper filed in the cause dated the 22d June 1818, and signed by him and *Peter Hoffman*, one of the complainants, in which also the answer before put in by him to the bill of *Beale Owings*, is directed by the defendant, *William Owings*, to be copied and filed in this suit, then about to be brought, the object of which, is stated to be an amicable adjustment of the estate of his father, and on the next day the 23d of January 1819, the chancellor passed the order, referring the matters in dispute to the persons before named and agreed upon Thus it is manifest, that this was originally an amicable proceeding, and that it was perfectly understood and agreed upon before the bill was filed, that *Beale Owings* should not be made a party, but that the defendant, and these complainants alone, would proceed to a settlement of their affairs, leaving him to pursue his own course. How else can the agreement of the 22d of June 1818 be understood? The suit had not then been brought, but is there treated of as an amicable bill about to be filed, with authority given by *William Owings* to a solicitor to appear to it for him, and his instructions that a copy should be taken and filed of the answer he had made to the bill of *Beale Owings*, shew that, that case was then present to their minds, and that the bill about to be filed, was mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of adjusting the separate claims of these complainants by arbitration under the sanction of the court of chancery It was in conformity to, and in furtherance of these views of the respective parties, that the bill and answer, and the agreement by their solicitors to refer the suit, were filed on the same day, without process to bring in the defendant, or requiring the answer to be on oath, and the deed from *William Owings* of the 30th of March 1819 to *Thomas Moale, Peter Hoffman* and *George Winchester*, soon after the bringing of this suit, to secure the payment of the supposed amount of the respective claims of these very complainants, furnishes additional evidence of the understanding of the parties before and at the time the bill was filed. Surely, without calling in aid a court of justice, the defendant and these complainants, or either of them, might have submitted the matter in dispute between them to arbitration, and the award, when made, would have been binding and conclusive upon them—and if so, there is nothing to prevent their resorting, by consent, to a court of chancery, to effect that, under the sanction of a rule of court, which might have been done by submission, out of court without suit, and it does not lie in the mouth of the defendant to object, that *Beale Owings* ought to have been made a party, after putting the complainants to the trouble and expense of a suit in chancery, on the faith of his agreement; but the order of reference being made with the assent of his solicitor, at his express request, the award, so far as it is within the submission, is obligatory upon him—and *Beale Owings*, not being a party to the submission, and altogether unaffected by it, there would have been no propriety in making him a party to the suit afterwards, for the purpose of a decree upon the award, in which he was in no way concerned, any more than it would be necessary to unite him in a bill to enforce the execution of an award made on a submission by *William Owings* and these complainants, to which he was not a party, or in a bill in chancery to foreclose a mortgage given by *William Owings* to these complainants, or any of them, to secure the payment of their respective claims: In neither of which cases can it be pretended, that *Beale Owings* would be a necessary party. The agreement by *William Owings*, had a bill should be filed by these complainants alone, was a contract by which he was bound, and estopped to object in violation of his agreement, to a decree upon the award, on the ground that *Beale Owings* was not a party to the suit. We therefore think, that the chancellor erred, in dismissing the bill for that reason.

DECREE REVERSED, &c.

TORPEDO.

On the 20th ult. a very singular and extraordinary fish was taken off Martha's Vineyard, by one of the persons who were angling for cod. The animal was computed to weigh from 150 to 200 pounds. It was anteriorly of a roundish or orbicular figure ending backward in a tail, making the whole resemble in some sort an old fashioned periwig with a tie behind When displayed on the deck, it, on being touched by the fishermen, struck them with a cramp, through the hands, arms, and shoulders It had been hooked through one of its fins, just firmly enough to hold it securely, and haul it aboard, but was uninjured in every vital or very important part. They nevertheless determined to flay it; but the butchers during the operation experienced benumbing shocks, which rendered it necessary to discontinue their proceedings and lay down their knives. These torpefying sensations were experienced by them on resuming, from time to time, their labours, in flaying the yet living fish, and separating its skin. The flesh was very tenacious of life, and during its twitchings and vellications made the murderers feel its narcotic and sedative effects. The skin was finally taken off, and with its ichthyological characters is now in New York

The extreme length of the animal is 5 feet—extreme breadth, 3 feet 2 inches—colour of the back, a pale chesnut brown with obt spots—of the belly, white It is believed to be a new species, gigantic beyond any thing of the kind described by European ichthyologists.

A female rival of Cook, Kean, Matthews and other celebrated performers of the character of Shakspeare's Richard the Third has appeared at the City Theatre, in the person of Mrs Williams. Her daring ambition to intrude upon a male character of so difficult a grade, no less than the talents she shows in filling it, must make crowded houses. Phil Gaz.

All the Pennsylvania election returns are received. The whole number of votes for Governor was 154,007 of which Mr. Shulze, received 89,907, and Mr Gregg 64,100, leaving to the former a majority of 25,807.

Fifty shares of the stock of the United States Bank were publicly sold at the coffee room, Richmond, on the 25th October for $108 1-4 cash, per share.

A little girl named Amoretta Penfield, weighing only 51lbs. of Paulet, Vt. lately spun in one day, 5 run of first quality stocking yarn. Try to beat this all you little rosy cheek misses.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mexican service to his brother in Washington, dated, Vera Cruz, October 7th and 8th 1823.

By the American schr. Camilla, I forward you a short detail of the recent change of affairs here. On the 25th ult the Castle of St Juan de Ulloa opened its batteries on this city; and the Spanish commissioners are, in consequence, ordered to quit the country The circumstance which produced this sudden commencement of hostilities is simply this: While the commissioners were at Jalapa negociating with Gen Victoria, Gen. Lamour, commandant of the Castle, for some cause unknown to us, took possession of a small island on the east end of the harbour (Sacraficios,) in a hostile attitude The Governor of the city ordered the gates immediately to be closed against the Castle, and cut off its usual supply of fresh provisions Gen. Lamour, seeing that war must commence if some change did not take place, gave up the island, and requested the gates to be opened But, the fatal blow was struck. An express had been, in the meantime, despatched to Gen Victoria at Jalapa, who told the commissioners that, as Gen Lamour, had violated the armistice, he would have nothing more to do with them and ordered them to leave the country They were as much displeased with the conduct of Gen Lamour as the Mexicans; and therefore, instead of going into the Castle, they have gone to Alvarado, and are waiting an opportunity to sail for Spain. Frequent flags of truce were sent from the Castle to the city on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, to endeavour to get the gates open; but to no purpose The people would listen to nothing, and, eventually, the General sent word that, if the gates were not immediately opened, he would open his batteries and destroy the city The Governor replied that he might do as he pleased, and that he should have gun for gun.—Accordingly, on the 25th, at half past 12, P. M. his fire commenced, and the inhabitants had only a few hours to leave the city It was truly distressing to see women and children running amidst showers of shot and shells Some few, I believe, were killed in attempting to escape

Nothing is now to be seen but soldiers walking the streets, and occasionally a few mules entering the City to carry away goods. The City is considerably injured, but not so much as might be expected; however, before the cannonade entirely subsides, I think it will be destroyed; not altogether demolished, but so much so that the houses will be uninhabitable for some length of time The house in which I and several others have our quarters, was so much injured by bombs last night, that we were under the necessity of leaving it to-day. But few have been killed on our side What loss the castle has sustained, I am unable to say. Before things are adjusted, I fear we shall have warm work

We expect several additional mortars and cannon in a few days for batteries. I shall then take command of one. Among our wounded is the Comdt. of Artillery, and also a Col. of Artillery —Nat Int.

On the 25th ult. the snow fell in Albany, N. Y. to the depth of 12 inches!

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.

The Quarterly Review just published, contains the following remarks upon Captain Parry's expedition of discovery:—

"Two summers have now passed over, and it is pretty clear that they have not carried him into the Pacific, unless, indeed, which is merely in the chances, he may have taken the route of China and the Cape of Good Hope, which from his ample supply of provisions remaining, is not quite improbable. Had he run from Kamtskatka, or along the coast of America, in the Pacific, we should, before this time, have heard of him We know he calculated upon three summers, and only wished that, if not heard of in the beginning of 1824, a vessel with provisions might be sent into Behring's Strait in the autumn of that year. He was last seen near the Upper Savage Island, on the 22d of July, 1821, steering with a fair wind and through an open sea, direct for Repulse Bay; and as Captain Franklin left Cape Turnagain on the 25th of August, of the same year, the latter was on his return before Capt Parry could possibly have reached that point.—In the event, however, of his having done so in the course of that season, it is not improbable that he would enter that deep gulf, of which the Cape forms the eastern and northern extremity; the less so, from its being situated in the same longitude nearly as the Coppermine River is laid down on Arrowsmith's Chart; a point which he would undoubtedly deem it expedient to visit—and if so, he would meet with the flag staff and letter left by Capt Franklin, and, probably, pass the winter in one of the many snug harbours which the Arctic Gulph affords

The second season would, with ease, bring him to that point of the coast which is terminated by the Rocky Mountains, a little beyond Mackenzie's River, the only spot where we can conceive any difficulty to occur. Here Captain Parry would probably pass the second Winter; if so, the third Summer would, without difficulty, carry him through Behring's Strait. And when we consider the character of the commander, who would leave nothing behind him unexamined (and, from the indented nature of the coast, there is much to examine,) we are not in the least surprized at his taking three seasons, which, indeed, he always calculated upon, to accomplish his task; and which, if not impossible, he may there fore, be expected to do in the course of the present Summer. With regard to risk, we apprehend none beyond that to which all navigation in the icy seas is liable, and which the long frequented whale fishery conducted in vessels not half so strong, nor half so well manned, has proved to be little more than common sea risk Indeed, with ships as strong as wood and iron can make them—stored with provisions and fuel for nearly four years; with a commander excelled by none in the various duties of his profession, endued with intellectual faculties of the highest order, and full of zeal & energy, tempered with due prudence and discretion—with experienced officers and crews of picked seamen, we cannot persuade ourselves that any reasonable ground of alarm for their safety need be entertained.

A SILVER TOKEN.

Some ladies of New-York have presented a piece of plate to Samuel G City, a native of Baltimore, for rescuing a drowning child from a watery grave on the 22d ultimo.

DISTRESSING.

Norridgewock, (Maine) Oct. 17

One of the most distressing events which has fallen to our lot to record, occurred in Milburn on Sunday evening last, in the destruction of a house and whole family of children, five in number. The following letter from a gentleman in Milburn, contains the melancholy information:

"On Sunday evening last, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. John Whitman, of Milburn, was discovered to be on fire; and awful to relate, all his children (five in number) perished in the flames The parents were from home, at an evening lecture It is supposed that the children retired early to bed, and were all insensible of the danger that awaited them, till too late.

"Their names were as follows, Betsy, aged 20; Warren, 19; Mary 16; Orinda, 12; and Ascenith, 6 years. Their remains were interred on Tuesday in one grave

We had an opportunity yesterday to examine a small volume of poetry, written with a pen in imitation of printing, which we should imagine might fairly bear a comparison with that mentioned in the Nantucket Enquirer. It was in the German language and text, and written by an army officer as long ago as 1777. The ink had somewhat faded, but in other respects it very closely resembled a printed book, such was the skill exhibited in forming the letters, and in preserving uniformity in the length and distance of the lines.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.

POISONING BY OPIUM.

As this method of destroying life is not unfrequently employed, it may be well for young practitioners to attend to the following remarks from Dr Johnson's Journal: —Mr. Sprague, an intelligent practitioner of Kingston, has laid down some plain, practical, and, we think, judicious rules for the guidance of the medical attendant in cases which do not afford much time for reflection The first object of course is to evacuate the poison For this purpose, Mr Sprague affirms that the following form of emetic is preferable to all others: Take of subcarbonate of ammonia one scruple; of ipecac powder half a drachm; of peppermint water three ounces; of tincture cayenne pepper two drachms—make an emetic. This if deglutition be impracticable, must be conveyed into the stomach by a tube A little of the liquor ammonia on a feather is to be applied to the nostrils, and a more dilute stimulant of the same kind to the external canthus of the eye The patient's head should be kept raised, and wetted with cold water; but our author does not mention the cold effusion, as recommended by Mr Wray and Dr. Copeland When the poison is well evacuated, then the vegetable acids are to be employed; and subsequently the exhaustion is to be counteracted by suitable means.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Paris papers state, that Capt. Sc lan of the French navy has been dismissed the service for being engaged in the Slave trade.

A letter from Smyrna, July 12, says, great fears are entertained there and at Constantinople of the safety of the Europeans, in consequence of the subscriptions in England in aid of the Greeks—and that an account of the London meeting, speeches, and subscriptions, has been translated into the Turkish language, and presented to the Grand Seignor

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Canada, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th September, the editors are furnished with regular files to the 17th, and part of those to the last dates, including a Liverpool paper of the 17th September. They announce some operations of the French army, the most important of which is the capture of Pompeluna, with the whole garrison, consisting of about 6000 troops, including militia, who were marched for France

It is stated in the Paris papers of the 20th, that the 12,000 men under Marshal Lauriston, after leaving a garrison at Pampeluna, proceeded immediately for Lower Catalonia, and that the fall of Reuss and Lerida would be the immediate result.

The bombardment of La Seu wass still continued by the French but with little effect The Governor of Vigo did not feel disposed to surrender.

Badajos is stated to have provisions for a year, and a garrison of 6000 men

Ciudad Rodrigo is determined to defend itself—The Captain General of Castile has only 2 00 soldiers of the army of the Faith to contend with the Guerillas led by Cure Barco, Valdeara, Martin, Barco and the Empecinado. "From Gudarrama to Cebrero, (says this article) not a Frenchman is to be found."

The French official account of the capture of Trocadero states the Spaniards to have had about 250 men killed and 456 wounded; 90 prisoners, and more than 50 pieces of battering cannon. It does not make mention of the loss of the French

A private letter from Paris states, that opinion is divided on the rumour of the capture of Matagorda, another outwork of Cadiz; but if it were taken in a military point of view, it would little benefit the besiegers as it is completely commanded by the Pun tales The French liberals at Paris, report that Lopez Banos and Amor are marching in force upon the rear of the French, that Galicia is rising, and that Campillo, previous to the occupation of Corunna by the invaders, embarked with upwards of 2000 men to join the Constitutionalists in another quarter

The Liverpool Mercury says, the accounts from Greece are of a mixed, but upon the whole of a favourable nature. On the one hand it is stated that Seraskier Mahomet Pacha had entered Livadia with his army, and was advancing towards Corinth; and on the other, that accounts had been received confirmatory of the defeat of the division of the army of the Pacha of Scutari, near Agrapha. It is also stated that in the late fire at Constantinople, the magazines near the arsenal were destroyed, and that continual apprehensions were entertained of fresh excesses from the fanatical mussulmen, who were enraged at the disastrous course of public events.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg in Aug. from Odessa, which states, that the Porte has made propositions of peace to the Greeks, she has offered to give them the same rights as Moldavia and Wallachia; but the Greek government has not returned an answer."

Letters from Constantinople of a late date, state that a fermentation existed in Constantinople The Janissaries and the people demanded the removal of some of the ministers and chiefs The Divan has held long discussions on the note of Count Nesselrode to the Reis Effendi; but though it was reported to have resolved not to enter upon any further negotiations till the Asiatic fortresses should be given up by Russia, no notice of such a resolution had been given to Lord Strangford or to Baron Ottenfels

Countless swarms of locusts have done great damages in Southern parts of Russia

On the 9th of September, a party of Whiteboys, murdered the family of Mr. Thomas Franks, at his nagoorneen, Ireland; it consisted of five persons

The typhus fever is spreading in several districts in Ireland. In Athlone, and in the province of Ulster, many are confined and sickening every day

It is stated in the London Sun, that the British government has appointed several Consuls for the South American states.

To the Members

OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The subscriber takes this mode of informing the Gentlemen of the Legislature, that he has fitted up and furnished his house in a very comfortable manner, for the accommodation of a few members at the coming session His lodging rooms have been repaired, with regard, solely to comfort; and those who may be disposed to favour him with their custom, may rely on having the best attendance and fare. Gentlemen who would prefer the quiet of a private House, to the bustle and confusion of a public one, will not be disappointed, and the proximity of his residence to the State House, will be an additional inducement to those whose health or habits render it necessary to avoid unnecessary exposure in severe weather.

JAMES HOLLAND.

Nov. 6 M R. 3w

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court house, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in December next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order, Wm. S. GREEN, clk.

Nov. 6, 1823.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE AND STATE REGISTER,

Upon a new and Improved Plan.

The Editor of the Maryland Gazette, designs making a considerable change in the plan and character of his paper. The reasons which induce him to adopt this measure are various, and they shall be briefly stated.

The Maryland Gazette was established in the year 1745, by one of the ancestors of the present editor. It was preceded in its publication, but by three other papers on this Continent, all of which it has survived. It is therefore at present the oldest paper in America. From the period of its establishment, until the year 1813, it preserved the same character, and the same title; anterior to this period, it was strictly a vehicle of general intelligence—it was not devoted to the views and objects of any particular party, but its columns were accessible to all. At the commencement of that year (a most momentous period in the history of our country,) it was deemed necessary to give to it a new character; and the better to designate its future course, an additional title also; it was therefore forward called the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer At this period great political excitement prevailed, and party spirit raged with uncontroled violence—our countrymen were divided into two great parties—the one approving, the other condemning the measures of the general government. Being forced by this state of things to take a part in the political contests of the day, the editor, after the maturest deliberation, and with the fullest conviction of his understanding, resolved to advocate, exclusively, that policy which was recommended by the federal party. He differed from a majority of his countrymen, he differed honestly; and whether his views and sentiments were erroneous or not, they were the dictates of the purest patriotism, and proceeded from an ardent desire to promote, what he conceived to be the best interests of his country. But these scenes have passed away —times have changed—& the situation of our country is now very different We are in the full enjoyment of almost every national blessing—we are not only exempt from the horrors of war, but we are every where blessed with plenty and abundance. Our commerce, our agriculture, and our manufactures are comparatively flourishing—far more so perhaps than in any other quarter of the globe But above all, the demon of party spirit is now laid, and we trust for ever, (we hope, indeed arrived, when the only contest will be, who can do his country most service; and when in appointment to office, the only questions asked will be, Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he virtuous?" To Mr Monroe much praise must be accorded for that state of harmony, which has for some time past pervaded our country —so wise has been the course of policy that he has pursued, that he has satisfied all parties, and left us nothing to dispute about. So great then has been the change of circumstances which a few years have produced, not only in our own country, but in Europe also that the Editor deems it no longer necessary to continue his paper as the advocate of any particular political party. *Its columns will henceforth be open to all who may choose to avail themselves of them,* without any other restrictions than requiring decency of language, the avoiding of personalities, and correctness of composition. But it will be the peculiar object of the Editor to render his paper subservient to the best interests of his own state—He wishes to make it emphatically a *State Paper* By this expression, he means a paper, whose province it will be to uphold and maintain the honour and dignity of the state—to promote her prosperity by diffusing such information with regard to her resources and her means of internal improvement, as he may be enabled to obtain As an indication of the future character of his paper, he has given to it the new title of *State Register* It will in future become the repository of all state documents, and of such other information as may tend to elucidate the history of the state, or promote its improvement and prosperity —— It will also be the object of the Editor to present his patrons with the earliest intelligence, foreign or domestic; and he will be particularly careful to devote a due portion of his paper to the interests of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Domestic Economy.—

With this statement of his objects and his views, the Editor submits his plan to the patronage of the public—Should it be favoured with their support, he will endeavour not to disappoint the expectation that may be excited

If sufficient encouragement be afforded, the paper will be enlarged to an imperial size, and printed with a new type

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro Woman named Betsy, and her infant child named Henry, late the property of Samuel Minskey, deceased They will be sold for life. Terms of sale—Six months credit, on the purchaser giving bond, with approved security. for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale.

Baruch Fowler, Adm'r.
D. B. N. of S. Minskey.

Nov. 6 ts.

To the Voters

Of Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber respectfully reminds his fellow-citizens, that he continues to offer his services as a candidate for the Sheriffalty at the next election for that office. From a long experience in the under departments of that situation, from his earnest endeavour to give satisfaction & from a general acquaintance with the voters of the county, he hopes his pretentions will not be forgotten. JOHN KNIGHTON.

N. B. Messrs Evans and Iglehart, are authorised to receive county taxes and give receipts for the same.

JOHN KNIGHTON,
Collector.

Nov. 6