

Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 25.

THE COUNTY TAX.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county, have fixed the county levy for the year 1824, at \$1 25 cents...

Annapolis, March 20th, 1824.

Mr. Green. The enclosed was drawn up and signed by Messrs. Brown, Stockett, and myself...

JOHN C. WEEMS.

"Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven, and whose sins are covered."

In every age we have the most satisfactory evidence of God's manifesting himself unto some, as he does not unto the world...

Yet he felt no fear, but on the contrary the most perfect assurance of pardon; and as an evidence, pointed to the manner of his death...

JOHN C. WEEMS, SAMUEL BROWN, jun., GEO. L. STOCKETT.

Frequent attempts were made to induce the deceased to receive the consolations of the Gospel from the Rector of the Parish...

SAMUEL BROWN, jun., JOHN C. WEEMS.

COMMISSIONERS OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

Thompson P. Mason, (of Alexandria), Herman L. Opie, (of Fauquier County), and Herman Boze, (of the City of Richmond)...

NINIAN PINKNEY.

THE ORPHANS COURT OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Will hereafter be held on the second Tuesdays in the months of February, April, June, August, October, December—and on every Saturday throughout the year.

For the Md. Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The nomination of the candidate to fill the highest executive office of our government has been made, and it now rests with you, whether you will ratify the recommendation...

A congressional caucus can be considered as nothing else than a recommendation of certain individuals, members of congress, addressed to the people...

It is an incontrovertible fact, that the qualifications necessary to fit a man for so exalted and responsible a station, are of a nature not easily discovered and appreciated by a superficial observer...

Now what reasonable objection any man could adduce against such a recommendation it seems almost impossible to conceive...

The influence which caucuses is to have is not absolute and despotic, but recommendatory and reasonable; its greater or less weight is to be according to the character, capacity, and number of those who form it...

JOHN C. WEEMS.

depending upon the composition of a free people, was directed by an investigation of his talent and integrity.

But the advantages of these nominations, and especially in the present instance, will appear more clearly, if we examine the objections that have been urged against the system which we favour.

The first, and most material objection, brought against us is, that the congressional caucus, if followed, would create a tyranny of a few over the many...

When the integrity and virtues of the nation will have deteriorated to such a degree, that the corrupt and venal, the ambitious, the profligate, and servile sycophant, will constitute their congressional legislators...

Let us illustrate our position by an example. I have a contested claim for some valuable property; a lawyer, in whose judgment I confide, points out to me the proper means of gaining my cause...

When certain members of congress appear before the people in their private capacity, and recommend to them a President, they do no more than every individual in this country has an undoubted and indisputable right to do.

Private citizens meet in every part of the Union, pass resolutions, preceded by declaratory preambles, bind themselves to support this or the other of the candidates, and to aid in his election...

The House of Representatives, the eyes of the despot of Europe dwell upon them with envious hate, while the friends of liberty despairing of success in every other corner of the globe, repose their last hope on a struggle which they have had yet to go through...

There has been a strange kind of importance given to the resignation of John Q. Adams, in 1808. It has been said, with great assurance, and repeated with triumph...

It is objected to the congressional caucus, that they pretend to impose their votes on the people at large, as the opinion of the different sections of the union, which they represent in congress.

a congressional caucus is the most proper guide to the selection of the ablest man among them, we should certainly not oppose the manner which will assist us in so important a choice.

But there is an objection made against the present caucus, which has been occasionally urged even by friends of the system; and it is, that it did not contain a majority of the democratic members of congress.

Viewing the caucus merely as a recommendatory association, its having a majority or not of the whole party, will prove no material objection, where so many candidates appear. Were there but two candidates, we consider all other circumstances as equal, then certainly he in the minority would not be entitled to equal confidence with him who has the advantage of numbers...

It has been said, that if we give up the principle of majority, each of the candidates might have his own independent caucus, and the people would not know in which to place their confidence.

We have thus endeavored to establish the claim which the presidential caucus has upon the support of the people. Eight years ago the present candidate had so far obtained the confidence of the republican members of congress, as to yield in popularity to Mr. Monroe only.

The U. States have arrived at a critical period of their history, the eyes of the despot of Europe dwell upon them with envious hate, while the friends of liberty despairing of success in every other corner of the globe, repose their last hope on a struggle which they have had yet to go through...

COMMUNICATED.

There has been a strange kind of importance given to the resignation of John Q. Adams, in 1808. It has been said, with great assurance, and repeated with triumph that this resignation of his place in the Senate, is conclusive evidence of his attachment to the party, then in power.

count of his vote. Still Mr. Adams had given his vote. The Legislature, at their session of 1808, gave decided approbation.

The Legislature was two months in session, after he possessed this full knowledge, and yet he did not bring forth his resignation.

We answer that he might have tendered his commission to the Governor of the State, still he remains a Senator of Massachusetts, and continues to remain until after his successor was elected.

After his return to his native State, it would seem that he must have been furnished with strong and conclusive evidence, on which to ground his resignation, and still he retains his place.

Mr. Adams did indeed, after all this resign his seat. And who would not? Only three months of this term remained, and this is say, from December to March, and this is say, 1824 is claimed as a sacrifice to principle, then Mr. Adams resigned!

Another objection is, that we give up the principle of majority, each of the candidates might have his own independent caucus, and the people would not know in which to place their confidence.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL. Have now an opportunity of conferring a lasting benefit on the people of Calvert county, in the appointment of an Associate Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Ridgely.

These inconveniences can be completely remedied by the governor and council selecting an intelligent lawyer residing in Calvert county to fill the vacancy...

MILITARY ACADEMY.

From a document recently laid upon the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War, it appears, that the number of Cadets admitted into the Institution during the year 1823, was 97—The number (who completed the regular course of study and instruction within that year, 35—all of whom received commissions in the Army...

Louisville, Ky. March 27, 1824. We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman just arrived from Missouri, who states that much alarm was entertained by the inhabitants upon the frontier...

The total of the black and mulatto population of the West-India Islands, is nearly indicated in the statement of Charles Kelly, Esquire, the water agent to cover his first floor, and the water is obliged to rise to the second story...

FRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The manner in which the electors of the President are chosen, in the different States of the Union are as follows; and for the purpose of affording all the information in our power on the subject, we have attached to the name of the Candidates for the office, which they are severally supported present, to prefer.

By General Ticket—New Hampshire, Mr. Adams; Rhode Island, Mr. Crawford; Delaware, Mr. Adams; Maryland, Mr. Adams; Pennsylvania, Mr. Adams; Virginia, Mr. Adams; North Carolina, Mr. Crawford; Ohio, Mr. Adams; Mississippi, Mr. Adams; Louisiana, Mr. Adams; Georgia, Mr. Adams; South Carolina, Mr. Adams; Florida, Mr. Adams; District of Columbia, Mr. Adams.

By Districts—Massachusetts, Mr. Adams; Maryland, Mr. Adams; Kentucky, Mr. Adams; Tennessee, Mr. Adams; Illinois, Mr. Adams; Alabama, Mr. Adams; Maine, Mr. Adams; Missouri, Mr. Adams; Wisconsin, Mr. Adams; Iowa, Mr. Adams; Minnesota, Mr. Adams; Wisconsin, Mr. Adams; Iowa, Mr. Adams; Minnesota, Mr. Adams.

By State at Large—New York, Mr. Adams; New Jersey, Mr. Adams; Connecticut, Mr. Adams; New York, Mr. Adams; New Jersey, Mr. Adams; Connecticut, Mr. Adams; New York, Mr. Adams; New Jersey, Mr. Adams; Connecticut, Mr. Adams.

A large and respectable meeting of citizens of the township of Green Lanes, in the County of Sussex, held on the 6th inst.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION. We hardly know whether to be sorry or glad, that the subject of Caucus in this, and of that in particular, which has lately held in this city, in the senate of the State, from its having been incidentally introduced into the debate on the postponement of the constitution of the U. S. If it is to be regretted, on the one hand, that a subject so full of excitement and incidentally becomes the subject of debate, and that grave and dignified body, on the other hand, we as well as the opponents of the measure may rejoice at the opportunity of a free discussion of the merits of the subject by the representatives of the State.

COMMERCIAL OF THE U. STATES. There is no document of greater value laid before congress, at its annual session than the statement of the Exports and Imports of the United States, prepared under an act of Congress, which designates to be called by the name of its author, Sanford, the present Chancellor of the State of New-York, who introduced and pressed it forth the senate of the U. States. The document contains a hundred and twenty pages, full of interesting details, several general statements, or recapitulations of aggregates.

Table with columns: State/Territory, Total value of Exports, Total value of Imports. Includes Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Dist. Columbia, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Ohio, Michigan Territory, Florida Territory, and Total.

GREAT FLOOD AT AREANS.

Accounts from Areans, Ark. state that, in the beginning of January, there was a sudden and uncommonly high white water, and its tributary...

THE FLOOD AT AREANS.

The water was from ten to fifteen feet higher than ever known before—a great inundation was completely inundated...

THE FLOOD AT AREANS.

The total of the black and mulatto population of the West-India Islands, is nearly indicated in the statement of Charles Kelly, Esquire, the water agent to cover his first floor, and the water is obliged to rise to the second story...

John Johnson, convicted of the murder of a woman, received sentence for the same on the 12th inst. He is to be hanged on the 27th day of April next, and his body is to be given to the anatomists.