

Names of Land.	Amount of Tax due 1821.	1822.
Part of Addition Enlarged	5 13	5 13
Hard to get and Dear Paid For	4 44	4 44
Pleasant Fields	3 30	3 30
House and Lot in Annapolis	6 00	6 00
Part of Rural Felicity	62	62
Part of Trent	1 41	1 41
House and Lot in Annapolis	1 92	1 92
Part of Mountville	15 87	15 87
Part of Fitzsimon's Gift, Niter's		
Fancy, Body's Adventure & Part		
of Mountville	12 34	12 34
Part of the First Discovery	2 87	2 87
Resurvey on Hood's Fine Soil		
Forrest	1 32	1 32
Howard's Resolution	3 09	3 09
Woodford	3 84	3 84
Part of Invasion	8 64	8 64
House and Lot in Annapolis		
House and Lot in Annapolis		
House and Lot in Annapolis		
Great Island		
Chestnut Hills	10 13	10 13
Part of Sundry Tracts	32 64	32 64
Part of Pleasant Fields	3 13	3 13
Part of Haywood's Discovery	1 69	1 69
Part of Finland	1 32	1 32
Burl's Hills and part of Pettibones Rest	23 04	23 04
Part of Kingstone and 2 Lots in Hill Town		
Lot at 7th Point	38	38
Robin Hood's Forest and part of Waters' Lot	27 20	27 20
Dunghill ground Thicket	78	78
The Rod	44	44
Stephen's Level	44	44
Worthington's Range, Dorsey's		
Addition and Swap Short		
Fruit's Security	4 91	4 91
Stude's Hope		
Name unknown	1 92	1 92
One lot in Pig Point		
Part of Addition to Weedy Glade		
Part of Hanover, and part of Carroll's Reserve		
Part of Hammond's Inheritance		
Part of Mills' Chance	2 24	2 24
Name unknown	50	50
Part of Hammond's Inheritance	51	51
Part of Cumberland	1 76	1 76
Part of Duval's Delight	10 75	10 75
Four lots at Elk Ridge Landing		
Name unknown		
Dunghill Ground Thicket	54	54
Shipley's Adventure	9 73	9 73
Addition to Sampson		
Part of Second Discovery		
Part of Neal's Delight		
Addition to Snowden's Manor		
Part of Neal's Delight		
Six lots at Elk Ridge Landing		
Part of Rural Felicity	2 81	2 81
Part of Nancy's Park	6 40	6 40
Addition to Snowden's Manor	3 84	3 84
Lot at Elk Ridge Landing	41	41
Part of John and Mary's Chance	5 25	5 25
Part of Pine Orchard	7 84	7 84
Part of Pine Orchard	8 07	8 07
Pleasant Fields		
Lot at Elk Ridge Landing		
Part of Hammond 2d Connexion		
Name Unknown	1 60	1 60
Name Unknown	3 01	3 01
Part of Howard Patapoco Range	6 40	6 40
Part of Howard's Patapoco Range and part of Timber Ridge	13 90	13 90
Addition to Huntinton and Duval's Delight	4 80	4 80
Dunghill Ground Thicket	46	46
Part of Range Declined and Pleasant Meadows	3 84	3 84
Part of Wayson's Folly		
Part of Winecopin Neck		
Part of Search Enlarged		
House and Lot in Annapolis		
Pleasant Meadows		
House and Lot in Annapolis		
George Luck	2 05	2 05
Part of Yates' Inheritance	1 08	1 08
Part of Trusty Friend	10 12	10 12
Part of Howard's Resolution part of Dorsey's Grove and part of Poplar Spring	1 81	1 81
Part of Smith's Forrest		
Part of the First Discovery		
Part of Little Worth		
Left Out		
Part of Bachelors Choice and part of Wrigton	14 98	14 98
House and Lot in Annapolis		
House and Lot in Annapolis		
House and Lot in Annapolis		
House and Lot in Annapolis		
Addition to Waters' Lot	2 41	2 41
Prospect Hill	10 40	10 40
Part of Additional Defence	21	21
Part of Brown's Purchase	10 08	10 08
House and Lot in Annapolis	14 47	14 47
Part of Evans' Purchase		
Name Unknown		
Gowery Banks		
Part of Pikes Rest		
Part of Hanover		
Part of Prestridge Folly		
Range Declined		
Blooming Plains	2 69	2 69
Part of Shipley's Adventure	6 91	6 91
Part of Hammond's Discovery	11 52	11 52
1 Lot at Elk Ridge Landing		
Part of Foxall	2 90	2 90
Part of Hill's Purchase	4 03	4 03
Knights' Purchase & Gover's Venture	3 00	2 93
Head Quarters		
Part of Frog Range		
Part of Beaver Dams	3 26	3 26
Broughton Ashley	4 48	4 48
House and lot in Annapolis	2 94	2 85
House and lot in Annapolis	1 16	1 13
Bushy Neck	5 50	5 56
Part of Nathan's Rest	2 14	
Part of Bold Venture & part of Trusty Friend	2 01	1 97
Part of Troy	43	
Watts' Delight	3 26	3 13
Lugox	4 68	
Part of Worthington's Beginning	2 24	2 18
Gover's Addition		
Part of Lugox	12 09	11 88
Walker's Inheritance and part of Scott's Folly		
Part of Winecopin Neck		
Part of Shipley's Adventure		
Ray's Choice	1 92	1 84
Larkin the Eighth and part of Dunghill Ground Thicket		
House and lot in Annapolis		
House and lot in Annapolis		
Part of Chew's Vineyard		
Part. of Ridgely's Range		

**Maryland Gazette.**  
ANNAPOLIS.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1824.

**RYMONDAL.**  
Married, on the evening of the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, Mr. Samuel Drummond, of the City of Washington, to Miss Zipporah Auld, of this city.

**COURT OF APPEALS W. S.**  
Friday, June 18th.—The Court did not meet until this day, having been engaged on the Eastern Shore with the business of the court on that shore.

**Present**  
Buchanan, Earle, Martin, Stephen, and Archer, J.  
The venerable Ch. J. Chase, we regret to state, has resigned.

After calling the cases on the docket, and entering judgments in undisputed cases, the Court took up the case of *Beall's lessee vs. Lynn*, which was opened by *Taney* for the appellant.  
Saturday, June 19th.—The argument in *Beall's lessee vs. Lynn*, was continued by *Speed* and *Harper*, for the appellee, and concluded by *Taney* in reply.

Monday, June 21.—The case of *Carroll vs. Creighton*, was opened by *Nichols* for the appellant, and by *Nichols* and *Taney* for the appellee.  
Tuesday, June 22.—The argument in *Carroll vs. Creighton*, was continued by *Taney* for the appellee, (*Meredith*, who was to have argued on the same side, owing to indisposition, was unable to proceed), and concluded by *R. Johnson* and *Harper*, in reply.  
The case of *Stanfield vs. Boyer*, was argued by *J. Glenn* for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellee.  
The case of *Grubbs and wife vs. Yates and Myers's heirs*, &c. was opened by *R. Johnson* for the appellants.

**CRAWFORD MEETING.**  
At a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 16th inst. favourable to the election of William H. Crawford as President, and Albert Gallatin as Vice-President, an address and resolutions were adopted, and delegates were appointed to attend a convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 9th of August to form an electoral ticket.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**  
Mr. Printer, you will oblige me by inserting in your paper the following extracts from the *New England Galaxy*:

"The present political excitement does not appear to us to be so much a contest for principles as for men. The principles of our national government are well defined and generally understood; the limits, within which the executive power may operate, are almost as well known as our geographical boundaries, and it is hardly possible that the individual placed at the head of the administration, should go beyond his constitutional prerogative. For eight years past, we have seen the government administered, in all its prominent concerns, on the principles of Washington; and the dominant party have paid the highest possible tribute to those principles, once distinguishingly called federal, and maintained by most of the men called federalists, by adopting those principles as their own, and treading in the very steps of those men. Whoever the fortunate man may be, that shall be elevated to the presidency for the next four years, he will not, if he possesses common sagacity, and a moderate share of prudence, swerve materially from the policy and principles by which the present administration has professed to be guided.

Since, according to this view, all our professed supporters of the same principles and policy, the qualifications and character of the candidate, are the only things to be considered in making the selection. The friends of each of the candidates, no doubt, honestly believe that their favourite is possessed of some kind of talent, which ought to give him pre-eminence; and the United States now exhibit the singular spectacle of four candidates, all brought forward by the same political party, and arrayed against each other in the most determined hostility.

But we have gone into a digression, which, if pursued, will lead us wide from our purpose, which was to inform our readers distinctly, and once for all, why we do not desire to see Mr. John Quincy Adams in the Presidential chair.—He is a man, whose political integrity is not entitled to the highest degree of confidence. He is a federalist as

long as the federalists were in power; he became an apostate when he perceived the sceptre was about to depart, and joined himself to the men who had arisen to place and power, by vilifying others, whose measures & principles they found it necessary to adopt; he voted for an eternal embargo, ruinous, as he knew, to 50,000 of his constituents; he advocated a doctrine fit only for SLAVES and flatterers, that where the PRESIDENT recommends it is not the duty of a Senator to DELIBERATE but to ACT; and he most successfully practised, and will doubtless continue to illustrate through life, the expediency of that policy, which teaches a FAMILY, REDUCED FROM SPLENDID WEALTH BY FOLLY, PROFUGACITY, OR MISFORTUNE, to TURN DEMOCRATS, and COURT the LOWEST of the PEOPLE with an ARDOUR, an ART, a SKILL, and consequently with a SUCCESS, which no VULGAR DEMOCRAT CAN ATTAIN. Such are the reasons which induce us to withhold our adoration from Mr. Adams. We have too much PURE democracy in our blood, to advocate the pretensions of a man of his ARISTOCRATIC and DESPOTIC principles."

[Notes by the Commentator—Suppose Mr. Adams should be elected to the Presidency, is it not reasonable to conclude, that he will adhere to this doctrine, and expect congress to adopt such measures as he may recommend, whether they be in accordance with the wishes of the people or not? There is no ground for believing otherwise.—There was a time when so ARISTOCRATIC a doctrine, and one so opposite to every thing bearing the semblance of REPUBLICANISM, would have brought the severest censure of every TRUE AMERICAN upon its author. Have the people of the United States less reason to be tenacious of their rights and liberties now than heretofore? To say that Congress ought not to deliberate but to act, when the President recommends, amounts to saying that the President can do no wrong; and the American citizen who will say this, betrays as entire an absence of Republicanism from his bosom, as the Englishman does, who contends that his King can do no wrong.—Presidents and Kings are alike human, and alike fallible; and he who wishes to be the president of this republic, and to be considered a Republican, should be the last to advise implicit obedience on the part of the National Legislature to the will of the Executive. Which, let me ask, is really the most dangerous to the liberties of our republic, The unhesitating obedience to Executive recommendation advocated by Mr. Adams? or The IDEAL Executive patronage, which it is said, is likely to grow out of congressional nominations of candidates for the presidency? and the dread of which, some of Mr. Adams's most active, indefatigable friends, assign as their main reason for opposing the present National Candidate. Such men may indeed be said to "gape at a gnat, while they swallow a camel."

Remarks made by Mr. J. Adams in his correspondence with Cunningham. Can it be the sentiments contained in these remarks which make some of our pretended Democrats so ardent in their efforts to promote Mr. J. Q. Adams's election to the presidency? or does their zeal for him originate in a coincidence of opinion with him, that the WILL of the PRESIDENT should be the LAW of the LAND?]

**WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.**  
This great and illustrious man, whose life is an example of the power of genius, like Roger Sherman & Benjamin Franklin, owes his present elevation to nothing but a noble spirit of industry and perseverance. It is not his to boast a long line of opulent ancestry—it is not his to say he had all the advantages of an early and liberal education—that he had preceptors without number and every facility afforded for improvement. No—he can only say that he once toiled at the plough, and assisted his father and brothers in their rural labours—that after the fatigues of the day, he would throw himself into a corner of the field, & there dwell with assiduity from the books which he carried in his pocket, those principles and maxims which governed his after life, and elevated him to the exalted rank and distinction he now occupies among men.  
He possessed then, as he does now, an untiring spirit of labour, a go-

nius that no obstacle could deter, to barrier impede.—Difficulties which threatened to obstruct and prevent his progress in knowledge and improvement, presented themselves, but his undaunted genius surmounted them all, and ascended to the pinnacle of greatness with the steady flight of the eagle. After availing himself of the opportunity afforded by a private academy, under the direction of the eminent Dr. Waddell, where his intuitive mind soon made itself master of the classics, and the usual academical course, he found it impracticable at that time to complete his education by a collegial course. In this extremity he took charge of the academy in Augusta, where he discharged the duties of a teacher in a manner the most satisfactory, and employed the time not required in the Seminary, in prosecuting a course of legal studies. By the time he had arrived at the age of 30, he had thoroughly fitted himself for the practice of the law. It was here that his genius developed itself. It was at the bar, that the extraordinary resources of his mind were brought into action to the wonder and admiration of old and experienced practitioners. No subject was too great for his gigantic mind—no question was too intricate or abstruse for his expansive intellect; he seemed to seize with a herculean grasp every point in argument, and managed it with the ease and freedom of a perfect master.—He soon rose to greatness and distinction; and when urged by the repeated and pressing calls of his fellow citizens to serve them in the councils of the state he reluctantly but respectfully complied.—Is it necessary to say how soon he became the oracle of that wise and dignified body of sages, patriots and statesmen, who composed the senate of the U. States, in the trying period of 1811 and '12? How he was looked up to by both houses of congress and the executive, as the leading champion of the administration.—How he gained the esteem of all parties by his liberal, independent and energetic course.—How he was chosen to preside in the senate of his country, at a most critical period of affairs, recommended by his transcendent abilities alone. All these facts are familiar to those who have read and recollect the history of the times to which we allude. It is known that he possessed in the highest degree the friendship and confidence of the great men of the nation of both parties, and that confidence has remained unchanged amidst all the vicissitudes of party up to the present period. It is only necessary that this illustrious citizen should be rightly known to be duly admired. His talents and integrity qualify him pre-eminently for the office of president; and we believe, as sure as there is virtue and discretion in the nation, that William H. Crawford will be the next chief magistrate of the United States. Fred. Citizen.

**COM. BARRON.**  
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the City of Richmond, dated "Norfolk June 11, 1824."  
"Knowing that your heart, like my own, is always ready to sympathize with the oppressed or distressed, and that you are equally ready to serve them, it has occurred to me that the present opportunity is a fine one by which poor Barron may be brought forward, both with honour to himself and the country, and particularly to the present administration, which certainly has lost much, hitherto, by the course it has pursued towards him. Our Secretary and the Commissioners have just paid us a visit, and have ordered that splendid ship, the North Carolina, to be equipped for immediate service.—It is not known for what particular service she is intended, but it is believed for the Marquis de la Fayette's transportation to this country, and thence for the Mediterranean, but it matters not what she is for, as the ship herself is a command that will do honour to any officer, and there are a number of applicants. Among these applicants is an officer whose services and seniority of rank give him at least a fair claim—and the cruise in a variety of respects, would be highly agreeable to himself; but such are his feelings for an equal distribution of justice in our late poor degraded service, that he would cheerfully put himself out of the question to see once more such feelings revived as will erase these blots from our escutcheon. This is a fine opportunity to do justice, and restore the generous feelings of the service."

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says, that the North Carolina 74, now fitting out, will bear the pendant of Com. Rodgers.

**SIR CHARLES M'CARTHY.**  
Letters published in late English Journals, received by an arrival at Philadelphia, attribute the disasters which have recently happened to the British troops on the Gold Coast, entirely to the intrigues of the Dutch—one of them, from an officer belonging to a detachment of Sir Charles M'Carthy's army, which was ordered to fall back to the town of Accra, after the defeat of Sir Charles, for the purpose of placing that town in the best state of defence, and dated the 31st of January, says:—

The moment the issue of the battle was known, the people of Elmina [capital of the Dutch settlements in the Western Africa, and one of the most respectable fortresses on the Gold Coast] commenced seizing our people; and those of Shamah (another Dutch settlement) had the temerity to fire on one of the boats of the Owen Glendower. But here they suffered for their rashness by the total destruction of the town. It is almost fortunate circumstance that the frigate was in the vicinity of Cape Coast at this moment, or I know not how much more dreadful the result would have been. The divisions commanded by Majors Clusholm and Laing have returned to Cape Coast and Annamaboe; they can get no tidings of either Sir Charles or the Ashantees, and it is supposed the latter have fallen back a short distance to communicate their great success to their king before they renew the contest. Sir Charles' only, who escaped from the field, affirms, that Sir Charles was wounded in two places early in the action.

It is but justice to say the Danish Governor Richlieu has acted the part of a man of honour towards us. He has spared neither expense nor personal exertion to assist us in putting down the Ashantees; and if the Dutch had acted the same part, would ere this have been settled in our favour. To secure the favour and trade of the Ashantees the Dutch have been so mean as to instil into the minds of these people that our object is to bring their nation under our yoke, and that if we are driven from the coast, they (the Ashantees) will again have opportunities of disposing of their slaves to the Portuguese and Spanish vessels!

P. S. A report has just reached us that Sir Charles is safe among the Dinquers, a country situated about 65 miles N. W. of Cape Coast, and in our alliance. I sincerely hope this report may be confirmed, but for my part I much doubt it."

By authority of the State of Maryland.

**UNIVERSITY LOTTERY.**

SECOND CLASS NEW SERIES, Granted by the General Assembly of this State for the benefit of her literary institutions. The system adopted for the ap- probation of, as well as in justice to her people.  
P. CANFIELD, MANAGER.

**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of 2,500 is \$2,500  
1 prize of 1,000 is 1,000  
1 prize of 500 is 500  
2 prizes of 450 is 900  
5 prizes of 200 is 1,000  
25 prizes of 100 is 2,500  
25 prizes of 20 is 500  
1500 prizes of 12 is 2,400  
1500 prizes of 6 is 9,000  
1,760 prizes 820,300  
2,800 blanks

4,060 Tickets 820,300  
This Lottery will positively be drawn on Thursday, the 22d of July next; and SOONER if the sale of tickets will warrant it.  
Price of tickets \$6, shares in proportion.  
A certificate of 10 whole tickets warranted to draw \$30, can be had for. \$34 50  
Do do 10 half do 17 25  
Do do 10 quarter do 8 62  
Do do 10 eighths do 4 31  
Orders, post paid, enclosing the cash for a package or for a single ticket or share, will meet with prompt attention if addressed to.  
P. CANFIELD, Baltimore.  
Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by J. GREEN.  
Annapolis June 24.

**POSTSCRIPT.**

Washington June 22.  
The Committee of Investigation appointed by the House of Representatives, on the Memorial of Mr. Edwards, terminated its Session yesterday. The Report of the Committee was immediately laid before the President, and we have not been able to obtain a perusal of it.—We understand generally, however, that nothing is retraced of the former report of the Committee, and that it is further distinctly and unambiguously declared by the committee, that they have discovered, in the course of their Investigation, nothing to impeach the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury, or to induce them to believe, that he has not ably and correctly administered the affairs of the Treasury.  
We expect to be able to obtain a copy of the Report, for publication in our next. Nat. Int.

**U. S. SCHOONER GRAMPUS.**  
A letter from an officer of the U. S. schr. Grampus dated Martinique, 12th May 1824, to his friends in Portsmouth, says—"We have had the misfortune to have the fever among us, of which I regret to say, Midshipmen Muir, Satterhaite and Mansfield, have died."

**ALGIERS.**  
Extract of a letter dated Algiers, 21st March, 1824, from Wm. Shaler, Esq. to his friend in Massachusetts. "This port is now blockaded by a Vice Admiral with a variable number of ships, and from the temper of the parties I apprehend that the consequences will be very serious.—On the departure of the British Consul I spread my flag over all the interests, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind, and there have been thus efficiently protected from injury and insult, and these interests comprehend the representation of Austria, Naples, Tuscany and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods and chattels to a vast amount. These facts have only tended to develop the strength of my credit here, which was before ignorant of myself, and not to impair it in the slightest degree. I have been off once to visit the Admiral, at the request of this government, but to no effect.  
"The prospect at present here is, that there will be an affair more serious than that of Lord Exmouth."

**NAPLES AND TUNIS.**  
A paragraph in the Boston Palladium states that a short time since the King of Naples gave to the persons in his dominions imprisoned for political offences the option of either being confined for life or sent to Tunis.—They all preferred the latter, and were deported accordingly. At Tunis they were well received by the Bey; but a few days afterwards he informed the Neapolitan Consul that as it did not appear any provision had been made for the support of these people, and he could not have them left to the necessity of turning thieves, he had drawn on the Government of Naples for 10,000 ducats for their maintenance, and expected the bill would be accepted. It was thought the draught would be paid by the government to preserve peace.



**Battalion Orders**

The respective Companies composing the City Battalion will repair to their parade ground on the 5th of July next, at 6 o'clock A. M. with SIX rounds of blank cartridges, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. This order passes through the undersigned by advice of the officer of the day.  
RICH'D G. HUTTON.

Attention United Volunteers.  
You are ordered to parade TOMORROW at 3 o'clock P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.  
By Order, John H. Wells, O. S.

**Chancery Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 16th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, Part of a tract of Land called The Addition, as also a part of the Second Addition to Snowden's Manor, being the plantation or Farm whereon Basil Warfield now resides, containing about 256 acres; also several negro Women, with their children, and one negro Man.—The terms of sale are—cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, on the payment of the purchase money; and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to convey—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
Louia Grassaw's Trustee.  
June 24.

**Not Rent**

The House now occupied by Mr. Jonathan Weedon, formerly the property of James Williams, esq. fronting the Dock. Possession may be had on the 22d instant. Apply to Walker Cross.  
THOMAS CROSS.

is hereby Given,  
R. I. COWMAN, CLERK.  
Commissioner of the Tax for Annapolis County.  
The Maryland Republican and Bill.