

ADMIRAL GUISE.
The New-York American says—
"This gentleman, who it appears is committing outrages on our commerce in the Pacific, should be better known to our countrymen; he is an Englishman; was first lieutenant of the Leopard at the time she attacked the Chesapeake; attached himself to the naval service of Chili about the time Lord Cochrane did; some time previous to the fall of Lima he quarrelled with Lord Cochrane, and left the Chilean service. He has on board two merchant ships trading in those seas, commanded by lieutenants in the British navy. On the fall of Lima, Gen. St. Martin, after proclaiming himself Protector, created Guise admiral. His naval force then consisted of two schooners, mounting in the whole ten guns; and a few days after having purchased a merchantman, the Intermedios was declared by this admiral in a state of blockade. Whether the admiral and merchantmen had permission to violate this blockade of an extensive coast by so small and contemptible a force was never learned, but the commander of one of the blockading squadrons was near being brought to the gangway of the Franklin, for attempting to molest an American merchant ship trading on that coast."

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.
The editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette has received a file of the Mexican newspaper, the Sun, to the 16th ult. inclusive. It confirms the existence and detection of the conspiracy in favour of Iturbide, which was mentioned by the captain and passengers of the schooner Mexican from Alvarado.
By order of the commanding general of the Mexican capital, in the night of the 9th of May, a house in the street of Celaya was entered, and twenty-two individuals were found assembled in deep debate upon the scheme of revolution. The soldiers went in by the door and the flat roof, so that none of the conclave escaped; and their correspondence and papers of every kind were seized. Their official papers were headed "God, Independence, and the Hero of Izuala" (Iturbide). A woman, the wife of a Mr. Santoyo, acted as their Secretary. On the entrance of the soldiers, she tore from one of the papers, the sign manual of her husband who was not present, and swallowed it in order to destroy the evidence against him. It appeared from the documents that the plan of the conspirators was to proclaim Iturbide. Several of them had been seized in the month of October preceding for the same offence. Among them we observe a general of division, two brigadier-generals, two lieutenant-colonels, captains, lieutenants, a post-master, &c.—Their names are as follows:—Manuel Reyes, Jose Maria Ocampo, Victoriano Ortiz, Francisco Diaz Vargas, Ignacio Rodriguez, Francisco Hernandez, Rafael Castro, Jose Berdeja, Joaquin Munoz; Francisco Santaella, Isidro Corana, Jose Arce, N. Goyenche, Jose Ortega; Jose Oribeola, Alejandro Quijano, N. Salas, Manuel Gomez Gallo, Luciano Gastrejon, General Velazquez, Alvinia Perez, Jose Maria Luvain, Jose Antonio Andrade, Conde del Valle.
On the 6th ult. the regular "Council of War," or Court Martial, sentenced to death brigadier-general Hernandez and D. Francisco Santoyo; condemned General Andrade to the loss of his rank and five years exile; and the rest of persons taken in the house above mentioned, to perpetual banishment. The Sun of the 14th ult. contains this article:—
"It appears that the Supreme Executive Power has determined that the culprits condemned to different punishments for the conspiracy of the 13th ult. shall be immediately sent to Acapulco, in order that their sentences may be carried into effect; and that such of them as have appealed to the Sovereign Congress for a commutation of the punishment of death may be kept in the castle there, to await the result of their application."
It is not probable that any of them were executed.
We collect from the Mexican papers that much disorder prevailed in the interior, though we do not find that the existence of any really formidable insurrection is acknowledged. The governor, congress, and troops of the state of Jalisco were at open war, however, with the supreme government. General Nicholas Bravo had been ordered by the latter to occupy with his division Guadaluajara, the capital of Jalisco; but the authorities were determined to resist the measure; and a force had been collected for the purpose, at the head of which the governor, Quintanar, placed himself. The latest documents which we find on the subject, are two proclamations of Bravo, who was approaching Guadaluajara, to his troops, 1st and 2d June, Head Quarters of La Barca; and orders dated 6th June, of the authorities of Jalisco, prescribing measures of defence for the capital. Blood was expected to be soon shed.
General Lopez de Santa Ann had arrived with his division of troops at Campeche, as Commandant General of the "Free State of Yutacan." His proclamations, like those of Bravo, breathe the warmest loyalty to the Fe-

deral Republic. They disclose at the same time circumstances of disaffection among the people and military, and machinations in favour of Iturbide, which seem to us to bear a very ominous character.
General Guadalupe Victoria arrived in the Mexican capital on the 15th June.
The Sovereign Congress were employed in discussing subjects of public economy and details of administration. We are pleased in remarking frequent references to the principles and practice of our country.
The province of Puebla and the neighbourhood of Tlascala were infested by bands of marauders.

NATURALIZATION.

The following information, important to aliens, wishing the benefits of Naturalization, is contained in the Franklin Gazette:
1. Any alien, being a free white person, who has resided within the limits of the United States five years, and filed in some competent court of justice his report and declaration of intention two years, may on application be admitted a citizen.
2. Any alien, being a free white person, who has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States before the 29th of January 1793, or at any time between the 18th day of June 1793, and the 14th day of April 1802, may on application, be immediately naturalized, without the preliminary formalities of a report and declaration required in other cases.
3. Any alien, being a free white person, who arrived and has resided in the United States three years before his arriving at the age of 21 years, and including the three years of his minority, five years altogether, may, on petition to some competent tribunal, be admitted immediately to become a citizen.
Evidence of either of the above facts, as the case may be, must be given at the time of admission, as also of the moral character and republican principles of applicants; the competency of which will be determined by the court.
THE POLAR EXPEDITION.
Extract of a letter, dated Thursday May 31.
"The Hecla and the Fury passed through the Pontland Frith yesterday afternoon, with their colours flying.— They had a fine favourable breeze, and as it still continues, it is supposed that this evening these brave men will, for a time, bid farewell to the shores of their native isle.
They were piloted through the Frith by a fishing smack, the master of which reports that the crews of both vessels were in great spirits, and most of them who could write gladly embraced the opportunity of his returning to the shore, to forward a few farewell lines to their relations and friends.
An official despatch for admiralty, and a bag of letters from each ship, which were sent to the custom house here, accompanied by a polite card from captain Parry, have in the terms of his request, been forwarded by the mail agreeably to their addresses. The impression on the seals of many of the seamen's letters was, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear;" a motto no doubt reciprocal to the feelings of their friends at home, who, from this place, must feel a deep anxiety for the success and safety of these brave and intrepid adventurers; a feeling in which their countrymen in general must participate." English paper.

FROM HAYTI.

We have received advices from Hayti to the 5d inst. inclusive. It was believed there that the three commissioners who had sailed for France some months before, in order to negotiate a recognition of independence, would succeed in their mission. The proclamation of the President Boyer, relative to preparations for an attack, &c. were supposed to be mere feints to second the negotiation. We remark an elaborate attempt in the Haytien journal, Le Propagateur, to persuade this country that it ought to acknowledge the island in form. At the same time the Haytien writer seems to be aware of the force of the objections to the step which he recommends. He betrays an interest in the modification or abolition of negro slavery in the United States, which is not calculated to promote his object of acknowledgment. Phila. Nat. Gazette.

MERMAIDS.

The Boston Courier publishes an extract of a letter from Batavia, dated March 22d, which says:—
"Batavia at present is bare of any thing that would give you the smallest satisfaction.
We have a good number of Mermaids from Japan; but the imposition is so generally known, that they are hardly worth what is required for them—60 a 80 dolls. each. But the cheat is very ingenious, and they are quite a curiosity. There must be a vast consumption of monkey's heads at the manufactories."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1824.

We have declined inserting the communication signed "A County Man," the strictures it contains on a citizen of this town; who is named in it, being, in our opinion, entirely too caustic. If our correspondent will give the subject a moment's thought, the difference between a citizen of Annapolis interfering in the congressional election, and such a one taking a part in the county elections, will readily occur to him.

Severn, July 19th, 1824.

Mr. Green,
Sir—In reply to the certificate of Owen Disney, (Constable,) which I should not have noticed had he confined himself to the truth, I have to observe, that if the public knew from what source it came, they would not be surprised to see so much untruth couched in so few lines. I would refer those who feel themselves interested, to the three advertisements signed by Disney, as also wherein said Disney did, on the 2d July inst. witness a line sent to you by Mr. Wilkinson, requesting you to publish the enclosed advertisements, and gave me them at the same time to have posted at the Head of Severn Cross Roads. I have no more to do with Mr. Disney, and his contemptible certificate, and shall in future treat them with the contempt they merit. As to Thomas Hammond, he has not superseded the judgment against him, I refer to Caleb White, Esquire, who gave the judgment, and no man who knows him will doubt his veracity.—Messrs. John and G. W. Hammond did not produce any certificate of the judgments being superseded until Monday the 5th inst. & Disney advertised their property on Friday the 2d July. A number of gentlemen were present when he did it.
AUGUS. GAMBRILL.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

Wednesday, July 21.
BUCHANAN, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Lamborn vs. Watson*, argued by Mitchell for the appellant, and by R. Johnson for the appellee. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.
BUCHANAN, Ch. J. also delivered the opinion of the court in *Burney vs. Patterson's lessee*, argued by Wirt (Attorney General U. S.) and Harper, for the appellant, and by Taney and A. C. Magruder for the appellee. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.
EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Kierstead vs. Rogers & Garlund*, argued by J. Glenn and Speed for the appellant, and by R. Johnson for the appellees. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.
The case of *Betts & wife vs. The Union Bank of Maryland*, was argued by J. Glenn, for the appellants, and by R. Johnson, for the appellees, and concluded in reply by Taney, for the appellants.
Thursday, July 22.
MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Drury et al. vs. Conner et al.* argued at the last June term by Taney and Scott, for the appellants, and by A. C. Magruder and Brewer, Junr. for the appellees. DECREE REVERSED.
The case of *Watkins vs. J. Stockell's adm'r. and L. Stockell's ex'r. and devisee*, was argued by T. B. Dorsey, (attorney general), and Ritout, for the appellant, and by A. C. Magruder and Boyle, for the appellees.
Friday, July 23.
STEPHEN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *The Patapsco Insurance Company vs. Smith & Buchanan, et al.* argued at June term 1822, by Mayer for the appellants, and by Raymond for the appellees. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.
EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Howard vs. Brown et al.* argued by Taney and A. C. Magruder, for the appellants, and by T. B. Dorsey, (attorney general), and R. Johnson for the appellees. DECREE AFFIRMED.
MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Crawford vs. The State use Asst.* argued by Taney for the appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the appellee. JUDGMENT REVERSED.
The Court affirmed the judgment in *W. H. Lyles vs. S. Lyles's Ex'rs.* argued by Ashton for the appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the appellees; and discharged the rule in *Dorsey & Chapman vs. Smith*, argued by Ashton and R. Johnson in favour of the rule, and Taney and A. C. Magruder against it.
Saturday, July 24.
The Court affirmed the judgments in *Ashton vs. The Mechanics Bank of Baltimore*, and *Hudson vs. The Same*, argued by Frick and J. Glenn, for the appellants, and by R. B. Magruder and Stricker, for the appellees.
The Court also affirmed the judgment in *Chapman vs. A. Carr adm'r.* of *Bradley*, argued by J. G. Chapman for the appellant, and by Stonestreet for the appellee.
The court then adjourned to meet on the first Monday in December next, for the purpose of proceeding on the docket commencing at No. 75, hearing arguments, and deciding cases then standing for argument.

For the Maryland Gazette.

"THE NOTE."
MR. CALHOUN and MR. ADAMS, avowed supporters and defenders of N. EDWARDS, of "A. B. Plot Memory!"

The extraordinary note signed by the two honourable secretaries, and another individual, dated the 3d inst. is the first evidence presented to the public in an official or semi-official form, which tends to corroborate the opinion long ago expressed in some of the journals of the country, that there exists at Washington, an "alliance" or "combination" of men high in office, whose object and untiring pursuit, have been the defamation and political destruction of that able and honest statesman, William H. Crawford.
An "alliance" so ungenerous a purpose, composed of men filling the most distinguished offices of government, men of supposed conflicting interest and discrepant principles, was a circumstance not easily accredited by the enlightened and generous public. It nevertheless is true, some were to be found who began to think that such things were not impossible. But those who have disbelieved, are recently converted, and those who were wavering, are constrained no longer to doubt; for the opinion now prevails, that something "very like" a "combination" actually does exist at Washington!
The curtain, indeed, has been boldly drawn aside, and at least two of the great actors in the Presidential drama have voluntarily essayed to sustain and defend Mr. N. Edwards, the ostracised minister to Mexico. The reason assigned by these "cabinet ministers" for their extraordinary intervention, is singularly unsatisfactory, whilst the real one is but too palpable and self-evident, all thinking and unprejudiced men, at the first glance, cannot help believing it to be a reiterated blast of the expiring efforts of the "Edwards party" and the "before mentioned" in this point of view, however, it is of very secondary import: Its importance is derived from the involution of our moral and national character, and the baneful doctrine it would inculcate, a doctrine stupendous and alarming, and surely could not have been foreseen by its able projectors.
In an analysis of this portentous incident, it may be necessary to ascertain the probable grounds on which the respectable citizens of Washington thought proper to put in "coventry" the ex-minister—or, in other words, to reject his company on the 4th of July. Was it then because he had failed to sustain his charges against Mr. Crawford? Or, because the national committee of investigation "unanimously concur" in opinion, "that nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the secretary, or bring into doubt the general correctness of his administration of the public finances?" No! neither the defeat of the prosecutor, and his coadjutors, nor the glorious triumph of the slandered and persecuted Crawford, prompted the "committee appointed by the citizens" of Washington, to give "directions that 'Mr. Ninian Edwards should not be permitted to subscribe to the dinner.'"
The time, the awful reason, may be found in the recorded and promulgated proceedings of the committee appointed by the congress of the United States; and every man who reads, and who really loves and rejoices in the glory of the truth, has a monitor within which can cunningly guide and direct him to the sentences, the very words in the record, to which may be ascribed the motive or reason that influenced the decision of the citizens of Washington. Look at the official documents; let each citizen read and judge for himself. On the 15th of June, Mr. Edwards being called to depose, (and rather against his will) was sworn on the holy evangelist, and in the course of his examination the following question was propounded.
2. "Are you the author of all those A. B. publications which accompany your memorial to congress?"
A. "I am."
On the 16th, the honourable James Noble, of the U. S. senate, being a witness, was also sworn, and during examination the following question was asked him? 2. "Have you had any conversation with governor Edwards concerning Mr. Crawford's management of the western banks, and concerning his authorship of the A. B. letters?"
A. "I have, and it was introduced by himself." *** "Mr. Edwards further remarked, that he knew me to be the decided friend of W. H. Crawford; and, said he, I am considered as being his bitter enemy—and I am charged with being author of the numbers signed A. B; but, (raising his hand) I pledge you my honour I am not the author, nor do I know who the author was! Crawford and I, said Mr. Edwards, have had a difference, but I have always considered him a high minded, honourable, and vigilant officer of the government." &c. &c. &c.
Without travelling "out of the record," therefore, may be found, one would think, an easy solution of the

cause which induced the Washington people to exclude the fallen, though not forsaken minister, from their society and association; they perhaps too recollected an ancient, though fabled saying, that "birds of a feather flock together."
If Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams entertained a different sentiment, if they are solicitous to associate with Mr. Edwards, no one can deny their privilege and right of opinion: If they were chagrined and astounded at the circumstance of his exclusion from the festivities of the day—if they are among those "friends in Washington who love, respect, and admire him!" and who thus feel toward him, "from a full knowledge of his character, and a thorough conviction of his worth!" no one I presume should question their right also to exclude themselves. But, that these gentlemen, one the Secretary of State, the other of War—one a prominent competitor for the presidency of the United States, the other for the vice presidency, should by "any indirection" assume to themselves a right to force upon the good people of this country—the society of a man whose character and veracity they do not approve, is unquestionably the most awful and portentous symptom of inordinate power, of executive boldness, and deterioration of official morals, that this nation has yet ever witnessed. What! is it come to this—Are we in our brief day of national existence, so far merged into the fashions and subtleties of the courts of the old world, that the Heads of Departments in our Republican government, can venture to regulate the judgment of the people when they may choose to exercise their legitimate and constitutional prerogative in determining the demerit of a *cidevant* public officer?
Is it possible that the high officers of government can desire to palm on society a man whose company it rejects? A man convicted of *not telling the truth*, according to the testimony of the accredited witnesses, as appears in the recorded proceedings of a legal tribunal, because this man happens to be rich, and of senatorial rank and ministerial dignity? Or, because "Cabinet Ministers" may still choose to "love, admire and respect him?" Among Kings and Princes, and the morals of their courts, the robe of office, and the ensign of authority, may throw a halo around the character of any profligate favourite—but should ever this corrupt and anti-republican fashion be imitated by the ministers of this country, (and believe it not impossible,) the intelligence of a free people cannot fail to detect and expose the actors of a unworthy scene. The solace which the measure affected to impart to the unhappy Mr. Edwards, is altogether secondary, whilst the official, though unmanly attack on Mr. Crawford's reputation, is the primary object. Look at this little production, this letter of a dozen lines, and who can be so simple as to misinterpret the real spirit which gave it shape and form, or the destined purpose of its creation? Not one, I am sure, who is neither interested or concerned in the wiles and conjurations of the hydra-headed "Edwards Party."
If the reason assigned by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams, for not dining with the people of Washington on the fourth of July, be the "only" one, why in the name of common sense write such a letter, or, if they would write, why publish it? All that would have been necessary for them to do, under the conviction that they are pleased to "consider as compatible with their duties as Ministers!" was merely not to be present at the dinner. Their absence would have been as complete by staying away, and holding their peace, as by staying away and editing and promulgating an epistle. Besides, with what reason or propriety can Mr. Secretary Calhoun; and Mr. Secretary Adams, assert, that the "character and conduct of Mr. Edwards being 'before the nation, upon the report of the committee of the House of Representatives, (is) yet to be acted on by the house?' Have charges been preferred against Mr. Edwards? Or, is there any probability that he can or will be brought to trial? There is not—Why then speak of the "final decision" of the "House of Representatives?" What has the house to do with Mr. Edwards's "character and conduct?" These have incidentally evolved before a committee of that house. They are already authoritatively presented to the people in ample shape and form—and the people, the fountain of power and of opinion, with the evidence before them, can judge just as well as their representatives in congress assembled.
It is as clear as light, therefore, that it cannot be Mr. Edwards's "character and conduct," but Mr. Crawford's "character and conduct," whom the honourable Secretaries graciously inform the people are "yet to be acted upon by the House of Representatives!" Hence, it irresistibly follows, that the contemplated effect of their voluntary seclusion was two-fold, and calculated to have extraneous influence beyond the sphere of the Washington society; and that, that influence is political—and that, that influence is political—designed to be propitious to his hopes and interest, because intended to be detrimental to William H. Crawford.
* Vide National Intelligencer of June 29, and 30th, Register July 15th, to which I refer the reader for the entire evidence on this interesting point, as also that of Mr. W. W. Benson, Mr. J. Eakin, and G. H. W. Wharton, which collectively corroborates Mr. Noble's testimony.

The doctrine which these politicians have promulgated from the eminence of their official station, is one which ought to awaken the deepest enquiry, and cannot fail to excite the liveliest emotion in the bosom of every true republican. It may answer very well at the Court of St. James, but surely they must greatly err, if they hope to establish it at the metropolis of this Republic.
PHOCION.

Appointments by the Governor and Council of Maryland.

The honourable John Buchanan, chief judge of the Court of Appeals, vice the honourable J. T. Chase, resigned.
Thomas B. Dorsey, Chief Judge of the third judicial district, vice J. T. Chase, resigned.
NINIAN PINKNEY.

[The Council adjourned yesterday without appointing a successor to Mr. Dorsey, in the office of Attorney-General.]

ARISTOCRACY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

There is a consistency of aristocracy in the political conduct of Mr. John Quincy Adams, which puts it out of the power of his partizans to refute the charge of his entertaining aristocratical opinions. Let us endeavour to recollect certain indisputable facts in the case.

He commenced his career as a writer in the Boston Centinel, with an argument decidedly opposed to Democracy and favourable to the supreme and exclusive authority of government.

When he became a convert to Mr. Jefferson, it was not the Democracy of the country to which he turned, but the Executive power; and the chief reason which he assigned for his vote when he changed was, that the measure was recommended by the President.

Since he has been in the office of Secretary of State his character has been more minutely developed. He refused to consider himself, as an officer of the government, upon a par with the Senators of the United States, and wrote a letter to the Vice President upon the subject of etiquette, as if such a question were appropriate to our republican form of government.

In his quarrel with Gen. Smyth, and in his own office, Mr. Adams directly and rudely asserted that the General had stated what was not true; and in his publications against Gen. Smyth, written to destroy the General's election, but which failed, he unequivocally denounced the Rights of Man; shewing, in these instances, a violent temper and utter disregard of the soundest principles of civil Liberty.

He has hypocritically raised a squabble with the editors of the National Intelligencer, and upon a false pretence, took from them the patronage of his Department, the real cause of which proceeding is well known to be that the Intelligencer did not support him for the Presidency.

When the editors of the National Intelligencer vindicated themselves, Mr. Adams recriminated in the National Journal, in the most vindictive mode, declaring that he had put Messrs. Gales and Seaton "upon their good behaviour," that he would give them just as much public information for their press as he thought proper, and distinctly intimated that a newspaper, to enjoy his favour, must indiscriminately defend his measures.

He has transferred to the National Journal the patronage of the Department of State, and that Journal has proclaimed that it will consider any opposition to the administration, from whatever source or motive, as "treason!" thus upholding, in the most barefaced and audacious manner, the primary political maxim of the Holy Alliance of the Sovereigns of Europe.
If the mind and temper of John Quincy Adams were not deeply and irretrievably imbued with principles and feelings highly arbitrary, it could not be possible that there should be such a consistency of aristocratical, and even monarchical, conduct in him as there has been.—It is in the nature of a man like Mr. Adams to become more overbearing as he ascends the ladder of power; and gaining the last round, he would "play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as would make even Angels weep."—Washington Gaz.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALABAMA.

A letter from a very respectable and intelligent gentleman at Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, to his friend in this district, dated 30th of June last, says,
"For some time back it appeared almost certain that Gen. Jackson would be the favourite of Alabama, but I am now convinced, and it is the firm belief of every intelligent man in this state, that he cannot get the vote of Alabama. So confident are the friends of Mr. Crawford that they take up all the bets they can get that Jackson does not get the vote of Alabama. The tariff has prostrated Old Hickory in this state. There is one thing very certain, that Gen. Jackson cannot transfer his friends to Adams. His friends are all personal, and as soon as they lose their man, they will go over to Mr. Crawford's standard on political grounds."
Washington paper.