

Maryland Gazette
ANNAPOLIS
THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1824.

The members of the Electoral College of this State assembled in the Senate Chamber in this city yesterday. After the usual preliminary proceedings, they proceeded to ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States. On the ballot for a President, Gen. Andrew Jackson received 7 votes, John Quincy Adams 3 votes, William H. Crawford 1 vote. On the ballot for a Vice President, John C. Calhoun received 10 votes, Gen. Andrew Jackson 1 vote.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday the sixth day of December next.
HENRY HOBBS, Clk.

To the Voters of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, and the City of Annapolis.

Fellow Citizens,
For the highly honorable and very flattering support I received at the October election, evidencing your respect for me as an individual, and your zeal and determination in aid of putting down every thing like a Lordly dictation in our land, as the surest means of perpetuating the blessings of freedom to our children, I am bound to offer you my grateful acknowledgments. And but for a deception of the most unprincipled sort, practised on the day of election in two or more of the districts in Anne-Arundel county, I should have been able, immediately after the election, to have reciprocated with you, congratulations for our joint and complete success. The candidates for the assembly had all declared themselves as offering independent of a caucus nomination, or combination of any sort, upon their individual merit, and it was not until after the judges began counting the ballots, that I had any knowledge that a point printed ticket had been pressed upon the people, by Mr. Dr. Joseph Kent for Congress, William H. Marriott, Christopher L. Gantt, and Rezin Estep, for the Assembly, and Bishop W. Marriott for Sheriff. Owing, previous to the election, I had been called on by the voters to know, who of all the candidates were my friends; but not wishing to show any favoritism, I as often stated in reply all I knew, viz that I believed Mr. Estep to be friendly to me, although I was very sure no one knew his sentiments. That Mr. Maxey, John S. Williams, and Anne Linthicum had expressed themselves as opposed to the ticket, that William H. Marriott had said to me, that he was no friend of Dr. Kent; and that Christopher L. Gantt had declared, that if he had a thousand votes he would not give Dr. Kent one, or any other person from Prince-George's, thinking, as he did, that it was time for Anne-Arundel to be allowed to furnish the representative, after being kept out of it for 26 years; and that I knew not the sentiments of the other candidates. What then must have been the surprise of such voters, on the day of the election, when presented with, and urged to put in the aforesaid combined ticket; the natural consequence was, to believe, as some have since acknowledged to me, that I had attempted, by a mean falsehood, to deceive them, and thereby to obtain the votes of such as were the friends of Marriott and Gantt, by representing them as aforesaid unfriendly to Dr. Kent's pretensions. All their previous good opinion and pledges to support me as of course instantly cancelled, and the apparent call upon them by those gentlemen, as held out on the face of those printed tickets, to wit: if you vote for us, take with us our friend Dr. Joseph Kent, was instantly complied with. This base stratagem alone procured for my opponent from one hundred and fifty votes at least, that would otherwise have been given to me. Base, because the gentlemen whose names were used knew nothing of it until after the closing of the polls, as they have publicly declared, adding that had they have known it, even on the day of election, they would have felt themselves bound to denounce it, and thereby to have prevented its deceptive effect, as now satisfactorily proved by a certificate of Mr. B. W. Marriott, delivered to me by Gen. Wm. H. Marriott on the 19th instant, by whose request, and for the obtaining of which said certificate, I have postponed this address to you from the October election to this date. It is, however, enough to know, as this clearly proves, that we have gained a complete victory over the people's enemies, and that Gaucusing and Dictators must go down together. That the good honest citizens who have reflected, have determined neither to touch or handle the unclean thing. A powerful reflect and follow their example, to the confusion and discomfiture of the Junta of those would be Little Lords of the land, who must retire into insignificance at home, or be content to become politically honest, and willing to reciprocate with their neighbors, the blessings of civil society.

When I first undertook, as a humble instrument, to persuade the good people to put down caucusing, as an engine pregnant with every evil, I subjected myself to the charge of insanity; my best and warmest friends expressed their fears that it was too much of an Herculean task ever to be accomplished; but I had read and believed, that every good must have a beginning, and that God often had, and I believed would again, bring strength out of weakness, as in this instance. For I believe, the voice I raised in 1818 against this Monster Caucus, was the first raised before the people; yet behold what a wide spread it has already taken; 1824 finds it detested, except by a few, from one end of our happy country to the other; and it is to be hoped, very soon to be discarded even by such.

But by way of siding in the completion of the good work, I shall, please God, be alive, be a candidate again for Congress, at the next election, which I consider correct to take this early opportunity of making known, to guard my friends against the machinations of some, who have already commenced the trouble of saying much about my future intentions, without the least authority whatever from me for these statements.

In the 4th district of Anne-Arundel county, Dr. Kent got a majority of 169 votes, and he was elected, according to the official returns, by a majority of only 165 votes.

There is now reason to believe, that the King of France has directed a force against St. Domingo. The result of this expedition is doubtful, certainly, but every chance of success is in favor of the Haytiens. It is thought that the King of France calculates upon the treachery of certain Chiefs, who are considered disaffected. Whatever grounds there may be for such ungenerous and ignoble hopes as France entertain for her success, we cannot understand the feelings which a Chief of Hayti can possess, who under any provocation could give up the independence of his country to a white man, knowing, as they must, the prejudices of the whites—to say nothing of the tyranny of former masters. There seems to be a contest between "his Most Christian Majesty" and "the Defender of the Faith," who shall win most against the feelings and knowledge of men of enlightened minds. Greece is the end of England's vengeance, and Hayti is to lead for the early longings of Charles X. who perhaps has devised the expeditions to find rewards for his veteran soldiers, or to place them where their clamors will no more trouble him. It is said by those who are conversant with the counsel of princes, that they enter sometimes upon war to thin an overstocked population, rather than to acquire new domains: If this is the view of the King of France, we believe, as he is, he will for once, have honest men on his side. We are deceived in the character of the Haytiens, and in their means of defence, if they let many of the Frenchmen trouble their legitimate sovereign, with their superfluous claims. In this expectation we are strengthened, by the knowledge that President Boyer will not be surprised by the appearance of the French fleet.

Certificate of B. W. Marriott.
Having been informed that it has been reported, that Anne-Arundel county, that there had been a private understanding between Joseph Kent, Wm. H. Marriott, C. L. Gantt, and Rezin Estep, at the late election, for the circumstance of printing tickets containing the names of the aforesaid persons having been circulated, I consider it my duty to declare, that the tickets before mentioned were printed and distributed without their knowledge or approbation. I had requested my brother in Baltimore to have tickets printed for me, and my use; he had the tickets above mentioned printed:
(Signed) B. W. Marriott.
Nov. the 10th, 1824.

A CLEVER THING.
We crowd our columns with extracts from foreign papers, detailing singular events, half-breath escapades, ingenious contrivances, &c. &c. &c.; but we doubt whether a neater thing than the following was ever done—A few days since a convict in the Massachusetts state prison was directed to make a large sofa. He made it with a false bottom, and stuffed it with some light materials. In the space formed between the top and the lower bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the wagoner came to take away the piece of furniture. He was a small man and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicion in the mind of the driver. The sofa, thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage wagon, and our hero effected his escape in a manner that for some time eluded the detection of the officers.

HAYTI.
There is now reason to believe, that the King of France has directed a force against St. Domingo. The result of this expedition is doubtful, certainly, but every chance of success is in favor of the Haytiens. It is thought that the King of France calculates upon the treachery of certain Chiefs, who are considered disaffected. Whatever grounds there may be for such ungenerous and ignoble hopes as France entertain for her success, we cannot understand the feelings which a Chief of Hayti can possess, who under any provocation could give up the independence of his country to a white man, knowing, as they must, the prejudices of the whites—to say nothing of the tyranny of former masters. There seems to be a contest between "his Most Christian Majesty" and "the Defender of the Faith," who shall win most against the feelings and knowledge of men of enlightened minds. Greece is the end of England's vengeance, and Hayti is to lead for the early longings of Charles X. who perhaps has devised the expeditions to find rewards for his veteran soldiers, or to place them where their clamors will no more trouble him. It is said by those who are conversant with the counsel of princes, that they enter sometimes upon war to thin an overstocked population, rather than to acquire new domains: If this is the view of the King of France, we believe, as he is, he will for once, have honest men on his side. We are deceived in the character of the Haytiens, and in their means of defence, if they let many of the Frenchmen trouble their legitimate sovereign, with their superfluous claims. In this expectation we are strengthened, by the knowledge that President Boyer will not be surprised by the appearance of the French fleet.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the city, dated
"LIVINGTON, 18th July, 1824."
"My Dear Sir—On the 13th July I was much gratified by receiving your interesting letter of the 17th June, and next morning I left at the Bank your packet for Mr. Roscoe."
"I am particularly struck with the report of the Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, what an enormous expenditure, \$1,239,159 for less than 14 miles, almost \$90,000 a mile, above 20,000 feet! I certainly do not understand this subject much, but I think we could cut through 14 miles of solid rock for the money, in England; and after all, to have but 8 feet water; it ought to have had 16 feet, so that ships of 3 to 400 tons could pass through; however, it will certainly do for the coasting trade, and perhaps that is all that is necessary."

"To advert to Canals again, I once turned my attention to the subject when in America, and my project for uniting the Delaware with the Ohio, was founded upon the probable, or rather certain, increase of the value of the land in the vicinity of the Canal; thus, suppose 300 miles of Canal to be required, and it should be judged expedient to purchase one square mile of land, the whole course of the canal; as each mile square contains 640 acres, there would be 192,000 acres to purchase, which I will estimate at \$10 per acre, making \$1,920,000, but it is probable many proprietors would give their land, if they possessed much more, to have the canal in its vicinity; some to be sure, would not easily be satisfied; we have a remedy for such in England, which you much want, in the omnipotence of Parliament in such cases, which would compel them to part with it at a fair valuation. Now, I calculate that the half mile of land on each side of the canal would be tripled, or probably more than quadrupled in value; thus converting the \$1,920,000 into more than \$7,680,000—Towns and wharves would be built at short distances on each side of the canal, the lots for which would bring a good price, so as to fully realize the above mentioned increase; so that if the canal and locks were to cost \$20,000 per mile, this would be all \$6,000,000; with the cost of the land \$7,920,000; from which deduct the increased value of the half mile of land on each side, \$5,760,000 leave the actual cost of the 300 miles of canal 2,160,000 dollars—not quite double what the 14 miles of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will cost, according to the estimate of the Examining Engineers."

Such as the outline of the project which I thought of, and which like many other projects, looks very pretty upon paper, but after all might not realize all that it promises; yet perhaps, the basis may be worth attention in some cases; there can be no doubt of the practicability of a canal from the Delaware to the Ohio, and you must attend to it soon, or New York will have all the western trade."

Estwick Evans, esquire, lately an unsuccessful candidate for member of Congress in New Hampshire, has signified his intention of embarking for Greece, to assist the people of that country in their war for independence. *Bost. Courier.*

GREECE.
The following are extracts from letters of the latest dates received at Boston.

Extract of a letter, dated Smyrna, Sept. 14.
Since the capture of Ipsara by the Turks they have not had any further success. A camp of 100,000 men was formed on the point of Asia, nearest to the Island of Samos. The first division of the army was embarked to attack that island—the Greek fleet attacked the Turkish, and succeeded in burning one frigate of the first class, 2 corvettes and one brig—the boats, transports, &c. returned to Asia—the Captain Pacha, with his fleet sailed for Budrum. Since that time the Captain Pacha has joined the fleet from Alexandria, and the last accounts that we have are that they were waiting a fair wind to return to the attack of Samos. There is a report that the Greeks have burnt three frigates, and a number of transports—but this wants confirmation.

Extract of another letter, dated Sept. 15.
The Dervish Pacha has been obliged to retreat, after the battle, I believe, with the loss of all his army, and saved himself with only 20 men. At Negrepont the Turks have been defeated—and all over Romelia the Greeks have been successful. A military Academy has been established at Napoli di Romania, and schools in all the principal cities. We have some whippersnap reports that some Turkish ships have again been burnt by the Greeks at Budrum, where the combined Ottoman fleets are at anchor.

It is added that the Turkish government had complained of the Smyrna paper as too liberal, and intimated that it must be suspended or change its tone. The letters are silent as to the British order for capturing Greek vessels. By accounts from Napoli di Romania of the 23d August, it appears that Canaria, who was said to have been blown up when setting fire to a Turkish frigate, was still alive. After he had effected his purpose, he landed on the Asiatic shore with his men, and advanced three miles into the interior without meeting an individual. So great was the terror of the Turks that they saw nothing but fire ships on every tide, and fled in all directions. Ulysses had proceeded to Salona with money from the Greek government sufficient to raise an army in that quarter to oppose the Turks. The Greeks continued to fortify Missolonghi. A fort at the entrance of the harbour which was called the Fort of Honor, has since the death of the noble volunteer been named Fort Byron. Accounts from Alexandria, (Egypt.) mention the arrival there of 300 European vessels in search of employment, but which they could not obtain in consequence of the departure of the expedition. The crop of cotton was expected to be more abundant than last year.

The following extract from the Smyrnia, a paper which is considered the best authority for intelligence of this description, fully confirms all the previous accounts respecting the state of affairs in Greece.

Scala Nuova, Aug. 19.
For some days the Ottoman squadron was in sight of the Greek fleet, when, after divers insignificant movements on both sides, the Greeks, to the number of 30 sail, advanced towards the little channel which separates Samos from the Asiatic continent about two miles. Scarcely had the Mussulmen perceived the situation of the enemy, when they demanded to be led to battle. Three times Captain Pacha refused his people the permission to fight, observing to them that the position of the Greeks was advantageous, and that they would get themselves into a situation of embarrassment. This availed nothing; the Mussulmen, in their enthusiasm, threatened to mutiny, and go to battle without orders. Yielding to necessity, the High Admiral then ordered a division to advance towards the Greeks; this division soon reached in full sail the little channel. The Greeks uttered loud cries and remained motionless at their post. Three fire ships were directed against the frigate that had the lead. The cordage took fire. The Turk by a heavy cannonade endeavors to keep off the destructive fire which is ready to consume him. All his efforts are in vain; courage must yield to necessity; the frigate is all in flames; it tacks and stands towards the continent. On this the Turkish squadron disperses; all fly without hesitation; and the Greeks spreading all their sails, pursue them. In the midst of the general confusion the frigate blows up, a general panic prevails, and the Mussulman imagines himself already overtaken by the enemy. Some get into the open sea, others steer towards the coast, where they strand & burn their vessels. Only one Algerine brig, surrounded by the Greeks, was compelled to surrender. In this affair the Turks lost a frigate, a corvette and two brigs. The greater part of the crews of these vessels perished.

Smyrna, Sept. 2.
It is now officially known that Athens has not fallen into the hands of the Mahometans, but it is also certain

that the Turks sometimes advance up to the walls of the capital of Attica, often carrying away prisoners. Odysseus is not gone to Morea, but to Salona with a sum, which he has received from the Provincial Government of Greece, to form a camp in that country, in order to oppose the Mussulman's forces that may advance on that side. It was the intrepid Canaris who, in the little channel set fire to the frigate, the corvette, and two brigs. The European Naval Officers were astonished at the courage and boldness of the Greek mariners. Letters from Constantinople state, that Moldavia and Wallachia are finally evacuated, that peace between Russia and the Porte is signed, and that a Russian Ambassador is shortly expected in the Turkish capital.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
Kentucky is not heard from effectually. The polls are compared in the respective districts this week. Enough is known to state that Clay has a very great majority over Jackson, the only candidate opposed to him in that State. *Lex. Gaz. Nov. 18.*

From the Indiana Ledger Nov. 13. INDIANA.
A letter to the editor from Union county says—"The returns throughout the county stand thus—Jackson 254, Clay 155, Adams 85."

From verbal accounts received from other counties it is supposed that the Jackson ticket has succeeded.

We have it suggested that there is probably some exaggeration in the report of alarm and anxiety at Port au Prince, which we published yesterday as coming from New York. Letters of more recent date from Cape Haytien, say nothing of any intention to the regular course of business there, and do not even advert to the subject of invasion. Merchants are still fitting out expeditions to Port au Prince with undiminished confidence. *Balt. American.*

Dyspepsia and Dysenteria.—Our readers may be a little at a stand to know why we have placed the names of these two diseases together. The reason is, because we conceive there exists some analogy in the nature of their proximate causes; that in both the viscus coat of the stomach and intestines is partially or wholly abraded, and the nervous coat left in a state of unnatural exposure. In dyspepsia the stomach is the seat of the evil; its coat is abraded slowly, and there exists but little, if any febrile affection. In dysentery the difficulty lies in the rectum, and large intestines; the abrasion is more sudden and complete, and attended by consequent fever. The pain, and in fact every symptom of both these complaints, confirm this opinion; and although it was suggested more than a century ago, by some of the Scotch physicians, it speedily, but unjustly, shared the fate of many other theories which existed at that period, but which were founded more on hypothesis than facts.

Circumstances, which it is unnecessary here to detail, led us to the conclusion that the loss of this lubricating shield to the more sensible coats of the digestive apparatus has been sustained, and was the cause of the distress and derangement in several cases, both of dyspepsia and dysentery, which have recently fallen under our observation. By the use of anodynes to diminish the irritability of the nervous coat, spermaceti, blane mange, decoctions of wheat bran, and slippery elm bark, &c. as temporary substitutes for the abraded membrane, and a teaspoonful of magnesia at night, to correct the acidity and acrimony by which the disease was originated and kept up, our most sanguine expectations have been realised, the secretion has been re-produced in a few weeks, and every symptom of disease vanished.

During this course, which we recommended to the examination of our brethren of the faculty, it is necessary that the articles of diet should be of a soft, nourishing, and mucilaginous nature; small quantities of these should be taken at a time, and every thing acid, very hot, or disagreeably cold, should be avoided. Calomel, or in fact any of the mercurial preparations, tend only to increase the evil, and frequent purgations are equally injurious.

[Boston Medical Intelligencer.

A dreadful accident occurred at Manchester, Eng. Oct. 13th. A cotton mill belonging to Mr. Gough, fell in and buried in its ruins all the persons within it at the time. The number was not exactly ascertained—some accounts say 60 and others 100. By one o'clock the next day, twelve dead bodies had been dug out of the rubbish. *Courier.*

ATTENTION!
Annapolis United Guards.
You will assemble for drill and inspection on your parade ground, on Saturday evening next at 2 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. The roll will be called at 3 o'clock precisely.
By order,
Wm. Kilty, O. S.

Dec. 2.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY
SAMUEL STEVENS, jun.
Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, did by an act passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections;" Direct that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of the elections for electors to choose the President and Vice President of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each, and every candidate and person so as aforesaid voted for as an elector respectively, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the state the name of the person or persons duly elected as elector in each respective district.

We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Henry Bawner, Esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, Esq. was elected for the second district; George Winchester and Dennis Claude, Esqs. were elected for the third district; William Tyler and Thomas Post, Esqs. were elected for the fourth district; William Brown, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district; Thomas Hope, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district; Samuel G. Osborne, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district; James Sangston, Esq. was elected for the eighth district; and Littleton Dennis, Esq. was elected for the ninth district. Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.
SAMUEL STEVENS, jr.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette; the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette, Baltimore; the Eastern Star, and Eastern Gazette; the Examiner, Frederick Town; Herald, at Hagerstown; the Bond of Union, at Belle Air, and the National Intelligencer, twice a week for two weeks.
By His Excellency's command,
HENRY HOBBS, Clk.
of the Council pro tem.

First Quality Cloths,
CHAMP FOR CASH
and to PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS, on the usual credit

Nichs. J. Watkins,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just received a more general and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,
Than he has ever heretofore obtained, consisting of
First Quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, or in any other manner to suit the fancy of his customers.
Dec. 2.

Negroes for Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, first or six

Valuable Negroes.

One of whom is a carpenter, part of the personal estate of Thomas Bicknell, deceased. At the same time and place, will be sold various other articles of personal property. The terms of sale are, that for all sums under 20 dollars the cash to be paid; and for all sums over 20 dollars, bond with good sureties to be given for the payment of the purchase money, within six months from the day of sale.
NICHOLAS BREWER, jr. Adm'r.
Dec. 2.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of William Duncan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to
Thomas Mighart, Adm'r. D. B. N.
Dec. 2.