...Amount of taxes due. 60
...e and Part Pop- 1 77
...gut, 11 25
...Choice, and Part 14 63
...aise 3 75
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...Franklin's Enlarge-
9 81
...Chance 3 07
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...n's Beginning, 2 19
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...Annapolis 2 04
...Annapolis 3 19
...Annapolis 1 13
...in Annapolis 5 10
...nnapolis 2 75
...in Annapolis 3 69

...en,
...within thirty days after
...parts thereof as will be
...ld to the highest bidder.
...tled, An act for the more
...al counties of this state.
...I COWMAN, Clk.
...e Tax for A. A. County.
...e Maryland Gazette and

...f Maryland, sc.

...el county, Orphans Court
...tober 22d, 1825
...tion by petition of Rich-
...n executor of Sarah Joice,
...-Arundel county, decea
...rdered that he give the
...ed by law for creditors
...heir claims against the
...d, and that the same be
...nce in each week, for
...six successive weeks in
...nd Gazette.
...s H. Hall, Reg. of Wills
A. A. County.

...is hereby given,

...subscriber of Anne-Arundel
...h obtained from the Or
...of Anne Arundel county
...d, letters testamentary on
...l estate of Sarah Joice,
...nne Arundel county de-
...persons having claims
...aid deceased, are hereby
...xhibit the same with the
...reof, to the subscriber,
...the 25th day of April
...ay otherwise by law be
...m all benefit of the said
...under my hand this 22d
...ber, 1825.
...Richard Linthicum,
Executor
6w.

...f Maryland, Sc.

...el county, Orphans Court
...ct 21, 1825.
...ation by petition of Asa
...dministrator de bonis non
...will annexed of Julia
...of Anne-Arundel coun-
..., it is ordered that he
...ice required by law for
...xhibit their claims against
...eased, and that the same
...once in each week, for
...six successive weeks, in
...d Gazette.
THOMAS H. HALL,
...of Wills A. A County.

...is hereby given,

...subscriber of Prince
...nty hath obtained from the
...rt of Anne Arundel coun-
...and letters of administra-
...d with the will annexed,
...rsonal estate of Julia
...of Anne Arundel county,
...ll persons having claims
...said deceased, are hereby
...xhibit the same with the
...ereof, to the subscriber,
...the 28th day of October
...may otherwise by law be
...om all benefit of the said
...given under my hand this
...October 1825.
Asa Anderson, Adm'r.
D. B. N. with
the will annexed.
6w.

AUTHENTIC FROM GREECE.

From the Boston Daily Adv. Oct. 24.

Letters have been received indirectly from Dr. S. G. Howe, dated at Hydra, July 16. They cannot, of course, furnish news from that quarter, as we have dates nearly a month later. Dr. Howe speaks encouragingly, and cautions his friends here against despairing of the cause of Greece, under any circumstances. We made an ineffectual attempt to obtain a copy of the most particular and interesting of these letters for our paper. From another of the same date, we were favored with an opportunity of taking only the following short extract:

"Probably you will hear melancholy accounts of Greece, during the month of September and Oct. as the news of her late catastrophes will then reach you; but she will be either entirely lost by that time, or entirely out of danger; which latter I have no great doubt will turn out to be the case. We have had great and terrible losses by land, it is true, but the reason is perfectly plain: the Greeks have always been used to fighting with the Turks who have no more discipline than themselves, and they have always beat them, but this year there is sent into the Morea a regularly trained army of 11,000 Egyptians, and the Greeks, without the least knowledge of tactics, without any kind of order or discipline, without cavalry, or a single bayonet in their army; what could they do? They could only destroy all their provisions and their houses, that the enemy might find nothing to eat; this they have done, and the Turks after marching through the length of the Morea, have now stopt at the plain of Trippolizza, and from which possibly, they may never get out alive.

Foreign.

By a late arrival at New-York from Liverpool:

THE GREEKS.

From the London Times, Sept. 21.

The Constitutionel contains a copy of the act by which the Greek Government offered to place the ark of liberty under the protection of England, and enters into a long discussion as to the probability or improbability of our accepting the sacred deposit. On that subject we have nothing to add to our former observations. Nothing was wanted to throw ridicule on the whole transaction but the protest of two foreigners, a Frenchman and an American, to this free, unclaimed, and unaccepted deed of submission.

Gen. Roche and Mr. Washington.

THE GREEK WAR.—The accounts from Smyrna are to the 18th of August, from Constantinople to the 23d, from Syra. to the 18th, and from Zante to the 25th. The affairs of the Morea have taken a more favourable turn, but to what extent it is impossible to say. Accounts received at Constantinople from Smyrna, of the 18th August, state, that "Ibrahim Pacha after being joined by the corps brought him by Hussein Bey, undertook a second expedition against Napoli di Romania, and had already arrived before the walls of that fortress. On his approach, the Greeks, who were in a most critical situation, declared by a formal act, and, as is generally believed here, at the instigation of Commodore Hamilton, they implored the protection of England. Ibrahim Pacha, disconcerted by this event, applied to Commodore Hamilton for an explanation: but instead of any answer being given him, the Greeks impelled by despair, made an unexpected attack on the Arabs, who were already dispirited. After several partial but sanguinary combats Ibrahim Pacha hastily retreated to Tripolizza. This news, and the reverses at Missolonghi, have produced a very great sensation here."

SPAIN.—Paris papers are to the 24th of Sept. They contain long accounts of the disturbed state of Spain. They afford fresh proof that the revolt of Bessieres was not a solitary unconnected event. It has been followed by certain intelligence of an insurrection in Valencia, headed by General Chambo, and one in La Mancha, excited by General Locho. Ottiguela in the province of Burgos, and another chief in the province of Grenada, have followed the example of Locho, and proclaimed Charles V. The parties which have as yet joined the standard of these leaders would appear to be very insignificant, but they are certainly strong enough to excite the alarm and probably to endanger the security of a weak and distracted government. —Bessieres, and the seven officers who were shot with him, died with the greatest fortitude. He did not make any disclosures. Two other officers who were taken with Bessieres, have been pardoned upon the declaration of Gomez, that he induced them to accompany him without acquainting them with his designs.

RUSSIA.—The accounts from St. Petersburgh are gratifying to every friend of freedom, inasmuch as they state that the commencement of the ensuing year is the period when the completing the emancipation of the vassalage, in which the inhabitants of the Baltic have hitherto been held

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1825.

THE BRANDYWINE.

Capt. Funk, of the ship Edward Bonsall, at New-York, passed Sept. 29, lat. 49, lon. 14, the U. S. Frigate Brandywine, Captain Morris, from Hampton Roads for Havre, within 5 or 4 days sail of her port, and apparently all well—blowing fresh, did not speak her.

Murfreesboro, Ten. Oct. 14.

Editorial correspondence of the Washington Gazette.

GENERAL JACKSON'S

Address to the Legislature of Tennessee on the 14th October, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States:

"Two years ago by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature of Tennessee, I was appointed to the situation of Senator in Congress. Pursuing the principle by which I have ever been governed, neither to seek after nor decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the state, a person for the high and responsible situation of Senator, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet, inasmuch as the legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my consent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted: not, however without its being previously professed by my friends, that a longer term of service than one congress, would neither be required or expected. That service has been performed. I was still, though pondering and in doubt, whether exceptions to my resignation might not be taken; and if it might not be proper for me to execute the full term which you had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination is, that travelling to the City of Washington twice a year imposes no inconsiderable fatigues and although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met with cheerfulness, if business involving the interest of our happy country had required the exertion; yet I am aware of nothing of great national importance which is likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject that you have lately had before your body—the amending the constitution of the United States in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the senate, and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration in which great interest with the people of the U. States exists, & on which the security of our republican system may depend. But having been advised of a resolution of your honourable body, presenting again my name to the American people for the office of Chief Magistrate of this nation, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue, doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith to ask your indulgence, to be excused from any further service in the councils of the nation.

Thus situated—my name presented by the freemen of the United States for the first office known to the constitution—I could not, with any thing of propriety on my part, consent either to encourage an alteration, which might wear the appearance of being induced, by selfish considerations,—by a desire to advance my own views. I feel a thorough and safe conviction, that imputation would be ill founded, and that nothing could tempt me to any active course, on that subject, which my judgment did not approve; yet, as from late events might be inferred, that the prospects of your recommendation could be rendered probable only by the people having the choice given to them direct, abundant room would be afforded to ascribe any exertions of mine to causes appertaining exclusively to myself. Imputations thus made, would be extremely irksome to any man of virtuous and independent feeling: they would certainly prove so to me, and hence the determination to withdraw from a situation where strong suspicions might at least attach, and with great seeming propriety. I have, therefore, to tender this my resignation into the hands of those who conferred it, that, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, they may confide it to some one deserving their confidence and approbation.

Being about to retire again to private life, it is probably the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing you. Permit me, then, to suggest some remarks upon the amendment which you have proposed to the constitution of the United States. Our political fabrick being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us that those which have been resorted to are inefficient, or that, however well their boundaries have been defined, on the parchment of the constitution, some new barrier to the encroachments of power or corruption, in any of the departments of government, is unnecessary, a corrective should be applied; and under such circumstances, it is the duty of the people to see that one is provided. There is no truth more sacred in politics, and none more conclusively stamped upon all the state constitutions, as well as the federal constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power, the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, to be kept separate and apart. But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arriving at, in practice with constitutional restraints, still remains, and presents a question, whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation, with a view to amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed. Gratitude to the founders of our happy government, cannot be lessened by honest efforts, on our part to improve, or rather to fortify, the blessings which have been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle, I venture fully to accord with you, in the contemplated change proposed to the constitution; and indeed would go further. With a view to sustain more effectually, in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent, constitutional checks, I would impose a provision, rendering any Member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office; and these I would except for the reason, that vacancies in this department are not frequent occurrences, and because no barrier should be interposed in selecting to the Bench, men of the first talents and integrity. —Their high and responsible duties being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted, that judicious and safe selections might be made. The Politician may err, yet his error may be presently retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with Judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal, because without a remedy.

The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it Congress, in a considerable degree would be free from that connection with the Executive Department which, at present, gives strong grounds of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation through prospects of Executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constitutents; while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations, from intrigue or management, would fail; nor would their deliberations on their investigation of subjects consume so much time. The morals of the country would be improved, and virtue, uniting with the labours of the Representatives, and with the official ministers of the law, would tend to perpetuate the honour and glory of the government.

But if this change in the constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that corruption will become the order of the day: and that under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up, in some favourable emergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs, than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil: we are early taught to pray, that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provision all avenues to temptation, on the part of our political servants, should be closed.

My name having been before the nation for the office of Chief Magistrate during the time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate, but delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot, charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied, with degrading the trust reposed on me, by intriguing for the presidential chair. As, by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American people, I must entreat to be excused from any further service in the Senate; and to suggest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others, and hence feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may exist, and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandisement. Accept &c. &c. &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the London Quizzical Gazette.

SECRET INFORMATION.

Ready-made Love constantly to be had at the sign of the Blind Cupid, in Bleeding Heart Yard, where gentlemen may depend on being supplied with articles of the very best quality, of every age and complexion, from the lively black eye sparkling in the head of an unripe beauty of twelve years, to the light blue or grey one mechanically languishing in that of an experienced matron, fat, fair, and forty.

N. B. Some second-hand Love to be disposed of, a great bargain.

Legal Loop-hole Office.—Messrs. Spy-law and Fleece'm, Solicitors in Thieves' Inn, who, after many years practice, flatter themselves they are well versed in quirks and quibbles, as well in civil as criminal law, offer their services to such as are involved in either branch on most liberal terms.—They will undertake to find defects & errors in every legal instrument, from an appearance to the most voluminous paper-book in the former, and in the latter, from the first examination to the completion of the death-warrant; to put off trials, delay judgments, and postpone execution, to the most possible distant period.

They further beg to inform such as honour them with their confidence, they have always ready, at a minute's notice, respectable looking bail, capable of justifying to any reasonable amount, and plausible Witnesses, equal to the severest cross-examination.—Sham Pleas, Writs of Error, and mitigating affidavits, prepared on the shortest notice.

N. B. Alibi's proved; and Perjury in all its branches, done for less than half the usual fees. Apply as above.

PRECIOUS MORCEAU.

The following is a literal copy of a notice, lately circulated in Virginia, by a physician, who wished to offer his services to the public in a genteel way—

"Doctor ——— does concentrate his willing zeal in a train of physical applicability, and so with ecstatic impulse, he gives his compliments to the public, when informing the patronage of this vicinity, his punctillio from ample skill to all calls. He will announce his idiology on Physic, and so let plastic complimentary zeal to the public, and this vicinity, be concordant with a fond wish from deemed ample professional punctillio to all calls."

REFRACTORY LAWYERS.

Extraordinary as it may appear, it is a fact not to be doubted, that the lawyers in Turkey, when sentenced to capital punishment, have the privilege of being pounded to death in a mortar. Baron de Tott, in his memoirs, records an event that happened during his residence at Constantinople, which occasioned the pestles and mortars to be dug up by the order of Sultan Osman, for the purpose of pounding the refractory lawyers to death. "This order," the Baron adds, "had the desired effect, and the body of the Ulemahs were all submission."

CANALS.—There are 106 canals in Great Britain; the total extent of them 2682 1-4 miles, thirty millions sterling is the valuation of the cost.—In the various canals, there are forty eight subterraneous passages, forty of which have an extent of thirty-two miles. None of these works, important as they are, were projected prior to 1775.

FROM LAGUAYRA.

The Colombiano of the 5th ult. says: —"The departmental canvass for President and Vice President of the Republic closed yesterday; when His Excellency General Bolivar was unanimously chosen President; and Dr. Christobal Mendoza, Vice President of the Republic."

We observe it stated, in a late Frankfort paper, that "Kentucky is losing her citizens by hundreds and by thousands; that is, by removal to the westward faster than she has acquired them from the eastward for some years. It is supposed that more than a hundred wagons with families, passed through Frankfort within ten days."

Advice to those who have Stomachs.

We recommend to all anxious gentlemen to "live pleasant," to eat their meat and drink their wine "like gentlemen," and not to plague themselves about their stomachs and their healths, and gluttony and abstinence. As surely as a man thinks or talks about his stomach, so surely will it go wrong; and, if he doubts of his good digestion, he may as well surrender the chance of it. The organs of our body do not choose to be thought about and talked about, and so certainly as they are made subjects of anxiety and discussion, so they refuse to perform. We cannot see what right a man, or a woman either, being non-medical, has to know that they even possess a stomach; and we are sure they would be much freer of its troubles if they would not trouble themselves about it.

London Magazine.

NEW-YORK.

From a census recently taken in the city of New-York, the returns of which are not yet complete, it is estimated that the population will exceed 175,000—making an augmentation of 50,000 in the last five years.

The city contained in 1790, but 33,131

	1800,	60,489
	1810,	96,373
	1820,	123,806
probably in 1825,		175,000

and has averaged, for the last 70 years, from one eighth to one tenth of the whole population of the state, which will now probably amount to one million and a half of free inhabitants.

N. W. COAST.—The Louisiana Journal offers to Congress a plan for occupying the U. S. Territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.—It proposes that a corps of 1,000 men shall be raised for this object for ten years—that they shall be all married men and take with them their families—that a 10th part, in turn, shall do duty as soldiers, and the others as agriculturists, &c. that the Commander shall be the Civil Governor—the commissioned Officers shall constitute the Council—and the non-commissioned officers and Privates shall choose Members of the House of Representatives—the corps to be paid for their services in land at 20 cents an acre.

FIRES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Extract of a letter dated

HALIFAX, Oct. 18, 1825.

My dear Sirs.—I will send you by the packet a newspaper, containing, perhaps, the most melancholy and distressing account that you ever read. Miramachi will be nearly ruined in its trade, from the destruction of timber. The fire has run upwards of 100 miles thro' their fine woods, and destroyed villages and every description of property in its way. We are making every exertion to afford relief to the sufferers; but they have a long winter to contend with: and by a young man, who came in from thence last evening, after the paper was out, we learn, that the accounts are even still more distressing. He was a loser of upwards of £3000. No estimate can yet be made of the destruction of property. The house of G. R. H. is said to have lost about £40,000.

Many commercial houses have lost every thing. It is most melancholy to think that some thousands of persons have perished in the flames in different parts of the woods; the whole appears to have been done with the rapidity of lightning: only two or three persons have saved their books. From what I can learn, six to seven hundred houses have been burnt, and in them, many inhabitants. Seven dead bodies were found in one ruin, and twenty-six in another. Take it altogether, from the written and verbal accounts, it is one of the most heart-reading tales I ever heard. The sufferings at Fredericton are great, but in a less degree. By last accounts, the fire in the woods was still burning, and we fear, further distress will be experienced

The Potsdam, St. Lawrence, American, states that all the cedar and spruce swamps, together with all the prairies and marshes, from the Cascades in Lower Canada, to Gananoque in Upper Canada, are on fire. The fire is said to extend back nearly 50 miles from St. Lawrence, and about the same distance up, making 2500 square miles of land on fire. In swamps it burns from 2 to 5 feet. It affects both man and beast—Cattle are said to be dying off in droves, and it affects the eyes and lungs of people.

A dreadful accident happened at Portsmouth on the 22d September at the launching of the Princess Charlotte, ship of the line; by which sixteen persons lost their lives. London paper.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this city on Sunday morning last, much regretted, in the 19th year of her age, Miss ELIZABETH WATTS, daughter of Mr. Richard B. Watts.

New Goods.

GEO. SHAW,

Has just received a great variety of

New Goods,

Comprised under the denominations of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, which are offered for sale upon *reasonable terms*.

Nov. 3: 3w

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 22d day of November next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers. All persons conceiving themselves aggrieved will make their grievances known either in person or by letter addressed to the Board of Commissioners.

By order,

R. I. Cowman, Clk.

Oct. 27, 3 R

POSTSCRIPT.

MELANCHOLY FROM THE U. S. SHIP DECOY.

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the schooner Mary Washington, captain Rae, in 14 days from Pensacola, the following melancholy intelligence has been received from the United States' ship of war Decoy.—The John Adams, Nicholson, had also arrived 4 days before the Decoy at Pensacola from a cruize, with five of her crew sick.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Decoy, off the Barancas, October 11, 1825.

"The United States' ship Decoy arrived here on the 9th instant, after a passage of eleven days from Havana, where three of her crew contracted the yellow fever, which has proved very fatal to her officers and crew. The following officers and men have fallen victims to the disease: Lieutenant Commandant Dulany Forrest died October 1; lieutenant G. F. Weaver died October 5; William G. Chefflin died October 1; John Malcom died October 7. The remainder of the crew are landed at the Barancas, and are doing well. Lieutenant William Pottinger, lieutenant William Green, sailing-master G. B. Wilkinson, Dr. Gideon White, midshipmen Skinner, Aikin, and Yancey, master's mate B. S. Richardson, Thomas Stanley, gunner, and boatswain Welch, are all well."

GEORGIA ELECTION.

Returns from all the counties of Georgia have been received, from which it appears that Gov. Troup's majority over Gen. Clarke is 638.

JOHN CONNERS.

From the Chestertown Telegraph of Oct. 28.

We understand that Col. Chambers (the counsel for Conners) has received information from Mr. Walker, who was sent by him to Kentucky, as well as from other sources, which would seem to leave no doubt of the innocence of Conners.

From an extra from the Office of the Telegraph dated October 31.

TRIAL OF CONNERS

For the murder of Miss Cunningham.

This morning the court opened about 11 o'clock. Soon after, Mr. Kell, the State's Attorney, rose and stated to the court, that on account of the late decease of the clerk of the court, no process could be issued, and wished subpœnas to be issued for several witnesses, who live in Cecil, and one who resides on Kent Island. Col. Chambers, counsel for the defendant, then rose and stated, that there were witnesses present from Virginia and Kentucky, who wished to return as soon as possible—from whose evidence he believed, not a shadow of doubt could remain of Conner's innocence. He also expressed his readiness and desire to proceed to trial. After some little discussion between Mr. Kell and Col. Chambers, and some conversation with the Judges, the case was postponed until to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 o'clock, in order that Mr. Kell may be enabled to obtain other witnesses.

The U. S. schr. Terrier, Lt. Com. Cutts, has been examined at Wilmington, (N. C.) and pronounced unseaworthy. She put into Wilmington in distress having sprung a leak on the 17th ult. on her passage from Matanzas,

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Lewis at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 25th September inclusive.

Among the passengers in the Lewis, are Christopher Hughes, Esq. Charge d'Affairs to the Netherlands, and his family.

Mr. Hughes will proceed in a few days to Washington; and his friends here will be gratified to learn, that he intends to reside some weeks in his native city, before he departs for Brussels to attend to his official duties.

The King of Prussia arrived at Paris on the 24th of September, accompanied by the Prince Augustus, of Prussia, Baron Humboldt, and Count Witgenstein.

The Pacha of Egypt arrived at Alexandria on the 31st July, for the purpose of expediting the new expedition to the Morea, and to superintend the sales of his cotton.

The Greek Committee in Paris have disavowed the French General Roche, who with an American named Washington, took upon himself to protest in the name of the French Committee against the act of the Greek Government in asking the protection of England. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Washington is alike unauthorized to speak in any other name than his own.

It is stated that a young English Physician, Doctor Clark, had succeeded in ascending to the summit of Mont Blanc, on the 27th August. Ill years since such an attempt had been made, and then it failed.