The six beneficiar security of the property of the control for the first control for the dered at the express solicitation of the officer in command. General Jackson exercised over the deliberations of this court no sort of control, he was three hundred miles distant, superintending the important interests of his Government. But, say the opposers of General Jackson, it was harsh to carry into effect the softeness pronounced after softenn deliberation, upon these deluded and repentent men; the time for severity had passed away, & mercy dictated a different course; the dangers which threatened our country had been heaten down, and victory perched upon our standards; apprehension had been succeeded by confidence, and the dawnings of peace had already bearned upon our land.

Let us see how these assertions tally with the facts of the case, and having driven the revilers of Jackson from every post which they have attempted to hold in argument, meet them now upon the score of expediency. Here, too, those gentlemen are in error, as will be demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the candid and impartial, who prefer facts to the essays of a distorted imagination, and are willing to take the character of Jackson entirely from his conduct. The approval of the sentences of the Court Martial which sat at Mobile, took place on the 22d January, 1815, when war was still

fleet, while they prepared and executed an expedition against Mobile? "On the 20th February Mr. Livingston arrived at New Orleans, bringing with him a rumor that a treaty of peace had been signed by the Commissioners at Ghent, the ratification of which by both Governments was expected to follow. This intelligence, though not official, had an astonishing effect on the militia troops at New Orleans. Inspired by their unparallelled success, with great confidence in the success of that country which was defended by their prowess, and believing that peace was at land, the discipline of the camp hecame irksom", and they began to murmur at the hardships of military further than the statement of the camp hecame irksom", and they began to consider of their rights as freemen, and to consider of their rights as freemen, and to consider of their gan to murmur at the hardships of military duty. They began to consider of their rights as freemen, and to complain against the rigors of martial law. General Jackson, however, supposed that this report of peace might have been invented by the enemy to put us off our guard, and give them a chance to effect by stratagem and surprise, what they could not effect by force, or, although the intelligence might be true, yet that such barbarians, if an opportunity should offer, would probably make a sudden incursion to the city, and burn it through mere wantonness and revenge. He therefore determined to continue, and strictly enfo ce all his measures of vigilance and

offer, would probably make a studies incurion to the city, and burn it through mere wantonness and reverge. He therefore determined to continue, and strictly genfo ce all his measures of vigilance and precaution, until peace should be officially pronounced, or the British fleet had entirely gone from that quarter."

The first intimation of peace, (and from the British), therefore, was not received at New Orleans until the 20th of February, just non-month after Gen. Jackson's approval of the sentences of the Gourt Martial. If, then, on the 20th of Pebruary, and subsequent thereto, he deemed it proper to enforce martial law, why should astonishment be expressed at his course in approving of the sentences passed upon mutineers on the 221 of January, one month before even a rumor of peace had reached him?

We have already seen the enormity of the seime of these revolters, shown their responsibility to the rules of war, and recorded some precedents, which, under the eye of washington himself, establish their utility and absolute necessity. Gen. Jackson, the disease of the British and their subgrove events, and had in his view, no disease and the sease of the hill, raing gradually from the old Mole, at the northern extremity; and which is the landing place, until it terminates almost half way up the specific of the sease of the file gradual problem of the sease of the file gradual promoting of these entences, looked to the problem of the sease of the file gradual secrets of the sease of the file gradual secrets of the file gradual secre

Clay.—Was this inconsistency.
U. S. Telegraph.

We publish this morning, one half of the Address of the Jackson Convention of the State of Maryland; having divided it for the purpose of ensuring it a perusal. That the purpose of ensuring it a perusal. That the Address is from the pen of Virgil Maxey, one of the most patriotic and talented men of Maryland, is of itself an ample commendation of it to the serious attention of the readder—but it presents still stronger claims to public consideration, when it is recollected, that it is presented to the people as the result of a deliberate interchange of sentiment among the best and most enlightened men from every quarter of the State, and that it goes forth as the fixed opinion, and unalterable pledge, of the patriotic republicanism of Maryland. The vote of the State for Jackson may now be regarded as fixed be-

where affilies of Monour are adjusted. The cutrance of the cave is sufficiently large to admit several persons abreast, and widers irregularly as you enter, at the same time descending ratherabruptly. The large static descending ratherabruptly. The large static pillars formed by the water dropping from above, resemble through the gloom of the cavern, collection of statues and busts. These putrifactions are much admired for the richness & variety of colours they exhibit, and are converted into handsome ornaments which are always in great request. It is rather singular, that this cave should be inhabited by a vast number of monkies, an animal not to be met with in Spain, or indeed any other part of the Rock of Gibraltar, a circumstance together with the unfathomableness of the cavern, that has given rise to the idea that it communicates that afford a finer and more extensive prospect than the top of this rock. Spain, with the lofty mountains; their summits yet covered with snow, her yerdant vales and numerous sources, that afford a finer and more extensive prospect than the top of this rock. Spain, with the lofty mountains; their summits yet covered with snow, her yerdant vales and numerous towns, villages and hamlets, whose whitened houses and numerous spires of churches, monasteries and convents, glittering in the sunbeams, tend to heighten and enliven the scene, spread before you in one view from the bay of Caliz to the city of Malaga. Almost immediately be neath bay the towns, or cities of Algediras and St. Roque: the one seven and the other six miles distant, and on the African shore.

The works of dibraltar are said to mount one thousand pieces of cannon, and require in time of war, twelve or fifteen thousand one thousand pieces of cannon, and require in time of war, twelve or fifteen thousand one thousand pieces of cannon, and require in time of war, twelve or fifteen thousand one thousand pieces of cannon, and require in time of war, twelve or fifteen thousand one thousand pieces of cannon, and require in

the town of Ceuta stands very conspicuous
The works of Gibraltar are said to mount
one thousand pieces of cannon, and require
in time of war, twelve or fifteen thousand
men to man them.

The government of Gibraltar is entirely
military. It has a civil tribunal for its citizens, in the place of courts-martial, but of
which the governor is the judge. However
the inhabitants are so well satisfied with it,
that on an occasion of a resolution having
been agitated in parliament to extend the
English jurisprudence to this place, the inhabitants transmitted a memorial against it,
in which they expressed their entire approbation of the prevent government, as laving
always respected and protected their persons as well as property. Gibraltar is completely a free port, in every sense of the
word, having no custom-house nor duties
on imports or exports, which gives rise to
a extensive system of smuggling also 4 the
Spanish coast. Many large and well armed
brigs are employed in this illicit triffic, between whom and the guarda coers, sanguifinary conflicts frequently take | 4 re. nary conflicts frequently take | are.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore Commercial Chronicle, dated Havanna, May 27,

1827. Seven sail are now off. They are supposed to be the Colombian squadron, consisting of two Frigates, one Corvette, two Brigs and one three-masted schooner.—They have been seen by the Argo, and Elizabeth, the latter only arrived this day.

Laborde, with five heavy frigates

is only waiting a wind to get out. We shall have, no doubt, an Engagement before many days.

Boston, June 12. A highly respectable meeting of Merchants was held last evening at the Exchange Coffee House at which N. Goddard, Esq. presided, for the purpose of devising measures to ascure the prosperity of commerce, and to protect the just rights of commer-cial men from the effects of prohibitory duties. A committee was appointed to adopt suitable measures to effect these objects and to report at a Statesman. future meeting.

There are 4,000 Weavers in the city of Philadelphia, exclusive of women and children.

wards him and his Government by the Representatives of the English nation, and of the feeling out of doors, it requires no ordinary obtuseness to have any doubts as to who is the favourite of the people."

The sitting of the House of Com-

mons on the evening of the 3d of May, was one of the most stormy that has been witnessed for a num-ber of years. Party spirit seems a gain to have reached no inconsiderable height, and in the words of Mr. Canning, "the standard of opposition has been now fairly unfurled."

In the House of Lords, on the

ministers entered on their defence, mated his intention of submitting a and proved such a total want of conevening of the 2d of May, the excert on their parts, that the Editor of the Sun doubts whether Mr. Canning was authorised in calling their simultaneous succession "a strange coincidence." The principal speakers were the Earl of Eldon, the Duke ville has been offered by his Majes of Wellington, the Earl of Mansfield, Viscount Goderich, Earl Bathurst, Lord Melville, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Lord Ellenbo-

rough.
It is rumoured that Parliament will be dissolved at the close of the present session, in order to give the new ministry the advantage of a new election.

TWO DAYS LATER. By the ship Birmingham, at New-York, from Liverpool.

Sir F. Burdett, and the principal members of the late opposition, have gone to the ministerial benches, while Mr. Brougham has his hopes of supporting the new administration. This coalition gives great scandal to the seceders, and Mr. Peel declares that he cannot comprehend the prin-ciples on which it has been formed. That gentleman avowed as the reason for his secession, his uniform opposition to the Catholic question, and accused Mr. Canning of inconsistency in regard to it. Lord Eldon declar

and had done so when he found that
Lord Liverpool's policy was no longer to prevail in the cabinet. As the new cabinet is framed on that policy, we are as much at a loss as the offices," for any reason why he resigned. Lord Wellington's case is, by his own account, a hard one. His reason seems to be, in plain English.

would finally triumph, and though he had, God knows, contributed nothing to it, he could not conceal from himself that it had gained a vast accession of force. Our readers will not fail to notice the eternal enmity delared by the Premier against Parliamentary Reform, and the repeal of the Test act. He must be much more un-Toried, to use Lord Londonderry's expression, before he can be considered a Liberal in this country. t is predicted that the opposition will be fierce; but it is not improbable that a new election will be reorted to, in favour of the ministry. Mr. Canning would bring forward in the state of the revenue next session; he wished to avoid as much as possi ble during this, the agitation of questions that might disturb the public

mind. In the House of Commons on the 7th, Gen. Gascoyne bro't forward his motion for an inquiry into the state of the British Shipping, and spoke against the Free Trade System introduced by Mr. Huskisson.

The subject of Catholic claims was brought forward in the House of Commons on the same day; and that, with General Gascovne's motion, excited much warmth, and brought torth the talents of both ministers and the opposition.

In the House of Lords on the 7th

of May, the Earl of Mansfield intimancipation on the 7th of June, for which day he moved their Lordships be summoned.

There has been a rumour rather strongly circulated, that Lord Melty the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. The Globe says "there appears

great haste in sending off the military to Canada. The Romney, 50 gun ship, is ordered off with the trans-ports; three of the latter were ordered off from Portsmouth to Ireland in an hour's notice to take in troops at the Irish posts." [Among the pas-sengers in the Birmingham, is the Hon. Col. J. Ramsay, with des-

Hon. Col. J. Ramsay, with despatches from the British government for the Earl of Dalhousi, Governor of Canada, with which he immediately proceeded to Quebec.]

Major Laing, the intrepid traveller, with his companions, has been killed in the interior of Africa.

They had reached Timbuctoo, where they were received in a friendly manner, and on their way from that city with an escort, were attacked by an unfriendly tribe, and the whole party strangled. It is said there is no hope of recovering Major Laing's papers.

Accounts from Portugal state that every thing was going on well.

to be removed, and case the appears
the offending party, to be recovered again
ably to law.

4. And be it established and ordined
the authority aforesaid. That the eny camissioners and port wardens shall take al
lirve the care of all the public property
said city, and give due notice to the cosration when said property is injured or
want of repair; they shall see the susand public lamps kept in orders shall as
the several officers of the corporation at
diligent in the performance of the susral duties assigned them, shall see that
public wharves, docks and houses, are as
injured; to have under their direction al
public works, & recommend any shrifties
which in their judgment will promote the
interest of the citizens and improvement
the city.

the city.

5. And be it established and ordsinely 5. And be it established and ordinety the authority aforesaid. They the city us missioners and port warden shall four board, and appoint their imprintendas public works; they shall have power to a tract for any public work or service requed to be performed in virtue of their out that they shall examine all accomes works done on contracts made under the counts, and if the claiments are said with their decision, may draw on the surer of the corporation for the assess.

counts, and if the claiments are sible with their decision, may draw or the same; Provided the sum does at the same; Provided the sum does at a ceed twenty dollars, each order to the shall state the object to which add only made, and be signed by a majority the commissioners.

6. And be it established and ordained the authority aforesaid, That they shall quire weekly of their superintendants account of all work done under his into tion; he shall hand in an account of number of men employed, with the namof days, and parts of days, that each has laboured under his control, and said commissioners shall keep an account of the same, and, draw for the amount each man respectively, and also the set \$1.25 per day to their superintendant every day he shall have performed the ties as such; he shall be authorised to charge any of the men under his oper tendance for neglect of duty, or falses being at work at the hours prescribed him by the commissioners; and the commissioners are required to discharge his any similar offence, and in case of refuse to the commissioners are port wardens, such vacancy shall be flow the authority aforesaid, that their the city, of any of the commissioners and mon council, at their next session.

5 Sec. 7. And be it established and each of the authority aforesaid, that their city Commissioners and Port Warden's the execution of the duties as signed by the sordinance, shall not be authority contract any debt for more than the same and allow and the same and any summissioners and port wardens, the provided has a signed by the sordinance, shall not be authority of the commissioners and port wardens, the provided has a signed by the sordinance, shall not be authority contract any debt for more than the same and any summissioners and port wardens, such a summissioners and port wardens, such a superintendance of the summissioners and port wardens, such a superintendance of the summissioners and port wardens, such a superintendance of the summissioners and port wardens, such a superintendance of the

Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Mage

Shaw & Claude, Have just received and offer for se Best Family Flour, Second Quality Third

Corn Meal.

In Chancery,

June 14th, 185 Ordered, That the sale made reported by Bushrod W. Man trustee for the sale of the more period of Edward G. Miller, M. property of Edward G. Miller, as tified and confirmed, unless cause shewn to the contrary before the day of August next, provided a for this order be inserted once is of three successive weeks, in contract the Annapolis newspapers, before 14th day of August next 4th day of August next

The report states the amoust

True Copy-Test Ramsay Waters Reg. Cor O June 21

In Chancery,

Faryland Gazette

Bir. troversy

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ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1827.

DURT OF APPEALS, W. S. harday, June 14.—Donsey, J. vered the opinion of the court in rdon el ux. vs. Thomas, argued lune term last, by Ross for the

pellants, and by Pulmer for the pellee-Judgment Reversed, and age, to peedendo awarded. The case of Schwartze vs. Jones Caldwell, (No. 56), was argued Latrobe for the Appellant, by lliams, (District Attorney of U. paid pa ter, be public for the Appellees, and concludby Mayer for the Appellants, in

n. The argument in Williamson vs. No. 57), was commenced J. Scott for the Appellant. Friday, June 15. - The argument Williamson vs. Dillon was con- Cambr

ned by J. Scott for the Appellant,

ned by J. Scott for the Appellant, on her Meredith for the Appellee, and J. does Taney for the Appellant, in re-Saturday, June 16 .- The argunt in the above case was concludby Taney for the Appellant, in few an

The case of Oliver us. Gray (No. | Ford's was argued by Latrobe for the and it pollant, and by Raymond for the Haven oclice.

Monday, June 18 .- The argunt in Oliver vs. Gray, was conued by Raymond and Gwynn the Appellee, and concluded by the Appellee, and concluded by have by long for the Appellant, in reply, of respondent of the following forms of the concluded by the service of the following forms of the vertical forms of the vert

Tuesday, June 19. - The argument Hoschier G. & M. Crouse, was atmued by Williams (District torney of U. S.) for the Appel-nt, and by R. Johnson and Me-dith for the Appellees. Wednesday, June 20 .- The ar-

ment in Houch vs. G. & M. ered a cone was further continued by every for the Appels, and concluded by Raymond Jones the Appellant, in reply.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Protestant Not for piscopal Church of the Diocess of belon aryland, commenced its session in of th is town, on Wednesday the 13th only st, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp conversing. The opening sermon was livered by the Rev. John Johns, ing t a style and manner we are inform-(fer our avocation prevented our extra gendance) only equalled by the pu-ty of thought, and elegance of dic-ny: a min which it was composed.

Chester Town Telegraph.

MIGRATION TO AMERICA. The multitude of emigrants which re arrived and are to be expected om Great Britain this year, is suffi-ent to excite some anxiety. A No-Scotia paper expresses much alarm the subject; and we observe the thi ticle copied in a Canadian journal, the prospect of such a large imporew apportions to Nova Scotia roa 33,000 emigrants. "Suppose these," ys a Halifax paper, "aye or one ores, east here to gruh from our rests their subsistence—what conquences will ensue?" *

They will produce a degree of disments follow, on the difficulty converting the inhabitants of Brinotices, cottages, shops and poor mes into hardy and capable pio-tes in an American forest. Even bey were composed of the best interials, the editor declares that ey would prove an intolerable bur-

The following is an extract of a etter from Midshipman Spottswood, re of the officers belonging to Com. orter's squadron, who were risen pon by their prisoners and carried ato Havana:

Havana, June 1, 1827. "I have the pleasure to inform ou that we have been liberated on or parole, until regularly exchanged, which will be very soon, probably in a week. We shall sail from the squadron now is, and will that there until exchanged, when will again have an opportunity of raily ing my desire to be engaged

Typinty-six thousand dollars were a received at Rochester, N. Y. in Cate in India during the month of May as and the 12 last days of April.

the totalitation & butter and the