

with unabated fury, for four days the scene of wreck and ruin, which presented itself at intervals as if by magic, was as much as had been seldom witnessed. As each ship of her crew became effectually disabled, she endeavored to set her bowsprit on fire to prevent her crew from attacking the ships of the Ottoman navy yet remain, which presented itself at intervals as if by magic...

It is impossible for me to say much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Capt. Crabb throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than in terms of praise for the conduct of Messrs. Baynes and the officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which their guns were directed, and the fire of their guns was directed in each vessel in turn, to which her side was presented, became a complete wreck. His R. Highness will be aware that so complete a victory would have been a great triumph for the Ottoman navy, and a great triumph for the Ottoman navy...

ADMIRAL CODRINGTON. This officer was Captain of the Orion, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, in the English paper says, "Had he waited another day before he destroyed the Turkish fleet, it would have been the anniversary of the glorious victory in which he had a share on the 21st Oct. 1805, when the country was deprived of its most eminent naval hero, Lord Nelson, and the maritime force of France again annihilated by the British under his command."

Count Heiden, the Russian Admiral of the Levant is a native of Holland. He has been in the service of Russia a great number of years. Previous to the death of the Emperor Alexander he was in disgrace, having been justly accused of lending himself to the leading of counterfeit goods in the Kingdom of Finland. He is an officer of considerable merit and of excellent character.

FRANCE. A letter from Paris to the Editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, accuses the election of a chamberlain to the Emperor Napoleon, as an insult to the French Republic. The measure has been a subject of much discussion in France, and it is thought that the Emperor's intention was to show his preference for the French Republic...

Statement made by the Secretary of the Turkish Squadron, in the presence of the Turkish Highness, in the harbor of Navarino, Oct. 1827. Turkish Squadron consisted of 22 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and 55 small vessels. They were about to sail on the 22nd, and had on board 20,000 troops, and about 100 army of 5,000 men. Their destination is unknown, as the utmost secrecy is observed. It is supposed that they meditate an attack on Carthage.

HAVANA. Laborer's Squadron, consisting of 22 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and 55 small vessels, was about to sail on the 22nd, and had on board 20,000 troops, and about 100 army of 5,000 men. Their destination is unknown, as the utmost secrecy is observed. It is supposed that they meditate an attack on Carthage.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1827.

Mr. Barbour's proposition to sell seven millions of the stock held by government in the U. S. Bank, has been rejected in the House of Representatives of the U. S.—For it is 9, against it 175.

JACKSON MEETING.

Annapolis, December 22, 1827.

In pursuance of a notice published in the Maryland Gazette, a meeting of the friends of General Jackson, was held at the Assembly Room in this city on the evening of Saturday the 22d instant. Captain Joseph Saxe, sen. was called to the chair, and THOMAS ANDERSON, Esq. appointed Secretary. Mr. JAMES MURRAY opened the meeting with a concise address, in which he set forth its objects, and explained the motives which induced him to support the election of General Jackson to the Presidency. After Mr. M. had concluded his remarks, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare and report a preamble and resolutions expressive of the opinions and wishes of the meeting: James Murray, Richard J. Crabb, Edward Williams, James F. Brice and John Randall. The committee retired, and after a short time returned and reported the subjoined Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

THE Citizens of Annapolis friendly to the election of General ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency, have hitherto refrained from a public expression of their sentiments, solely from an unwillingness to excite the public mind prematurely on the subject of the approaching election. Believing, however, that the time has arrived, when an expression of their sentiments is expected, and being deeply sensible of the importance of the great principles involved in the present controversy, they can no longer refrain from a temperate expression of their opinions and wishes.

At the last election of Electors of President and Vice President, a large majority of the citizens of Annapolis warmly advocated the election of General JACKSON, in preference to all the other candidates. This election was, however, defeated by means upon which they do not think it proper to comment, and as the present Chief Magistrate, was brought into office under the forms of constitutional law, they have quietly and patiently awaited the constitutional mode of correcting, what they cannot but consider, a great and flagrant violation of the spirit of the constitution. They have not forgotten, that at the last election Gen. JACKSON received a much larger vote in the electoral college than either of the other candidates; nor can they forget the circumstances attending the subsequent election, by the House of Representatives, and by the Senate, as they do, and as all past experience has taught, that the only durable basis of a government founded upon public opinion, is to be found in the virtue of the people, and in the wisdom and uprightness of their rulers, they cannot but regret, deeply, the partial success of the attempt to undermine that public virtue, and that at least a colourable pretext has been given to suspect the integrity of some of those rulers. The constitution, framed by the wisest and best men, that this country, or any other country, has seen, has vested in the people the election of their Chief Magistrate, and they have seen, deeply deplored, the hitherto successful usurpation of this power, by a body of men elected for different purposes. The safe precedent, so lately appealed to by a distinguished member of the government, we consider, but an ingenious and bold contrivance, to cheat the people of their constitutional right of choice, and if tamely submitted to, must end in the complete subversion of the first principles of our government. Another safe precedent, from which we fear great danger, is the election for two successive terms, (as a matter of course,) of the Chief Magistrate of the country. Hitherto we have silently submitted to the government, because we considered that the government was in safe hands, and because of the gratitude due from us for great revolutionary services. But when we find that what has been the voluntary offering of grateful hearts for faithful and patriotic services, is to be claimed, (almost as matter of right,) and by persons not possessing our confidence, we consider it a solemn duty to protest against the practice, and to break down by an indignant expression of public sentiment, a precedent, which we think it would be now dangerous and ruinous to follow. We fear that the natural consequence of pursuing this safe precedent further, will be to place the whole power of executive patronage employed for the first time, to secure a reelection, and of the second to elect a successor. We protest against the appointment of a President by any other power than the people, whether dictated by Congress, by the President, or by the Secretary of State. We wish to leave it where the framers of the constitution placed it, and cannot tamely acquiesce in the usurpation of it by other hands.

We do not consider it necessary to arraign the conduct of the present Chief Magistrate. We will not follow a bad precedent, by attacking the venerable prints of his character. Conscious of pure and correct motives ourselves, we are unwilling to attribute corrupt motives to others. We are willing to rest the success of our favourite candidate upon his high-minded, elevated and open character; upon his disinterested, faithful and patriotic public services; and upon the liberal confidence which he has pledged himself to pursue, and which we should have been willing to trust without such pledges; and we have seen nothing in the calumnious attacks of the friends of the present administration, to impair a confidence which we think justly bestowed. Therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, for the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, and that we will unite in every honourable exertion to secure his election. Resolved, That Messrs. James Murray, Richard M. Chase, Edward Williams, James Shaw and John Randall, be appointed a committee of correspondence, to aid in the promotion of the objects of this meeting, by corresponding with similar committees in other sections of the State, and by the adoption of such other measures as to them may seem useful and proper.

THE SUCCESSION OF THE LATE BISHOP KEMP.

In your paper of last week, I notice that you have published an extract of a piece from a Baltimore paper, in which it is alleged, that a passage in the sketch of the life of the late Bishop Kemp, is "founded in error." The passage appears to be misapprehended, or it would not have been supposed to "bear with it a reflection upon a nation (Scotland,) distinguished for its information and acquiescence upon all subjects." It is in the sketch that the proof of the correctness of that statement may be found. At the time of the "abdication" of the throne of England by the 2nd James, both England and Scotland were divided into two parties—the one insisting that William III. and Mary ought to be invited to the throne—the other demanding the appointment of a Regent. The party of William prevailed, and those who were unsuccessful refused to swear allegiance to him. Of the late party a number were Episcopal Clergymen both of England and Scotland. They could not conscientiously, as they supposed, acknowledge William to be their King, and just for this the Monarch claimed the right to "depose" the non-juring Bishops in England. Hence the division of churchmen into low church, and high church. The latter insisted, that they were ministers of Christ, not of England's King, or England's Parliament; that the church was the church of Christ, as well when persecuted as when protected by the civil power; that the church was subject to the jurisdiction, not of the civil magistrate, but of God alone, in matters of a religious nature. That the same was the case in Scotland, where the same Bishops after, as before they were "deposed" by the Holland King. These were considered in that enlightened age, "very proud notions of church powers, pompous and ambitious conceptions of the authority and jurisdiction of the church, and the Bishops, who would not agree that they were no Bishops, after they had been "deposed" by William, were termed schismatics. Others, who afterwards got the name of low churchmen, and with it the livings of the church and the state, took a different view of the church and its officers, and of the power of the King and these (to use the language of an eminent historian,) "for the course of near twenty years, almost without interruption, enjoyed the whole authority of government, and no honours or offices could be obtained but by their countenance and protection." It is not my intention to speak of the state of religion in England during those 20 years. But the crucial wrongs of which the Episcopal clergy were justly complained, and to which allusion is made in the sketch, were wrongs inflicted by an Episcopal Parliament and Episcopal clergy in Scotland, even to show a period as that spoken of, were "obliged to withdraw from the light, and to worship in retired places, in closed doors." In 1746 (to pass over earlier statutes which were then almost superceded,) it was enacted that if any person should resort to an illegal Episcopal meeting-house, (and all of them were supposed at that time to be of that description,) and give information within five days of such illegal meeting, he should be subjected to fine or imprisonment. No peer of Scotland, should be capable of being elected one of the sixteen peers of that kingdom, and no one should be capable of being elected a member of Parliament, who should, within the compass of a year, have been twice present at divine service in any Episcopal meeting-house of Scotland, not according to law. As to the clergy themselves, they were subject to the most ignominious punishments. Every house, in which five or more persons besides the family, or five persons, if the house were uninhabited, should meet for public worship, performed by a pastor or minister of the Episcopal communion, was declared to be a meeting-house within the meaning of the act. Of this unmerciful statute, it was said that "it acted not so much by depriving the Episcopal clergy of their congregations, as by depriving the latter of their congregations," and so in 1743, this act was amended by a law which subjected any Episcopal clergyman, not ordained by an English or Irish Bishop, who should officiate in an Episcopal meeting-house, to imprisonment six months for the first offence, and for the second, to be transported to some of His Majesty's plantations for life. This law, remained in force until 1792. We are told, however, that "after George III. ascended the throne, altho' peers and lay gentlemen, who frequented Episcopal meeting-houses, continued to be deprived of some of their most valued political privileges, yet the contemptment was not given by the Court to officious informers against the clergy. And notwithstanding all these severe penal laws, the clergy provided for the continuance of that church by Episcopal consecrations from time to time. It is likely that they held public worship with open doors, or did not take care that there should be no strangers, who might become if not officious, official informers?" These things, to us of this day, may seem incredible yet there remains to be told something yet more incredible. Every "great" state which was ever impinged upon by the opposing Episcopal Bishops of Scotland, had ceased to have existence, when in 1789, three of their Bishops went to London with the "hope that the British legislature would take their case into consideration, and see the expediency of relieving both clergy and laity of the Episcopal communion in Scotland, from the penalties to which they were exposed in the exercise of their religion." There was (says the excellent biographer of Dr. Home,) no small difficulty in making some persons understand, who and what these poor petitioners were. The penal laws had reduced the Scotch Episcopal church to a condition so depressed and obscure, that it scarcely could be known to exist, but by such persons as were previously acquainted with its history." The bill for their relief was defeated. At length however in 1792, with much difficulty, such as it was, they obtained. Even by the law of 1792, which is still in force, severe penalties are inflicted on peers, members of parliament and freeholders, if they twice in any one year, venture to pray to their God, in public, and omit to pray for the King and the royal family. Since the passage of this law, I take it for granted that the Episcopalians in Scotland, have not been obliged to "withdraw from the light, and to worship with closed doors," because in that law it is provided, that worship is performed by Episcopal clergy, shall not be barred, locked, bolted, or otherwise fastened, during the assembly of the congregation. Even to those clauses no objection was

THAMES TUNNEL.

A dinner was given in the Tunnel to commemorate the explosion of the Thames. About eight o'clock, after the usual hours of admission to the public, were over, the festive preparations commenced. Tables were spread for between 30 and 40 gentlemen, immediate friends of Mr. Brunel, jr. the resident engineer, who presided on the occasion. The tables were lighted with large handsome candelabra of portable gas; the smaller arches of the tunnel were hung with crimson drapery. At a short distance from the bottom of the table, were placed the band of the Coldstream Guards, who, in compliment to the occasion, had been directed to attend in their uniforms, which added to the great brilliancy of the scene.

On Saturday last an election for a state representative, was held in Norfolk, Va. Mr. Allmand, a Jackson man, was elected by a majority of 23 votes, over his opponent.

The brig Nautilus, Capt. Hatton, which left Norfolk on Sunday, 16th inst. for Africa, takes one hundred and sixty-four coloured persons, as colonists in Monrovia. They are chiefly from North Carolina. They are chiefly natives of that State, who were manumitted by the Society of Friends.

Every family in the county of Ontario, N. Y. is now supplied with a Bible; 400,000 which had no part of it, and one hundred and ten which had only the New Testament, having been furnished within the last two years.

It appears, by an authentic estimate made recently in London, that no fewer than fifteen thousand boys, between the ages of eight and fifteen, live by theft, in that capital.

In a late case in the Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, one of the witnesses, a woman that lays out the dead, testified that a thief who had turned state's evidence in the case, on one occasion stole a dead body out of the house while she was making the winding sheet.

The report of the led mines, gives a very satisfactory view of the importance of this property to the United States; the expected annual supply is equal to 10,000,000 pounds. A tyche of which as rent received by the Government, will be more than sufficient for the purpose of the army and navy.

At the Circuit Court in Washington county, says the Commercial, "Miss Mary Anthony recovered \$450 against Mr. William Legg, for not fulfilling his promise to marry her." Truly, Mr. Legg has put his foot in it.

Holland Canal.—The anniversary of the commencement of his canal, was celebrated at St. Catharines, U. C. on the 20th ult. by a public dinner. This is the third anniversary, and no doubt is entertained that before the next one, vessels of 25 tons burthen will have an uninterrupted communication between lakes Erie and Ontario.

LOCALITIES OF SPEECH.

The inhabitants of the different sections of our country may be distinguished from one another, by the use of certain phrases, the application of certain epithets or the pronunciation of certain words.

Thus the New Englander talks of "a pair of shirts" as if it were customary for a man to wear two shirts at the same time. Instead of saying ought, he says "hadn't ought" thus helping himself to a helping verb, contrary to the custom of all correct speakers, & against the rules of all grammarians. Nor is this confined to people of common education—our learned collegians do the same. When the Yankee says "pretty," he does not mean handsome, but agreeable and when he says "ugly," he does not mean ill looking, but vicious. Thus he will say of a horse—"he is a very handsome horse but is as ugly as Satan; and of a young lady, "she is a real pretty girl, but she is as homely as a basket of chips." With him fitters are "pancakes," and pancakes are flapjacks. But if you have still any doubt of his New England localities, get him to speak of the "city of brotherly love," and he will pronounce it "Felad. lfa."

Three sections of the country too, have their localities of speech. Thus an inhabitant of the Middle States talks of "hob-nobs"—as if all roads were not hoppers. An ant or pigwidge, he calls a "pig-anti" and a cob he calls a "corn-cob." He says, if I do thus and so, "I will get me head broke"—when all the time, he has not the least inclination for so disastrous a recompense, and plainly changes necessity into will, against the stomach of his own will. He uses the word like instead of as, before a nominative case and verb—thus, the teacher will say to his pupil, "why don't you hold your pen like I do?" Instead of saying I once could do this or that, it is common to say, "I used to could," &c. To carry a thing is to "tote" it; a chair is called a "cheer"; a crop is a "crap," and soft is "saff" and so on to the end of the chapter. Berkshire American.

Doct. Jacob Jamison, a native of the Seneca tribe of Indians, has been appointed Surgeon's Mate in the United States Navy, and has orders to report himself for service at the public station near this city. Doct. J. has received a collegiate education, and regularly graduated as a doctor of medicine. U. S. Gaz.

The Drawing

Of the splendid UNION CANAL LOTTERY took place yesterday in Philadelphia, and will be received on MONDAY next, at

Swann's Office,

Where was sold in the last Maryland Literature Lottery, Prizes of \$5000, \$2000, \$1000, To persons of this City. Ticket \$10, Halves 50, Quarters 25 50. Dec. 27.

REMOVAL

The subscriber has removed his Store to No. 59 Market-street, where he offers a choice selection of British, French, Irish and American DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell cheap, and on pleasing terms. He therefore invites his friends and the public to call and examine his Stock before they purchase. THOMAS CLAGETT. Dec 27.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber as trustee, will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of January next at 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises, all that

Parcel of Land,

lying and being in Anne Arundel county, of which Tolly Moore died seized, containing about five acres of land, more or less. This property is a part of the tract of land called "Portland Manor," and adjoins the estates of Mr. Nicholas Darnall and Mr. Legrand on West River. The terms of sale are—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the land to the purchaser in fee simple. John C. Gassembury. Dec 27.

Bryan & Bassford,

Merchant Tailors,

Return their thanks to the public for the support they have received since their commencement, and respectfully inform them that they have just received Selected from the latest arrivals in this Country. Cloths, Cassimeres AND Vestings. Far superior in point of variety, of colour quality and fashion, to any they have yet had the pleasure of offering to the public. They respectfully solicit a continuation of patronage, assuring those who do them the favour of calling on them in their line of business, that every thing shall be done to give general satisfaction, that experienced workmen and strict attention to business can insure. Dec 27.

Notice.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on the 3d, Monday in January next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, and the inspectors of Tobacco. William B. Green, Clk. Dec. 27.

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 5th day of January next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers &c. By order, R. I. Cowman, Clk. Com. of the Tax A. A. county. Dec 27.

Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, Best Family Flour and Corn Meal

(for Sale by) SHAW & CLAUDE. Dec. 20.

Henry Hammond,

Tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he is, and still intends carrying on the GRAIN BUSINESS, at his store in Annapolis, opposite THE STAFF HOUSE, where he has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Corn, Rye, Oats, Flour and Corn Meal, Rye Chop, Ship Stuff, Shorts, Bran, &c. which he will sell for a small profit. Gentlemen from the country can be accommodated with board and lodgings, and stabling for horses, as usual; all on the most moderate terms. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Dec. 20.