

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, January 17, 1828.

No. 3

NEW STORE.
The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods belonging to Evans & Iglehart, on a desirable lot, and having added to them a very superior assortment of
New and Seasonable GOODS
Purchased principally with CARE from the latest arrivals, now offers them for sale at the lowest cash price. He solicits a share of public patronage, as he is determined, by constant and unremitting attention, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom, (being daily gratified for past favours.) He has commenced his business in the same store formerly occupied by Evans & Iglehart, immediately opposite and convenient to the Market-House and Dock.
JAMES IGLEHART,
Nov. 1, 1827.

VOL. LXXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
Jonas Green,
NORTH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
—
Three Dollars per annum.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 18th inst. on the premises, part of the

Personal Estate
of the late said county, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving approved security, for the amount of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid at the time of sale.

Notice.
The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on the Monday in January next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, and the inspectors of Tobacco

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 is determined to sell cheap, and on pleasing terms. He therefore invites his friends and the public to call and examine his Stock, which they will find to be of the best quality.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber will dispose of private property

DR. DAVIS.
Intends, on the first of July, to open a Classical and Mathematical school at his dwelling near the Spring. The annual charges will be for tuition, (stationary not included) For Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel & Candles, included. Total, Quarterly payments in advance to be expected. Nov. 15.

Land for Sale.
The subscriber will sell at public sale 320 acres of land, lying in Prince George's county, twenty miles from Annapolis, twenty miles from Washington, and twenty miles from Baltimore, adjoining the land of William Beckett, esq. and Mrs. Waters. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house & tobacco house. The soil is well wooded and watered. Terms moderate, and made known by application to the subscriber, or James J. Hill, at the same time and place and on the same terms.

Notice.
Persons having any BOOKS or papers to return without delay, to the subscriber, at No. 59 Market Street, Annapolis, Md. W. Kilty.

Notice.
Persons are forewarned that any person who, on any lands or premises, on the south side of Severn River, will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

DEMOCRATIC.
Second Edition (Revised) of the Additional Book, published by the author, for sale—Price 10 Cts. per copy.

A CARD.
To the Free and Independent Voters of the City of Annapolis. My Fellow Citizens, Having been repeatedly urged to offer for the Legislature, I thus early announce myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election, for delegates to represent this city in the General Assembly of Maryland.

JAMES P. BRICE.
Jan 10

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Ambrose Uplegaff, about four miles above Elk-Ridge Landing, on Tuesday, the 29th January, instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

The Personal Estate
Of Ambrose Uplegaff deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Clover Hay, Two Wagons, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving approved security, with interest from the day of sale, under that sum the cash to be paid at the time of sale.

PERSONAL ESTATE
By virtue of a decree of the Orphans court, the subscriber will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

All that part of a tract of land lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called Hammonds Second Connection containing 139 acres, formerly occupied by the late James O. Clarke. This land will be sold subject to the right of dower of the said Mrs. Clarke. Terms of Sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the purchaser. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money the subscriber as trustee is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser.

BRVAN & BASSTORD,
Merchant Tailors,
Have just received a large and handsome assortment of
Selected from the latest arrivals in this Country.
Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
Vestings,
Far superior in 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.

They have also Gentlemen's Patent Stocks, Collars, and Suspender for sale.
Jan. 10

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans court, Jan 8 1828

On application by petition of Hezekiah Lithicum, administrator with the will annexed of Amasa Lithicum, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give notice to the creditors of the said deceased, to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, in the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of A. A. county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Amasa Lithicum, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of January 1828.

Hezekiah Lithicum,
Adminr. with the will annexed.
Jan 10.

REPLY TO THE "PROTEST"
Of the Minority of the late Baltimore District Conference.

We, the undersigned, late members of the Baltimore District Conference, sincerely deplore the course which our disaffected Brethren have, from time to time, pursued in bringing our Church affairs before the Public, through the medium of the newspapers. As they persist in doing so, we have no alternative but to correct their statements, through the same medium.

The Conference met on the 26th December, 1827, 10 o'clock, A. M. at the M'Kendriam Sabbath School Room, Lombard Street. The Rev. J. Frye, Presiding Elder of the District and Ex officio President of the Conference, took the Chair and opened the session with the usual devotional exercises. The first business in order was the appointment of a Secretary. Mr. James R. Williams nominated Mr. J. S. Reese, and Mr. Thomas Bassford was put in nomination by Doctor Bond. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. J. Chalmers, of Washington, who had sometime before received a letter, signed by three of the members, informing him that they had been suspended, and urging him to attend the conference, perceiving that one of the persons nominated for Secretary was a suspended member, proposed to the chair the following question, "Are the suspended members of the Conference, entitled to a vote?" Upon which the President decided, that—

"According to custom, and his impressions and interpretations of the Discipline, they were not." He explained what he meant by custom, to be the practice of the Annual Conferences, Quarterly Conferences, and as far as he knew, the District Conference itself. There was at this stage of the proceedings, a general request of the Conference, that the President would appoint a Secretary pro tem, with which desire he complied, and appointed Mr. J. Robb (one of the suspended members) in relation to their right to vote, to bring the question fairly before the Conference. Dr. Bond, moved, that the conference sustain the decision of the Chair. The motion being seconded, a debate ensued, which lasted until two o'clock, P. M. when the Conference adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock P. M. At 4 the Conference met agreeably to adjournment, and the usual devotional exercises having been performed, Mr. J. Chalmers moved, and it was seconded, that the Rules of order adopted by the Conference of 1820, be the rules for the government of the present Conference. This motion having passed without opposition, the debate of the morning, on the motion to sustain the decision of the Chair in relation to the suspended members, was resumed and continued until after 8 o'clock at night, when the question being taken, and a call for the yeas and nays being made, there appeared in the affirmative 19 votes as follows, to wit—

Messrs. G. Ridgely, J. Chalmers, T. Perkins, J. Daughady, S. Williams, L. Elbert, J. Shane, D. M'Jilton, E. Hall, S. Gore, N. Harden, J. King, T. Bassford, J. Lazenby, J. W. Harris, G. Summers, T. E. Bond, J. Waters, and Z. M'Comas. Negative 20 as follows—Messrs. S. K. Jennings, A. M'Caime, J. R. Williams, D. E. Reese, J. C. French, Wm. Kesley, L. J. Cox, T. M'Comick, J. S. Reese, J. Robb, R. T. Boyd, W. Bawden, S. Lythicum, L. Selby, B. Hood, J. Day, G. Wells, N. Hoskinson, R. H. Merriken, and John Sharpley—10 of whom were suspended members, and thus voted in their own case in an appeal from the decision of the Chair. The President being asked whether the votes of the coloured members were to be counted, stated, that it had not been usual, to take the votes of the coloured members on questions directly involving the character of the white members, and as in the course of the debate it had been alleged that this was a question in which the characters of the suspended members were involved, he would not direct them to be counted. The Conference then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 27th ult. Thursday, 9 o'clock, A. M. the Conference met agreeably to

adjournment, the President took the Chair. The Secretary pro tem not being present, Mr. J. R. Williams proposed that the President should appoint Mr. J. Chalmers Secretary pro tem. This being objected to by some of the members, Doctor Bond proposed, in order to prevent altercation and delay, that the Conference should agree without dividing, to elect Mr. Chalmers their Secretary, and this seeming to be generally assented to, the President put the question, and it was carried nem con. The minutes of the preceding day were now read, and corrected by inserting the names of the members, and by making some slight verbal alterations. When the Secretary came to that part of the proceedings, in which the yeas and nays were recorded on the question of the preceding evening, the President stated that he had told the Secretary last night when he was calling the yeas and nays that the suspended members had no vote. He now handed to the Secretary the following decision, which was read, to wit—

"The vote of the Conference last evening on an appeal from the decision of the chair, was determined in favour of the chair's opinion, 19 voting in favour of his decision, and 10 legal votes against it. The chair cannot count the votes of the suspended members whose names he finds recorded amongst the yeas and nays."

Signed, Joseph Frye, Pres't.
Some member now asked the President—who the suspended members were, to which he replied, that he had the day before, laid upon the table, an official communication from the Rev. J. M. Hanson, giving the information now called for, but that the Conference had signified no wish to have it read, he directed the Secretary now to read the letter, which was done. From which it appeared that the following Preachers had been suspended since the last District Conference, to wit, A. M'Caime, S. K. Jennings, J. R. Williams, D. E. Reese, W. Kesley, I. J. Cox, J. S. Reese, Thos. M'Comick, J. C. French, R. T. Boyd, J. Valliant, in all 11.

A tumultuous and disorderly debate was now commenced by the suspended members, impugning the decision of the President. No motion being before the House, Mr. Chalmers requested the attention of the Conference to a motion he was about to make, and of which he had given some intimation the preceding day; he stated that after a whole day's debate we were precisely where we set out the day before, that we were again about to discuss the question relative to the right of suspended members to vote, and must do the same every day while the pretension was persisted in, and as the members from a distance could not stay from home long enough to go through with the business which would necessarily come before the Conference if it continued its session, he thought it would be better to turn the business over to the several Quarterly Meeting Conferences, where it was formerly done with more order, (we do not pretend to give the precise words of Mr. Chalmers, but only our recollection of his meaning.) He now submitted a motion to the following effect: "That the Conference consider it inexpedient to continue its session, and do therefore now adjourn, and consider the Conference dissolved. This motion was seconded by Mr. Harden a member from the country. A state of agitation and tumult now took place over which we would willingly draw the veil of charity. Mr. Chalmers in vain attempted to offer some remarks in support of his motion, he could not be heard, and sat down. The President called the house to order, and invited Mr. Chalmers to proceed. He again essayed to do so, but was compelled by the tumult to desist. The question being called for, the President rose and said, that as the members seemed not disposed to hear any argument on the motion, and as the rules of the Conference, he believed, authorised the taking the motion without debate, he should put the question. He then requested that all who were in favour of the motion would rise up, and stand until they were counted, 10 white members and 10 coloured members rose in favour of the motion. The question was then reversed, the Pre-

sident requesting all those who were opposed to the motion to rise upon their feet and stand until they were counted, the Secretary pronounced that there were 15 opposed to the motion; he counted again, and confirmed his previous enumeration—two other members of the Conference counted at the same time, and they concur with the Secretary that there were but 15. The President pronounced the Conference adjourned, and called on Mr. Harden to conclude with prayer, with which request he most fervently complied.

The above is a faithful statement of facts, and we will now call the attention of all who feel any concern in the matter, to some circumstances stated in the 'Protest,' which seem to differ from our account. And first—It is said in the 'Protest' that there was 20 votes against the adjournment and dissolution of Conference, but it is admitted that one of them (Mr. Sharpley) was not present when the vote was taken! And we assert that he did not request the registry of his vote until after the conclusion of the devotional exercises, with which the meeting terminated, and not until several of the members had left the House. The claim then, would have been plausible had it been made the next day after the adjournment. 19 members, however, including all of the suspended members, have certified that they voted in the opposition, on the question to adjourn.

We can only account for the Secretary and others counting but 15, by supposing, that in the confusion of the moment some either did not rise at all, or did not stand up, long enough to be counted. We will admit, however, that there was in the House 19 members, who, as they now allege, were opposed to the dissolution of the Conference, but we nevertheless deny, that the dissolution of the Conference was effected by the votes of coloured men." The President decided that the question of adjournment was carried, on the report of the Secretary, that there were 19 for the motion, and 15 against it. But if the whole 19 who claim to have voted in the negative had been counted by the Secretary, the question would have been decided in favour of the motion on two grounds. First, because the President would not have permitted the votes of the suspended members, all of whom were in the negative, to have been counted. And secondly, if he had permitted the suspended members to vote, the House would have been equally divided, and the chair would have had the casting vote, according to our rules. Thus, without reference to the coloured members at all, the Conference was dissolved by the white members alone, on the official report of the Secretary, as announced by the President, and would have been thus dissolved, had all who claim to have voted, been taken into the account, and also without making any abatement, for the eleven suspended members who were in the negative. With reference to the practice of the Conference in regard to the right of suspended members to vote, we may observe, that of three members who at former sessions came up under suspension, none ever claimed a right to vote, and among the three, was one of those who now makes the pretension, and voted for his own claim.

With reference to the right of the coloured members to vote, there is nothing in the Rules constituting and regulating the District Conference, which prohibits the coloured members of the Conference from a common right of voting in all cases; it is true that the Rules of the Conference, which they have from partial motives, refrained from voting in the Conference generally on cases in which the character of white members was directly concerned. Some of us recollect however, that on the trial of a white member at a former session, (which member is now one of the suspended,) a coloured Preacher claimed and was allowed his vote in favour of the accused. In all other cases, they have exercised their right of voting when they thought proper. On a motion to dissolve the Conference, there was an evident propriety in their claiming a right to vote, because it involved a question of privilege, in which they had a common interest, and felt a common concern. And with them, there

were 29 in favour of the motion for dissolving the Conference.

With respect to the ability of our coloured Preachers to vote intelligently, we may refer to the opinion given of them by the Conference in the minutes of 1820. "The Conference was much gratified in the examination of the coloured Preachers; they were found to be men of good report, genuine piety, and several of them possessed of respectable talents."

In conclusion we may observe, that the suspended members themselves compelled the dissolution of the Conference. First—Because they constituted more than one fourth of the Conference, and might on any considerable division by voting together, always carry their own measures. Secondly—They had already placed the Conference in a situation which would have compelled them to discuss the same question every day, had they continued months in session. Thirdly—The discipline having "Provided, that if any District Conference shall refuse or neglect to hold its regular sessions, then the Quarterly Meeting Conferences of the Circuits and Stations respectively, shall have authority to transact the business of the District Conference"—it was thought best to refuse to hold our regular session, especially as it was found utterly impracticable to get a step forward in the business. Fourthly—Because the principle were admitted, that suspended members, dropped their suspension at the door of the Conference, and had a right to vote, then it might happen that persons suspended either for heresy or immorality, might actually clear themselves by their own vote. And we may add that the members who came up to this Conference suspended, would have constituted a majority of the white members at most of its former sessions.

The above construction of the Discipline was pertinaciously contended for in the Conference, and furnished an imperative reason for dissolving the body, as the Discipline allowed.

It has been frequently alleged, and has been repeated in the Protest, that the suspended members had not been arraigned for any violation of the laws of God or Rules of our Discipline. We deem it unnecessary, for us to notice the declaration, otherwise, than by observing, that they have been charged with evil speaking, and with endeavouring to sow dissensions in the Church, by inveighing (that is railing) against the Discipline—and we have yet to learn, that railing and evil speaking are not violations of the laws of God and our Discipline.

Greenbery Ridgely, Jacob King, John W. Harris, James Waters, Thos. E. Bond, Thos. Perkins, Daniel Stansbury, Dan'l M'Jilton, Thomas Bassford, Edward Hall, Sam'l. Williams, Lodman Elbert, Joseph Shane.

The following members who voted with us, having left Town, could not have an opportunity of signing this reply,—to wit,

John Chalmers, J. Lazenby, Sam'l. Gore, G. Summers, N. Harden, J. Daughady, Baltimore Jan. 4th 1828.

Description of a young Creole Lady.
We may see a very fine young woman awkwardly dangling her arms with the air of a Negro servant, lolling almost the whole day upon beds or settees, her head muffled up with two or three handkerchiefs; her dress loose, and without stays. At noon we find her gobbling pepper-pot seated on the floor with her sable handmaids around her. In the afternoon she takes her siesta as usual, while two of these damsels refresh her face with the gentle breathing of the fan, and a third provokes the drowsy powers of Morpheus by scratchings on the sole of either foot. When she arouses from slumber her speech is whining, languid, and childish. When arrived at maturer age, the consciousness of her ignorance makes her absent from the sight or conversation of every rational creature. Her ideas are narrowed to the ordinary subjects that pass before her, the business of the plantation, the little tattle of the parish—the tricks, superstitions, diversions, and prodigious discourses of black servants, equally illiterate and unpolished.

Long's Jamaica.