more direct and active part in the election of the several European powers. One funds remain always in favorable state, notwithstanding of political junctures which shake the confidence of the nation in the government.

Hague, March 29.—The report which prevails in Germany that the Prince of Orange, who has set out for St. Petersburg is to have the command in the Russian army, seems to be quite without foundation. As heir to the throne of the Netherlands this Prince cannot accept a command in a foreign service without the express permission of the King; and it is supposed that this permission has never been asked, to which, moreover, the fundamental laws of the kingdom are opposed. Many reports are in circulation concerning his journey, but you may be assured that he undertaken in relation to the great political interests of the moment; and family affairs are at the same time to be treated of, they are only of a secondary importance and have in no respect contributed to cause the Prince's departure.

TURKS AND GREEKS.

Advices from Trieste to the 5th March, mention that the Greek steamboat cruising in the Ionian Sea, had taken a great many pirates. An escort from Constantinople was expected at Corfu.

A Turkish force on the frontiers of Bosnia, had alarmed the inhabitants considerably. The troops in that pashalic had been augmented and well supplied. A tax had been imposed upon the inhabitants by the Porte, in contributions of corn and cattle levied. The manufactory of arms at Bosna Serai, had been compelled to deliver to the Turkish authorities all the arms that were ready.

France—The troops had not embarked at the latest advices, from Toulon nor had the ships of war received sailing orders; from which it was inferred that the government had deferred the expedition to the Morea; The accounts of the disposition of the Dey of Algiers to make submission, had not been confirmed; nor had his envoy arrived at Marseilles, as reported. The delay of the expedition supposed to be destined for Algiers, seemed, however, to indicate that some negotiation was going on.

A Marseilles article, dated the 5th March, mentions the force there to be little more than 5000 men; 'that there are to be joined by 5000 men from Madiz, and 6000 from England, who are to be employed in protecting the organization of an independent Government in Greece, and in taking possession of the Island before the Dardanelles in order to command the channel, if Russia should succeed in taking possession of Constantinople." The Courier says 'We do not believe that the expedition has any such object in view.'

New & Cheap STORE.

Charles Munroe,

Has just opened in the Store lately occupied by Mrs Pearce,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

SEASONABLE & FANCY

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz.

Black, Blue, &c. Superfine Cloths
Cassimeres,
Do. do. Common,
Cassinetts, Flannels & Rose Blankets
Black Circassian, Bombazetts, Lasting, Drillings and Nankeens,
Valencia, Silk and Marseilles Vestings,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
do. Crape Shawls,
Black, White, Green, &c. Italian Crapes, Canton do.
Black Italian Lustring,
Florences, White, Blue, Green, &c.
Barage, Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Ribbons, Bobbinett, Bobbinett Thread Laces and Edgings,
Hair Puffs and Curls, Lavender Cologne Water,
Plain and Figured Swiss, Book Jaconett Muslins,
Cambric do. Swiss Muslin Points Capes,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Do do. Gloves,
Calicoes and Ginghams, Umbrellas Parasolls,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheeting Paper,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton
Domestic Plaids and Stripes
Check, Bed Ticking, Cords & Velvets
Hats, &c. &c. &c.

WITH A VARIETY OF

Queen's Ware, Hardware and GROCERIES.

All of which have been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the best terms, and are offered for sale at the lowest rates for CASH.

Annapolis, May 15.

The Sale

Of the property advertised (on fourth page,) by John J. Donaldson, Esq. will take place on Wednesday next instant.

May 15.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS,

Thursday, May 15, 1828.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

ACTUAL CANDIDATE—JAMES F. DAIZE.

JACKSON MEETING.

The Friends of General Andrew Jackson in the First Election District of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at Butler's Tavern on Saturday the 24th of May 1828, for the purpose of transacting business of importance; to consider upon the measures adapted to promote his election; to maintain the people's rights; and to produce union, harmony and effect among his friends.

For the Maryland Gazette.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Feeling as I do, a devotion for our country which increases with age, and which can never be extinguished but with life, I hope you will excuse the warmth I may express in these lines, and consider that the disease I am combating is one, that if suffered to exist among us, and countenanced in our first officers, will eventually destroy our present system of government, and substitute in its place a corrupt one, with its consequences, anarchy and dissolution. Although corruption is a word that has been frequently wrung in the years of the people since the last election, yet it can still be wrung, and should be, to rouse them to a proper sense of danger. The evil day has arrived when the first office in the world is obtained by the bargain of two politicians Yes, Sirs, the day has arrived, when men high in office, can so far neglect and forget the will of their constituents, as to barter away the Presidential chair for the first office in the gift of the President. When such a state of things exist, should the people look tamely on, while corruption walks unmasked at midday? They will not, they cannot. The evidence of bargain is too plain, and the circumstances too well known, and the people, with a spirit that proves their high sense of honour, are determined to discharge their unfaithful and corrupt servant, who has received more of their money than any other President we have ever had, and was receiving it at time when our government was abused by him as "weak and penurious." If the treaty of Ghent the opinions of Mr. Adams were so contrary to the sentiments of Mr. Clay, that he pledged himself, in a card that he addressed to the public, to expose Mr. Adams' conduct respecting that treaty. This promise he has never fulfilled;—but enough is known to warrant the belief, that in that treaty he was utterly regardless of the interests of the West and South But his disregard to the interests of these quarters of the Union is not the only political sin of Mr. Adams during that period; he also devoted part of his time in writing letters, wherein he abuses our government as "weak and penurious," with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army." to resist the gigantic power of Great Britain, which would crush us at a blow." Yet during this very time that he was ridiculing the strength of this country he was feeding on our exhausted treasury, and charging the government for journies never performed. In his notorious letter to Levitt Harris he stated that half the nation was sold to our enemies. Did he by this allude to the Federal party? If he did, then he has done an act which no Federalist can forgive; he has done them injustice the most flagrant; 'tis true they were, as a party, opposed to the declaration of war; but after it was declared, and the enemy invaded our shores, we could see the Federalist and Democrat fighting side by side with the same holy ardour, and the same object, the protection of our country.

The fifth regiment from Baltimore, with the gallant and lamented Sterrett at their head, won for themselves imperishable honour on the fields of Bladensburgh and North Point. That corps contained many Federalists, and their commander was also a Federalist. Can such men recollect all their devotion to their country, and forgive the unatoned for injuries of John Q. Adams, who first apostatised, and then slandered them? Can the people of the West support a man who was willing, at the treaty of Ghent, to give to the British the right of navigating the Mississippi, thus granting to them a free highway through the heart of our country? Can they forget that a difference took place at that time between Messrs. Adams and Clay, which was never made up until Mr. Adams was before the house as a candidate for the Presidency? Did not Henry Clay solicit Amos Kendall to republish his "letters to John Q. Adams" respecting his conduct at Ghent, and after Kendall refused to publish them, did not Mr Clay pay William Tanner one hundred dollars to publish those "letters," although he knew they contained charges that would materially injure the election of Mr. Adams in the West and South? What was the conduct of several members of Congress who voted for Mr. Adams at the instigation of Mr. Clay in direct violation of the will of their constituents, some of whom were afterwards turned out by an indignant people, who would not countenance the corruption of their representatives, and of the man who was at one time the favourite son of Kentucky, but now the disarded child of an injured parent? The senate of Kentucky, containing a majority, at that time, of the friends of Mr. Clay, investigated the subject, and discovered from the witnesses that many of the Kentucky delegation were more favourable to Jackson than Adams, till they arrived at Washington, when they voted for Mr. Adams, more to promote the ambitious views of Mr. Clay than for any other purpose. The testimony in proof of the coalition is so extensive that it cannot be introduced in a newspaper essay. I will therefore confine myself to short extracts, viz. James M'Millan, one of the Kentucky delegation, proved before the senate, that he heard Mr. Frank Johnston say that "he voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay appointed Secretary of State." Several gentlemen of high respectability proved that they heard David Trimble say, in a speech on the court house steps at Flemingsburgh, "that John Adams the elder, was the most dangerous man in the government in his day, and that John Q. Adams was a chip of the old block, if any odds, worse;" "that in the treaty of Ghent he wanted to barter away the navigation of the Mississippi for a mess of codfish." Mr. Trimble also stated that "they now had a chance for a Western President, they had two candidates;—that he thought Clay the strongest, but if we could not get him we had another chance," to wit, Gen. Jackson. Mr. Harrison stated in a letter to Amos Kendall, that David Trimble told him the Kentucky delegation had distinctly ascertained that if Mr. Adams was elected President he would appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State; and if Gen. Jackson were elected Mr. Clay would not be appointed. Henry Halbert and Jesse Hambrir made oath that they heard this same Mr. David Trimble say, in a speech delivered in 1825 at Lewisburgh, "that the Kentucky delegation had ascertained if Gen. Jackson was elected Mr. Clay would not be Secretary of State. And if Mr. Adams was made President he would appoint Mr. Clay his Secretary."

Here, then, are proofs the most positive, that there was an understanding among the Kentucky delegation, and that they voted for Mr. Adams for the sole purpose of pushing Mr. Clay into the chair of state. Mr. Johnston and Mr. Trimble, with the rest of the delegation from that state, were advised by the legislature to vote for Gen. Jackson in case Mr. Clay was not returned before the house. Gen. Jackson was the choice of Kentucky after Mr. Clay and it was their duty, if faithful servants, to obey the will of their constituents. But they violated the confidence placed in them. They voted for Mr. Adams, although avowedly not their choice; and it is a natural inference that they must have done it to secure the second office for their favourite. Throwing aside the interview between Markley and Mr. Buchanan, we have proof enough that a bargain did take place for the Presidency;—Mr. Clay's dispute with Mr. Adams; his fee of one hundred dollars to William Tanner for publishing the letters to Mr. Adams; the confession of Johnston, Trimble and Medcalf, all go to prove that Mr. Clay was hostile to Mr. Adams, until he found he had nothing to expect from the hands of Gen. Jackson. Had Mr Clay only used his influence with the Kentucky delegation, and not accepted any office after, I might have been induced to believe that patriotism stimulated him; but when he not only gave his influence to Mr. Adams, but immediately afterwards received the highest office in his gift, we must conclude that there was a bargain, perhaps not a contract reduced to writing, but a positive understanding. I would therefore ask my Fellow-Citizens, if they can support a set of men who resort to such dangerous and intriguing devices to accomplish their purposes. For men that are willing to give a rival nation a free passage through our country. For men who have conducted their administration with greater extravagance than any of their predecessors. For men who have not done one single act, since they have been in power, that has proved advantageous to our country. No, they cannot; the good sense of the people of this country will yet prevail over the victims of corruption. And when the first Monday in October arrives, it will be hailed as a day when the voters of this county will turn out in the majesty of their strength, and defeat the views of a corrupt coalition.

HAMILTON.

Anne-Arundel county.

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

NO. 3.

The ground upon which the crime of murder of the six militia men is placed is this—They were militia men ordered out for three months, and were executed for violations of duty committed after the expiration of their term of service. Now, for the sake of argument, for one moment I will admit these premises, and come to this conclusion, that although their conduct was highly unmilitary and reprehensible, capital punishment could not have been justified, not even palliated, but would have left an indelible stain upon the court that condemned, and the general who approved. But how different is the case! the regiment under the command of Col Pipkin, in which the six unfortunate men were mustered, was to serve expressly six months. In substantiation of this fact, I refer my readers to the letter of Secretary Barbour to General Green, where the fact is admitted without disguise; and to the documents officially communicated to Congress, at the instance of Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, a very warm, but indiscreet supporter of Mr. Adams. But if their term of service had been for the term of three months only, which I positively deny, no blame could have attached itself either to the court or the general, for the crimes which they adjudged were done before the expiration of three months. This fact admits of the strongest proof, I submit it to our own responsibility, not having the plates of the transaction at hand. But why is all the artillery of the administration aimed at Jackson? He only approved of what a court martial, legally organized, who patiently examined the charges preferred against them, had said what ought to be done. Those that were recommended to mercy by the court were pardoned; Does not this course prove that he is to be hunted down with unrelenting persecution—with the fierceness of tigers?

But let us examine this subject further. A call for the documents relative to the six militia men was made by Congress during the present session. It was seconded by all of General Jackson's friends in Congress, who constitute a majority in that body, not one voting against the call. The documents were sent to Congress, but in a manner that will reflect disgrace upon the Secretary of War, 'as long as Mississippi pays his tribute to the sea.' They were 'shuffled up' with a view to deceive the people, and make a wrong impression upon the public. This trick, which one would suppose was beneath the notice of an under clerk, was performed by the head of the department. It was discovered and exposed by the vigilance of the committee on Military Affairs in Congress, at the head of which is Major James Hamilton, of South Carolina, who is the very soul of honour, and a man of first rate talents. The management of this attack upon the fame of Jackson, which is public property, and more precious to him than the charms of office or the witchery of power, may be traced from the lowest to the highest, and from the highest to the lowest in the administration phalanx. I put it to the good sense of the people, to know whether they are ready to condemn without proof, the man of their choice, upon the vague representations of handbills and newspaper paragraphs. Handbills and newspapers which deluge the country round about, are thrust upon all who will receive them. These six unfortunate men were tried for *mutiny* and *desertion*, crimes of the deepest die in a military point of view.—Crimes for which the laws of the country fix their proper punishment—'death.' They were tried by a court martial of their own neighbours and companions in arms, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot. General Jackson was 200 miles off during their trial, and when the proceedings of the court martial were presented to him, he approved them. The whole course was strictly in conformity with the letter and the spirit of the law. As well might the governor of a state be censured and pronounced a blood-thirsty tyrant, for signing the death warrant of those who had been tried by the courts, found guilty of rape, murder, &c. &c. and sentenced to be hanged by their necks between heaven and earth, the gaze of the multitude, until they are dead, dead, dead!!! Harris, the ring-leader of the mutiny, and the chief exciter of insubordination, confessed the justice of his sentence when he was lead to the place of execution.

Every one who is at all conversant with history, will recollect the utter detestation in which the crimes of mutiny and desertion have been held time immomorial How many instances are on record of the summary punishments which have followed the commission of these crimes—the violation of military discipline. In all times they have been looked upon as subversive of all order and regulation—as a devilish abomination in an army. Even under our mild code of laws the same punishment which has been sanctioned by time, and the universal consent of nations is imperative. And when men fly in the face of the law, they do it at their own peril, and cannot complain if they have to pay the forfeit. 'For what signifies law if it is not to be obeyed? What is the use of judges if they have not spirit and independence to carry the laws into execution?

During the late war this is the only case that can be found by which they hope to make an unfavourable impression on the minds of the people against General Jackson. There is not one of them who is loud and vociferous, and zealous in the circulation of these charges, that believes any criminality is attached to them. The object is to make an effect. To make Adams and Clay, who are both unpopular with the people, popular if they can; and this must be done even at the expense of truth and reputation. An anecdote will illustrate the system of tactics. A neighbour and a friend of mine had, the other day, a pamphlet which was sent to him, in which Jackson was painted as black and bloody as daub and soot could make him. I asked if he really believed the charges contained in it. He answered, not but observed, it is excellent medicine; it is carrying off the Jackson fever which so unaccountably prevails.

Why is it, let me ask, that General Harrison, a senator from Ohio, has not been hauled over yet. He is a public man, an ambitious man, and looks to something beyond his present situation. *Were no militia men executed under his command?* There were, but I have no doubt justly. Yet these are suffered to rest, and rightly too. I mention this, I hint at it, merely to say that war can be carried into an enemy's camp. My word upon it, Harrison has never joined in the cry about the six militia men. He stands on high ground, both as a general and a politician. Like Jackson, he obeyed his country when she demanded his services; and when there was no longer need of services in the field, he entered her councils, where he is now.

Mr. Adams has been a long time in the cabinet. As a man of honour, integrity and talent, he should not have smothered this transaction, if there were criminality attached to the transaction. Where were his eagle eyes that he did not see it? Were they closed? Where his philanthrophy, buried in the ocean? Where his gigantic pen, in the wing of the swan? Shame! !!

I think it must be sufficiently clear to the mind of every discerning and honest man, that a relentless spirit of persecution gave rise to those atrocious charges, and that they are followed up with vindictiveness and malice, not with the single view of blasting the fame of a great and good man; but of raising up, on his ruins, a degraded coalition. The people should look at the object, in view, as well as the means by which it is sought to attain that object. When Alexander resolved the death of Parmenio, he sent a creature with him in one hand and a condoling letter in the other, and while Parmenio was dilating upon the soothing contents of his master's letter, praising his good fortune, and lauding his greatness, Cleander seized the opportunity, and plunged the dagger to his heart.

These remarks are addressed to the candid consideration of the people of Anne-Arundel with no other intention than to shed correct information, to refute the gross misrepresentations of General Andrew Jackson, who stood by his country in the days of need, when the hearts of the stoutest were appalled, when misery, desolation and ruin, stared our frontiers in the face; when mothers were wailing their broken hearted and dishonoured daughters; when fathers were mourning their sons in battle slain, or incarcerated in prisons; when a veteran victorious army, with insulting miens, had thought themselves certain of the booty of New Orleans, and its beauty was to be given up to glut the passions of an infuriated army; when the Indian, with savage fury and cannibal ferocity, was spilling the blood of children and helpless women, yes, when the country was bleeding at every pore, this same persecuted Jackson was disputing the ground, foot to foot, with unhallowed savages, excited by British gold to the commission of acts that beggar all description, this same persecuted Jackson was nerved against the victors of the East, and shedding immortal honour on his country, which will be the pride and boast of Americans, while the proud Alleghanies rear their majestic heads above the surrounding plains.

A Farmer of Anne-Arundel.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The subscriber having concluded his work for the corporation of Annapolis, conceives it his duty to transmit for the better information of the citizens, an exact account of all the work which has been done by him, relative to the improvement of the dock, with his knew invented mud machine. He has carefully kept an account of all the loads he has made, with a view to the future advantage of this machine, the public is therefore furnished with the following correct communication. The work commenced Monday

	Hands	Days each	Loads	
Feb. 23th	6	¼	3	8
26th	6	1	6	18
March 1	6	1	6	19
17th	6	¼	3	8 rain
20th	9	1	7½	15
21st	4	equal	7	14
22d	9	equal	9	20
24th	8	equal	8	16
25th	8	equal	8	14
26th	8	ditto	8	18
27th	8	ditto	8	14 logs
28th	8	ditto	8	18 do.
29th	8	equal	7½	16
31st	8	equal	8	18
April 1	8	ditto	8	17
2nd	8	ditto	8	16
3rd	8		8	16
4th	9	equal	9	18
5th	9	equal	9	20
8th	6	equal	1½	4
9th	9		9	24
10th	8		8	15 lever
11th	8		8	18 broke
12th	8		8	17
15th	8	equal	5½	12
16th	9		9	18
17th	9		6¾	15
18th	7		5½	14
19th	6		3	6 rain.
28th	6	equal	5¾	15
29th	7		7	19
30th	7		3½	8 rain.
May 1st	7		7	17
2d	7		7	18
3d	7		6½	19
5th	7		7	5 moved
6th	7		7	18 broken
			232½	540 loads
		Say for one man		30 feet
				16200

We have to regret very much, that the machine has been too temporary in that part which should have been the most substantial, it has been clearly seen, that for want of strength in the scoop, which should have been made of iron, many loads have been lost; it has certainly been manifest to every spectator that the only difficulty existed in this particular; the machine was made to contain two cubic yards; its contents have been brought up frequently, which is about 49 cubic feet, when heaping full, and we think that we are justified when we say, that we are entitled to 30 cubic feet on an average, this is deducting 8 feet from a measured load a few days past, which was about the common quantity, but the public are respectfully informed, that if there was strength in the scoop, two cubic yards could be brought at every load, and the inventor is confident that 30 loads can be made per day with the same machine, and that it can be made the best in the United States with a very little improvement; if therefore we are allowed 30 cubic feet per load, we have brought from the bottom of the dock 16,200 cubic feet in 37 days, notwithstanding we have had much difficulty, which by this time would have been obviated with a very small expense, had we not lost our friends, who aimed to do us good; it is to be hoped they will rise again at the appointed hour, and stand forth at the call of their friends. The public will discover that the machine has been at work 37 days; and the amount for the hands, for this time, is $176. The superintendent's wages would not have been so material, when it is to be remembered that he could have carried on other work, and which was no doubt designed. Should any gentleman be disposed to doubt the quantity above mentioned, the earth can be easily measured to the satisfaction of any. The inventor has pressed through every opposition, but without one cent profit; he is now prepared to say that his improvement upon this machine, is important, as it can so be constructed as to obviate every difficulty, which can occur either by logs or stone.

The public are informed, that hard bottoms can be cut with great ease, and that the whole machine can be put into operation for the sum of $250, and made of the best materials; the improvement, compared with experience, enables the inventor to say, that 30 loads, two cubic yards each, can be brought from the bottom of any dock in a day, if the earth be soft; and it is very certain to be the best method for removing bars that can be exhibited. The inventor expects but little credit for his exertions, having lost his friends, and unfortunately fallen into the hands of men who have but little feeling for the sentiment or person of their predecessors; but had all things continued with the same accordance, he with much propriety might have anticipated a suitable reward, but after all his exertions to please the public, he has to content himself with the friendly recommendation of those worthy gentlemen who first employed him, not being able even to recruit the clothing worn out in the service of the public; thus we see that

That man whose heaven erected face
The smiles of love adorn,
Yet man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn.

We shall close our observations with a few remarks, and bid the city adieu in a few days. It is certain that this city possesses very peculiar advantages; surrounded with navigable water; in the heart of a large and rich country. The best harbour and sea port in America; equally distant from Baltimore and Washington, and not dependent upon either, why is she so dull and tasteless? Here the great men of the state assemble, and the rights of man are defended with Ciceronean eloquence; pulpit orators gain crowds, eloquent lawyers gain causes, beauty attract, and ingenuity invites; surely a house divided against itself cannot stand. It is certainly a truth, and much to be lamented, that human nature is so various and inconsistent, so strong and so changeable are our fashions; so fluctuating our wills, and so much are our minds influenced by the politics of the times, that many are more the men of the day, than regular and consequential characters. It is true that the best have something bad and something bitter; the worst have something good, and something great; but great men are not always wise, neither do the aged always understand judgment. Could this people become united in sentiment, and attend to domestic concerns, what city could excel her for manufactures of every description.

E. D. TIPPETT.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Sunday morning, the 11th instant, a this residence in this city, The Hon'ble JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE, within a few days of the termination of the 80th year of his age.

It is a general opinion, (perhaps too often justly founded,) that posthumous panegyrics are mere ideal pictures, too much the fancy portraits, sketched by the partiality of surviving friends; but with respect to the subject of the present memoir the simple, unvarnished truth will be his best eulogy.

He was, from an early period of his life, until nearly the close of it, a public man, in various important departments, in all of which he acquitted himself with honourable and distinguished reputation. He took an early and decided part, in the arduous, awful and long doubtful contest with Great Britain, in support of the violated rights of his country, which terminated in the independence of America, and her emancipation from a foreign yoke. During the whole period of that awful conflict he exhibited the most active patriotic zeal, undeviating rectitude, and unshaken firmness. At the commencement of his public services, he was appointed a member of the first Committee of Observation in Baltimore town, where he then resided, and was a private in one of the first military companies raised in Maryland. In February 1775 he was elected by Baltimore county, of which the town was then a part, a member of the Convention of this state, and in 1776 a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution and Government of this state, and was one of that body which united in the Declaration of Independence on the part of Maryland. After the formation of the government he was elected, and continued to be a representative of Baltimore town, until his removal to Annapolis in 1779, and was elected a member of the Executive Council, in which capacity he continued to serve to the end of the Revolutionary War; the active and important services of which Executive in procuring supplies of Flour and Cattle for the American Army, received the acknowledgements of General Washington. He was a member of Congress in 1783, when the Father and Saviour of his Country closed his glorious career, by the resignation of his commission. And in 1784 he was appointed one of the Executive Committee of that body, to act in the recess of congress. During all the awful scenes and alarming vicissitudes of the Revolutionary War he never deserted his post, nor shrunk from the faithful and vigilant discharge of his duty.

After the close of the war, and the treaty of peace with Britain, which ratified and established the high destiny of America, he was elected a member of the Convention of Maryland which passed on the adoption of the constitution, and system of national government which was finally ratified, and is now in operation. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the general court of this state. On the abolition of that court he was appointed chief judge of the third judicial district, and chief judge of the court of appeals. In June 1824 he resigned his office of judge, for reasons assigned in his communication to the executive. The dignity, firmness, ability and impartiality of his conduct, in his judicial capacity, are too much matters of recent notoriety, and general recollection, to make any further detail necessary

In the social and domestic character of this excellent man, the amiable and valuable qualities of his mind shone with distinguished lustre. Pure and irreproachable in his moral conduct, strictly temperate and regular in his general deportment, mild, serene and placid in his disposition, benevolent and kind in his feelings, a warm and steady friend, courteous and obliging to all, in his social intercourse. He was a most affectionate and tender husband and father; and the kindly warmth of his affections, and benevolence of his heart, extended to all his relatives and connections. To his servants he was a humane and kind master, indeed in him all the domestic as well as social virtues of human nature, were conspicuously displayed, and eminently practised.

The virtues of this amiable and excellent man were of that high order, of that mild and gentle, and benevolent kind, to which a sympathetic, responsive chord must vibrate in every virtuous breast; and it may truly and without exaggeration be said of him, that he left behind him few equals, and no superior. But a higher eulogy is justly due to him; he was truly a religious man, a sincere and pious Christian. Without any ostentatious display, his great end and aim was that his heart would be right with his God. How justly might have been applied to him the elegant and impressive lines of the pathetic Goldsmith,

With all his prospects bright'ning to the last,
His Heav'n commencing e're the world was past.

To his family and friends the death of such an endeared relative and connection, to whatever length his term of life may be protracted, must whenever it happens, be felt as a distressing privation, an afflicting bereavement; but they have the highest of all consolations, that he is gone to the bosom of his Father and his God, to the enjoyment of the everlasting reward of the righteous, where pain, and sorrow, and affliction are unknown.

Died, at his residence in Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, Mr. JOSEPH HARWOOD.

In Chancery,

10th May, 1828.

John Smith, and others,
vs.
The heirs of Richard Medcalf.

The object of the bill filed in this case is to procure the chancellor's allowance of the registry of a deed, executed and acknowledged in the year eighteen hundred and two, by the said Richard Medcalf to a John Smith, for a tract of land called Shipley's Purchase, in Anne-Arundel county. The complainants are the children and widow of the said John Smith, and they state that John Smith and Richard Medcalf are dead; that the deed was fairly executed and acknowledged, that it was not recorded from neglect, and not from fraud; and that the said Medcalf has no heirs or legal representatives living, as they believe

It is therefore Ordered, That the complainant cause a copy of the aforegoing statement, and of this order, to be published in one of the newspapers of Annapolis, for three successive weeks, before the 10th day of June next, that the heirs, if any there are, of the said Medcalf, may appear in this court on the tenth day of October next, to defend the said suit.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg Cur Can.

May 15 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, will be exposed to public sale, before the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on SATURDAY the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock,

A HACK & COMPLETE SET OF HARNESS,

being a portion of the personal estate of Robert Frost, deceased

The purchaser shall have a credit of three months upon his giving a note with approved security.

Charlotte Frost,
Administratrix.

May 15 1w