

against me are seen... I trust that I will be able to establish to the satisfaction of the public...

Stephen Lee, junr. Wm. Atwell, Robt. Welch, Dea Charles Stewart, George Stewart, Isaac Mace, Thos. Rogers, Wm. Haverd, Joseph Sherbert, Francis Bird, Jacob Bird, P. J. Brann, Doct. H. Stewart, Total 49.

Those names italicized are the Jackson voters belonging to the district, and the remaining 25 in number. Of the remaining 24, viz. Messrs. Corcoran, McCloud, Flaherty, & Connelly, are Irish-Catholics, not naturalized. Mr. Canoller is an Englishman, a traveller in our country. One of the Bassfords, Wm. Davis, John Davis, and Beal Owens, reside out of the district, and of the remaining 14, 12 are decidedly friendly to the administration, and two doubtful. None substantiate the assertion which they boldly made, not contemplating, I repeat, the existence of this list, let these gentlemen come forward, and identify and name the individuals omitted by me. If this is not done, I am obliged to think that a just public will not be stigmata of misrepresentation if it properly attaches itself.

There is yet another point in this communication, which I feel compelled to notice, although I do it with great reluctance. I am called upon, in the most insulting manner, to show what I did during the last war, to authorize my comments on the conduct of others. I freely confess, that I have no right to boast of, but as these gentlemen have promised, upon this condition, to gratify the public with a history of their military achievements during the period, I cannot justify myself in withholding the means either of depriving them of the opportunity of rendering justice to their long neglected merits, or of depriving the world of the amusement and instruction that these memoirs will probably afford. With regard to my own conduct, I will venture to assert, that from the commencement of the war to its termination, I was in every effort that was made to repel the enemy, in any part of our country which I happened to be. I stood at the head of my company, and I was drafted of militia in my neighborhood, and not being one of those upon whom it fell, I did not avail myself of this circumstance, but marched as a volunteer to Annapolis, where I was engaged in a tent with half a dozen of my neighbors, who if necessary will testify to the facts until we were ordered to return to our own neighborhood, where the danger was more imminent, and the country more defenceless. I there served in Captain Franklin's company during the whole time that we were under arms, and eat, drank and slept with the men, as a private, when they were encamped within a mile of my own bed and table. This, if denied, can be proved by the whole company. Again, being accidentally in Washington when the first attack on the accession of the Potomac by the enemy occurred, I volunteered, with a number of my citizens, to attend Col. Harne, our late beloved and revered magistrate, in an expedition to the mouth of the River. Upon this occasion I suffered so much that I resolved to enter the regular army, and an application was made by Col. Monroe to the Secretary of War, to grant me a commission; this was done, but in so venial a manner, in consequence of the hostility of the individual who then sat at the head of the War Department, to Col. Monroe, that I could not accept it. The next opportunity which occurred of performing what I considered more than my duty, was to attack on Baltimore. I was 127 miles from it when I heard of the approach of the enemy—I set off express through my own horse, reached it in a day and a half, volunteered my services as a private in Captain Thompson's company; I was in the only affair, the battle of North Point, which occurred, and as they will testify, as long as the enemy remained. I then renewed my application for an appointment in the army, and even accepted a commission of horse rather than be kept out of it. From the necessity, however, of bringing it that grade at my time of life, I was fortunately relieved by the kindness of my excellent friend Major Green, who took me into his family as a Brigade Major, in which station I remained until the close of the war, when I voluntarily resigned. Of the truth of these facts, I believe that there are not 13-member individuals in the district who are ignorant, and I can only attribute their ignorance to the fact, that they had as little to say, or rather to do upon this occasion, as any other individuals who can be selected in the district. But hold! the gentleman shall speak for themselves, according to their consciences.

I cannot take leave of this subject, however disagreeable its prolongation is to my own feelings, and uninteresting to those of the public, without no being a base falsehood which has been circulated in the neighbourhood, by some individuals to obscure and conceal my name from public notice, were there not some danger of its travelling beyond the reach of private revenge. It has been asserted that I had retracted and apologized for certain expressions used in the original statement of the circumstances of the Jackson meeting, and that I had been obliged to do this in order to appease the wrath, and avoid the resentment of those who conceived themselves offended by it. This I pronounce to be an unqualified falsehood, and refer whoever entertains a doubt on the subject, to the gentleman, to whom it is said the retraction and apology were made. It is true, that learning from a mutual friend that some expressions of mine upon that occasion were considered by that gentleman, and some of his friends, as an impeachment both of his veracity and his courage. Although I could not myself perceive in them any such harsh and unwarrantable import, yet I unhesitatingly proposed to obviate such a construction, by writing to the editor of the paper in which the piece appeared, disavowing all intention of committing an outrage equally gross and unmerited; but this course was the result exclusively of my own judgment and feelings, and so far from its being dictated to, or demanded of me, was not even suggested by any human being. And I may here add, that had I then known, or had any reason to suppose, that the three gentlemen alluded to as declining to serve as chairman, could have interpreted any thing that I said into a violation of their personal feelings, I should have been equally prompt in assuring them publicly or privately, that nothing was farther from my intention or disposition. To the fabricators and promulgators of this story I would here remark, that if they do now, or ever did believe it, I wonder, as they had equal reason to be offended, that they have not applied for an apology and retraction.

JOHN MERCER Cedar Park, 24th July, 1828.

Mr. Carr, Editor of the Balt. Republican. Sir—The Journal of the 17th has the following as an extract of a letter in the last Raleigh Register, (a North Carolina paper) and dated June the 4th, 'We have the most cheering prospects from various directions, that the administration electoral ticket will prevail in this county. The men of judgment and influence are up and doing. Light and truth are spreading, and as the people become more and more enlightened, they see that a military ruler is not the most suitable for the genius of our country. The expose relative to the illegal execution of the six militia men, at Mobile, has done and is still doing great things for the Administration.' On reading the above I could but think with myself how bold and unblushing liars become in proportion to the chances of not being detected. 'But we are assured the enemy, (the father of lies) often assumes the angel of light.'—What is this truth telling, enlightening expose, relative to the illegal execution of the six militia men at Mobile, referred to? I feel it my duty, as I have it in my power to give you a correct history of it. When I have done, the honest, independent freemen of the country, will have it in their power to call upon their representatives in congress, to produce the Congressional Document I here refer to, as follows: 20th Congress—(Rep. No. 140.) Ho. of Reps. 1st Session.

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THE TENNESSEE MILITIAMEN. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS. TO WHICH WERE REFERRED THE CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT. IN RELATION TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT MARTIAL ORDNED FOR THE TRIAL OF CERTAIN TENNESSEE MILITIAMEN. FEBRUARY 11, 1828. Read and laid upon the Table. WASHINGTON. Printed by Gales & Seaton.

The above is the Title Page of the Report made to Congress as designated by the Chairman, (Col. Hamilton) of a Standing Committee of the House of Representatives, predicated upon documents that had been called for by Mr. Sloan, an Administration member from Ohio, and referred to that Committee, to be examined and reported on. It is only necessary to read and examine said report to find that Gen. Jackson commanding in chief in the military division in which these events transpired, is declared properly to have exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law, by approving the proceedings of the Court Martial, which convened at Mobile on the 5th of December 1814, and legally tried and condemned certain Tennessee Militiamen for outrageous acts of insubordination, mutiny and desertion. The committee say—"It is true, that they were approved on the 23d January, 14 days after the victory of the 8th, by which their military had been repulsed from the Mississippi. But the General was at that time ignorant of the pacification at Ghent; and moreover, must have been apprized that a part of the enemy had gone round, and had concentrated his forces in the neighbourhood of Mobile; in that very vicinity, where these outrageous acts, &c. had taken place. That such a concentration of the enemy's forces was effected, is a fact beyond all dispute, as on the 11th of February, Fort Boyer was attacked and captured." The committee goes on to state that "Gen. Jackson must also have known that it was an volunteer or militia drafts the defence of the southern coast would rest, whilst the flagrant mutinies and desertions in the campaign of 1815 of the militia drafts of that year must have admonished him of the necessity of striking a severe, yet salutary example in the minds of those who were liable to be misled. Although the clemency of the General was not invoked, he might have pardoned these victims, of their own crimes; but there are occasions when mercy is but another name for weakness. When even a severe and unalterable firmness in the discharge of duty, is the most perfect justice we can render to our country. The examples of this stern and enlightened justice, are scattered through the pages of history, not for the abhorrence, but the respect of mankind; they are found not only in the most instructive morals, but they illustrate the antiquity of it, and they are ever to be venerated as the Father and ever will be venerated as the Father of his country." In conclusion, your Committee will barely remark, that as the acts of 1812 and 1814 expired, the one by its own limitation, and the other by the termination of the war, they see nothing in the transaction, which it has been their duty to examine, from its origin to its close, which calls for the legislative interference of this house (Congress) in the shape of an amendment to the rules and articles of War, or to the existing laws governing the militia, whilst in the service of the United States." Now sir, let me ask, is this the boasted 'expose' referred to in the Raleigh Register, that has done and is still doing such great things for the Administration? No. They have taken no care not to publish this correct Document, but have substituted in the place of it, a vile Forgery, and as I have it before me, I will give you all the title page, by which it may be known from the genuine document above required.

NEW INVENTION. A gentleman in Birmingham, has invented a music desk to which is attached machinery for turning over the leaves of the music book, without taking the fingers from the instrument.

OFFICIAL RECORD From the War Department, OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT MARTIAL, WHICH TRIED AND CONDEMNED THE ORDERS OF GENERAL JACKSON FOR SHOOTING THE SIX MILITIAMEN, together with Official letters from the War Department. (Ordered to be printed by Congress.) Showing that these American citizens were inhumanly and illegally massacred. WASHINGTON: Printed at the office of Jonathan Elliot, Pennsylvania Avenue, 1828.

Price George's, Anne-Arundel county and city of Annapolis, that I do not point that out, as a duty for others to do myself. Consequently, that they may consider me ready whenever I may be timely notified as the representative, to appear before them without regard to names, whether it be Jackson or Adams meetings, viewing all as my constituents, to demonstrate as I hope and believe most satisfactorily, what I have in this letter concisely stated, I am, sir, respectfully, your humble serv't. JOHN C. WEEMS. Le Grange, 19th June, 1828.

"THE REMEMBER ME" A new candidate for public favour under this title, is to make its appearance when the ensuing season of Souvenir approaches. It is to be of a religious character, and will be issued by Mr. E. Littell, at Philadelphia.

OBITUARY. COMMUNICATED. Died, on Saturday the 26th instant, Mrs. HARRIET RIDGELY, daughter of the late John Callahan, Esq. and wife of Dr. John Ridgely of this city. Modest and unobtrusive in her manners, and entirely devoted to her husband, she was one of those friends, who were acquainted with the sterling worth of this estimable woman. To a disposition amiable and gentle in a remarkable degree, were added a spirit of kindness and benevolence, a mild and conciliating deportment, which won the esteem and affection of all who knew her. Endowed with such qualities as these, it is almost superfluous to add, that her constant care was directed to promote the comfort and happiness of those around her. The loss of one so well calculated to command the warmest regard of her friends, cannot but be most keenly felt by those to whom she stood related in a more endearing degree. May He who can alone bind up the broken heart, and heal the wounded spirit, alleviate their grief, and sanctify this awful dispensation of his Providence to their good! During a protracted illness she manifested the most exemplary patience and resignation; not a murmur escaped her lips, and her anxious desire was to be entirely submissive to the will of that All-wise Being who had seen fit to afflict her. It cannot fail to be a source of heart-felt satisfaction and humble gratitude to the Giver of all good, that she was enabled deeply to lament, and to look to the Saviour of men for the pardon of her sins. We doubt not that her firm faith and repentance were accepted of Him, who will not cast out any that come to Him in his Son's name—and that having taken sanctuary in the Redeemer's righteousness, she is now "numbered with his saints in glory everlasting." Let this animating consideration sustain the mourning relatives of her departed friend, and let them remember that the Redeemer of the world, having suffered death, and lain in the grave, has also risen again, and will surely bring to pass that which he has promised—"He that believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Upon all those who yet remain negligent, and "beware for none of those things," we would urge the important duty of self examination, and exhort them to prepare for the solemn hour which awaits us all—And seeing the strongest ties to life must be severed, the most important links in our chain of earthly happiness broken, let us seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God.

In Cumberland, in the 62d year of his age, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, esq. "He acted for sometime as Associate Judge of the County Court. He twice represented Allegany county in the Legislature of the state, and was at the time of his death, a Justice of the Orphan Court."

City By-Laws. A By-Law imposing a tax on the Real and Personal Property within the limits of the City of Annapolis, and the Precincts thereof. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that a tax of fifty-six and a quarter cents, be and the same is hereby imposed on all the assessable property within the said city and precincts for the year 1828, to be levied and collected agreeably to an act of the general assembly, passed at December session 1818, entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, and agreeably to the several by laws of this corporation, respecting the collection of taxes. Dennis Claude, Mayor. June 20.

A By-Law to Confirm the Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis, and the Precincts thereof. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that the assessment of the real and personal property within the said city and precincts, as returned by the treasurer for that purpose, apportioned on the 6th of May 1828, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed. Dennis Claude, Mayor. June 20.

Abner Linthicum, sen. Respectfully notifies his fellow-citizens of Anne Arundel, that he is still a Candidate for their suffrage at the election in October next, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. July 31. R. 1 w. w.

The next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY. 4th Class for 1828. The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday the 8th August under the superintendance of the Lottery Commissioners appointed by the Executive of Maryland. SCHEME. 1 prize of \$10,000 is 10,000 1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000 1 prize of 1,000 is 1,000 2 prizes of 500 is 1,000 10 prizes of 100 is 1,000 10 prizes of 50 is 500 30 prizes of 20 is 600 100 prizes of 10 is 1,000 100 prizes of 5 is 500 100 prizes of 4 is 400 6,000 prizes of 3 is 18,000 6,333 prizes \$36,000 PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS. Tickets 24 Quarters 81 Halves 2 Lightnings 50 The scheme being arranged on the Odd and Even System, where the order of two tickets or two shares, will be certain of drawing one prize and may obtain three. For tickets and shares in a great variety apply at SWANN'S OFFICE, ANNAPOIS, where the cash will be advanced, or prizes as soon as they are presented. Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any responsible lottery will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application. Addressed to THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis. July 31.

100 Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber living in Broad Neck near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, on Sunday the 27th instant, a NEGRO MAN by the name of RICH RD (S. M. DICK), commonly called Dex. Said Dick is about five feet six or six inches high, stout and active, very blue legged, and has very prominent eyes, chews tobacco, and is fond of drink. Twenty dollars will be paid for his apprehension if taken in the county; Forty if taken out of the county, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the state, and secured in any goal so that I get him again. He has with him a pair of light blue cassimeres pantaloons, and osenburg shirts and trousers. All reasonable expenses will be paid if brought home and delivered to the subscriber. JAMES MACKUBIN. July 31. The Baltimore Gazette, and the Centreville Times, will insert the above once a week, four weeks.

To the Public. The subscriber has been informed, that a report has been circulated in the neighbourhood that several Slaves have been induced by him to abscond from their owners. He feels much grieved and mortified in consequence of such report. He solemnly declares it to be without foundation; that he never has and never will aid or assist in their escape. He is satisfied those acquainted with him will do him the justice to exonerate him from any suspicion of the kind. LEONARD SCOTT. July 31.

Ranaway From the subscriber on Sunday the 13th inst an Apprentice to the Printing Business, named MORTIMORE HABLETINE, aged about 19 years, Believing that he has seduced from my service, is the only reason for advertising him, in order to put my brethren on their guard, having sustained considerable injury by his base conduct, I had at one time, determined to caution all persons against employing him, but deemed it unnecessary—fully convinced that no honourable, high-minded man will do it. I know that application has been made to two gentlemen to give him employment, both of whom refused to have any thing to do with him. Washington Evans Martinsburg, Va July 24.