

Another part of their "system" is to...
Another part of their "system" is to misrepresent our strength, and boldly add to their own. This has been the case so long, that no one will believe them. A little sign here, and a little sign there, are conjured up, and heaped forth to the world as omens dire and portentous. Shame, shame, upon this course! Our opponents were tantalized with the promise of ten electoral votes in this state. Have those who made this promise, ever accounted for the false prophecy? The ballot boxes are the true test at last. Albeit they might have wished to kick these over, yet the voice of the nation had placed the false prophets too much in the stocks, even to make the attempt at an upset, a downset, or an onset, upon them.

In this county we know that their whole calculation of success is based upon our dissension and division. This may produce a warm and feeling smile, and cause them to flap their wings and crow aloud, but the battle-day is yet to come. Let them calculate as much as they please upon success. They may even announce it to the world! But our friends at distance must know that we are not elated at victory, or depressed by defeat. We are, what we are—friends of our country, devoted to the union, friends of the administration, and anxious for its success.

It would require hours to examine all their quibbles and quibbles. I have not the time, to enter into an examination of all the little things upon which they descend to electioneers. They are in deep waters. Many who would be, what they are not, find themselves compelled to catch at the straws, and the flags and the bills, which are borne along by the current and tide. Let them seize lightly and hang closely, for their political safety depends upon their expertness and manoeuvres. Despair no doubt will seize upon some; and fright will paralyze the energies of others. All I trust will be saved. When they come forth safe and sound, may they be prepared to erect the mounds and the ramparts, which will keep them in their own territory; which will resist the unwary intrusion of the waves; and which will insure peace and security.

These are only parts of the "system." It is not worth the while to take the whole chain and examine it link by link. It is sufficient to snatch one or two from their gripe. We are assured they will have sufficient employment ere they can weld it strong enough to carry the heavy cart to which they have attached themselves.

But in a wide and extended view, how bright and cheering does the prospect appear before us. As a party—a great and successful party, we have every cause of gratulation. We see with pleasure the man of our choice firmly discharging the high duties of his calling, magre the abuse of his old and systematic revilers. We see the administration aiming ground in every section of the republic. Our foreign affairs are entrusted to the care and direction of the most talented and brilliant men of America. Treaties of commerce and navigation formed where none were before—Long standing claims, which have slumbered so long; acknowledged and placed in a fair way of liquidation. Our colonial intercourse which was lost by the most culpable negligence and inattention, shortly to be revived. Taxes on articles of necessity greatly reduced. Fraud and speculation exposed.

The predictions of our opponents have not been realized. The steps of the President are not marked with blood. No widows bewail the death of husbands, or orphans mourn the death of fathers, untimely snatched from them by the unrelenting fury of a despot. No—all is peace and harmony, and good will. The ghosts of the six militia men, a tale of note, which frightened the poor old maids and poor old grannies so terribly, have departed from the land. Not a sound from the wilderness, or whisper on the breezes; all is hushed. The paper monuments so piously erected, are demolished by the hands of the fabricators.

Look around you. Our harvest feast is over. Our garners are stored with plenty. Old Anne Arundel smiles. Then let us be up and doing; it is time to act. The morrow may be too late. Ye young men, and ye old men! and ye middle aged, who are congregated here to-day; soldiers in the cause of republicanism; with your manly—on to the standards, in the name of JACKSON, LIBERTY and the CONSTITUTION, on!

It is one thing to have a lion's strength; but it is another thing to use it as a lion.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 16, 1830.

A MEETING
Of the Friends of the General and State Governments, will take place THIS EVENING, at early candle light, at the House of Gideon Pearce, Esq. for the purpose of nominating two suitable candidates to represent them in the next Legislature of the State of Maryland. A prompt attendance is requested.
MANY VOTERS.
Sept. 15

MR. SELLMAN'S ADDRESS.
We invite the attention of our readers to the address of John S. Sellman, Esq. a member of the Legislature of this State from this county, and now a candidate for re-election. It is long, and occupies a considerable proportion of our paper, but those who read it, we feel satisfied, will not begrudge the time they may have spent in doing so. It commences on the first page.

We take this opportunity of tendering Mr. Sellman, and each individual who attended the meeting requesting its publication, our apology for its not appearing at an earlier date. It was much against our inclination that its insertion was postponed for the last two weeks. It is not always that circumstances are within human control.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, No. 15.
THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.
The elections are over in most of the western states; and on the first Monday in October the citizens of Maryland will be called on to express their sentiments in regard to the administration of Andrew Jackson.

The states of Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, have shown at their late elections that Jackson is still their choice; and even in Kentucky, notwithstanding the Maysville message, notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the opposition party, the Jackson cause has been nobly sustained, and is daily gaining ground.

The cry of proscription, has been found utterly unavailing. The Indian bill has been found perfectly in accordance with the policy of former administrations, even in accordance with that of Mr. Adams himself. The veto on some local road bills has been approved of, even in sections of the country which might have been benefited; and Jackson has been sustained as the true friend of Internal Improvement. The public expenditures have been found, after a careful examination, less under Jackson than under the administration of Mr. Adams. Jackson has kept the expenditures within the appropriations made by congress; and the public debt, for "paying off" which, so much credit was attempted to be given to Mr. Adams, has been reduced much more in a like period of time under Jackson. Of what then have the opposition party, the anti-Jackson party, to complain? They have in fact no just cause of complaint; and the grand secret is simply this; a few men have lost their offices, have lost their places, and they wish to be restored to power, to be reinstated; and for this they seem willing to sacrifice the best interests of their country; for this they and their friends seem determined to move heaven and earth, to raise a storm if they can, in the political atmosphere, and disturb the peace, and endanger the prosperity of the state; and of the whole nation.

If a Minister is appointed to a foreign court, he is immediately represented as an unfit and unworthy character; thus injuring or destroying his influence, and the objects of his mission. If a negotiation is authorized by congress to make a peaceable treaty with the Indians, the Indians are cautioned not to trust the agents of the government, but to defend themselves. If public defaulters, and violent political partisans are removed, it is proscription. If the president, in pursuing the republican Jeffersonian policy, refuses to sign appropriation bills for local purposes, he is denounced as the enemy of Internal Improvement; and if he recommends the reduction of duties on articles which we do not raise ourselves, and which are of general use among all classes of society, he is then represented as opposed to domestic manufactures, though he has always been their true and firm friend, their friend when the Webster party in the north were warmly opposed to them. And when a fair prospect offers of regaining the West India colonial trade with Britain—A trade which was lost by the folly or ignorance or neglect of Mr. Adams' administration (and which conduct alone was a sufficient cause for their dismissal from power), when a prospect of regaining that trade is in view, we are told it is worth but little although its amount was nearly Five Millions of dollars annually, and was of much importance to Maryland as well as to other states, to our farmers and to our merchants; yet when about to be restored, and although Mr. Adams had sent an ambassador to England with a view to regain it, and would then have accepted terms which he himself had formerly rejected—Miserable attempts are now making to shew that we would be better without it. Such is the insidious conduct of the opposition party.

The truths, the anti-Jackson party do not wish to see the well earned popularity of Andrew Jackson increased by his wise administration of public affairs, as it is death to all their hopes. They would rather lose the West India trade, rather see the public expenditures increased, and the public debt and

taxes continued, than see Jackson popular with the people—though his popularity with the people can never be shaken nor diminished.

But Jackson is not seeking popularity; he is pursuing a straight forward, firm and steady course; he is looking ahead with a keen vigilant eye, and avoiding shoals and breakers, and quick-sands on every side, and let it blow high, blow low, he will guide the United States ship in safety to the calm harbour of Peace and Prosperity.

And are we not willing to trust this practical pilot, one so steady, so safe, and so good as he is?

Are we afraid to trust ourselves in the same vessel with him? No, we have already embarked, and we will stand by him; we will never desert him who has always been so true to us.

What could Maryland gain by deserting Jackson? What could she gain by arraying herself in opposition with a small minority of the States? More than three fourths of the States are at this day for Jackson. There will soon be but two or three out of the twenty four against him; nor would it be at all surprising if in another year there was not even one against him. Yet we have men amongst us, who are endeavouring to unite the fortunes of Maryland with a fallen party; with a party which has lost the confidence of the people. Maryland cannot benefit herself by leaving Jackson; no; she might gain remorse and feel repentance, but she never could enjoy the conscious satisfaction of having pursued a wise and a patriotic course. Why then should Maryland leave Jackson—when almost every other state in the union is for him? Is it to please a few ambitious men who formerly opposed and assisted in defeating the will of the people of the United States? Is it that a United States Senator opposed to the administration of Jackson may be elected at the next session of the Legislature?

The election of Senator is doubtless one great object with the anti-Jacksonians; but even should they succeed in that object, it cannot hurt Jackson, for without Maryland there is a decided majority in the Senate in his favour—but it would injure Maryland, for what could we expect what could we ask from the administration if we array ourselves in a factious opposition to them?

But there is another and a greater object which the Anti-Jackson party in Maryland have in view, and that is to elect a governor and council of their own sort, who will "sweep the decks," and throw every Jacksonian overboard, and through the influence of their partisans they expect to gain the ascendancy in Maryland; and elect an Anti-Jackson senate next year, and thus hold the reins of the state government for the ensuing five years, this is now their main object, and no honest, no impartial, intelligent man among them will deny it.

What then is the duty of every firm and true Jacksonian in Maryland? His duty is plain; the path which he ought to follow is clear and bright. This is not a time to differ about small matters—this is not a time to differ about men—this is a time to shew that we love Jackson and Jacksonian principles, by supporting the Jackson ticket, in every county, in every city and town. Let us all then, on the first Monday in October, march to the polls in a solid column, and let our rallying words be "JACKSON, LIBERTY AND UNION," dear to

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.
At a meeting of the Members of the Bar of the City of Annapolis, held at the Court House, on Friday 13th instant, on the occasion of the death of their professional brother, JAMES SHAW, Esq.—James Boyle, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Somerville Pinkney Esq. was appointed Secretary.

J. J. Speed, Esq. having announced the melancholy event, moved the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Members of this Bar having been informed of the decease of their professional brother, JAMES SHAW, had deeply regretting this dispensation of Providence, which has cut off from their society one of its ablest and ablest members; deprived the community of an advocate, distinguished for his talent, learning and fidelity, his associates of an amiable and honourable companion, and his family of an affectionate relative—Therefore,

Resolved, That in testimony of the worth of the deceased, the Members of this Bar will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Members of this Bar will attend the funeral of their deceased friend.

Resolved, That the Editors of the several newspapers in this city, and throughout the State, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers. JAMES BOYLE, Ch'm
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Secretary.

Candidates for the Legislature.
JOHN S. SELLMAN.
ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.
HORATIO RIDOUT.
CHARLES HAMMOND.
SHERIFFALTY.
Mr. GREEN—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by
MANY VOTERS.

OVERSEERS WANTED.
TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year. Men that can come satisfactorily recommended for industry and sobriety, acquainted with the principles of farming, and management of hands and stock, will receive liberal wages and prompt payment.
CHARLES WATERS.
Sept. 16 8w

FOR RENT,
A very valuable GRIST and SAWMILL, situated near the head of Severn River, all in complete order, a never failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tenements, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory Ridge. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, good new DWELLINGS (one place is small newly settled.) Also a very valuable piece adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large, produces fine crops of corn, tobacco and wheat, and the finest water melons, &c. To induce tenants, disposed to improve, the rents will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and 14 from the Rail Road, or to
CHARLES WATERS.
Sept. 16. 8w

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of October, at Charles Waters' Mill, on the head of Severn, all the personal property of Jonathan Stippington, deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CORN, RYE AND HOGS TERMS—For all sums above Five Dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For all sums under that amount the Cash to be paid on the delivery of the property.
HARRIOTT MARRIOTT, Adm'r.
Sept. 16. 8w

STATE OF MARYLAND, 09.
Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court, Sept. 14th 1830.
ON application by petition of Harriott Marriott, Adm'r of John Marriott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis in the name of Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, who have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on personal estate of John Marriott, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1830.
HARRIOTT MARRIOTT, Adm'r.
Sept. 16. 8w

STATE OF MARYLAND, 09.
Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court, Sept. 14th 1830.
ON application by petition of Ann S. Chaney, and Gassaway Chaney, administrators of Joseph Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, who have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept. 1830
ANN S. CHANEY, Adm'r.
GASSAWAY CHANEY, Adm'r.
Sept. 16. 8w

POSTSCRIPT.
From the New York Journal of Commerce.
IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.
ABDICATION OF CHARLES X.
The Helen, Capt. Cobb, arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 7th of Aug. and Paris dates to the 6th inclusive. The most important items of intelligence are the formal abdication of the Throne of France by Charles X. and the probable offer of the Crown to the Duke of Orleans—a letter accompanying the latest express from Paris to London, says, "As soon as the Chamber is constituted, a proposal will be made to it to offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. Every thing is prepared for this."

PARIS, Aug. 2.—"It seems certain, that the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers, now at Paris, have already given to the Duke of Orleans, in the name of their respective sovereigns, the assurance of the most friendly disposition. The English ambassador is said to have been the first. Not only the English nation, but also the English cabinet, had well judged the true situation of affairs in France, as well as the infallible consequences of the criminal acts of the Ministers. [National.]

From the Moniteur of Aug. 4.
Paris, Aug. 3.—(Official)—The following act, superscribed 'To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom,' has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans in the archives of the Chamber of Peers. RANBOUILLET, Aug. 2 1830.

"My Cousin—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of averting them. I have therefore taken the resolution to abdicate the Crown in favour of my grandson the Duke de Bordeaux. The Dauphin who partakes of my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favour of his nephew.

"You will have then in your quality of Lieutenant General of the kingdom to cause the accession of Henry V. to the Crown to be proclaimed. You will take besides all the measures which concern you to regulate the terms of the government during the minority of the new king. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions; it is a means to avoid many evils.

"You will communicate my intention to the diplomatic body, and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized king of France, under the name of Henry V.

"I charge Lieut. Gen. Viscount de Foissac Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favour of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me, and the rest of my family.

"We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequence of the change of the reign.

"I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate cousin,
"LOUIS ANTOINE."

We learn from Capt. Keen of the packet ship Havre, which sailed from that port on 4th Aug. that he learned on the morning he left there, that the American ships Great Britain and Chas. Carroll were chartered that morning at Havre, for the purpose of conveying Charles X. and his suit beyond sea, destination not known. It was stated that it was at the king's instance that these ships were chartered.

From the Constitutionnel.
The Duchess of Angouleme is said to have arrived at Rambouillet, accompanied by a single officer of her household. She travelled in a hackney coach, and was disguised in the garb of a peasant's wife.

Gen. Drouett has been appointed Governor of the military Division of Mentz.

Mr. Reinnard, formerly French Ambassador at Frankfurt, is said to have been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Angera shut its gates to Charles X, Nantz joins its forces to the citizens of Mainz and Leire. Saumer has mounted the tri-colored cockade.

Rennes has hoisted the tri-colored flag.

At Lyons the tri-colored flag flies, and 10,000 men were on the point of marching to Paris. Lille answered by Telegraph to the Home Department, "all your orders shall be obeyed." Tours displayed the tri-colored flag. General Donadieu has made his submission.

At Orleans, the Swiss grounded arms. Last night the remainder of the troops, both cavalry and infantry, who had followed Charles X. to Rambouillet, returned to Versailles, and made their submission. Tri-colored cockades were immediately distributed amongst them, which they adopted.—The National Guard performs the service of Versailles, and in its barracks.

From the Gazette de France.
The probability of a civil war is every moment vanishing more decidedly, unanimity prevails every where, and the Bourbonists are shaken off, as a yoke imposed upon us by foreigners. The dreams of a few Peers and Congressionists to cause the little Duke of Bordeaux to be proclaimed, on the strength of the abdication of Charles X. and of the Dauphin, are mere illusions; public opinion has resumed its empire, and cannot retrograde at present, as far as the doctrines of divine rights. It is for a Prince, but a Prince chosen by the nation.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON
RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for Sheriff of said county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.
Aug. 18.

JUST RECEIVED
From the New York Protestant Episcopal Press
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The First Volume of the Life of
BISHOP HEBER,
BY HIS WIDOW.
With selections from his Correspondence, unpublished Poems, and Private Papers; together with a Journal of his Tour in Norway, Sweden, Russia, Hanover, and Germany, and a History of the Cossaks.
Sept. 2