

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
Thursday, September 26, 1837.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
For the City of Annapolis.
JOHN H. T. MAGRUDER,
RICHARD I. JONES.

Republican Nomination for Anne Arundel County.

JOHN S. SELLMAN,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

Calvert County.
JOHN PARRAN,
JOHN P. WAILES,
JAMES G. ALMUTT,
DANIEL KENT.

Baltimore City.
HENRY McKINNEL,
SOLOMON HILLEN, Jr.,
WM FELL GILES,
FRANCIS GALLAGHER.

Baltimore County.
HUGH ELY,
THOMAS C. RISTEAU,
JOHN C. ORRICK,
JAMES TURNER.

Carroll County.
BROOK BOYLE,
JACOB SHOWER,
JACOB FOUDEUR, Jr.,
JAMES BARRETT.

Frederick County.
GEORGE W. BENT,
DANIEL S. BISEG,
EZRA CRAMER,
JOHN W. GEYER.

Allegany County.
GEORGE HOBLITZELL,
DANIEL BLOCHER,
JOHN NEFF,
JONATHAN HUDELESON.

Queen Anne's County.
WILLIAM A. SPENCER,
LEWIS ROBERTS,
WILLIAM GRAYSON,
PEREGRINE WILMER.

Washington County.
JOHN H. MANN,
ANDREW RENCH,
JOHN WITMER, Jr.,
MICHAEL SWINGLEY.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir—A communication signed "A Voter," appeared a few days since in the columns of the Maryland Republican, in which certain inquiries were addressed to George Cooke, Esq. intending to charge him, before the people, with furnishing supplies to the British army in the Spanish Peninsula during our late war with Great Britain. The writer of this, a personal and political friend of Mr. Cooke, has received from him the following statement on the subject, which he publishes on his own responsibility for the information of the Voters of Anne Arundel county, leaving it to them to estimate, as it deserves, the motives of Mr. Leonard Kiehart, (who, it is ascertained, was the author of the communication alluded to) in thus, without a shadow of proof, making by implication a charge of a serious nature against a citizen of high moral worth.

Mr. Cooke in his letter says—"In November 1812, I was applied to by my brother, William Cooke, to go out as supercargo of a ship belonging to Messrs. Elie & Levi Cluett of Baltimore; she was a prize ship, captured by the Comet privateer, Capt. Blythe; she was partly loaded by the Messrs. Cluett, and called the Alexander, commanded by Capt. Danbury, before my brother William became interested in the cargo, and he finally purchased their interest in the cargo, before she sailed. He had no interest in the ship, and I had nothing to do with her, further than to receive the cargo at Cadix, pay the captain his freight, and he was at liberty to go where he chose. He returned, ballasted with salt, to New York, and after I had sold the cargo, and completed my business, returned to Charleston as a passenger in the ship Fair American, Capt. Hobbs, called by Mr. William Lorman of Baltimore. As to a protection or license I had nothing to do with one. The voyage was strictly legal, and one, in which numbers of ships, belonging to our first merchants, were engaged. The Chesapeake Bay had not then been visited by a single English vessel of any kind. I arrived at Cadix after the siege was raised by the French, and they had retreated far into the interior of Spain. The British army then, there was a small force of a few thousand men, being sent to reinforce the army of the Duke of Wellington, immediately after Marshal Soult's retreat from before Cadix. There was a large private army at Port St. Mary's opposite Cadix, but on the arrival of the Duke of Wellington at Cadix, they were all marched off before 11 A.M. there. As to the sailing of the cargo, not one barrel was sold to any one but Spain, as there were no other outlets, a copy of which I enclose you in the original. I have now before me.

Arrived in Baltimore from Charleston a few days after the Queen's-Town packet was captured by the boats of a British frigate, and I immediately joined that celebrated company "The United Volunteers," (who volunteered to serve during the war, in or out of the United States), with whom I served all the war; and it is a singular fact, that of the owners of the Alexander and her cargo, one was killed at Fort Mifflin, the other was wounded at North Point in the United States; and I had one of the company shot down a long-side of me. My brother William who commanded the company at Bladenburg was wounded—and Capt. Bonbury commanded a company of sailors in the lower

battery at Fort Mifflin during the bombardment, so you will see we were all actively engaged in the defence of our country during the period she was in want of defenders. My worthy friend in Annapolis, John Wilmet, will say how I conducted myself in action, and on every duty. It is not for me to say, but I will state, that on the 2d Brigade being divided, General Jos. Strett selected me for his Right Major."

NAVAL.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, with Governor Cas on board, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th July. The frigate saluted with twenty-one guns, and was answered with the same number from the castles. The correspondent of the London Morning Herald calls her "the magnificent American frigate."

SIOUX INDIANS.

A council, or talk, was held at Washington on Thursday last with the delegation from the Sioux Indians, now in that city, by J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War. The talk was held in Dr. Lurie's Church, which is represented to have been crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city, drawn together by the occasion.

The Council was opened by passing round, agreeably to Indian usage, the long pipe or Calumet of peace, of which each, commencing with the Hon. Secretary of War, took three whiffs. At the ceremony, Mr. Poinsett arose and delivered a handsome and appropriate speech, of which the following is given as the substance:

My Red Brethren—Your great father has sent for you from your wild chasing grounds, to bid you welcome, and to give you assurance of his friendly feelings towards you and your people. He desires me to inform you, that in order to protect you most effectually against the encroachments of your white brethren, who, by late treaties have become your neighbors, it will be necessary for you to cross the "big river," and settle in the lands which your Great Father has designated for you. We have met you here to day for the purpose of receiving your proposition which your people may have empowered you to make for the sale of the lands which you are about to leave, and to arrange other matters for your comfort and happiness in your new country. You have passed through many of our towns, and had many opportunities of seeing the power and strength of this great nation. This power, your Great Father wishes to share with you, and you yourselves know how strong and efficient it would be if called into action.

After Mr. P. sat down, one of the delegation arose, and in a very rapid and abrupt speech, delivered with much energy and gesture, replied—that they had not come here to-day to learn the power of their Great Father's people; they have long known that—their people too were numerous—but not as strong as their Great Father's. They wished to put themselves under the protection of their Great Father, and observe all the treaties he might make with them." Immediately after this the Council broke up, and the Indians left the Church in high spirits, and seemingly well pleased.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that as Mrs. Usher, an elderly lady, wife of Philip Usher, Esq. was passing in Lexington-street, yesterday afternoon, in crossing the railway on Howard-st. she was struck by a car, of the near approach of which she was not aware until it was too late to get out of its way, and overturned, the wheels passing over both of her legs, and mangleing them in such a shocking manner as probably to render amputation necessary.

(Hall's Amer.)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The States of Maine and New Hampshire have returned their laws in regard to capital crimes, so that although they have not positively abolished the punishment of death, yet the practical operation of the late enactments in both these states will probably be to save the feelings of the community from a repetition of the shocking exhibitions which have occurred in each within a few years past. In New Hampshire, it is at the discretion of the judge to convict equally, or so as that the punishment of death will not be executed, and this without any evasion of the law or neglect of duty.

In Maine, when sentence of death is passed, it is not to be executed within one year, nor, unless the governor in view of the circumstances of the case, shall find it otherwise the convict is to be subjected to perpetual solitary imprisonment, with hard labor and civil death.—Glasgow's Den.

RIOT IN UPPER CANADA.

There was a nice little "excitement"—we thank thee, Montreal Herald, for teaching us that word—at Churchville, in Upper Canada, a few days ago, resulting from a political meeting. Mr. Mackenzie, of the Toronto Constitution, lays all blame of it upon the organizers, alias the anti-reformers. We give his account of the principal scene.—Commercial.

Mr. Cummings came upon the balcony to preside. On this the organizers, encouraged by ardent persons, brought fifty club men in front of the standing place, the one of the most active of whom climbed up the railing and with their clubs stood behind Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Edwards then, J. P. tried to prevent this, but they threatened to throw him down beneath the clubs of these blood thirsty wretches, and would have succeeded but for Mr. Stewart, of Esquimaux, who held Mr. M. firmly. But for Mr. Stewart, Mr. M. would have been trampled to death in a moment. When the great body of defenceless unarmed reformers saw the danger Mr. M. was in, they pressed forward, and the engagement fell upon them with their clubs, more like devils than human beings, and we

fear much blood was spilt and injury done. By a miracle Mr. Mackenzie escaped from their fangs, and went over to Mr. Law's, where he was followed by Colonel Thompson, who told him that if the people met at Cookville on Wednesday, he (Thompson) would read the riot act and disperse them; and told Mr. M. that if he went over among the organizers, his life would be worth very little.

From the Baton Rouge Gazette.
STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.

A few days since a stranger accosted a negro man in the woods about seven miles above this town, and inquired the distance from St. Augustine. The negro replied that he knew no place of that name, but that Baton Rouge was at a short distance. He was then asked the distance to the nearest physician and farm.—The negro pointed out the road to Mr. Neilson's, where the stranger subsequently arrived. His demured appearance and gentlemanly manners attracted the notice of Mr. Neilson, who with kindness and humanity bestowed upon him every attention that his situation required. From his conversation it was ascertained that he is an officer in the U. S. Army—Lieutenant C. B. Chalmers, of the 1st Regiment Artillery, lately stationed at St. Augustine, Florida. He states that the last recollection he has, is of taking a ride (which he was in the habit of doing every morning), in the neighborhood of St. Augustine. It is surmised that he was thrown from his horse, which caused a concussion of the brain, producing insanity, and that in this state he crossed the peninsula of Florida, and wandered thus far.

He states that when he found himself in the woods, and met the negro, it appeared to him that he was waking from a disagreeable dream. He has some faint recollection of being on a railroad, (this is supposed to be the Ponchartrain railroad), but cannot account for his finding himself here. It is really wonderful that he should have escaped the onsets of hostile Indians in Florida and sustained the privations of every kind which he must have encountered during his erratic wanderings. It is really gratifying to his friends and relatives to know that the officers at this post, the moment they learned the circumstance, had him removed to the garrison, where in medical attendance and every possible care has been extended to him.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.
THE FLORIDA WAR.

The resolution moved by Mr. Wise for a committee &c. coming up as the business of the morning.—
Mr. Wise rose to correct an alleged error of the report of his remarks upon his resolution of yesterday, which appeared in the papers of this day. Holding the Globe in his hand, he read the passage referred to, stating, at the same time, that the same error, in substance, occurred in the Intelligencer. [See Mr. Wise's letter in the note below.] It was not necessary, added Mr. Wise, that Gen. C. should actually lock the door—the threat operated full as efficiently as the deed would have done.

Mr. Gholson, of Mississippi, said he was indifferent in what form this investigation was proposed, whether as amended by the gentleman from Georgia, or as originally moved. He was in favour of it; but at the same time, wished to proceed according to the customs and usages of that House, and of all legislative bodies. What, asked he, is the object of the gentleman from Virginia, in obtaining this investigation? A fair and impartial report? It would seem from the working of his resolution, and the remarks with which he had sustained it, as if he wished the committee proposed to be formed out of the minority upon this floor.

The gentleman had talked of a "stocked pack" as likely to emanate from the hands of the Speaker in appointing this committee; and proposed a plan by which another "stocked pack" may be made up by the minority of the House. Mr. G. said he had no objection that the gentleman from Virginia, if he thought proper, should describe the scenes he witnessed in those "black holes," the committee rooms. He had no objection—only he thought that such descriptions would render the House careful not to appoint any more select committees. What does the gentleman call upon us to believe? A mere threat, thrown out by an individual member of a committee, deterring the majority from their course. For one, he was much obliged to the gentleman of such a one, before, from any committee of

"The following note from Mr. Wise is published, in preference to any abstract of its contents, that, in so nice a matter, his corrected statement shall be made in his very words."
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: The report of my remarks yesterday in the House, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Muhlenberg, contained in the Intelligencer of this morning, (the 22d) is very inaccurate. I beg of you to correct one materially erroneous statement. I am reported as having said—"He (Gen. Campbell) then turned to the door of the committee, locked it, and put the key in his pocket and protested that he never would take it out until the offensive portions of that report were expunged." What I said was—"He then turned to the door of the committee room, said he should lock it and put the key in his pocket, and no member should leave the room until the falsehoods of the majority report were corrected, and the offensive portions of it stricken out." He made the threat to lock the door, &c., but he did not actually do so—the threat was as effectual as the deed. I will correct the report fully.

Yours, &c.
HENRY A. WISE.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON.

this or any other legislative body? He supposed the gentlemen would be satisfied if he could get such a committee, under his resolution, as would not require quite so much threatening, in order to make them go right. If the gentleman had such an opinion, the majority of this House, what should the latter be justified in thinking of the minority? He would have the light of Heaven let in upon the subjects to be investigated by this committee; so would he. But he would adhere to usage. No one opposes its scrutiny. Neither Whig nor Van Buren man had lifted his voice against it; and yet, like every thing else, it was made at the outset, the excuse for the most violent philippic against the Administration, and the party supporting it.

In view of the scenes described as having taken place in the committee rooms of a certain select committee—of the usage of the House—and of the peculiar propriety of submitting such questions to appropriate standing committees, Mr. G. expressed himself in favour of referring the proposed inquiry to the Committee on Military Affairs, as moved by the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. HOWARD.)

Mr. G. then adverted to what had been said by Mr. Wise of the majority report of the Select Committee, of which the latter was chairman, at the last session. That report it had been said, was not written by the committee, and was adopted by the majority without reading. Had the report of the minority been read in committee? It had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Muhlenberg) that it was not.

[Mr. Lincoln rose and explained. There had certainly been a report read in committee, and signed by the three gentlemen composing the minority. As to the individual report of the member from Virginia, it had not been submitted to the committee.]

Mr. Gholson said it was that to which he had been alluding. He repeated, that he was in favour of the reference of the subject to the Committee on Military Affairs, (which, although composed of eight Administration men and one Whig) and although he himself was a member of that committee, and did not know the name of another member on it he would take this occasion to express his confidence, was composed of perfectly fair, honourable, and impartial men, capable to discharge any and every duty which might be imposed upon them.)

As to the damning blot on the country, so eloquently described by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Cushing) as having been inflicted by the incidents of the Florida war, Mr. G. confessed that he was unable to see any such blot. Was it, asked Mr. G., a stain upon the bright escutcheon of Andrew Jackson, that he was not able to drive a band of Indians from their swamps? He dwelt, too, at some length upon the charitable sympathy expressed by Mr. C. for the Indian tribes of the Southwest, as the victims of the policy of this Government, and recommended to him an increase of charity for the People of his own country, whose lives had been saved by the substitution of savages as the foes of savages.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, said a few words vindicatory of his brother, (Gen. Campbell, of the last House of Representatives) from any wrong imputation, as to his conduct in the select committee room, so often alluded to in the progress of this debate. That gentleman had ever expressed the greatest respect for his associates on that committee, and had parted with them on the best terms. He hoped nothing more would be said in this allusion.

Mr. C. made a few remarks on the resolution before the House, and upon the subject matter of that resolution. He attributed the disaster of the Florida campaign to the character of the country in which they were carried on, but more than all to the want of a sufficient regular force in the management of them. He expressed a wish, dictated by sympathy with his fellow citizens of Florida, and humanity to the Indians, that these wars might be speedily terminated, and said he should vote for the resolution before the House.

Mr. Wise rose to address the House in reply, he said, to the gentleman from Mississippi, when Mr. Cambreleng also rose, and moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day.—This motion was carried by 109 to 70, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the postponement of the deposit bill.

SATURDAY, September 23.
FLORIDA WAR.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the origin of the Florida war, and into the causes of the extraordinary failures and delays, and the expeditious which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct and the facts of its history generally, with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess.

Two motions were pending, one to strike out "by ballot," and the other to refer the inquiry to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wise rose and said—When he came to Congress, four years ago, he was elected as the friend of power; but he had not been long here before he found that power needed no friend—that it was too strong already. He saw that too much power was concentrated in the Executive. He saw that the public domain was in his hands, and that the new States were subject to his bidding. He saw a thousand streams of patronage pouring in from the Atlantic border and the lakes. He saw the public press at his disposal, and the power of removal and appointment was his. Next he saw the President's size on the custody of the public money. Corruption he knew must follow from this state of things; and it was not an idle theory, for he soon found it openly avowed that the spoils

belonged to the victors. He argued himself as an enemy of power, and, with one friend, a noble and generous friend, Mr. Foyton, he opposed himself to the corruption, well knowing what they had to expect from its minions. Some attempts were made upon them, but none which excited any feeling but contempt on their part. There was more willingness than courage for the assault. These remarks he made in reference to the general accusation which was yesterday made by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Gholson) that the scenes of the committee room last winter were disgraceful to the House and to the country.—If these remarks, which he did not take to himself, were intended to apply to him and to his friend Mr. Foyton, then he would say to any one who made them, that, in his soul's throat, he lies."

Mr. Gholson said he wished it to be understood that he had made no remark reflecting upon the conduct of any absent member. He was incapable of that. But, as to the gentleman from Virginia, he was at full liberty to apply the remarks to himself, in their whole force and meaning. There are the words, as he has quoted them, and he may apply them as he pleases. Mr. G. spoke further upon the topics alluded to by Mr. Wise.

Mr. Loomis followed in defence of the majority of the Committee assailed by Mr. Wise, and particularly of his predecessor, (Mr. Mann.) The House without taking any question passed to the orders.

THE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.

A recent German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous cities in the world: These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,690,000 inhabitants; Peking, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hanois, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo, Icheen, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; Westport, Chans, 600,000; Constantinople, 497,000; Beanes, 530,000; Rio, 520,000; Su Ischem, 497,000; Houghh Ichem, 500,000, &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 190,000; and the last Berlin, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, fifty six from one hundred thousand, and six from eighty seven thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two are in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

PICNIC.

"What's the matter, uncle Jerry," said Mr. —, as Jeremiah R. was passing by growling most furiously. "Matter," said the old man, "why here I've been juggling water all the morning for Dr. C's. wife to wash with, and what do you think I got for it?" "Why, I suppose about nine pence," answered Mr. —.

"Nine pence, indeed! she told me the Doctor could pull a tooth for me some time!"

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Thursday.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.
We have this morning received our London papers by the packet ship Philadelphia, to the 20th of August inclusive.

ENGLAND.
THE ELECTIONS.

The Morning Chronicle of August 19, says the returns from England, Scotland and Ireland, may now be said to be completed, for the only places from which they have not been received are the counties of Sligo, Cork and Londonderry. With respect to Cork and Londonderry there can be no uncertainty, but Sligo is not so certain. Allowing Sligo to the Tories, the number of members on whom ministers may count, with certainty, is 39.

Mr. Buckingham, late M. P. for Sheffield, gave a farewell address at Finsbury Chapel, on the evening of the 18th August, previous to his embarkation for foreign climes. His project is to make a voyage round the world as a temperance reformer—visiting the United States.

The weather continues favourable for the getting in the crops.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—"City 12 o'clock.—Consols opened at 91 1/2, and closed present buyers at that price for Money, and the 25th inst., and about 91 1/2 for the October account. Exchange bills are 47 to 49 premium.

FRANCE.
The question of the dissolution of the Chambers still remained unsettled. It is said that the Sovereign has agreed to it, but that M. Mole doubts whether it ought to be tried. He is afraid of giving himself a parliamentary number either in M. Guizot or M. Thiers. The condition of affairs in Spain, where the result is at present quite uncertain, also contributes, it is said, to excite his doubts and his hesitation.

The heat was excessive in Paris, and much rain had fallen.

SPAIN.
Reports were received in Paris on the 17th, that the Carlists had entered Madrid. The story was not believed, although it was not disputed that they were in the immediate neighborhood of the capital.

LATER STILL.
The ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, 24th ult. furnishes London dates to the 23d, being one day later than the advices by the Philadelphia.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continued well supported, and prices were very firm at the closing prices of the preceding week. The London Courier of the 23d ult. gives the

following summary of the election having Reformers, Tories.

Total members. The Madrid journal. The greatest of that he will take to Sierra, between Seville and the mountain range and Aragon.

Married, on Thursday, Rev. Mr. McElhinney, Miss MARY ELIZABETH.

Died, on Saturday, year of her age, M. of Mr. Thomas M. daughter of Mr. C. Arundel county.

BOARD OR ED, on land Annapolis and Elk. Inquire at the Sept. 28.

FARMERS' BA.

In pursuance of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Maryland, at Easton, NO. 101. That a General Meeting of the Farmers' Branches, will be held in the city of Annapolis, on the 16th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of providing for the certain Banks there December session, or not they comply with the By order, Sept. 28.—Gw.

TRUST.
BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date the 18th of December 1836, Alfred Warfield is and Basil Banks do offer at Public Sale, in the city of Annapolis, on the 20th day of October, all that tract of land, (except the called "Banker's") of nearly

300 about one hundred residue in cultivated flow, Barn, Tobacco Orchard, are among There is a Mill S water on this property Ohio Rail Road runs adjoins the premises pally in Anne Arundel, formerly Baltimore miles from Baltimore Baltimore and Free joining the lands Head, Lloyd Selb field. This property together, to suit purveyed to them by claim of the parties from, or under them the terms of Sale, a fourth of the purchase day of the final and the balance in instalments from to be secured by approved of by the from the day of sale.

Sept. 23.—ts.

STATE OF MARYLAND.
HEREBY CELESTINE Warfield, of brought before me, the Justices of the county, this 23d day of September, 1837, as a S enclosures, a SOR years old, fourteen forehead, and a white eye just above the switched tail, trot perceptible marks.

Given under my September 1837.

The owner of the directed to come pay charges, and

ALBION

Sept. 28, 1837.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the election will be held in Annapolis, on the 23d day of September, for the purpose of electing a county clerk of Maryland.

JOHN

Sept. 14 1837.—

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