

on a most remarkable occasion. The riot of 1780 are alluded to. Every one knows the universal conformation which at that time agitated the kingdom; when the fequity of the nation was threatened in the destruction of its capital. After the cessation of the riot, the vigilance of the magistracy was exercised in directing the inflated justice of the country against the actors in that dreadful conflagration. The participation of the outrage attributed to Sir George Gordon, is well known. On his guilt or innocence, it would be indecorous in us to pronounce an opinion. There is a venation always due to the rich of luxury and to the poor of the political philosopher, to each the rectitude of their decision into suspicion.

Mr. E. King, however, was retained to certify for the healthiness of the more Mr. Knapp, has the Faculty that of the King's Bench. The duty which was immediately devolved on Mr. E. King, was that of residing to the evidence; a duty which he fulfilled with suitable judgment. It is to be observed that the evidence with many of the most-versed judges of the time. It is rapid and impetuous, and altogether in this style and character which are most impressive in nature. After a combination of a sort of incoherence in the evidence of the witnesses, who never begin an oration without an appeal to the tribunal they are addressing, upon the embarrasment and perplexity of the functions they were to perform. Mr. E. King, however, is distinguished more in need of compassion than the whole oration. He refutes error in consistent manner, and in the assurance that his innocence will suffer no other injury than the loss of time. It is a rare and an inexperienced advocate; little conversant with courts of criminal law; and faintly under the deadly conclusions of that experience.

There is, perhaps, no department of his profession in which our advocate has reached higher excellence, than in his observations on evidence. The defence of George Gordon is a paper before you as young and inexperienced advocate; little conversant with courts of criminal law; and faintly under the deadly conclusions of that experience. There is, perhaps, no department of his profession in which our advocate has reached higher excellence, than in his observations on evidence. The defence of George Gordon is a paper before you as young and inexperienced advocate; little conversant with courts of criminal law; and faintly under the deadly conclusions of that experience. There is, perhaps, no department of his profession in which our advocate has reached higher excellence, than in his observations on evidence. The defence of George Gordon is a paper before you as young and inexperienced advocate; little conversant with courts of criminal law; and faintly under the deadly conclusions of that experience.

(To be continued.)

The schooners Dolphin & Kitty
now lying at Mr. Young's Wharf will conclude their freight every three weeks from this and on the 20th June. Terms apply to 300 BAWN and BOYS.

Advertisement by 15, 201

Ten Dollars Reward.
STRAVON or stolen from the subscriber two horses and a mare. The mare and one of the horses are bay, about 14 hands high, black color, and hot tail. The other horse is small bay, about 12 hands high, has a remarkable bump on the right side, strong ears, and a hell nose about 16 hands high. The above horses were on Sunday night.

W. L. L. C. BRENT,
Washington City, Aug. 29, 1802.

Seized from the Subscriber
about the 10th of August, two black horses, one of a full round one white hind foot, and one on each where he was blind, and some false galls.
On a dark brown cow, and a calf, the cow has her horns sawed off as the calf has a leg on the foot, the calf is known with a scar and the end of his tail white, is a bull calf about five months old. Whoever will sell or buy, now and calf, shall be entitled to a reward, and all persons who will give information to the subscriber, for returning them to the subscriber.

AMOS SPURKIN, the owner.
Washington City, Aug. 29, 1802.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1801.

The ensuing election in Maryland for Electors of the Senate, which takes place on the first Monday in next month, is, among the most important that occur in that State. In its due manner, it displays the political character of Maryland for at least five years, as the Senate is chosen for that length of time.

As the importance of this election does not appear to be understood at a distance, we will fitate some of those considerations which make it so.

1. The confutation of Maryland is alterable by two ensuing legislatures.

2. It vests all legislation in two branches; the House of Delegates, the members of which are chosen annually and each elector is worth at least 500 pounds; and the Senate chosen for five years, through electors, 4 members of the Senate worth at least 1000 pounds. The Senate consists of 15 members; 9 chosen from the Western, and 6 from the Eastern part of the State; no members nominated by any county, no matter how great, in the population.

3. All the counties (excepting Baltimore and Annapolis, which are each entitled to two representatives) have an equal vote, however unequal the numbers in each county. The same unequal ratio applies to the election of the Senate; the electors who choose the Senators, being only half their number.

4. Every voter must be worth the 500 pounds.

5. The votes are given viva voce.

6. The electors are the judges of election. The electors are the judges of election.

7. All vacancies in the Senate are filled by the Senate itself.

8. The Governor is chosen by the joint ballot of the House of Delegates and the Senate; he holds for five years, 5000 pounds.

9. Five persons, to be elected in the same manner, as his council, each of whom holds for one year, 1000 pounds.

10. A citizen, to be worth 1000 pounds, may be elected to the Senate.

There is, next, perhaps, a constitution in the Union, for exceptation as that of Maryland. Though popular in its general structure, the defects are for the subject of such others, that were intended as checks against undue power are in reality negatives to it.

In the first place, be remembered that the right of suffrage, by being confined to citizens worth 500 pounds, is dangerously abridged.

In the second place, by requiring a delegate to worth 500 pounds, a Senator and Councilor to be worth 1000 pounds, and a Governor 5000 pounds, a complete monopoly of office is given to the rich. By these officers are all other subordinate offices appointed.

In the third place, the right to representation is monstrously unequal. All the counties, however dissimilar in the number of their inhabitants, send the same representation. And Baltimore, which contains more inhabitants than either of the Counties, sends but half the number of representatives returned by each county.

In the fourth place, the Senate are chosen for five years, a period, we believe, unprecedented as to its length in any other free constitution. The members are chosen by all the electors of the whole State, who assemble together; a majority of whom elect the Senators, who are confined to the representatives not of particular parts of the State, but of the State integrally considered. There is no limitation of the places from which the Senators shall be chosen, other than that 9 shall be taken from the Western, and 6 from the Eastern part of the State. Besides this body itself fills up all vacancies in itself that happen during the five years. By this means the Government is entirely in the hands of his country; he has only to withdraw, by appointing to successive offices, as many Senators, as will leave the residue friendly to his wishes, to gain as many new members favorable to him as he can withdraw old members hostile to him.

In the fifth place, to be elected a member of Congress, a citizen must be worth 1000 pounds.

From this view of the Constitution it will appear that it requires radical amendment. This object can only be effected by a reorganizing Senate. Hitherto the Senators rejected all overtures made by the House of Delegates to this effect.

Their remarks elucidate the great importance of this election, so far as it affects

the local politics of Maryland. It is equally interesting as it affects her Federal Relations. By the next legislature a Federal Senator is to be chosen in such manner as the two houses shall resolve on; and in the present situation of the Federal Senate it is of great importance that Maryland should be represented by a republican Senator. It is true that there will be a republican majority in that body without the aid of Maryland; but its influence may be very embarrassing, and may subject the course of its proceedings to be materially and even dangerously affected by the contagion of death, sickness, absence, or resignation, of any of its members.

A Connecticut patriot mentions that William Edwards has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives, and the election of Elizar Goodrich in his room.

DEATH.—In North-Carolina, general Joseph H. Wood, late a member of the Federal House of Representatives.

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated at Fort Williams on the frontiers of Georgia, the 27th of July, 1801, to a friend in Philadelphia.

"I have Col. Hawkins's establishment near Lookoutchnee, on the 19th and the Col. was in very ill health, being much afflicted with the gonorrhea. He being unable to attend to his business, I was obliged to treat with the Surgeon Brien, but I have just received notice to be at SW. Point State of Tennessee, on the 1st of August to meet the other Commissioners. General Davis has ordered the Garrison of Georgia off for that purpose on the 22d, three days before I left this.

"Boyle's vessel which arrived from Philadelphia in April, was before it had sailed discharging the cargo, consigned to me, and gave it to Mr. Hill continues to clear the Indian supplies, or rather to make them promissory, that his officers will be in a late of extraction, and his officers are in a late of extraction, and will keep on the Spanish file of the line.

"About the 1st of June, a British ship of war sailed upon the bay of Pensacola, Bay, took a brig laden with goods, traded at the fort as the Barraco, and filled off unnotified with its prize. The confederation of the Spanish in the town of Pensacola was so great, that some fled to the fort, while others were preparing to take to the woods.

"The Indian reports at Cowetautallah were, that the firing of cannon had been heard from the forts of Marks and St. Augustine, which gave hopes to some of them that Bowie's vessel had arrived; but the large majority of the nation are of opinion that they had better mind their own business, and leave the white people to fight their own battles. They continue to make fetters and enclose the late of Georgia; in this year they are making corn at several places on the Flint river, which, though dread of the white people, they had deserted, and which, in consequence of the fertility of the soil and the good understanding that has subsisted between them for a few years past, they have been induced to settle.

"The Citizens of Georgia are very anxious for an extension of Territory.—The magnetic charms of the 'promised land' has drawn to the frontiers, people from all parts of the State, and some of them this year have had the boldness to violate the intercourse laws, by planting on the Indian side of the line, which must be immediately put a stop to, or we shall forfeit the friendship of their injured people."

The DEATH of Celestial Emperor of Japan is reported by the people of that country as a divinity.—He is now in the possession of his palace, his person being considered as too sacred to be exposed to the view of any human creature.—He never exceeds his boundaries of his palace, during his whole life, and scarcely any one knows his name till long after his death.

The quantity of tea brought from China to England by the fleet lately arrived there, consisted of 2,208,377 lbs. of broken, 7,577,693 lbs. of good, 647,287 lbs. of unbroken, 31,799 lbs. of gunpowder, 298,280 lbs. of sugar, 1,392,800 lbs. of wax, 629,130 lbs. of hyson tea, and 143,079 lbs. of hyson fine. There were also 140,700 pieces of brown, and 49,309 pieces of white muslin, and 107,167 pieces of silk, and several articles of the particulars of which are not yet known.

The East India company have had a conference on the 21st inst. concerning the produce or commodities of which the company do not trade, to be transported to England in India built ships. On the one hand, it is urged that by reflecting the produce to the coast of India, the freight is greatly enhanced; but the rights of the company are preserved and secured, and British labour duly encouraged. On the other, it is stated that to permit the merchants to charter India built ships, the rights of the company will be endangered, lead to a spirit of colonization, and ultimately to the ruin of the company. The wages of the Lakos or India women, are mentioned as a source of British complaint; but those who arrive in Great Britain cannot bear the climate, and many of them perish in winter. The question on a general resolution was decided in favour of granting permission to employ India built ships.

From a late London paper.

CONFERENCES, May 20. The choice of our minister for the government as negotiator with England, the most judicious that can be well conceived, now that it has been resolved upon to adhere to the constant policy of England, is a measure consistent with our national dignity and independence.

Mr. Berrill is better acquainted than any other person with the state of our country, and is a man of a most engaging figure, he is sensible, well furnished with a capacious mind; and should be induced to make any sacrifice, we are sure will never forfeit his right to his own respect. He is a man of a most engaging figure, he is sensible, well furnished with a capacious mind; and should be induced to make any sacrifice, we are sure will never forfeit his right to his own respect. He is a man of a most engaging figure, he is sensible, well furnished with a capacious mind; and should be induced to make any sacrifice, we are sure will never forfeit his right to his own respect.

Count Bernstoff enjoys the confidence of the Prince Regent, and carries with him all the former confidence; he is known better than other individuals, and is more likely for the prosperity of his native land, for its commerce, its navigation, and its peace, without however, sacrificing one of the principles for which Denmark is distinguished. Did not the Court of Prussia, immediately after the opening of the three rivers, the month of which it had been the object of our government, to be but against the English? and did not Prussia give us to understand that the occupancy of Hamburg was no longer an object of importance? It is then our duty, through experience, to be more cautious, and to remain the sole victims of our good faith, and when each of our allies is consulting his private interest, to neglect our own welfare, which has been so frangely committed.

All announcements now that the Grand Confederacy, which would be much better in Europe, is at the eve of being diffused. We have been informed within the four days, of the capture of our islands by the British; this intelligence, sad, in no inconsiderable manner, to our animosity against our enemy; all agreeing that the conduct of England in this transaction, is lauded with joy. She had ordered that she should be more than a match for the man who was made acquainted with the tenor of the maritime convention; before she knew whether we would prevent her ships of war from sailing the Sound; and it may be thought, that the people of that country as a divinity.—He is now in the possession of his palace, his person being considered as too sacred to be exposed to the view of any human creature.—He never exceeds his boundaries of his palace, during his whole life, and scarcely any one knows his name till long after his death.

It is with very great pleasure we mention that the crops of wheat throughout our county the present season have been very fine.—Accounts from the north, announce an unusual abundance, and in this State and South Carolina, the labour of the husbandman has not gone unrewarded. The cornfields and the cotton plantations exhibit an appearance, which is glad to gladden the heart; and to inspire the most grateful sensations.

Augusta, August 5.

The commodities of Georgia before I treat with the southern Indians at South West Point in the State of Tennessee, in

Faintest (Kent), August 1.