Extracts from a Speech! delivered-b Mr. Harper in the Senato of the U States, on his motion to recommit the bill 'to establish a system of ha vigation for the United States to the committee of foreign relations, and to refer to the same committee the following resolutions:
"Resolved, That provision ought to

be made by law, for excluding gradually from the naval and merchant service of the United States, all persons other than native vitigens or citizens heretofore naturalized.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for compelling mer-thant vessels of the United States to have on board a number of apprentices in proportion to the tonnage of such

Good citizens would always obey the laws but unless they approved the ground of a war mere obedience was all that could be expected from their Zeal, devotedness, voluntary Bervices and sacrinces of person and proporty, tould only be expected from men of homorable hunds, in a cades which they approved a and there were great numbers of the most honorable and virtuous men of this country, who would not and could not approve of any quartel, entered into for the mere purpose, not of vindicating any rights, or rediessing any in-juries of our own citizens, or of the native zons of our soil, but of ascerting a right in this country to act die new citizens, of whom we had no need, by withdrawing foreigners from the power of their own governments; to definition of these high and sacred rights which he did not conceive to be now necessary it might be remark to that the right of personal liberty, of exemption from compulsory service to a foreign government, under any form whatever, was among the most undernable of the number; and there never was a time who made by any government whatever. The class however which was now under consideration find them in merchant ships on the ocean, co in its own Ports, was by no means of this de-scription; and the right asserted by this country to protect British subjects and other for zeigners, on the occur, against the claims of their own governments, was not a right in which our narive citizens, the sins of our soil, had any interest. It was a ciain for the benefit of foreigners, not always of the most desirable class, who often come to us because they found it moon — ent to remain in the bwn country whom we wished to adopt for their benefit and not for our own, into our ramily and to extend to them not only the privilege but the prefaction due only to our native some. It was from the collisions arising out of such a policy that he wished to save the country collisions dangerous to its peace, not useful to its interests, nor condecive to its honor. He wished by the measure now proposed to avoid contest on such grounds in which we could not ther have the approbation and countenance of other nations, nor be maited among ourselves. The midle on sing of the worldway of its to other nations, nor be milted among ourselves. The public opi idon of the world was of itself of great importance, and he would actrifice much to gain it to our course, is every such act in which we might be compelled to engage—It was a great moral power which no wise government would neglect. As great as it was, he thought it very inconsiderable in comparison, with minon among ourselves. It was on gon with union among ourselves. It was on that union that the force of every nation, and especially of this, living as we did under a goternment of consent, which rested wholl primary and essential rights, were too great for artaining so desirable an object. The right which he now proposed to invest ourselves was of a most doubtful character; whether we regard the right itself or the expediency of its exercise; and netwithstanding all our care, it might not be in our power to avoid terious contests with other nations, and chiefly with that to which he had so often alfuded, he wished to put all doubtful causes cut of the conflict to which we might be destined, & so to choose our ground, that all the differences of opinion among curselves, might hereafter be confined to the time of beginning the contest, and the manner of conducting it, but not ex-te d to the right itself for which we were to

There was another view of the subject. Mr. Harper said, in which this measure strongly recommended itself to his mind. A new state of things had arisent we were about to enter on a new career, and before we began it ne wished to get entirely rid of this cause of coli-sion will foreign powers, arising from our claim of a right to protect those on the ocean whom they ascert a right to consider and treat as their subjects. He called this a ne career, because for more than twenty years a state of things had existed in the world that'ly different from that at which we now had fortunately arrived. When you and I sit, said Mt. Harper, came into life, as public men, we saw the commencement of that state of things which has now passed away, and which gave rise while it continued, to political systems. vinich has now passed away, and which gave rise while it continued, to political systems, views and opinious, not applicable to the pre-sent condition of the world. At the begin ing of the period to which I allude, we saw a new and mighty power struggling into exis-tence, and displaying even then under the pre-tunce of establishing freedom at home and premoting it abroad, a spirit of gigantic and unurnocipled ambition, which soon render-ed it he scourge and terror of all surrounding nations. It assailed them all in turn with nations. It assailed them all in turn, with all the weapons of fraud and force, while thoughy stigmatized, as combinations against liberty & national independence, those leagues which its aggressions had compelled them to form, for their own detence. This new power, after pursuing for a while with wild and revo-Jun onary fory, a plan of universal dominion, out ill concealed thought not distinctly avowed. zettled down into military despotism, the mosformidable in its means and profligate in its principles that the world has ever seen e which holdly, openly, and steadily pushed forward the scheme of congress and unities all empire,

originated by its predictaiers ? & after ernish originated by its predict sters? & after emin-ing or humbling every power but bies, which alone had the courage and attempth to main-tain the conflict, bent at length all its vast and accumulated force against that power, the onrremaining obseath which alone stood in the breach struggling to keep up the mound, and to save itself, and with itself, us and the rest of the world, from the torrent which equally

In this state of things, Mr Harper said there was no room for deliberation, no freedom of choice, no course of conduct but one and that was to abstain from every act, however proper in other times, that could then tend to weaken the arm uplifted in the com-mon cause; that might diminish the power exercted for the common defence; or tend to break down or undermine the mound which restrained this mighty torrent, and prevented it from sweeping us and the rest of the world hito one common ruin. In such a state of things it was not for nations to act as in might introduce. The utimost indulgence was to be exercised. Every encroachment, that which such mighty interests depended. Now the state of things, he said, was

changed. That tremendous power was overshrown, the government that yield ed it had been annihilated, and the nation which supplied its means of power level. If danger still existed, it was on the other side. We were no longer judge of injuries or encroachments by distinct or collateral circumstances -We might now estimate them by their intrin-ic nature, and act concerning them upon the ordinary maxims of political wisdom. Those maxims enjoin t on a nation life this, rising rapidly into power and importance, to watch over its rights with a jealous and vigiseparably connected with its true in erests, and as making a part of its learest rights; to consider justice as claims which were not clear and incontrovertible, and to maintain those with things has induced him to regard the na tion as entering on a new career, as at in this state of things we should take no false steps, and assume no questionto cause it to be distinctly understood, that while the United States would submit to no intentional injury, nor suffer even any accidental trespass to pass without notice, and if need be redress, they would carefully avoid all interfer. ence with the rights of others, and as sert no claims but such as were clear and important. This was the position which he wished this country to take, and to maintain, in the commencement of the new era now opening beforethem. tiere in his opinion they ought to plant their foot; and having chosen well their ground, with a view to the rights and teelings of other nations as well as their own, to stand on it immoveably, prepared for every consequence. On such ground the resolutions which he them. By excluding the subjects of other powers from our ships of war and merchant vessels, we should avoid all collision with them on the ocean, up on this delicate point; all interference with a claim of allegiance, to which they attach so much importance, and have displayed so firm a determination to maintain Having done this we shall stand perfectly free, with the world and ourselves, to resist steadily and effectu ally any encroachments which they may attempt, on our acknowledged and important rights; and all such encroachments he for one should be always ready to resist to the utmost extremity, in whatever quarter they might

be attempted. While he took this view, Mr. Har per said of the very doubtful right of withdrawing foreigners from their al legiance to their governments, and protecting them on the ocean against claims arising out of that allegiance; a right, inhis opinion, not only extremely doubt ful but very unimportant; he wished distinctly to mark out two classes of emigrants, as exceptions from his motion and his reasoning.

The first class was that of foreigners

heretofore naturalized. Whatever might he, in point of abstract principle, the correctness or incorrectness of our conduct, in passing those laws under which foreigners had been incorporated into our nation, by which they had in effect been invited and encouraged to come among us, we could not now suffer it as to them to be made a question. Those laws had operated as an invita tion to emigrants, and as a premise of protection against their native governments. Perhaps they were intended so to operate: but however that might be such undoubtedly had been their effect, We had invited these strangers, whether wisely or properly was not now the question, to take sanctuary in our land, and promised them protection on board our ships. We could not now abandon them without dishonour. Our word was out, and we must protect them at all events. We must redeem our pledge; and Mr. Harper said that he was ready at any moment to 'draw the sword in defence of this class of chizens, the citizens heretofore naturalized, whose rights he would never suffer to be drawn into question. He

ground is sacred and must not be touchany negociation, "in limine," this " Our faith is pledged, and must be redeemed." He had accordingly provided in the first resolution for this class of citizens.

The second class, he said, need hardly be mentioned; so obvious were the principles by which it was protected It consisted of those foreigners, whether naturalized or not, who remained with in our territory. They were protected by our territory while they so remained, because within our territory no foreign power could exercise any jurisdiction, or exect any net of authority whatever. We therefore extend pro tection to such persons, in the usual exercise of our rights of sovereignty, and as a necessary consequence to those rights, while they reside in our country and remain on our soil. When they choose to depart, the protection ceases. The general proposition therefore was to be understood as subject to those two exceptions; one of which indeed was incorporated into the resolutions themselves, and the other was so obvious, that nothing but a desire to avoid all possibility of being misunderstood, in a nduced him to advert to it thus partie harly. Indeed it might be remarked that this principle of public law was of such universal operation, that persons guilty of the greatest crimes, murder for instance and even treason, if they could escape from the country where those crimes were committed, into a foreign territory, found protection and immunity; and nothing but special provisions by treaty could controul the operation of this general law. This octrine was exemplified in the history

of every country and every age.

The United States could not expect to remain always at peace. Perhaps they ought not to defire it; for long continued peace enervates corrupts and debaies a nation, and pre-pares it for fubligation, by rendering it too timid too avaricious and too effeminate to detimid too avaricious and too esseminare to de-fend itself. Be that however as it may, continual peace was not in our power, and there-fore we ought to look to frequent wars and prepare for them. They would grow out of ir habits, our pursuits, our character, ou world. Our people were too enterprizing, too affive, too eager in the purfait of commercial gain, to remain queriety at home. Inhabiting a most extensive fee coast, beed and alm it born on the ocean, they were nuturally impelled to the ocean, & ient us in queft of gain through every lea and to the remotell thores. Our free government, while it genera ed and fostered a libirit of reilless, and daring adventure, left us unrefiratined to the bent of our character and inclinations; for it had no power, except under very particular circumflances of rare oc currence, to mould and direct the industry and pursuits of the nation. It received its tone & charafter from public fentiment, which inflead of leading it must generally follow. Hence arole maritime and commercial pursuits of un exampled activity ardorr and extent; & while we spread our ships over every sea, and ea gerly sought every market which afforded even with other nations, engaged in finitar pur-fuits, especially that nation whose character and dituation in these respects, were so much like our own. With that nation therefore we must at every turn cross and class. And to these inherent causes of difference many others might be added, of a peculiar nature, which might be added, of a peculiar nature, which need not be enumerated, because they would readily occur to every reflecting mind. Some of them were minute and even trivial, though well surted to produce irritation. Others lay much deep r, and being intimately connected with the great effential interests of the two nations, real or supposed, could hardly fail to produce the moit serious conteffs, canalle of being adjusted only by the sword Many of the maritime presentions of that great power were of this description. They reed not be named, necause they were in every ores recollection; but it might safely be said that they were of a nature to which this country, in the ordinary state of the world, which was its actual state, never would or could submit. This nation was too proud, too ambitious, too enterprizing, either to consent that its people should be kept at home, or that their intercurse with other countries should be controled restrained or regulated, by any pracer whatever Judging from what has happened and from the principles which we know to be held and affeired by the great power to which he had alloudd, we could not but know that attempts at this restraint and controll will be made. being adjusted only by the sword Many of this restraint and controll will be made. Thus we should be driven into the conslict, whatever care we might take to avoid it Ber haps we ought not to wift to avoid it; for peace is not always the beat thing for a nation, but whatever might be our wides, it would not be long in our power. Collitions would rake place, explanations and reparations would e demanded, perhaps not always in the most conciliatory and moderate tone. - Tirey would fometimes be given as often happens, in such a manner as to make matters worfe. Refort would then be had to arms, & thus we should toen be driven or drawn into every quarrel, a-mong the great maritime powers. We should he impelled to join the weaker fide; because on that fide our alliance would be courted, our principles acknowledged and our pride flatter. d. It would also be our interest to unite with the weaker maritime powers, in their efforts to check and reffrain the lifty pretentions, and overbearing dominations of the flrongest. This

mong the maritime powers. From being par-ties we should gradually become principals, & find ourselves at length at the head of the He had no doubt that our true policy & the charafter of our people led us to the norm, as the proper held or contelly which was equally

he said was the natural and conftant course of

things, which had been for a long time sus-jended by the extraordinary flate of the world

out had now returned to its usual channel:

thus, by a delliny which we could not control we should become parties in every contest a

pointed out by the nature and fengle, of our government. That was the indured a more efficacious direction of our force. It was there that the character of the country had been most notly suffained, that the most brilliant triumpha had been achieved; that the fairest presizes of future glory had been given. The mistakes of rulers might sometimes send our brave sons to perish, in fruitless expeditions by land, among the mows and damp and dreary forcess of the north, or in the pestilential forests of the north, or in the pestilential swamps and morasses of the south; but the irresistable force of circumstances would sood corred their errors, and recal us to the ocean as the true scene of our power and glosy. Since it was on maritime power,

therefore that we must rely, to maritime exertions that we should be irresis tably impelled, it behoved us to consider what were the best and most efficient means of maritime force, what was its most solid basis. Was it ships? No. Money? No. What then? He would answer that it was a brave, hardy, and numerous class of native and patriotic seamen, bound to us by the ties of birth, education, early habit; impelled by the feelings of patriotism and the love of glory; a class of men without which ships are uscless, and which oney cannot buy. And can you, he asked, rely on foreigners, for this all important aid? On men attracted to your service by the mere desire of wages or of gain, connected with you by no common interests or feeling united to you by no ties of kindred or affection, mere birds of passage, which flock to your shores in the summer of peace and prosperity, and fly from you when the storm begins to howl. Danger scares them away. These men, thrown on our shores in time of peace, by their own governments, who wish to get rid of the expence of maintaining them, enticed to us, by the hope of high wages and easy service, when we happen to be neutral, and their own governments at war, fly when danger approaches us and leave us desenceless, as far as our defence may depend on them. On whom must it lock, in the hour of danger? answer to our native citizens, attached ous by birth, education, habit and domestic ties. These are our sure de-pendence. They will not leave us in the time of trial for their affections are with us, their hearts are with us, their parent, and their children are with us On them we may rely, in our greatest It was the object of his motion, Mr. Har

per said to foster the growth of this inestima-ble class of men; and thus to make the best, the most effectual, and extensive preparation, for supporting our rights on the ocean, where alone they would be effectually asserted. He sished to encourage the manufacture of nativo American seamen, the only production which he was willing to force by any species of what he was willing to force by any species of what is called protection duty. Since there was a sort of lage for encouraging manufactures, he wished to give it a right direction, by encouraging the growth, not of wool carders and cotton spinners, of deformed, feeble and disof hardy, gallant and active seamen, to many our may, and by protecting our commerce on the ocean, to enable us to import from other countries, those articles which could not be produced among ourselves, without forcing them by oppressive taxes, or nine tenths of enth. This, in his opinion, was the true way of encouraging industry, and promoting the solid and lasting prosperity of the country: to spritted and lasting prosperity of the country: to protect all, and leave to seek the most profitable modes, of employing their siril, labor, and capital. This protection could only be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by a transmitted and the second could be afforded by the second ed by a powerful marine, which would enable our commerce to seek the most profitable mar-kets for our own productions, and to supply us on the best terms with those of other counus on the best terms with those of other countries. Every branch of industry would then find and preserve its proper level. To the formation of such a marine, a sufficient supply of native American freemen was essential, at that supply it was the object of his motion to secure. An object in his opinion of the greatest importance, in every point of view; which would be hoped, be deemed a sufficient apology on his part, for having coemical, so much gy on his part, for having occupied so much of the time of that honorable body, in this feeble, and he' feared ineffectual attempt, to procure the adoption of the measure under consideration

From a London Paper. SHIPWRECKS.

It is with pain, says the Liverpool Advertiser of February 17th, we have to announce the loss of three transports, the Seahorse, Lord Melville, and Boadicea, on the coast of Ireland, with many officers and men, being part of the army from France. The Seahor part of the army from France. The Seahorse after losing both anchors, drifted upon the sands between Tramore and the furthest end of the Rabbit burrow about six miles from Waterford, and in a few minutes went entirely to pieces. The number of lives lost by this melancholy catastrophe was as follows:—Officers 12; soldiers 201; seamen 14; t passenger; 1 officers wife; soldiers wives 30; officers children 2; soldiers children 40—Total 365—the number saved amounted only to 31. The unfortunace females, it is said, met their fate with uncommon firmness. As the ship fate with uncommon firmness. As the ship drifted towards the shore, with the sea makdrifted towards the shore, with the sea making a clear breach over her, they embraced their husbands, and bade them a final fare well. Mrs. Baird went into the cabin with her children, anying to an officer "It is the will of Heaven," and was seen no more—The wife of a private said, "Will you die with me and your child? But you may escape and this may be of use," giving him her pocwith me and your child r But you may escape and this may be of use," giving him her pocket with a sum of money; she even took out her car rings, and put them in it. Herself and child were lost! The survivor, more wretched than they, lives to tell the tale, as tears mark his manly face. The Lord Mel. wretched than they, lives to tell the tale, as tears mark his manly face. The Lord Melville, and the Boadicea brig, rode out the gale for sometime, but at length were driven on the rocks between the Old Head and the Swan Heads.
Shortly after the Lord Melville struck her

boat was launched and manned with five sea-men, two officers and two ladies, supposed to heti, two olneers and two ladies, supposed to be their wives, an assistant surgeon, a serjeant and his wife and child, in the hope of gaining the shore, but in a few moments she was struck the shore, but in a few moments she was struck by a wave and swamped; add every soul pe-rialled with the exception of one of the wea-ness, who reached the land scar ely alive. All the rect of the people fortunately remained in the versel, which at Lw water in the course the rocks which lie between the maje of Garretts town, and where the hades ven after parting from her hacken in ght. Upon approaching the wret, a heart-rending scene of misery, derain death, presented itself to the view. To sel seemed to be a confused mass of planks and boards, broken to piece, a termixed with piles of dead botter men and children! Near to the wret, rock a somewhat elevated above the art men and children? Avear to the wints roca somewhat elevated above the art the water, and upon this were red som 50 poor human creatures, who had see to it from the vessel, and were art people from the shore communicated in people from the shore communicated in as well as they could that their only dasafety was in remaining where they have water; but either through impairs the missery of their thin of the property of their thin. tow water; but either through imprin the misery of their situation, or from the pulse of despair, near 30 or them planed the sea, and endeavoured to gain the sea, in vair, as most of them perished in a tempt. About 60 remained on the not low water, and were all saved tempt About 00 remained on the ned low water, and were all saved. The Box it is said had on board 250 officers as

From a late London Paper,
MARLBORODON-STIR
EXTRAORDINARY CASE EXTRADICIONAL CASE Thomas Elmore, a boy about years of age, was brought up ince dy of William Craig the office, the ed with feloniously stealing and gold necklace and locket, belocied the lady of General Keith Mala of No. 82, Wimpole-street, under following circumstances: It apparently that the prisoner had lived intellily as foot boy, between four and months and the lady having missed necklace and locket, enquired of servants in the house if they had any thing of them, and they deck they knew nothing of them, and whom was the prisoner. The hir ing extremely anxious to get back necklace, it being the gift of a relati when abroad, determined, if possi to find out the thief, and accorde sent for Craig, who proceeded to ra a strict inquiry among the servata on charging the boy with the then at first strenuously denied any kee ledge of it, but on being taxed a seen time by the officer, he confessed the he had stolen it and given it to his ther, who he said had requested E to steal that or any thing else, the from opportunity; he was asked how he afterwards it was, before he gave it her? He said three or four days. she had desired him not to give her for some few days after, lest d

might be suspected. The mother, who is a very cree ble looking woman, was immedia taken into custody by Craig. and formed of what her son hadsaid, will very much affected her, at the un time she most solemnly protested the all the box had said was false; rishe was brought before the Marsha the little urchin still persisted int presence of his mother, that what? had told the officer was true. The poor woman cried bitterly, and begge of him to tell the truth, and not to the cause of sending her to gad castalse and wicked a charge, as didb father and many other persons preent; but nothing his mother or fitte could do or say, would induce him to alter his story, and the poor women almost broken hearted, was siden to be committed to the house of or rection for further examination.

which place she was immediately see
The boy was ordered to be count
ted also, which made not the least in
pression on him, till the jailor was a
bout to put irons on him, when he least
ged for mercy, and said if they won not put them on, he would tell whole truth, for all that he had said implicate his mother was false, & h knew nothing about it; that the next lac; and locket were concealed in the drawer of a looking glass in one of a lady's rooms. Craig went and same od the drawer he had described but no effect, but on turning up the care in the room, there discovered it. A soon as it was made known to the Me gistrates, that the little villin hadeon tradicted what he had before stars respecting his mother, and that the necklace and locket were found, is time was lost in despatching a perse off with an order to the Governor the House of Correction, to discharg the unfortunate mother. He was com mitted for further examination.

This is to give Notice, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Ares del county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph Gambrill late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estats are requested to produce them, proposity suthenticated, and those indebted! nake payment.

April 25 Sarah Gambrill, Ex.

NOTICE.

The Goinmissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, are requested to meet in the city of Annapolis on the tirst Monday in May next, for the pur-pose of hearing appeals and making transfers, to continue in session twee ty days agreeable to law.
Henry S. Hurwood Ca.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. MELPULIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 25. Federal Republican Tickets. ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. FOR FREDERICK Major John Graham, Some few weeks since, a piece ap-

pared in the Maryland Republican apeeting a certain John Newe, who had been engaged at the governmenthose in the character of a Gardener. It was evidently the design of this pice to induce a belief abroad that this an had been brought here with a new rather to the September election has to the cultivation of the garden in which he was employed. We promis. at the time, to take due notice of the fair, but have delayed it for the purpose of making ourselves acquainted with all the circumstances attending it. We shall now briefly advert to the afhir, if it be only for the purpose of iring to people abroad some idea of he credit which is to be given to staterists for electioneering purposes.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY, ..

TOR PRINCE GEORGE'S.

Col Ezekiel Richardson,

Dr. William Marshall,

E.ward H. Caivert.

Roger B. Taney.

Robert Hart.

In the first place it may be proper to berre, that John Newe, who was to et so conspicuous a part at the Septemer election, and whose vote was to be eral party, would not have been entied to a vote if he had continued here he had not, and would not have had September, a sufficient residence in he state to entitle him, under the con-The facts were simply these-The

overnor wished the garden at the go-

mment-house to be attended to. Be

re he left Annapolis shortly after the ose of the session, he expressed a deire to employ a man who understood ardening. No person of that descripkn could be procured here, & of course was to be sought elsewhere. In the ty of Bal'imore, or its neighbourhood, me acquaintance spoke to him of this ene, who was supposed to understand b tasiness, and Newe was emojed for the government house. The premor himself, as appeared from ene's declaration, had never seen m, and knew nothing of his politics, whether he had a right to vote, or deal any thing about him, except onthat his profession was a Gardener, d in that character only had he any casion for him. He introduced himif to the governor as the man who d been sent down to cultivate his rden-Just previous to the Governsleaving the city, he had some consation with him about gardening, ceired from him some seed which had en brought down for the use of the rden, and then they separated-This the statement given by News himif of the interview. The governor town, fully expecting that he had ocured a gardener capable, and faithof course, gave himself no further News was a stranger in town; it

unot known he was not entitled to te, and he was in the employ of the remor-all these circumstances comned no doubt excited a suspicion that was a federalist, and if let alone give a federal vote in September. percent this, every engine was put notion, and threats, and abuse, and ricution, were used in order to get mayay. In a few days the man bene dissessisted with the place, and is he was seriously alarmed, as he hat he might be murdered, and ob-tion hat people might talk of Balti-are mobs, but he believed there were ople in this town equally capable of th things Shortly after he disapwed, without any notice to the gomore agent, and when again discovto Chandler, Printer of the Mary-A Republican Now in what man

what he of duce him to governor, c He was wi terwards, a be entitled to find emp it. He left

garden was A letter, this John N mount of it person in B offered him doubt migh was evident ments upon, for the cont the governo been found,

Cour from the se William I George &

to which he

Resolved ${\it Edward~H.}$ Marshall, b ers of Princ representati Henry A. C. as delegates WM. HĚ

read the res greed to at a party wh sitting of o all their gr and of the are told now of the Alleg strict confor uniform dec formation of cording to t the states, a Maryland u not, moreov district, who

is not fede

election was

rised to sit cult to tell. object to th volous grou The election every mem federal, of t the Prince-C is astonishi county say was that c district, as e knew, the majority of poll was re was the san however.

what was th electors in who had ur the voters. because sor a few minu could not b of them' vo was turned It was su John John

and the att cessful but Willanson