

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XLIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1855.

NO. 21.

Published and Printed by  
JONAS GREEN,  
At the Brick Building on the Public  
Circle.  
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

**A BY-LAW**  
Authorizing the laying of Curb on a portion  
of East Street, and for other purposes.  
[Passed May 14th, 1855.]

**SECTION 1.** Be it established and or-  
dained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder-  
men, and Common Council of the city of  
Annapolis, and by the authority of the same,  
That the City Commissioners be and they are  
hereby authorized and directed to cause that  
part of East Street commencing at the cor-  
ner of Charles Menhaw's lot on said street,  
and running to the lower end of Jerusalem  
Street, brick houses on the corner of Fleet-  
street, to be graded and curbed, and that  
they cause to be fixed and established the  
breadth of the footway on that part of the  
said street directed to be curbed in pursu-  
ance of the provisions of this by-law.

**Sec. 2.** And be it established and ordain-  
ed by the authority aforesaid, That the sum  
of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the  
same is hereby appropriated for that pur-  
pose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the or-  
der of the City Commissioners, out of any  
unappropriated money in the treasury.

**Sec. 3.** And be it established and ordain-  
ed by the authority aforesaid, That it shall  
be the duty of each and every proprietor of  
a lot fronting on that portion of said street  
directed to be curbed by the provisions of  
this by-law, to cause the footway so far as  
the same shall bind on his, her or their lot,  
to be paved with good red paving brick, and  
each and every person who shall neglect to  
pay the same for the space of thirty days  
after being notified by the said Commissioners,  
or a majority of them, shall forfeit and  
pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every  
week thereafter that the same may remain  
unpaid.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

**MAMMOTH SHEET.**  
OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS  
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.  
Philadelphia, November 26, 1850.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on  
the SATURDAY NEWS, since its  
commencement in July last, and a desire to  
meet that patronage by corresponding ex-  
ertions, have induced us this week to publish  
a Double Number—being the largest sheet  
ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose,  
and the largest literary paper ever printed in  
the United States. To those of our friends  
who are practical printers, it need not be  
mentioned that this undertaking has involved  
serious mechanical difficulties. The largest  
—or one of the largest presses in Philadel-  
phia is used for an ordinary impression—  
but this would accommodate only a single  
page of the mammoth sheet, and we were ob-  
liged, therefore, to work four forms at  
different periods. The care used in preparing  
the paper—in removing and folding the  
sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those  
who have seen the experiment made; and  
added to the necessarily increased amount of  
composition, press work, &c., these supple-  
mentary expenses have made an aggregate  
cost, which would have deterred many from  
engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two  
thousand new subscribers will not repay the  
actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-  
traordinary size, this number presents at-  
tractions that entitle it to some attention.  
It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offer-  
ing* for 1857, the London copy of which costs  
\$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-  
ter press. Distinguished as the present age,  
and particularly our own country, has been  
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses  
any former instance. For four cents subscrib-  
ers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addi-  
tion to their ordinary supply of miscellane-  
ous matter, an English annual, the largest  
yet received for the coming season; and they  
receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its  
novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday  
News* we need not speak. That has now be-  
come so well known as to require no com-  
ment. We may take occasion to say, how-  
ever, that in enterprise and resources we  
hold to no other publishers in this city or  
elsewhere, and we are determined that our  
paper shall not be surpassed. We have en-  
tered the field prepared for zealous competi-  
tion, and we stand ready in every way to re-  
alize our promise, that no similar publication  
shall excel it at which we issue. Our articles,  
both original and selected, we are not ashamed  
to test by any comparison which can be ad-  
apted and there is no periodical in the U-  
nited States, monthly or weekly, which might  
not be proud of many of our contributors.  
The issuing of this number may be regard-  
ed as an evidence of our intention and ability  
to merit success. Nor will it be the only  
—from time to time, as opportunity of-  
fers, we propose to adopt extraordinary mea-  
sures for the interest and gratification of our  
subscribers.

J. A. CODEY, & Co.

PRINTING  
Neatly executed at this Office.

## A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to  
the following prospectus of a new, and even  
a cheaper book periodical, which will be is-  
sued from this office in the first week of next  
January. It will not be in so convenient a  
form for binding as the present, with which  
it will in no way interfere, but it will make  
books cheap beyond all precedent. It will  
contain the works of the day, which are much  
sought after, but are comparatively dear, and  
which cannot penetrate the interior in any  
mode half so rapidly as by mail. A fifty-  
cent American reprint will be furnished on-  
tire for from four to six cents; a *Maryland*  
novel for twelve cents, and others in propor-  
tion.

As but very few copies will be printed but  
what are actually subscribed for, those who  
wish the *Omnibus*, must make their remit-  
tances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.  
**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-  
BUS.**

**NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-  
TERARY ENTERPRISE!**

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS,  
REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE  
DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "*Waldie's  
Literary*," "to make good reading  
cheaper, and to bring literature to every  
man's door." That object has been accom-  
plished; we have given to books wings, and  
they have flown to the uttermost parts of our  
vast continent, carrying society to the seclu-  
ded, occupation to the literary, information to  
all. We now propose still further to re-  
duce prices, and render the access to a liter-  
ary banquet more than twofold accessible;  
we gave and shall continue to give in the  
quarto library a volume weekly for two cents  
a day; we now propose to give a volume in  
the same period for less than four cents a  
week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to  
the dish a few columns of shorter literary  
matters, and a summary of the news and  
events of the day. We know by experience  
and calculation that we can go still further  
in the matter of reduction, and we feel that  
there is still verge enough for us to aim at  
offering to an increasing literary appetite that  
mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as  
ever so great a favorite, will continue to make  
its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form  
for binding and preservation, and its price  
and form will remain the same. But we  
shall, in the first week of January 1857, is-  
sue a huge sheet of the size of the largest  
newspapers of America, but on very superior  
paper, also filled with books of the newest  
and most entertaining, though in their sev-  
eral departments of *Novels, Tales, Voyages,  
Travels, &c.*, select in their character, joined  
with reading such as usually should fill a  
weekly newspaper. By this method we hope  
to accomplish a great good; to enliven and  
enlighten the family circle, and to give to it,  
at an expense which shall be no considera-  
tion to any, a mass of reading that in book  
form would alarm the pockets of the prudent,  
and to do it in a manner that the most scepti-  
cal shall acknowledge "the power of con-  
centration can no farther go." No book  
which appears in *Waldie's Quarto Library*  
will be entirely distinct periodical.

**TERMS**  
*Waldie's Literary Omnibus* will be  
issued every Friday morning, printed on pa-  
per of a quality superior to any other weekly  
sheet, and of the largest size. It will con-  
tain:

1st. Books, the newest and the best that  
can be procured, equal every week to a Lon-  
don doctored volume, embracing *Novels,  
Travels, Memoirs, &c.*, and only chargeable  
with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches,  
notices of books, and information from "the  
world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to  
a small compass, but in a sufficient amount  
to embrace a knowledge of the principal  
events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe  
and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of  
five subscribers where the paper is forwarded  
to one address. To clubs of two individuals,  
five dollars; single mail subscribers, three  
dollars. The discount on subsequent money  
will be charged to the remitter; the low price  
and superior paper absolutely prohibit pay-  
ing a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent  
until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of  
this great literary undertaking are all made,  
and the proprietor has redeemed all his  
pledges to a generous public for many years,  
no fear of the non-fulfillment of the contract  
can be felt. The *Omnibus* will be regularly  
issued, and will contain in a year reading mat-  
ter equal in amount to two volumes of *Rees's  
Cyclopedia*, for the small sum mentioned a-  
bove.

Address, post paid,  
ADAM WALDIE,  
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Can-  
ada, will confer a favor by giving the above  
one or more conspicuous insertions, and ac-  
cepting the work for a year as compensation.

## POLITICAL.

At a meeting of Republican members of the  
Senate and House of Representatives held at  
the Capitol, July 6, 1855, the Hon. JOHN M.  
NILES, of Connecticut, and the Hon. CHAR-  
LES E. HAYNES, of Georgia, being Chair-  
men, and the Hon. GEORGE M. KATZ, of Penn-  
sylvania, and the Hon. H. L. TURNER, of Ten-  
nessee, acting as Secretaries, the Address to the  
People of the United States was received, and  
further considered; whereupon, on motion of the  
Hon. Hiram Gray, of New York, it was  
Resolved, That the address be signed and  
published by the committee who have prepared  
it in behalf of the Republican members of Con-  
gress.

JOHN M. NILES, and  
CHARLES E. HAYNES, } Chairmen,  
Geo. M. KATZ, and  
HOMER L. TURNER, } Secretaries.

**ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE  
UNITED STATES.**

In a country advancing with the rapidity of  
ours, great changes, having a powerful control  
over its political relations and future destiny,  
must not unfrequently occur, which may make  
it the duty of those entrusted, for the time, with  
the management of public affairs, in order to a-  
void misapprehension, to publish an exposition  
of their principles and purposes. Such are the  
changes which have taken place within the last  
few years, and which have already had great  
effect on the political condition of the country,  
and are destined still to have much greater here-  
after. Among these may be enumerated the  
final payment of the public debt; the expiration  
of the charter of the United States Bank, with-  
out renewal; the fall of the misnamed American  
system; the rise and progress of abolition; and  
finally the stoppage of payment by the banks,  
with the consequent embarrassment to the com-  
munity, and in the fiscal action of the Govern-  
ment. Never, in so short a period, since the  
commencement of the Government, have so  
many events, destined to effect so mighty a  
change in our political condition, occurred.—  
That their first effect would be to unsettle pub-  
lic opinion was to be expected; and accordingly  
there never was a time, when the political ele-  
ments of the country were in a state of greater  
confusion, and when it was more important that  
those who are entrusted with the management  
of public affairs, should recur to first principles,  
and give a full and explicit exposition of their  
views.

Actuated by these considerations, the Repub-  
lican members of Congress, about to return to  
their constituents, propose to lay before them a  
brief exposition of the principles by which they  
have been guided, and intend hereafter to be  
governed, on some of the most important mea-  
sures of public policy acted on, and to be acted  
on, in the councils of the General Government.

We are deeply sensible that too much has  
been expected from the deliberations of Con-  
gress. A numerous and powerful party has in-  
duced a large portion of the people to look alone  
to the Congress of the United States for relief.  
They are taught to believe that from thence  
alone can emanate the measures required to re-  
store the country to peace, quiet, and happiness,  
unmindful that we have a written Constitution  
to control those who administer the various de-  
partments of the General Government. Many  
appear to think that Congress can do any and  
every thing called for at this novel crisis in the  
affairs of the country. To guard against the  
further progress of this fatal delusion, and to  
exonerate ourselves from unreasonable responsi-  
bility, we propose, at the threshold of this ad-  
dress, to present a concise history, touching the  
character of the Federal Constitution, and the  
origin of the two great political parties which  
have divided, and will probably forever divide,  
the American people.

There were radical differences of opinion in  
the convention which formed the Constitution.  
They laid the foundation of those parties which  
have at intervals ever since agitated, and at this  
moment deeply agitate, the whole country.

A portion of the convention, from a strong  
partiality for the British form of Government,  
desired to approximate as near that system as  
public opinion in America would allow. From  
them came propositions for a President and Sen-  
ate for life, elections for long terms, and other  
fundamental arrangements, which should remove  
the government as far as possible from popular  
control. Another portion, having more con-  
fidence in the intelligence and virtue of the peo-  
ple, advocated the principle of making the exe-  
cutive and legislative branches elective for short  
terms. After the Constitution was formed, these  
two parties differed widely in the views they  
took of the tendency of the Government; the  
one believing that it was towards consolidation,  
and the other to disunion; and the one ac-  
cordingly believing that the danger was despotism  
in the hands, and the other anarchy in the  
members. Hence the different light in which  
the two parties viewed the character of the sys-  
tem. The Republican party held it to be fed-  
erative in its character, and formed by the States  
in their sovereign capacity, and adopted for their  
mutual security and happiness; while many of  
their adversaries regarded it as a great national  
Republic, formed by the American people in the

aggregate, to promote the interest of the majori-  
ty, instead of the several States composing it.

When the Government was put in operation  
under the new Constitution, each party adopted  
rules of construction calculated to secure their  
peculiar objects and advance their cherished  
principles, in its practical operation.

Unfortunately, the execution of certain vital  
parts of the system was entrusted to the men  
who had no faith in its stability, without essen-  
tial changes, removing it further from the in-  
fluence of the people and the States; and they  
immediately set themselves to work to accom-  
plish, by a broad construction, that which was,  
in their opinion, essential to the continued exis-  
tence of the Government, but was unattainable  
through a direct appeal to the States and people  
for amendments to the Constitution. Out of  
this design grew the funding system of the first  
Secretary of the Treasury, and other measures  
intended to create an improper action of the  
Government.

The other party maintaining their faith in the  
Constitution as it is, insisted that the Constitu-  
tion should be construed strictly, according to its  
honest meaning as adopted by the States; and  
that changes in the system, when found neces-  
sary, should be sought through applications for  
amendments, rather than through new, vague,  
and multitudinous constructions which, in effect  
would accumulate unlimited powers in a Gov-  
ernment notoriously limited by those who had  
created it. The rapid and resolute encroach-  
ments of a few years greatly alarmed and roused  
to energetic action the friends of a limited,  
pure Government, controlled by the public will.  
They organized themselves for constitutional  
resistance, proportioned to the character and ex-  
tent of actual and threatened usurpations, and  
threw out, from the abutment pens of that day,  
luminous expositions of the real origin, true char-  
acter, and ultimate objects of our Constitution.  
After a fearful struggle, success crowned their  
efforts; the Government was wrested from the  
hands of those whose principles were monarchi-  
cal and aristocratic; the letter of the Constitu-  
tion, and the honest meaning of those who a-  
dopted it, became the practical rule of construc-  
tion; and public opinion, expressed by the unbi-  
ased representatives of the people and the States,  
through the different branches of the Govern-  
ment, was recognized as the only legitimate  
governing power.

We adhere to the constitutional doctrines of  
the Republican party of 1793-9; we adopt the  
rule of strict construction they maintained, as  
the only true and safe one, applicable to our  
Constitution; we reject the assumption that the  
people have not the requisite intelligence and  
virtue to choose competent managers of public  
affairs, and direct them when necessary.

These are the principles upon which we  
would have our Government administered, and  
a reference to our views upon the great and ag-  
itating topics of the day will, we trust, show  
that we are disposed to carry these principles  
into practice by our public acts.

The leading question which now divides the  
two parties of the country is the re-establish-  
ment of the Bank of the United States. The  
first bank was a measure of that party, which  
deemed it necessary to devise other means than  
public opinion and the suffrages of the people, to  
secure a stable Government. It was condemn-  
ed by the people, and was required to wind up,  
after living out its chartered existence. Far  
different were the considerations which led to  
the establishment of a second bank. It was  
thought to be necessary, perhaps from conclu-  
sions too hastily drawn, as an instrument to  
compel the State banks to resume specie pay-  
ments; and as a fiscal agent, to keep and trans-  
fer the funds of the United States. This bank  
was also condemned by the people, and its char-  
ter suffered to expire without renewal. The  
question is, shall we have a third bank, after  
two have been established by the public au-  
thorities, and condemned by the people?—  
There are many of us who have all be-  
lieved a Bank of the United States to be uncon-  
stitutional. They look upon the power to create  
corporations, except in and for the District of  
Columbia, as a substantive power reserved whol-  
ly to the States. They find that the convention  
which formed the Constitution, refused to insert  
clauses delegating to Congress the General pow-  
er to create corporations. In the discussions of  
the friends and foes of the Constitution, through  
the press of the country, and in the State con-  
ventions prior to its adoption, they do not find it  
alleged on either side, that it conferred such a  
power on Congress. They think that the ab-  
sence of any grant of power in the Constitution  
ought, itself, to be conclusive; but when, in ad-  
dition to this, it has been proved by the de-  
velopments of late years that the proposition was  
actually voted down in convention, and that  
both parties were thenceforward silent on the  
subject; it seems to them impossible to doubt  
that the power was not granted, but was pur-  
posely withheld.

They believe that Congress has no constitu-  
tional power to regulate credit in any of the  
States; that the right of each citizen, and of  
any association of citizens, to use their credit,  
is not derived originally from the laws, but is  
an incident to property in the social state; that  
the citizens of the States possessed it in the  
most plenary manner, and that each or any of  
them, singly or associated, could issue their

notes, without limitation, until the right was  
taken away by the laws of the States against  
private banking; that, to restore the right, no-  
thing is necessary but the repeal of those laws;  
and that the granting of bank charters is but a  
restoration of the right to the favored individ-  
uals, in a modified form. They maintain that  
the General Government, having had no agency  
or right, or in fact, in restraining the use of  
credit, or forbidding private banking within the  
States, has no power to restore the right in ei-  
ther a general or modified form, the power be-  
longing exclusively to the States which took it  
away. And they think Congress has as right-  
ful power to abrogate all the State laws against  
banking, and restore the right to every citizen  
without restraint, as they have to restore it in  
a qualified shape under the conditions of a bank  
charter.

These, and many other arguments of great  
force may be employed to prove the unconstitu-  
tionality of a Bank of the United States. But  
whatever may have been, or are now, our aver-  
al conclusions upon that point, we unanimously  
concur in the opinion that the re-establishment  
of a Bank of the United States is unnecessary,  
inexpedient, and dangerous to the public li-  
berty.

A few years' experience has given much ad-  
ditional force to the arguments originally urged  
against such an institution. A leading argu-  
ment in favor of it is, that the State banks, of  
themselves, are incompetent to manage their af-  
fairs prudently, or to maintain specie payments  
and preserve a sound currency; and that a Bank  
of the United States is necessary to check and  
control them. Do those who use this argument  
reflect that it is an argument against popular  
government itself? The people constitute the  
governing power in the United States, and it is  
by their authority that the State banks are  
created. This argument assumes that the peo-  
ple are incompetent to check and control a class  
of institutions which they create, and that a  
new agent, unknown to the States and irrespon-  
sible to them or to the people, must be introduc-  
ed, to save them from the disastrous consequen-  
ces of their own acts.

Is this a Republican doctrine? On the con-  
trary, is it not the leading argument in favor  
of monopoly and absolute power throughout the  
world? Why do kings reign, and princes exer-  
cise absolute dominion, but because the people  
are assumed to be incompetent to act wisely,  
and protect themselves against the evil conse-  
quences of their own ignorance and error?

Assume that the State banks are incompetent  
to the ends for which they are created, and will  
necessarily run into periodical excesses, entail-  
ing great evils upon the country, to what source  
would a Republican look for a remedy? Would  
he say that the people cannot be trusted to re-  
mend their own institutions, and that we must  
have an irresponsible corporation to prevent  
those evils? Would he not rather justly con-  
clude that the banking system itself was defecti-  
ve, and undertake to reform it, so as to bring  
it under the control of the people, through their  
constitutional organs, rather than to assume that  
it cannot be regulated otherwise than by the in-  
troduction of a power competent to contend for  
mastery with the Government itself?

We reject both the premises and the conclu-  
sions. We believe our representatives and po-  
pular Governments in the States, who created  
these institutions, fully competent to modify and  
reform them, and to impose all those checks and  
restraints upon them which the banking system  
is capable of receiving.

To awaken the people to a due sense of the  
magnitude of that power which the advocates of  
a Bank of the United States would create, let  
us look at the amount in "men and money"  
which they propose to make dependant upon  
one institution.

The number of State banks and branches now,  
is 829. The number of presidents, directors,  
and other officers, is not over estimated at eight  
thousand two hundred. The number of stock-  
holders may be safely estimated at three hundred  
thousand; and the number of debtors exclusive of  
stockholders, at six hundred and fifty thousand.  
The aggregate of these is near a million of persons,  
whose business relations and pecuniary interests  
are directly involved. The capital of all the  
banks is about \$317,836,770; and the amount of  
their loans about \$485,631,867. Here, then,  
we have a mass of about one million of persons,  
and money and credit to an amount exceeding  
five hundred millions of dollars, which are, in a  
great degree, dependant upon the operations of  
this bank credit system.

Left to be governed by the general laws of  
trade and credit, these elements of power may  
continue to be comparatively harmless as in their  
effects upon our political institutions; but what  
does the opposition party propose?

It proposes, by the establishment of a Na-  
tional Bank, to increase, control, and com-  
bine those elements in one operation. The  
project is not merely to establish a new Bank,  
with an immense capital, but it is also to give a  
third and manager to a million of persons and  
five hundred millions of dollars embraced in the  
existing State banks.

When the first Bank of the United States  
was created, with eleven millions of capital, the  
number of State banks did not exceed five, and  
their capital was not over two million five hun-  
dred thousand dollars; yet the Republicans of



that day divided its power. When the second bank was established, with a capital of thirty-five millions, the number of State banks did not exceed 184; and their capital was not over \$66,822,482. Patriotic fears of its dangerous power were then also entertained. If there was any cause for fear on those occasions, how ought Republicans to feel now, when it is proposed to put near one million of individuals, and more than \$500,000,000 under the substantial dominion of one corporation? The president of the late Bank of the United States testified, upon a public occasion, that there were few of the State banks which it could not have crushed had it been so disposed. The power of the proposed new bank will be greater, and every new State bank which has been or may be established, will add to its power by increasing the number of its dependants, and enlarging the sphere of its influence.

What, under such a system, is to become of the independence of the several States, and their right and power to regulate and control their own institutions? Will the State banks be governed by the States which created them, or will they look for their superior to the monarch of the great bank credit system on whom the inexorable and inevitable laws of credit and of trade confer the power to crush or caress them, according to his uncontrollable will.

Every year increases the danger of establishing such an institution; for every year adds to the number of State banks, which must of necessity be its subordinate and dependants. If it ever be established, every bank within the States will necessarily become the ally and rival of its central power. Sure it is enough that the unchangeable laws of credit and trade subject the distant State banks to the influence of one common centre. That consequence is inevitable, and unless trade would be more extensively diffused, must be borne.

But, as friends of the rights and independence of the States, can we desire to see this subjection made more absolute and degrading by artificial regulations? Least of all can we desire to see the administration of the laws of credit and trade placed in hands which are not only independent of the States, but of all that is popular in the General Government? When a guarantee can be discovered against the frailties of our nature, mankind may be safe under absolute dominion. When the directors of banks can be selected from a superior race, then the existence of a Bank of the United States may be compatible with the rights of the States, and the liberty, prosperity, and happiness of the American people.

That there are some advantages to be derived from a Bank of the United States cannot be denied. A species of paper, answering the purposes of money, and so nearly uniform in value as to be available at par throughout the Union, is, for many purposes, a great public convenience. But what Republican would purchase it at the hazard of his liberty, especially when he sees that an effective substitute may be obtained without it? It may be doubted whether such a bank could now be of any real utility in equalizing any domestic exchanges.

That which is now very generally called the difference of exchange, is, in reality, but a difference in the value of the prevailing paper currency at different points. To put an end to that requires no Bank of the United States. It is now vanishing as fast as the banks resume specie payments, and, we trust, will soon cease throughout the Union, without the agency of any coercive power whatsoever. The real difference of exchange will then remain, consisting of the cost of transporting specie or specie funds from one place to another. In this business there has been heretofore, and will soon be again, vast competition, which will reduce the expense to the lowest amount for which the operation can be performed. For the country, this is the safest basis on which it can rest. If a great National Bank be established, having, as it must, the mastery of the whole banking system of the Union, it will be strong enough to prescribe the rates of exchange, and drive competition out of the market, not by reducing the price, but by a wave of its sceptre.

If it were to indicate to the State banks that exchange was considered its own appropriate harvest field, in which it was not agreeable to have a competitor, they must necessarily submit to the will of this legal superior, and withdraw from the business. Would it be safer to have exchange regulated, and the price fixed by the president of a bank, whose first object is to make as much money as possible, than by the general laws of trade, which know no selfishness, and have no favourites? Not only would it be more safe, but it can scarcely be doubted that a general competition among banks and individuals, now that the whole process and the necessary machinery is well understood, would secure to the country lower rates.

The same state of things renders a bank less useful to the Government, as an agent to transfer its funds from one section of the Union to another, than it was when the late Bank of the United States was established, and for many years afterwards. Competent agents for this purpose may now be found in the State banks and in private bankers; and these facilities are multiplying even more rapidly than the growth of our country. This argument in favour of a National Bank has, therefore, ceased to have the weight to which it was formerly entitled, and goes but a little way to counterbalance the many fatal objections to such an institution. It can only be said, with truth, that it would save some trouble to the officers and clerks of the Treasury Department; and that is the only just extent of the argument.

The same reasons which oppose the establishment of a Bank of the United States, are equally hostile to a Treasury Bank, or any machinery in the nature of a bank, attached to the Treasury Department. The former would be the creation of an independent and irresponsibil-

ity power in the country, whose inclination and interest would generally prompt it to support a friendly Executive, and whose power would almost certainly be great enough to overthrow one which was not. The latter would at all times act in concert with the Executive, with power to give him strength in proportion to his capital and the extent of its machinery. Both alike are calculated to enlarge Executive power; and although a Treasury Bank would, in theory, at least, be more controllable by the popular will, constituting a part of the Government; both are to be dreaded and rejected alike by those who would preserve the simplicity and purity of our institutions. But as we do not know of any advocate, in the Republican party, of a Treasury Bank, though such a scheme is most unjustly imputed to them, we deem it unnecessary to multiply arguments against it.

The cheapness of our system of Government, compared with the monarchical systems of the old world, has been one of its chief recommendations to the favour of mankind. This is one of its characteristics which every Republican will strive to maintain. Injudicious legislation, and the spirit of speculation in merchandise and the public lands, had, within a few of the last years, brought into the Treasury a redundancy of revenue. As a natural consequence, this influx has been followed by loose and extravagant appropriations by Congress, and an increased expenditure. It is an inevitable law of our system of Government, and perhaps of every other, that if it collects much, it must expend much. It could not be safely tolerated, if it were practicable, that the Government should collect hundreds of millions from the people, to be retained by it in the shape of money or property. It must always expend what it collects. The only effective remedy, therefore, for an extravagant expenditure, is to reduce the supply. For the accomplishment of this great object, the country must look to those who strive to reduce the receipts of the Government to its absolute wants; to prevent extravagance by withholding the means; to preserve the purity of the public agents by keeping them out of temptation to a free economy, by making it impossible for the Government not to be economical.

It is in vain to oppose little appropriations of money when there are millions of surplus in the Treasury. If there be a surplus it will be expended, and to be expended it must be appropriated. Keep the money out of the Treasury, and leave it in the pockets of the people, its rightful owners; multitudes of projects for expending it would then never be thought of, and others would never be pressed.

While, therefore, we do not in the duty of every Republican to oppose unnecessary appropriations and expenditures we look to a proper regulation of duties and taxes, to be levied and collected from the people, as the only effective remedy and preventive of public extravagance. Duties on import and merchandise, though paid in the first instance by the merchants, come finally out of the pockets of the people, as much as if they were a direct tax laid on lands and personal property. We hold that it is the duty of Congress to ascertain, as nearly as practicable, what an economical administration of the Government ought to cost; to graduate the duties and taxes, in such manner as not to produce a surplus beyond that sum, and to vary them in conformity with that principle, as the changing circumstances of the country may require. We hold, that when Congress establishes, or suffers to exist, a system of revenue which collects from the people more money than the public service, economically managed, necessarily requires, they pervert the Government from its true object, violate their duty to their constituents, and commit upon them the same wrong which monarchs perpetrate upon their subjects when they seize on their money or goods to support unnecessary wars, or minister in their pleasures, their tastes, or their passions.

At present, we have no surplus in the Treasury, and the receipts of the Government are scarcely equal to its necessary expenditures. It is our earnest desire and determination, as far as our opinions and appropriate acts can avail, to cut off the possibility of any surplus hereafter; not by extending the expenditures, but by lessening the receipts. And whenever the expenditures can be lessened, also, without palpable injury to the public service, we are in favour of diminishing them, and the receipts in an equal degree; making our Government as cheap to the people as possible, and as powerful for mischief as it shall be cheap in its administration.

We rejoice to see the many of the recent great causes of taxation are fast disappearing. The public debt is now fully paid, and the people are entirely relieved from that burden. The extinguishment of the Indian titles to lands within the States and Territories; the removal of the Indians to the west of Mississippi; and the Indian wars, in which the United States have been recently engaged, have necessarily produced a great expenditure of the public treasure. These will, no doubt, shortly be brought to a close; and this heavy drain upon the Treasury of the United States, of course, cease; and many other causes of expenditures are rapidly terminating.

One of the strongest temptations for the collection of large revenues, and the continuance of which is most to be guarded against, would be the deposit of the public money in the banks.

If deposited in banks nominally for safe keeping but really to be lent out to their customers the banks will have an interest in swelling the amount, because by lending they receive a profit upon it; and their customers will have an interest in the same policy because they can borrow more money, and get more indulgence by it. By these means money may be wrongfully taken from its true owners by the Government, not for the

public service, but to be devoted to private purposes exclusively.

The people may be taxed that the banks may have more money to lend, and their customers more to borrow. We are opposed to taxation for such purposes. We deny the rights of the Government to take the money of the citizen and hand it over to the banks to be used by them and their customers, in their private transactions. The taxing power was not granted for such purposes; and when such are its results, reform should be the watchword of every Republican.

We are in favour of such changes in our financial system, as will effectually prevent the application of the public money to private purposes. The means of accomplishing this great reform, are of less importance than the end to be obtained. We, however, perceive no means so effective and certain, as to let the Government keep its own money, by the instrumentality of its own officers, who shall be put under bonds, with heavy securities, not to use or lend it; and in addition, making it highly penal in them so to do. It is not perceived why the Government cannot make its money as secure as a bank. All the usual means of security enjoyed by the banks are within its reach; in addition to which, it has absolute power over the persons of its agents, which the banks have not. Banks cannot by regulations, punish their cashiers and clerks for faithlessness and crime with the penitentiary or otherwise; but the Government can. It may command all the buildings, walls, vaults, bolts, and other safeguards which the banks can; and in addition, may dispose of the personal liberties of its faithless agents according to its will, expressed through its legislative and judicial authorities. Why, then, may it not keep its own money as safely as the banks can keep theirs, or that deposited with them? That it can do so, under proper regulations, is too obvious to be doubted. Besides, at places where it might be more convenient, the use of the bank buildings themselves could be secured, still preserving the public money from private uses.

Why, then, should not the Government keep its own money? It is objected that the keeping of its own money would dangerously increase the patronage of the Executive. Is it possible any one can believe that the appointment of ten or twenty officers and clerks, involves a more extensive and dangerous influence than the power directly to affect the pecuniary interests of the eight hundred and two hundred and ninety bank officers, the three hundred and seventeen thousand stockholders, and the six hundred and fifty-three thousand debtors? The power the Executive has, so long as he is authorized to place the public money in banks to be lent out for private purposes. Although all the banks cannot be depositaries, all think they find their interest in an extension of the credit system, by the aid of the public money; and in addition thereto, all are subject, under such a system, to the influence of hope and fear from the favours and frowns of the President or Secretary of the Treasury. It is not by keeping the public money that a Government acquires influence or power, but by spending or lending it. One man has a million of dollars to lend; another has a million to keep, being forbidden to lend a dollar of it. Which will be the most courted, and have the most influence among his neighbours? The answer is too obvious to need suggestion. It is thus with the Executive. If you would curtail his influence in the most effectual manner, require him inflexibly to keep the public money for public purposes. If you would extend his influence in a manner the most alarming, authorize him to lend the public money, or cause it to be lent, by depositing it in banks, or otherwise.

The idea that the actual custody of the public money by public officers appointed under the authority of Congress would place it more under the control of the President than it has heretofore been, is wholly deceptive and fallacious.

His power over it would not be at all increased by this measure. The President could not, under the old or proposed system, draw from the Treasury a single dollar, not even for the payment of his own salary. That operation is effected by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Treasurer's check or order upon a bank or other depository. It is through these means that the President, and every other executive officer receives even his salary.

If the Treasurer had the actual custody of the public money, instead of keeping it in banks, the President would be obliged still to get a warrant from the Secretary of the Treasury before he could receive his salary. It is said if the Treasurer had the actual custody of the money, the President might compel him to put it in his possession by the exercise of his authority and power over an official dependant. But is it not just as easy, by the exercise of the same authority and power, to compel the Treasurer to draw a check on a bank? And could not the President or his instrument obtain the money from a bank on such a check just as easy as he could wrest it from the Treasurer's actual possession? Would it not, indeed, be a little easier to compel the Treasurer to draw a check, than to count out a large sum of money? As for the banks, they never have claimed the right to dispute the Treasurer's check, their duty being merely to pay it. When there was thirty or forty millions of dollars in the Treasury, there was nothing in the law, or in the structure of the system, to prevent the executive officers from checking every dollar of it out of the banks, if inclined to apply it to improper objects. Indeed, until 1823, there was no practical restraint upon the Treasurer whatsoever; the sole authority upon which the banks paid out the public money, was his individual check; and the restraint then imposed in requiring that the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury should accompany the Treasurer's check, was one of Executive regulation, and not of Congressional legislation. The dangers con-

jured up from this source are therefore altogether imaginary.

The union of the purse and the sword, so much deprecated by our English ancestors, was altogether a different matter. By them the power to raise an army was called "the sword," and the power to levy and collect taxes to support it was called "the purse." The English Constitution conceded to the Executive the power to raise an army, or the power of "the sword," but reserved to Parliament the power to lay taxes to support it, or the power of "the purse." It was the attempt of Charles the First to raise a tax for the support of his army without the consent of Parliament, thereby uniting "the purse and the sword," which produced a bloody revolution and brought him to the block.

Our Constitution concedes to the Executive neither of these powers. He can neither raise an army, nor collect taxes to support it, without the consent of Congress. In their hands are both "the purse and the sword," and the Executive is but an instrument to carry their determination into effect. He wields neither the purse nor the sword otherwise than as the subordinate of the legislative power.

Hence it will be perceived that the union of "the purse and the sword" is a very different thing from the custody of the public money by Executive officers. In every Government under the sun, the most free as well as the most tyrannical, the keeping and paying out of the public treasure under the authority of law has been considered an Executive function. When before was it thought to be dangerous to liberty? Do we find a trace of such danger in the ancient Republics or the modern; among the Greeks, in Rome, in Switzerland or in Holland? Was such a question ever raised among the jealous patriots of England? Is it now a ground of jealousy or alarm in any other Republic of America, or in any limited monarchy of Europe? No such danger was ever perceived, no such question was ever heard of. To originate it required the inventive faculties of our own ingenious countrymen, stimulated by those lively principles of human action, political ambition, and pecuniary interest. It is not extraordinary that those who wish to profit by the use of the public money pronounce it unsafe in any other hands, nor that those who are in eager pursuit of the prize of power join in the cry. But an impartial people, who have no interest in being deceived; will only give due weight to the argument and appreciate the motive in which it originates.

What would be said in England if some sensitive patriot, to prevent an "union of the purse and the sword," should propose to keep the money of the United Kingdom in the Treasury of Belgium, Hanover or Holland? Those nations are scarcely more independent of the British Government and nation than our banks are of the Government and people of the United States; nor are they, on some occasions, more hostile than a portion of the banks. Is it possible that a Government which puts its means so completely beyond its own control, can, on all occasions, perform its engagements, keep its faith, or protect the people by whom it is established, and whose money supports it? It has heretofore been deemed enough that the legislative power can, at will, diminish the amount of money to be collected, and prescribe the regulations under which it shall be kept. It has not been considered necessary to establish an independent branch of the Government for that purpose, and least of all to introduce foreign powers totally irresponsible to the people, often too strong for the Government, and always devoted to making money out of all circumstances and vicissitudes. To make keepers of the public money out of such materials, is in character with those kingly notions which would give to our State banks a monarch corporation for a master, upon the plea that the people cannot control them.

It is objected that this is a measure of hostility to the banks. The Government is not to be a hoarder of money. What it collects it soon expends and it has seldom occurred in our history that it has had on hand, at the same time more than six or eight millions of dollars. It ought not to continue any system of revenue which will enable it to hold a regular surplus exceeding five millions. This is not more than a large bank finds it necessary to retain to carry on a safe business. The late bank of the United States frequently had from ten to fifteen millions. For years to come, it is probable that the whole amount of money in the Treasury will not average three millions, and will scarcely be equal to one week's recent importation of specie. It is idle to suppose that this can materially affect the operations of the banks.

The only mode in which their operations will be effected is, that they will no longer have the privilege of lending out money which is not their own. Is the withdrawal from them of this privilege necessarily an act of hostility? A farmer has been in the habit of depositing his money in a bank, but as he could not get it to pay his hired hands when he wanted it, the bank having stopped payment, he concluded that it was more safe, and more just to his creditors, to keep it himself. Was there any hostility to the bank in that? It is just so with the Government. The banks had lent out the public money, and could not collect it. With millions nominally in the Treasury, the Treasury Department could scarcely pay a dollar in the legal currency of the country. It does not desire to be again placed in such a situation. It does not wish to be dependant on those whom its experience has taught it are not always to be depended upon.

The Government only desires to manage its own business in its own way; to let the banks alone, and to be let alone by them when the public interest and safety require it, but not to be compelled to use them as the public depository. Is it just to charge every citizen with

hostility to the banks who does not keep his money in them? The idea is absurd, but not more so than that a Treasury independent of the banks is in hostility to them.

It is objected that it is a measure of hostility to a sound currency. The reverse of this proposition is true. It will prevent the inflation of our paper currency, which arises from the use of the public money, and, in that degree, tend to prevent fluctuations and suspensions of specie payments. By exhibiting an inflexible determination on the part of the Government to receive nothing as money but specie, or its equivalent, it will inspire the banks with a salutary caution, not by the excess of their issues to endanger that standard. In fine, it will leave the banks to be sustained by their own capital and prudence, without tempting them with the uncertain and dangerous aid of a fluctuating public depository.

It is objected that this measure is hostile to the rights of property, and essentially levelling in its character. The reverse of this is true. The money of the Government is the property of the people. The object of an independent Treasury is to preserve this property for the use of the true owners, instead of handing it over to those to whom it does not belong, to be lent out for their emolument. Its tendency is to protect individual property also. Nothing is more destructive to the rights of property than fluctuations in the standard by which its value is measured. The tendency of this measure is, to prevent those fluctuations, by preventing, in some degree, the expansions and contractions produced by the over issues of banks, and thus give stability to property.

It is alleged that this measure is part of a scheme to force on the country a currency purely metallic. This is unfounded. A specie currency for the ordinary daily transactions of life, and such a specie basis for paper as will always ensure its convertibility into specie, when required by the holders, is what is contended for, and such is the only tendency and real design of the measure proposed, so far as the banks are concerned. A purely metallic currency is no part of the Independent Treasury plan, as proposed by the Administration, and supported by its friends. In fine, with the exception of a very small number, who are in favour of depositing the public money specially in banks, the question at issue between us, and those who favour a depository in the banks, may be stated thus: They wish to have the public money deposited in banks, not to be kept by them but to be lent out for private uses. We are opposed to lending out the public money for private uses, and, effectually to prevent it, are in favour of having it kept by public officers, under heavy bonds and securities not to use it, or suffer it to be used for any private purpose whatsoever, and to pay it out only in pursuance of appropriations made by law, as prescribed in the Constitution.

We do not think that to furnish the banks with money to lend or to accommodate the customers of banks with the use of the public money or property, is one of the purposes for which the power to lay duties and taxes was delegated to the Congress of the United States.

On the contrary, we look upon the employment of it, knowingly and deliberately for such a purpose, or where such is known to be the natural and necessary result, as an abuse of the most aggravated character. It is taking one man's property and delivering it over to another, under false pretences, and may justly be denounced, (not as a levelling operation, but) as an exercise of arbitrary power, wresting money and property from those to whom it belongs, for the use of those to whom it does not belong. We oppose this practice, as one of injustice. We are in favour of collecting only as much money from the people as may be necessary for public purposes, leaving the rest to be used by those to whom it belongs. We are not the enemies of the banks, but we are not so much their friends as to take money out of the pockets of our constituents, and deposit it with them to swell their active capital, and increase their profits. Let them be content, as every honest man ought to be, with using that which properly belongs to them.

We look upon the withdrawal of the public deposits from the banks, as a measure beneficial to the banks themselves, and calculated to promote stability in the business and currency of the country. So long as the public money is made the basis of bank issues, they will necessarily produce fluctuations in credit and currency. As the deposits accumulate, bank loans and bank notes increase in number and amount; as the deposits diminish, bank accommodations are curtailed, and the circulation is retarded. No reflecting man can doubt that the immense surplus in the Treasury two years ago, being all lent out by the banks, was one cause of the overtrading and speculation which ended in a general suspension of specie payments. Ought the banks to desire the continuance of a temptation which experience has shown that they have not the firmness to resist? Ought the people to permit a return to, or a continuance of, a system which not only takes from them a portion of their property for the use of their customers, but tends to render the rest unstable and insecure, by unsettling the standard of value, banishing the coin of the country from circulation, and deluging the land with an irredeemable, and to a great extent, a fraudulent paper currency? To avoid these evils, we must remove their causes. One of the most potent is the use of the public money for private purposes. By putting a stop to that mischief and administering the Treasury Department wholly independent of the banks, the people of the United States will have done much, through their Government, to fill the country with the precious metals, to secure a constitutional currency, to keep the public faith, to preserve the public money, to give confidence to credit, and stability to trade, and, above all,

to preserve the rights of the American people.

The subject of the Constitution is a brief exposition of the existing system between the two portions of the Constitution, and the House of Representatives the imposition of a guarantee to service or laboring into another.

It is manifest that subject is one of General Government of the reserved portion of the entire control within whose limit, and within whose ment, nor that of citizens, have an directly or indirectly of slavery.

From this it follows on the one hand, would be without breach of the Constitution, be more the instrument; it was primarily object for was instituted, to protect more effect and tranquillity of zens.

It also follows, the part of the would be in "vi pact, which the selves to each other entering into the It also follows, alone responsible vil; and the impo (it citizens ar for its existence, mischievous Fed a great national where the whole just as the States a Federal Repub and independent their mutual adv curity.

Such, and so against an inter subject within th will those agai general Governme District, be found considered.

We hold in th to abolish slave intermediate step themselves, by slaveholding. St be as clearly an objections in the rect attempt to selves would be intended, and the character of of morals which directly which rectly. If it b hour's house it to fire another. Intention of b rence, the lat of a deeper di

We also h individual opi character of a slaveholding s acting in pul Government, erminate bet of the other mind that ou been already and independ curity and h ted this Gov powers to es objects. Sub ject of our a verment ca a preference tion of the l to use its p the other; a it may, wou object for s destroying th feet. Instat quility, it v the hands Union, for weaker, an ext feelings would dest

Resting hle princip dispute, th lish slave abolishing of its pow we deem t elusion, o powers or may, they poses, to in subord which the to any o object of



to preserve the rights of the States and the Union of the American people.

The subject of abolition has assumed a character as formidable in its appearance, and so destructive in its tendencies, as to call for a brief exposition of our views.

The existing relation of master and slave between the two races inhabiting the Southern portion of the Union, existed when the Constitution was formed, and is recognized in the apportionment of members in the House of Representatives, as well as in the imposition of direct taxes, and the clause guaranteeing the delivery up of persons held to service or labour to our State and escaping into another.

It is manifest that the power over this subject is one of those not delegated to the General Government, and, of course, is one of the reserved powers; as such, it is under the entire control of the respective States, within whose limits the institution may exist, and within which neither this Government, nor that of the other States, nor their citizens, have any more right to interfere, directly or indirectly, than with the existence of slavery in Cuba, or any other foreign country.

From this it follows that any such interference on the part of this Government, would be without authority, and a manifest breach of the Constitution. It would, in truth, be more than a simple breach of that instrument; it would be destructive of the primary object for which the Government was instituted, which was to preserve and protect more effectually the domestic peace and tranquillity of the States, and their citizens.

It also follows, that such interference on the part of the other States, or the citizens, would be in violation of the national compact, which they mutually pledged themselves to each other to preserve inviolate on entering into the Union.

It also follows, that the States, separately and individually, where slavery exists, are alone responsible for it, either for good or evil; and the impression that any other State or its citizens are responsible, in any way, for its existence, originates in the gross and mischievous Federal conception, that ours is a great national consolidated Government, where the whole is responsible for the parts, just as the States are for counties, instead of a Federal Republic, composed of sovereign and independent States, united together for their mutual advantage, tranquillity, and security.

Such, and so formidable, are the barriers against an interference with this dangerous subject within the limits of the States. Nor will those against an interference by the General Government, in any manner in this District, be found less formidable, when duly considered.

We hold in the first place, that to attempt to abolish slavery in this District, as an intermediate step to abolishing in the States themselves, by this Government, or the non-slaveholding States, or their citizens, would be as clearly and manifestly liable to all the objections in their full force, to which a direct attempt to abolish it in the States themselves would be. It is the motive and object intended, and not the means that determine the character of the act. There is no code of morals which justifies the doing of that indirectly which is forbidden to be done directly. If it be unlawful to burn our neighbor's house it would be equally unlawful to fire another, or even our own, with the intention of burning it. If there be a difference, the latter, by adding craft to guilt, is of a deeper die.

We also hold that, whatever may be the individual opinions of public men as to the character of the domestic institutions of the slaveholding States, they have no right when acting in public stations under the Federal Government, by any of their acts, to discriminate between their institutions and those of the other States. It must be borne in mind that ours is a Federal Republic, as has been already stated, formed by sovereign and independent States, for their mutual security and happiness; and that they instituted this Government, and clothed it with its powers to carry into effect these important objects. Such being the character and object of our system, it is clear that this Government can have no right whatever to give a preference to the institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another, or to use its power to abolish one or establish the other; and to do so, be the pretext what it may, would be directly subversive of the object for which it was established, by destroying that which it was intended to protect. Instead of preserving peace and tranquillity, it would become an instrument in the hands of the strongest portion of the Union, for assailing the institutions of the weaker, and engendering thereby the bitter feelings of hostility, which in the end, would destroy the Union itself.

Resting on these broad and incontrovertible principles, we hold it to be clear, beyond dispute, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in this District, with a view of abolishing it in the States, or to exercise any of its powers with that intention. Nor do we deem it material, in coming to this conclusion, to inquire what is the extent of its powers over this District; be they what they may, they are all conferred for special purposes, to be exercised like all such powers, in subordination to the known objects to which they were granted, for to pervert them to any other purpose inconsistent with the object of the grant, would be a violation of

the Constitution, not the less dangerous because not expressly forbidden.

This regarding the powers of the Government, it is sufficient to sustain the conclusion at which we have arrived—that the Government has no right to abolish or interfere with slavery in the States, or to use its powers to give a preference to the peculiar institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another; this admitted, and the conclusion follows as a matter of course. It is on this broad and deep foundation, that we bottom the course which we think ought to be pursued by the Government on this agitating and dangerous question. Here and here only can a stand be made to arrest its progress, give peace and quiet to the country, and permanency to the Union. If this be surrendered, on no other ground can a stand be made; and we call on all who love their country, and value peace, and union, to take their stand on it, regardless of all minor differences.

In addition to what we have said, we would remind our countrymen of the pledged faith of this Government to the States of Virginia and Maryland, of the sacred rights of property possessed by the inhabitants of this District, when they were surrendered by these States to the protection of Congress. We would also ask an attentive consideration to that state of anarchy and confusion which must exist at the seat of the General Government when this District shall become the receptacle of the fugitive slaves from all the neighbouring States. Some of us have witnessed, and others have heard with deep regret, the deteriorated condition of the slaves, produced by this disturbing question; and in the name of the Union, we ask our fellow citizens to forbear its further agitation.

Thus, fellow citizens, we have laid before you a full and frank avowal of our political opinions and principles. It is for you to vindicate and maintain them. We will not say they are free from error; but our honest conviction is, that on their maintenance depend the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the people, and the perpetuity of our glorious Confederacy.

REUEL WILLIAMS, of Maine,  
GARRETT D. WALL, of N. Jersey,  
WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio,  
WILLIAM S. FULTON, of Arkansas.  
Committee in behalf of Republican Senators.

FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland,  
J. W. JONES, of Virginia,  
ISAAC TOUCHEY, of Connecticut,  
J. J. McKAY, of North Carolina,  
W. W. POTTER, of Pennsylvania,  
JOHN P. RICHARDSON, of S. C.,  
AMOS J. PARKER, of N. York,  
ISAAC E. CRARY, of Michigan,  
ARCHIBALD YELL, of Arkansas.  
Committee in behalf of Republican Representatives.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES:  
Thursday, August 2, 1838.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,  
of Queen Anne's County.

Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

Anne Arundel County.  
For Senator,  
JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.

For the House of Delegates,  
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,  
CHARLES HAMMOND,  
Dr. ALLEN THOMAS,  
CHARLES D. WARFIELD.

To the People of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties.

YELLOW CRIMINALS.—An opportunity now presents itself for you to participate in the benefits to be derived from Internal Improvements, which I shall endeavor to show you, and in doing so, if I make myself understood it is as much as I can hope for. It is well known that a large majority of you have been opposed to those works, but now that they have become the settled policy of the State, and as you will in the event of a direct tax, have your proportionable part to pay, it behooves your bounden duty, to inquire how you may reap some advantage from them.—As a new measure I would hesitate long, before I would consent to burden the State with such an enormous debt as she has already incurred—every consideration, however, now of sound State policy would say that the only means to save ourselves from direct taxation is to complete her great works, and that as speedily as possible, to flatter would be certain destruction, to go on and complete them we may yet save ourselves.

Fortunately for us, we may participate for great advantage, and comparatively speaking at a small cost. It is known to you that a Rail Road is now under contract, commencing at the city of Annapolis, and uniting itself with the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road. Now let us, during the next Legislature, petition for a charter, and form a company to make a Rail Road from some convenient point, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road to the head of steamboat or sloop navigation on the Patuxent river, or if practicable it might be extended to some proper point on the Potomac river.—If made to the Patuxent, as above indicated, it would pass near the banks of that river through a very favorable section, and bounded on each side with as productive an agricultural district as any in the State.—The distance to sloop navigation on the Patuxent, from the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road, does not exceed twenty miles, and from the nature of the country, through which this road would pass, the cost per mile would not exceed \$10,000. It is known that according to the provisions of the R. R. bill, \$500,000 was to have been subscribed to

work the making of a Canal from Washington city to Annapolis, which sum would have been expended in the purchase of Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties. That work having been abandoned, and \$500,000 only subscribed to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road, it would therefore appear that \$500,000 yet remained unappropriated, a sum nearly as great as sufficient to make this proposed Rail Road, and it would seem as nothing more than just and equitable, that that sum should be so expended as to render some advantage to that part of the State it was first designed to benefit. It is thus plain that, with a small additional subscription added to this \$500,000 unexpended sum, we will have money sufficient to make the road, and I trust and believe that there is public spirit enough among our citizens to raise such a subscription. I venture the assertion, that on this road the travel of passengers would be very considerable, and the transportation of tobacco, wheat, corn, and other agricultural products, immense; the returns also of merchandise would be large in proportion. As a means of State defence this road would be invaluable.—We will suppose the Chesapeake Bay blockaded with an enemy's fleet, this road completed, and your communication with Baltimore would be uninterrupted, and how easily could the whole militia of the State be concentrated at any given point, either to meet a foreign enemy, or suppress a domestic one—which God forbid there should ever be occasion to do. I have in a few remarks, attempted to point out to you a few, and but few, of the many reasons for making this road, and should I awaken a proper inquiry upon the subject, feel myself fully compensated.—Without saying anything more for the present, I subscribe myself, under existing circumstances, A FRIEND TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ATTENTION CITY GUARDS!  
YOU are hereby requested to parade in full dress at your usual parade ground, State House Hill, on SATURDAY, 4th of August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.  
By order,  
V. SEVIER, Q. S.

August 2.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.  
CAVY BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.  
July 26.

IN CHANCERY.  
19th July, 1838.  
John Scott

The Heirs of Juliana Breuing.  
THE object of the petition filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate, sold by the petitioner to Juliana Breuing on the 9th of December 1824, to satisfy his equitable lien for the purchase money. The petition states, that on or about the 9th of December 1824, the petitioner, John Scott, sold and conveyed to the said Juliana Breuing, a tract or parcel of land, and the improvements thereon, for the sum of \$2,700 payable in twelve, twenty-four, and thirty-six months, with interest from date, to secure the payment of which she executed to him her three several promissory notes accordingly.—That the whole of the said purchase money, principal and interest, is still due, except the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars paid on account thereof on the day of sale.—That the said Juliana hath since died intestate, and without any known heirs.—That she left no property of any description other than the aforesaid land purchased of this petitioner, and that no administration has been had upon her estate.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 25th day of August next, give notice of the substance and object of this petition, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 24th day of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.—TAM, RANSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.  
July 26.

ATTENTION!  
BY order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief issued to Colonel Richard M. Chase, the citizens of Annapolis capable of bearing arms, are ordered to be enrolled forthwith. All persons who wish to become members of the Annapolis City Guards will please leave their names with me, or any one of the Officers attached to the Company. It is hoped that this order will be promptly attended to, as all are amenable to the laws of the State, which will be rigidly enforced. Should any neglect to discharge a duty so important to themselves and the community, their names will be enrolled without consultation.  
PHILIP CLAYTON.  
July 5.

CASH FOR  
ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES.  
Including both sexes, from 0 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.  
ISAAC F. FURVIS.  
Sept. 12.

\$200 REWARD.  
RAN away from the subscriber on the 22d inst. a Negro Man named  
FREDERICK COWARD,  
about 5 feet high, a straight well looking fellow, about 35 years of age, dark complexion, Roman nose, rather pleasant when spoken to, fine set of teeth, fixed on his working clothes. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state.—One Hundred Dollars if taken in the state, and secured in jail, or delivered to me living on West River, A. A. county.  
GEORGE GALE.  
July 26.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.  
ON the application of Evan Gaither, of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of Anne Arundel County Court, (in the recess of said Court) stating that he is in actual custody for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying to me to grant to him, the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Evan Gaither having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed Washington Gaither, trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Evan Gaither, and the said trustee having given bond with security approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Evan Gaither having also given bond, with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before Anne Arundel County Court, on the fourth Monday in October next at ten o'clock, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said County Court, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, there are therefore to certify, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said Evan Gaither. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.  
THOS. B. DORSEY. 3m.  
July 26.

LAND FOR SALE.  
THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM near Annapolis, known as the Wing House Farm, containing one hundred and sixty acres of Land of good quality. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House, a new Tobacco House, and other out buildings; there is a sufficiency of wood and timber for all necessary purposes. The Farm may be enlarged to any convenient number of acres, the person owning the adjoining Lands will sell the whole, or such parts as the purchaser may require, and which addition would include a large quantity of wood and excellent timber. The Farm may be made very valuable at a small expense, the soil being congenial to the use of clover and plaster, and would be a desirable purchase to any person as a Tobacco and Wheat Farm, combining all the advantages of marketing, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, as vessels regularly to Baltimore out of South River, to which this estate lays adjacent. The Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road is near the premises, which, when finished, will afford great facilities to market at Washington, Baltimore or Annapolis. The terms, which shall be favourable, can be known by application to the subscriber, living near South River Bridge, and who will shew the premises to any person desirous to purchase. If this Land should not be sold before the 15th August it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the sale to take place at 12 o'clock M.  
DENNIS BOYD.  
July 12.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
June 12th, 1838.

ON application by petition of Abner Linthicum, Administrator with the will annexed, of Abner Rainer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he 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.  
SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Ann Malner, 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 15th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1838.  
ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r. W. A.  
June 14.

ATTENTION!  
THE Captains of the respective Companies in the city of Annapolis, composing a part of the 22d Regiment M. M. are hereby ordered forthwith to reorganize their Companies. By order of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.  
RICH'D. M. CHASE, Colonel Comm'r. 22d Reg't M. M.  
July 5.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.  
Annapolis, July 24, 1838.  
IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with the supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders Fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and Nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.  
By order,  
TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.  
July 5.

The Office of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company.  
HAS been opened in the house in the rear of the dwelling of the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, formerly owned and occupied by the late Dr. William E. Pinkney. The hours of business are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.  
NICH'S. H. GREEN, Secretary.  
June 7.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his Office to one of the Rooms of the House in which the Rail Road Office is established.

NOTICE.  
THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
By order  
R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Im.  
June 7.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.  
ON application to the County Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B. Brewer having satisfied the said County by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James B. Brewer having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and the court having appointed William Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said James B. Brewer a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed.—It is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said James B. Brewer be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.  
By order  
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

A BY-LAW  
Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the limits of the City of Annapolis, and the Precincts thereof.  
[Passed June 15th, 1838.]  
Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That a tax of seventy-five cents in the one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of the said city, and the precincts thereof, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland in such cases made and provided, and the charter and by-laws of the city of Annapolis.  
JOHN MILLER, Mayor.  
June 14.

FOR ANNAPOLES, ST. MICHAEL'S, AND WYE LANDING.  
The Steamboat MA. RYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dray's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michael's, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1.50, to St. Michael's and Wye Landing \$2.50.  
K. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.  
LENN' G. TAYLOR.

PRINTING  
Notly executed at this Office.







# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1838.

NO. 22.

Printed and Published by  
**JOHN MILLER**, at the  
Office of the **MD. GAZETTE**,  
No. 14, N. E. Corner of  
the City of Annapolis.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

**A BY-LAW.**

Authorizing the laying of a curb on a portion

of East Street, and for other purposes.

Passed May 14th, 1838.

**SECTION 1.** Be it established and ordained

by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen,

and Common Council of the City of

Annapolis, and by the authority of the same,

That the City Commissioners be and they are

hereby authorized and directed to cause that

part of East Street, commencing at the corner

of Charles and lower end of Jeremiah

and running to the corner of Fleet-

street, to be graded and curbed, and that

they cause to be fixed and established the

breadth of the footway on that part of the

street directed to be graded in pursu-

ance of the provisions of the by-law.

**Sec. 2.** And be it established and ordained

by the authority aforesaid, That the sum

of one hundred and fifty dollars be and it

is hereby appropriated for that purpose,

to be paid by the City Commissioners, out of

any unappropriated money in the treasury.

**Sec. 3.** And be it established and ordained

by the authority aforesaid, That it shall

be the duty of each and every proprietor

of a lot fronting on that portion of said street

directed to be graded by the provisions of

this by-law, to cause the footway so far as

the same shall bind on his, her or their lot,

to be paved with good red paving bricks,

and each and every person who shall neglect to

perform the same for the space of thirty days

after being notified by the said Commis-

sioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and

pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every

yard thereafter that the same may remain

unpaved.

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

**MAMMOTH SHEET.**

Office of the SATURDAY NEWS

AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1838.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on

the SATURDAY NEWS, since its

commencement in July last, and a desire

to meet that patronage by corresponding ex-

ercise, have induced us this week to publish

a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet

ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose,

and the largest literary paper ever printed in

the United States. To those of our friends

who are practical printers, it need not be

mentioned that this undertaking has involved

serious mechanical difficulties. The largest

size of the largest presses in Philadelphia

is used for our ordinary impression—

but this would accommodate only a single

page of the mammoth sheet, and we were

obliged, therefore, to work four forms at

different periods. The care used in preparing

the paper—in removing and folding the

sheets, &c.—can only be estimated by those

who have seen the experiment made; and

added to the necessarily increased amount of

composition, press work, &c., these supple-

mentary expenses have made an aggregate

cost, which would have deterred many from

engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two

thousand new subscribers will not repay the

actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-

traordinary size, this number presents at-

tractions that entitle it to some attention.

It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offer-*

ing for 1837; the London copy of which costs

\$4, and has 884 closely printed pages of let-

ter press. Distinguished as the present age,

and particularly our own country, has been

for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses

any former instance. For four cents subscri-

bers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition

to their ordinary supply of miscellane-

ous matter, an English annual, the largest

yet received for the coming season; and they

receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its

novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday*

*News* we need not speak. That has now be-

come as well known as to require no com-

## A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to

the following prospectus of a new, and even

a cheaper book periodical, which will be is-

suued from this office in the first week of next

January. It will not be in so convenient a

form for binding as the present, with which

it will in no way interfere, but it will make

books cheap beyond all precedent. It will

contain the works of the day, which are much

sought after, but are comparatively dear, and

which cannot penetrate the interior in any

mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which

volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty

cent American reprint will be furnished ex-

tra for from four to six cents; a Marryat

novel for twelve cents, and others in propor-

tion.

As but very few copies will be printed but

what are actually subscribed for, those who

with the Omnibus, must make their remit-

tances at once.

**Books at Newspaper Postage.**

**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-**

**BUS.**

**NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-**

**TERARY ENTERPRISE!**

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS,

REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

It was one of the great objects of "Wal-

die's Literary," "to make good reading

easier, and to bring literature to every

man's door." That object has been accom-

plished; we have given to books wings, and

they have flown to the uttermost parts of our

vast continent, carrying society to the seclu-

ded, occupation to the literary, information to

all. We now propose still further to re-

duce prices, and render the access to a li-

terary banquet more than twofold accessible;

we gave and shall continue to give in the

quarto library a volume weekly for two cents

a day; we now propose to give a volume in

the same period for less than four cents a

week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to

the dish a few columns of shorter literary

matters, and a summary of the news and

events of the day. We know by experience

and calculation that we can go still further

in the matter of reduction, and we feel that

there is still verge enough for us to aim at

offering to an increasing literary appetite that

mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as

ever so great a favourite, will continue to make

its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form

for binding and preservation, and its price

and form will remain the same. But we

shall, in the first week of January 1837, is-

ssue a huge sheet of the size of the largest

newspapers of America, but on very superior

paper, also filled with books of the newest

and most entertaining, though in their se-

veral departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages,

Travels, &c., select in their character, joined

with reading such as usually should fill a

weekly newspaper. By this method we hope

to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and

enrich the family circle, and to give to it,

at an expense which shall be no considera-

tion to any mass of reading that in book

form would alarm the pockets of the prudent,

and to do it in a manner that the most ac-

ceptical shall acknowledge "the power of con-

centration can no farther go." No book

which appears in *Waldie's Quarto Library*

will be published in the Omnibus, which will

be an entirely distinct periodical.

**TERMS.**

**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS** will be

issued every Friday morning, printed on pa-

per of a quality superior to any other weekly

sheet, and of the largest size. It will con-

tain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that

can be procured, equal every week to a Lon-

don duodecimo volume, embracing Novels,

Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable

with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches,

notices of books, and information from "the

world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to

a small compass, but in a sufficient amount

to embrace a knowledge of the principal e-

vents, political and miscellaneous, of Europe

and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of

five subscribers where the paper is forwarded

to one address. To clubs of two individuals,

five dollars; single mail subscribers, three

dollars. The discount on uncurrent money

will be charged to the remitter; the low price

and superior paper absolutely prohibit pay-

ing a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent

until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of

this great literary undertaking are all made,

and the proprietor has redeemed all his

pledges to a generous public for many years,

no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can

be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly is-

suued, and will contain in a year reading mat-

ter equal in amount to two volumes of *Ree's*

*Cyclopaedia*, for the small sum mentioned a-

bove.

Address, post paid,

**ADAM WALDIE,**

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Can-

adares, will confer a favour by giving the above

one or more conspicuous insertions, and ac-

cepting the work for a year as compensation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Illinois Temperance Herald*.

**A SERMON.**

DELIVERED TO A SELECT CONGREGATION IN IL-

LINOIS, APRIL, 1838.

**THE DEER LICK.**

My text is selected from that portion of the

prairie called the Deer Lick; and my design

is—

1. To explain the text.

2. To state and illustrate the doctrine; and,

3. To make a practical application.

1. I am to explain the text.

A lick is a salt spring; so called from the cir-

cumstance that the earth about it is so impreg-

nated with saline particles as to be licked by

the deer, the bison, and other animals. These

licks abound on the waters of Kanawha in Vir-

ginia, the Muskingum in Ohio, near Shawnee-

town in Illinois, on the Licking in Kentucky,

and generally in the Western States. Who

that has travelled from Mayaville to Lexington,

has stopped to quaff a tumbler of the Blue Lick

water will ever forget its taste or its smell! Bless

me!—if all the delicious things in a drug shop—

—assafoetida and castor oil, opium, salts and

rhubarb, were beaten together in a vast mortar,

they would make a composition nothing like it.

A lick is also any place without salt, visited

by animals for the sake of gratifying their taste.

Licks of this description are numerous in the

West; and though they abhor water as nature

does a vacuum, there are many of them on our

principal water courses.

They may be known by certain infallible

signs.

One is that the animals visiting them are of

one kind only, and that peculiar. They have

two legs, and yet have neither wings nor

feathers.

Another is, that these animals are inclined to

be both noisy and filthy,—noisy as the moon-

eyed bird of the forest, and fetid as an African

goat.

Another is, that beaten paths usually lead to

them.

Another is that these licks usually have ac-

commodations neither for man nor beast, both

of which they are required to keep by law.

Another is, that those which lick there, often

get licked themselves.

2. I am to state and illustrate the doctrine.

The doctrine of the text is, with a little

change in the orthography, that the lick is dear.

It is dear, whether we consider its cost or its

consequences.

Look at the cost. He who licks at the rate

of 12 cents a day, licks away 43 dollars and 80

cents in a year; which in twenty years, without

interest, amounts to the round sum of 876 dol-

lars! Enough to build a comfortable house, buy

a good farm, or educate a son at college.

He who licks at the rate of one pint a day

swallows 40 gallons a year, and in 20 years

820 gallons, or 28 barrels and 24 gallons. And

this, at one dollar a gallon, would purchase

728 acres of Congress land!

To lick so much costs time—at least one hour

in a day—365 hours in a year; about one whole

year in twenty. And who can afford to part

with so much time, without a compensation of

some 4 or 500 dollars!

But the cost of licking is nothing compared



STATE DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.  
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "An act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—  
Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.  
J. H. CULBRETH,  
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; provided nevertheless, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county for city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days' notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand souls, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties herebefore mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, of any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, and nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegates allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuing the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or with in such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted*, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted*, That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor, at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election; according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

Sec. 21. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

Sec. 22. *And be it enacted*, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be, and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes, shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

Sec. 23. *And be it enacted*, That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term

Sec. 24. *And be it enacted*, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day, in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

Sec. 25. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 26. *And be it enacted*, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 27. *And be it enacted*, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND SEVEN OF THE DAY. ENGRAVED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1838. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding one.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The TERMS of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.



# The Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1838.

NO. 23.

Printed and Published by  
JOHN MILLER, at the  
Baltimore Building on the Public  
Office.  
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

## A BY-LAW

Authorizing the laying of Curb on a portion  
of East Street, and for other purposes.  
[Passed May 14th, 1838.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and or-  
dained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder-  
men, and Common Council of the city of  
Annapolis, and by the authority of the same,  
That the City Commissioners be and they are  
herby authorized and directed to cause that  
part of East Street, commencing at the cor-  
ner of East Street, and running to the cor-  
ner of Charles Street, and thence to the cor-  
ner of the lower end of Jeremiah  
Street, to be graded and curbed, and that  
they cause to be fixed and established the  
width of the footway on that part of the  
said street directed to be graded in pursu-  
ance of the provisions of the by-law.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordain-  
ed by the authority aforesaid, That the sum  
of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the  
same is hereby appropriated for that pur-  
pose, to be paid by the City Commissioners, out of  
any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordain-  
ed by the authority aforesaid, That it shall  
be the duty of each and every proprietor of  
a lot fronting on that portion of said street  
directed to be graded by the provisions of  
this by-law, to cause the footway so far as  
the same shall bind on his, her or their lot,  
to be paved with good red paving brick, and  
each and every person who shall neglect to  
pave the same for the space of thirty days  
after being notified by the said Commission-  
ers, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and  
pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every  
week thereafter that the same may remain  
unpaved.

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

## MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS  
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1830.  
THE very liberal patronage bestowed on  
the SATURDAY NEWS, since its  
commencement in July last, and a desire to  
meet that patronage by corresponding ex-  
ercises, have induced us this week to publish  
a Double Number—being the largest sheet  
ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose,  
and the largest literary paper ever printed in  
the United States. To those of our friends  
who are practical printers, it need not be  
mentioned that this undertaking has involved  
serious mechanical difficulties. The largest  
—one of the largest presses in Philadel-  
phia is used for our ordinary impression—  
but this would accommodate only a single  
page of the mammoth sheet, and we were ob-  
liged, therefore, to work four forms at dif-  
ferent periods. The care used in preparing  
the paper—in removing and folding the  
sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those  
who have seen the experiment made; and  
added to the necessarily increased amount of  
composition, press work, &c., these supple-  
mentary expenses have made an aggregate  
cost, which would have deterred many from  
engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two  
thousand new subscribers will not repay the  
actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-  
traordinary size, this number presents at-  
tractions that will call to some attention.—  
It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offer-  
ing* for 1837; the London copy of which costs  
\$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-  
ter press. Distinguished as the present age,  
and particularly our own country, has been  
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses  
any former instance. For four cents subscrib-  
ers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addi-  
tion to their ordinary supply of miscellane-  
ous matter, an English annual, the largest  
yet received for the coming season; and they  
receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its  
novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday  
News* we need not speak. That has now be-  
come so well known as to require no com-  
ment. We may take occasion to say, how-  
ever, that in enterprise and resources we  
yield to no other publishers in this city or  
elsewhere, and we are determined that our  
paper shall not be surpassed. We have en-  
tered the field prepared for zealous competi-  
tion, and we stand ready in every way to re-  
alize our promise, that no similar publication  
shall excel that which we issue. Our articles,  
both original and selected, we are not ashamed  
to test by any comparison which can be ad-  
vantageously made; and there is no periodical in the  
United States, monthly or weekly, which might  
not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regard-  
ed as an evidence of our intention and ability  
to merit success. Nor will it be the only  
effort.—From time to time, as opportunity of-  
fers, we propose to adopt extraordinary  
means for the interest and gratification of our  
subscribers.

Address, post paid,  
ADAM WALDIE,  
45 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.  
Our Editors throughout the Union, and Can-  
ada, will confer a favor by giving the above  
one or more conspicuous insertions, and ac-  
cepting the work for a year as compensation.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

## PRINTING

Notably executed at this Office.

## A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL

Attention is requested from our readers to  
the following prospectus of a new, and even  
a cheaper book periodical, which will be is-  
sued from this office in the first week of next  
January. It will not be in so convenient a  
form for binding as the present, with which  
it will in no way interfere, but it will make  
books cheap beyond all precedent. It will  
contain the works of the day, which are much  
sought after, but are comparatively dear, and  
which cannot penetrate the interior in any  
mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which  
volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty  
cent American reprint will be furnished on  
tire for from four to six cents; a Marryat  
novel for twelve cents, and others in propor-  
tion.

As but very few copies will be printed but  
what are actually subscribed for, those who  
wish the Omnibus, must make their remit-  
tances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-  
BUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-  
TERARY ENTERPRISE!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAV-  
ELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE  
DAY.

It was one of the great objects of "Wal-  
die's Literary," "to make good reading  
cheaper, and to bring literature to every  
man's door." That object has been accom-  
plished; we have given to books wings, and  
they have flown to the uttermost parts of our  
vast continent, carrying society to the speed-  
ed, occupation to the literary, information to  
all. We now propose still further to re-  
duce prices, and render the access to a liter-  
ary banquet more than twofold accessible; we  
give and shall continue to give in the quar-  
terly literary volume weekly for two cents a  
day; we now propose to give a volume in the  
same period for less than four cents a  
week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to  
the dish a few columns of shorter literary  
matters, and a summary of the news and  
events of the day. We know by experience  
and calculation that we can go still further  
in the matter of reduction, and we feel that  
there is still verge enough for us to aim at  
offering to an increasing literary appetite that  
mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as e-  
ver so great a favorite, will continue to make  
its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form  
for binding and preservation, and its price  
and form will remain the same. But we  
shall, in the first week of January 1837, is-  
sue a huge sheet of the size of the largest  
newspapers of America, but on very superior  
paper, also filled with books of the newest  
and most entertaining, though in their  
several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages,  
Travels, &c., select in their character, joined  
with reading such as usually should fill a  
weekly newspaper. By this method we hope  
to accomplish a great good; to enlighten  
the family circle, and to give to it,  
at an expense which shall be no considera-  
tion to any, a mass of reading that in book  
form would alarm the pockets of the prudent,  
and to do it in a manner that the most ac-  
cepting shall acknowledge "the power of con-  
centration can no farther go." No book  
which appears in *Waldie's Quarterly Library*  
will be published in the Omnibus, which will  
be an entirely distinct periodical.

## TERMS

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be  
issued every Friday morning, printed on pa-  
per of a quality superior to any other weekly  
sheet, and of the largest size. It will con-  
tain:

1st. Books, the newest and the best that  
can be procured, equal every week to a Lon-  
don duodecimo volume, embracing Novels,  
Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable  
with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches,  
notices of books, and information from "the  
world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to  
a small compass, but in a sufficient amount  
to embrace a knowledge of the principal  
events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe  
and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of  
five subscribers where the paper is forwarded  
to one address. To clubs of two individuals,  
five dollars; single mail subscribers, three  
dollars. The discount on uncurrent money  
will be charged to the remitter; the low price  
and superior paper absolutely prohibit pay-  
ing a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent  
until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of  
this great literary undertaking are all made,  
and the proprietor has redeemed all his  
pledges to a generous public for many years,  
no fear of the non fulfillment of the contract can  
be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly is-  
sued, and will contain in a year reading mat-  
ter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's  
Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned a-  
bove.

Address, post paid,  
ADAM WALDIE,  
45 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

Our Editors throughout the Union, and Can-  
ada, will confer a favor by giving the above  
one or more conspicuous insertions, and ac-  
cepting the work for a year as compensation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Illinois Temperance Herald.  
A SERMON.  
DELIVERED TO A SELECT CONGREGATION IN IL-  
LINOIS, APRIL, 1838.

## THE DEER LICK.

My text is selected from that portion of the  
prairie called the Deer Lick; and my design is—

1. To explain the text.
2. To state and illustrate the doctrine; and,
3. To make a practical application.

1. I am to explain the text.

A lick is a salt spring; so called from the cir-  
cumstance that the earth about it is so impreg-  
nated with saline particles as to be licked by  
the deer, the bison, and other animals. These  
licks abound on the waters of Kanawha in Vir-  
ginia, the Muskingum in Ohio, near Shawnee-  
town in Illinois, on the Licking in Kentucky,  
and generally in the Western States. Who  
that has travelled from Mayville to Lexington,  
has stopped to quaff a tumbler of the Blue Lick  
water will ever forget its taste or its smell. Bless  
me!—if all the delicious things in a drug shop,  
—assafoetida and castor oil, opium, salts and  
rhubarb, were beaten together in a vast mortar,  
they would make a composition nothing like it.

A lick is also any place without salt, visited  
by animals for the sake of gratifying their taste.  
Licks of this description are numerous in the  
West; and though they abhor water as nature  
does a vacuum, there are many of them on our  
principal water courses.

They may be known by certain infallible  
signs.

One is that the animals visiting them are of  
one kind only, and that peculiar. They have  
two legs, and yet have neither wings nor  
feathers.

Another is, that these animals are inclined to  
be both noisy and filthy,—noisy as the moon-  
eyed bird of the forest, and filthy as an African  
goat.

Another is, that beaten paths usually lead to  
them.

Another is that these licks usually have ac-  
commodations neither for man nor beast, both of  
which they are required to keep by law.

Another is, that those which lick there, often  
get licked themselves.

2. I am to state and illustrate the doctrine.

The doctrine of the text is, with a little  
change in the orthography, that the lick is dear.  
It is dear, whether we consider its cost or its  
consequences.

Look at the cost. He who licks at the rate  
of 12 cents a day, licks away 43 dollars and 80  
cents in a year; which in twenty years, without  
interest, amounts to the round sum of 876 dol-  
lars! Enough to build a comfortable house, buy  
a good farm, or educate a son at college.

He who licks at the rate of one pint a day  
swallows 48 gallons a year, and in 20 years  
820 gallons, or 29 barrels and 24 gallons. And  
that, at one dollar a gallon, would purchase  
738 acres of Congress land!

To lick so much costs time—at least one hour  
in a day—365 hours in a year; about one whole  
year in twenty. And who can afford to part  
with so much time, without a compensation of  
some 4 or 500 dollars!

But the cost of licking is nothing compared  
with the consequences.

It leads to insanity. I have seen the animals  
which lick there raving mad. Of 495 patients  
in one insane hospital, 207 were known to have  
been brought on their derangement in this way.

It leads to crime. Almost all the criminal  
cases which came before our courts are occa-  
sioned in the same way.

It leads to disease and premature death. So  
every intelligent physician will testify who has  
not been poisoned at the lick. This is the tes-  
timony of 75 physicians in Boston, of 45 in Cin-  
cinnati, and of the great body of physicians  
throughout the United States.

It leads to wretchedness. There is no fiction  
here. Look into the family whose head is in  
the habit of frequenting the lick, and if you find  
wretchedness any where upon earth, you find it  
there;—wretchedness, dice, and no mistake.

It leads to ruin, temporal and eternal. What  
is one of those animals, which staggers and vom-  
its about the lick, good for! Neither for the  
land, nor for the dung-hill. Neither for this  
world, nor for the next. He is not fit to wal-  
low even with the decent swine. When the  
mule has served his generation faithfully in pul-  
ling a drag, and can stand on all fours no longer,  
his hide is of some value; but not so with the  
animals ruined at the lick. Both living and  
dead they are a curse to themselves and  
others.

Thus, whether we consider the cost, or the  
consequences of licking, it is extremely dear.

3. The application.

I take it for granted that none of my hearers  
are in the habit of frequenting the lick, yet there  
are those who do, and to such you have a duty  
to perform.

Tell the mechanic, that if he would save his  
cash, his character, his health, and his happiness  
—if he would have a good house to cover his  
grey hairs; a good wife, whose heart will beat in  
unison with his own, and good children to rock

the cradle of his declining years; tell him to keep  
away from the lick.

Tell the farmer, if he would not earn wages  
to put it into a bag with holes—that if he would  
not sow to the wind and reap the whirlwind—that  
if he would not till the mortgaged farm of the  
sluggard, and leave his children to inherit the  
reputation which drunkenness bequeaths—tell  
him to avoid the lick.

Tell the professional man to beware of the  
lick! To shun it as he would the poisonous tree  
of Java, or the Sirocco of the desert,—that in-  
stead of becoming more learned, wiser or bet-  
ter, he will soon be the reverse for going  
there.

Entreat the old to take the road round rather  
than go by the lick; and in the words of the  
wise man exhort the young.—Hearken unto me  
now therefore, O ye children; and attend to  
the words of my mouth. Let not thy heart  
incline to her ways, go not astray in her paths.  
For she hath cast down many wounded; yea  
many strong men have been slain by her. Her  
house is the way to hell, going down to the cham-  
bers of death."

## ANECDOTE OF JOHN ROGERS.

The following pleasant anecdote, illustrative  
of God's holy care over his faithful servants, is  
taken from an English publication. There is  
no doubt of its authenticity.

The Rev. John Rogers, and several of his  
hearers, were once summoned to appear before  
Sir Richard Craddock, a justice of the peace,  
for worshipping God according to the dictates  
of their conscience. While they were waiting  
in the great hall, expecting to be called upon, a  
little girl, six or seven years of age, who was Sir  
Richard's grand daughter, happened to come in  
to the hall; she looked at Mr. Rogers, and was  
much taken with his venerable appearance.—  
Being naturally fond of children, he took her  
upon his knee, caressed her, and gave her some  
sweetmeats. The child being a particular fa-  
vorite of her grandfather, had acquired so great an  
ascendancy over him that he could deny her  
nothing, and possessing too violent a spirit to  
bear contradiction, she was indulged in every  
thing she wanted. At one time, when she had  
been contradicted, she ran a pen-knife into her  
arm, to the great danger of her life.

This ungovernable spirit was in the present  
instance overruled for good.

While sitting upon Mr. Rogers' knee, eating  
the sweetmeats, she looked earnestly at him,  
and asked, "what are you here for, sir?" "I be-  
lieve you grandfather is going to send me and  
my friends to jail." Upon this she ran up to  
the chamber where Sir Richard was, and  
knocking with her head and heels till she  
got in, she said to him, "What are you  
going to do with my good old gentleman in the  
hall?" "That's nothing to you," said he: "get  
about your business." "But I won't," said she:  
"he tells me that you are going to send him and  
his friends to jail, and if you do send them, I'll  
draw myself in the pond as soon as they are  
gone: I will indeed."

When he saw the child thus peremptory, it  
shook his resolution, and induced him to aban-  
don his design. Taking the mittimus in his  
hand he went down into the hall, and thus ad-  
dressed these good men: "I had here made out  
your mittimus to send you all to jail, as you de-  
serve, but at my grandchild's request I drop the  
prosecution and set you all at liberty." They  
all bowed and thanked his worship. But Mr.  
Rogers, going to the child, laid his hand upon  
her head, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, said,  
"God bless you, my dear child! May the bless-  
ing of that God whose cause you have now  
pleaded, though you know him not, be upon you  
in life, at death, and to all eternity!" The pray-  
er of the good old man was heard, and many  
years after was graciously answered in her con-  
version to God.

An additional fact may increase the interest of  
this anecdote. A son of Dr. Rogers, who was  
years after this, participating the politeness and  
hospitality of a pious lady, related at dinner the  
above incidents of his father, for the entertain-  
ment of the company. When he was through,  
the lady said, "Are you the son of that Dr. Ro-  
gers?" He answered yes. She replied, "I am  
that little girl."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Com-  
merce.

HONNELLVILLE, Steuben co. N. Y. July 27.

In this section for a few days back we have  
emphatically been living amid the "war of ele-  
ments." The excessive heat of the last fort-  
night has seemed to open the very storehouses  
of destruction—thunder and lightning, torm-  
does and hail. A report has just reached us—  
and which may be relied on—that on yesterday  
afternoon a tornado passed over the town of  
Amity in the adjoining county of Allegany,  
prostrating every thing in its course, as well  
"the habitations of all things that dwell," as the  
crops of the husbandman, and the forest of a  
thousand years. Boards, trees and household  
furniture, were carried into this county, and I am  
informed by a creditable person that a board  
with shingles on it, evidently from the roof of  
some house, and a part of a bed sack, were  
found in the town of Courbe in this county,  
some twenty miles from the centre of devastat-  
ion. A number of the inhabitants of the town  
of Amity have been seriously wounded by the

falling of trees and buildings, and one female  
killed. Of the destruction of stock I can give  
you no account, but it is undoubtedly great.—  
The lightning, I understand, has done material  
damage in this respect.

Yours, &c. in haste.

## A SUBSCRIBER.

N. B. A report is in circulation—that I hope  
without foundation—that the dwelling house  
and barn of the Hon. Wm. G. Angell, of An-  
golia, Allegany county, and his member of  
Congress from Otsego, have been prostrated in  
the same gust.

## MISS SULLY AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

Our countryman Sully has been painting the  
likeness of the Queen. In one of the last sit-  
tings it became desirable to observe the lady in  
her royal garb, but to save the Queen trouble,  
leave was obtained for Sully's daughter to sit  
in her stead attired in the Queen's robes.—  
When things were going on fair, her majesty  
sent in to know if Miss S. would like to do  
her, and immediately walked in, looking at the  
mock majesty "most amazing funny," and in all  
things behaving to a charm as a queen should.  
Miss Sully too played her part to admiration,  
nothing daunted. Victoria, like a good hearted  
girl, gave Miss Sully a miniature likeness of  
herself.—Cincinnati Gazette.

A fly entered the ear of a harvest hand while  
at work in a field in Miami county, and altho'  
the insect was soon extracted, the ear contin-  
ued painful for several days. The person called  
upon a physician, who on examination, found  
the fly had left some of her progeny in his ear,  
which were grown to medium size, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$   
inch. The physician succeeded in dislodging  
25, which proved to be all that were in the ear.  
[Ohio State Journal.]

## LIBERALITY.

Gen. Simon Perkins, of Warren, Ohio, and  
his sister, Mrs. Kinsman, have each contributed  
five thousand dollars to endow a professorship  
of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, in the  
Ohio Western Reserve College. A most libe-  
ral gift, and one which the donors may remem-  
ber with pride as long as they live.

## THE MORMONS.

It is stated in the Canton, Ohio, Repository,  
that this people, to the number of about 300,  
with 57 wagons, filled with furniture, cattle,  
&c., have left Gaucha county, on their way to  
the "promised land" in Missouri. They pitch  
their tents in the open field at night, after the  
manner of the ancient Israelites.

## A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

We are informed by the New York Express  
of yesterday, that on Tuesday morning about 3  
o'clock, just after the discharge of the watch,  
an unknown man was seen to pass down Rose-  
velt street, in that city, to the wharf, at the  
junction of Front street, where a number of  
persons shortly collected, and a quarrel ensued  
in which the man above named was knocked  
down, and the other party ran off. The person  
who had seen the transaction hastened to the  
spot, where he found the man quite dead, and  
his blood and brains strewn around in every  
direction. He instantly started for the police,  
but before his return the body had been carried  
off, the hat and coat remaining. Another in-  
dividual stated that he saw the body carried up  
Roosevelt street. As yet the police can find  
no trace of the murdered man or his murderers.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
June 26th, 1838.

ON application by petition of James Ig-  
le, Administrator of James Mills,  
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it  
is ordered that he give the notice required by  
law for creditors to exhibit their claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, and that the same be  
published once in each week, for the space of  
six successive weeks, in one of the newspa-  
pers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r.

Reg. Wm. A. A. County.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel  
county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court  
of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, let-  
ters of administration on the personal es-  
tate of James Mills, late of Anne Arundel  
county, deceased. All persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby warned  
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th  
day of December next, they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of the  
said estate. Given under my hand this 26th  
day of June, 1838.

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.

## FOR ANNAPOLES, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-  
RYLAND, leaves Balti-  
more, every TUESDAY  
& FRIDAY MORN-  
ING, at 7 o'clock for  
the above places, starting from the lower end  
Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday  
and Saturday.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.



# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES:  
Thursday, August 9, 1839.  
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,**  
of Queen Anne's County.

Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October,  
Anne Arundel County.  
For Senator,  
**JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**RICHARD W. HIGGINS,  
CHARLES HAMMOND,  
Dr. ALLEN THOMAS,  
CHARLES D. WARFIELD,**

For the Maryland Gazette.  
**FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE—WHIG  
EXTRAVAGANCE IN MARY-  
LAND!!!**

The Whig party, conscious that they have wasted the people's money to an enormous amount, now wish to evade the true issue, and to divert the attention of a people who have been brought by Whig legislation to utter bankruptcy, from the question before them. But it is to be hoped that the people of Maryland, knowing their true interests, dare protect them from the hands of such profligate rulers as those who now wield her political destinies, and that they will place them where they will receive a benefit. Here are facts, which the Whigs with all their political cunning and ingenuity, cannot, and will not attempt to controvert.—Read them for yourselves—they are taken from the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates.

The last Legislature of Maryland made an addition to the Governor's salary of *twelve hundred and forty-four dollars!!*

The salary of the State Librarian has been increased to *one thousand dollars!!*

The Committee Clerks of the last House of Delegates, (five in number) each received as *extra compensation fifty dollars*—making an increase of *two hundred and fifty dollars!!*

The Chief and Assistant Clerks of the Senate each received as *extra compensation*, one hundred dollars, and the committee clerk fifty dollars—making an increase of *two hundred and fifty dollars!!*

During the last year the Clerk of the Council received over and above his salary, the sum of *four thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents!!*

The Messenger to the Council received over and above his salary the sum of *four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents!!*

During the session of 1836, a committee was appointed to examine into, and take testimony relative to, the Maryland Penitentiary, the expenses of which are as follows: Per diem of members of the committee, \$2,051 00. Allowance to clerk \$75 00. Printing done for said committee \$443 50. Salary of a messenger \$66 50. Stationary and use of a parlour for said committee, \$113 75. Aggregate amount *three thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-five cents!!!* to defray the expenses of a committee to Baltimore for the purpose of taking testimony, &c.

During the session of 1834, a resolution passed directing the revision of the laws—since which time the Executive has expended in the prosecution of this work, the sum of *three thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars*. But at the last session this expenditure was rendered useless by the repeal of the resolution of 1834, and the State subscribing for 250 copies, at ten dollars per copy, of a compilation of laws by one of the Judges of the First Judicial District.—This expenditure, including what has already been expended, will amount to the sum of *five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars!!!*

Many more such instances of Whig profligacy might be adduced, but let the above suffice for the present.

In 1830 there was in the Treasury of Maryland a *surplus* of over \$30,000—but we find on reference to the Treasurer's report of December last, a *deficiency* of over \$100,000!! and at the end of the present year this deficiency will be *greatly increased*.

People of Maryland, here are some of the extravagant doings of the Whig party. Are you willing longer to continue in power men who have thus beggared your State, and thrown you upon the brink of a DIRECT TAXATION? Are you, tax payers, willing to increase your already too high rate of tax? This State debt and annual deficiency increases every year, and you will eventually have to be burdened with more taxation! The Whigs may tell you that they are in favour of liberal salaries. How, let me ask? I would ask the merchant if he has received any of their liberality. No, must be the answer. Has the mechanic received any more than his just dues, if that? Has the farmer and planter been blessed with their generosity? No, none of these. But a train band of political partisans have seized and pocketed this money, and now ask you to keep them in power. Are you willing to entail upon your children, if not upon yourselves, an onerous and oppressive tax for the support of such men? I would appeal to the farmers in particular, and ask them to stay the onward march of a direct

taxation. To the property holders in general I would address myself, and ask are they ready to be made the mere instruments of the tax-gatherer. If not come to the polls on the first Wednesday in October and exercise that invaluable boon bequeathed to you by your forefathers, who swore eternal hostility against the tax-gatherers and taxation of England, and make your voices through the ballot box, be heard in peals of thunder by those who have thus bankrupted the State. Let the spirit but animate the sons of 1838 which fired the bosoms of the fathers of '76, and "all will be well."

## A TAX PAYER.

Communication.  
To the Voters of Anne Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis:

A correspondent of the Maryland Republican on the 17th inst., has propounded to me certain questions in the following words:

Mr. HIGGINS:—The Voters of the first District of Anne Arundel County, would like to hear from John S. Sellman, the State Senatorial candidate for this county, whether he ever was, or is now, a friend of that nefarious measure, which the Van Buren administration attempted to palm on the country, viz:—the Sub-Treasury scheme, —a measure that if carried out, would have placed in the hands of all the petty officers of the Government, (most of whom are irresponsible creatures as previous developments have shown,) the entire funds of the government.—They are hard working people, pay heavy taxes to support the Union, and are not disposed to place power in the hands of any person as Senator, who advocates such a scheme. It is to be hoped he will not withhold his sentiments on the subject. The "Old First" demand it of him, or if he remains silent, the idea of October will make him wish he had never consented to be a Van Buren candidate.

"FIRST DISTRICT."  
I acknowledge the right of any voter, freely to interrogate candidates for public favour upon any measure of local or general importance, provided his request is couched in respectful language. I shall not except to the spirit of the above communication, which bears upon its face, the evidence, that it comes from an unfriendly quarter, and owes its paternity to some heated partisan. It is sufficient for me that even our citizen desires my sentiments on any particular measure,—but when that citizen assumes to himself the voice of the "Old First," containing as it does, five hundred voters,—and in their name demands a response, I feel myself under superadded obligations to meet that demand, leaving to the people themselves to decide on the time when, and the place where that demand was made.

I am in favour of an independent Treasury, by which I mean a separation of the funds of the government from banking operations. This measure so much misrepresented, and so much abused, rests, in my humble opinion, upon high and elevated principles. Its necessity has arisen from peculiar circumstances. The suspension of specie payments by all the banks in 1837, and their consequent failure to perform their bounteous obligations to the government and the people, actually dissolved their connection with the Treasury, and imposed upon the President of the United States, the solemn duty of calling the attention of the National Legislature to the new and unexpected state of affairs.—With a patriotism that never falters, and a firmness of purpose that never quails under the most adverse circumstances, here commended that that separation which had been superinduced and consummated by the action of the banks themselves might be rendered perpetual.

I here quote several passages from the message of the President of September last, illustrative of his views. They are as follows:

"My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow citizens; who with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the government. On the last of these occasions I felt it due to the people, to appropriate them distinctly, that in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a National Bank. To those sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the public will, injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence, a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency of our Republican Institutions." "Local Banks have been employed for the deposit and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and on three different occasions, exclusively, first anterior to the establishment of the first bank of the United States, secondly in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion in the year 1833, the employment of the State Banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their condition were from time to time, to be made by the depositories.—In the first stages, the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected Banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to

the community, their engagements to the government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June 1836, to withdraw from the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it in many cases inconvenient to comply with the demands of the treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence and relief. As the instalments under the deposit law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts, and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which at length they in common with the other banks were fatally involved."

"Under these circumstances it becomes our solemn duty to inquire, whether there are not in any connection between the government and banks of issue, events of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precautions can effectually guard."

"During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience, but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make Banks necessary to aid the wants of the treasury, we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposits a large surplus. No public interest therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different states, and with foreign powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare.—Should we then connect the treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be on conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent defects."

"A system which can in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application, and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be used; but who can think, without painful reflection, that under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us at the moment when most wanted the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare, and guard our national rights."

"The use of the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the government from the commencement of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks, selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a loan will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it, is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The Banks under such a system are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition, the deposits are treated as an increase of capital, loans and circulation are rashly augmented; and when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, nor foreseen."

"In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed upon probity and industry, is the just reward of merit, and an honourable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country, and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged, when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth, when it turns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress,—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it lends, falls most severely on the great labouring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes, never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment, of their only resources."

Is there any thing in all this, that deserves to be stigmatized as *nefarious*, which according to the Lexicographers means wicked, abominable? Is there any thing in the calm dispassionate and manly avowal of such sentiments, that can sustain the author of this call upon me, that there was even an attempt to palm it upon the country, unless the writer is prepared to assert that the recommendation of a Chief Magistrate, made under the most solemn obligations of duty, in the most respectful language to the National Legislature for their consideration and legislative action, is a species of juggling and fraud? Nor do I know of any thing which justifies the gratuitous and unnecessary denunciation of all the petty officers of Government—a denunciation perhaps, which might have been applied with more force and truth to another set of agents, who previous developments have proved failed to perform their duty when called upon. But it is inconsistent with my views of propriety, wantonly to assail the character of any man, or body of men. I act upon the principle of holding all innocent until they are proved to be guilty.

The proposition to dissolve the connection between the Government and Banks of issue, was first made by General Gordon, a decided Whig, and one of the most distinguished men of the "Old Dominion." It received between thirty and forty votes, all whigs with a solitary

exception. It is but sheer justice to that noble Virginian and forthright statesman, to refer to the ground he occupied in 1833, which I will do, by using the language he used, when rising superior to the influences of party he thus addressed himself to the American Congress:

"There is another consideration which has induced me to offer this amendment. We may all very plainly see that the contest for the Executive office is the rock on which the permanency of this republic is likely to be wrecked. And the vehemence of this contest will ever be in proportion to the Executive patronage. But for this the office would have no allurements but for virtuous ambition; but with this concomitant, it exerts an influence which may one day prove fatal to the federal part of our system. If we do not separate the influence of the Executive from the interest of banking incorporations, we shall have another controversy on the subject of banks. The political will be united to the moneyed power; the contest must come; it will come. You will witness a struggle in this Capital between State Banks and Federal Banks; and the combatants for the Presidential Chair will be found contending in different ranks of interest and influence, whilst they may the peace of the country, and shake the pillars of the constitution. Separate them I beseech you, representatives of the American people, if you wish to put down this fearful contest for the Presidential Chair—I had almost said Presidential Throne. Separate, I entreat you, banking and politics. Let the banks facilitate the exchange of commerce and further the interests of trade; but let them, I pray you, have nothing to do with the Government."

Deeply as it is lamented that this wise proposition should have shared the same fate of the splendid and patriotic appeal with which it was accompanied. Had Congress then separated the finances of the country from the vortex of banking, I conscientiously believe that the disgusting scenes through which we have been compelled to pass, would never have happened. We should have been spared the national disgrace of a general suspension of specie payments, and the humiliating spectacle of a government brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the midnight resolve of those incorporations not to pay, in which it had millions on deposit. We should not now be witnessing this fierce and angry contest, where the moneyed power with all its influence on the one side is demanding the funds of the government as a right, and where upon the other the Chief Magistrate of the country, with firm and unwavering confidence in the virtue and integrity of the people, is firmly resisting this demand as a duty.

It is almost unnecessary to spend time in stating the true issue before the people upon the absorbing question of the financial regulation of the funds of the General Government. It is between a National Bank with a capital of fifty millions or more, the States as stockholders, and Albert Gallatin or Nicholas Biddle as President on the one hand, and an Independent Treasury, with the money of the people separated from the uses of banking, on the other. For I presume that there are but few men in this country who honestly and sincerely desire a reunion with the State Banks. This scheme, whilst in existence, received upon every occasion the unmeasured reprobation of the Whigs. They denounced it as a pet bank system, corrupting and dangerous, placing an overwhelming power and patronage in the hands of the Executive. In fact no language was too coarse—no reprehension too severe. From Andrew Jackson down to Reuben, (who by the way, stands high in the ranks of whiggery now) no measure of condemnation was full enough. Is it reasonable to suppose that they are willing to retract every thing they have said—to undo every thing they have done—to neuter Reuben and his pets in their bosoms, and reinstate them bona fide as fiscal agents? No man believes they can be guilty of the suicidal policy of supporting institutions out of credit as fiscal agents, when they refused to sustain them while in credit. They are willing to straddle them as hacks—or use them as a half-way kind of machine, when they will be turned upon the commons subject to all the tender mercies of the Grand Regulator. It is yet to be seen whether the State Banks will suffer themselves to be used as party instruments to accomplish such an object.

In Mr. Clay's project for a National Bank, he refers to Nicholas Biddle and Albert Gallatin as the only two men in the United States, within his knowledge, qualified to preside over such an institution, either of whom would be satisfactory to himself. Now, the course of this Mr. Biddle has been such in resigning by his new bank the notes of the old defunct corporation, that Congress has been compelled to check such high handed and illegal conduct by the passage of a penal act making the commission of such offences for the future subject to fine and imprisonment. This same individual in his address to the stockholders of the United States Bank on the 20th February, 1836, urging them to accept the new charter obtained from the State of Pennsylvania, uses the following language:—"The new charter had the advantage over the old one, in its exemption from the expense of doing the business of the Government, in loan offices and pension agencies, and in transferring the public funds without charge"—"in its total separation from all the offices of the General Government—an unnatural connection, beneficial to neither the Bank nor the Government."—"It was an original misfortune in the structure of the Bank that it was in any way connected with persons in office. The instincts of political power make that connection DANGEROUS; useful to neither party; injurious to both." This is the result of twenty years experience of a close connection with the Government, most of the period under the most favourable auspices. It is the emphatic

expression of the great chief of banking, and ought to be entitled to great weight.

During the same debate on the Tariff, Mr. Clay thus held up Albert Gallatin to the public gaze:—"But sir, the gentleman to whom I am about to allude, although long a resident of this country, has no feelings, no attachments, no sympathies, no principles, in common with our people. Near fifty years ago, Pennsylvania took him to her bosom, and warmed, and cherished, and honoured him, and how does he manifest his gratitude? By aiming a vital blow at a system endeared to her by a thorough conviction that it is indispensable to her prosperity. He has filled at home and abroad, some of the highest offices under this government, for thirty years, and he is still at heart an alien. The authority of his pen, in the form of a memorial to Congress, have been engaged to overthrow the American system, and to substitute the foreign. Go home to your native Europe, and there inculcate upon her sovereigns your Utopian doctrines." Yet this is the man thus represented by Mr. Clay in the Senate Chamber, at heart an alien, and whom he ordered to Europe, that he is willing to place at the head of a National Bank, with a capital of not less than fifty millions, and all the revenue, the money of the people, to boot. Such things are strange indeed, and worthy of reflection. I do not concur in this libel on Albert Gallatin. I have always believed, and still believe him to be a friend to his adopted country, and one of its most distinguished ornaments. His late patriotic conduct in fulfilling his duties to the people and State of New York, by taking the lead in a full and honest resumption of specie payments, and maintaining that position in defiance of every obstacle, and the opposition of the Great Autocrat of all the banks, endears him to every friend of a sound convertible currency, and will hand his name down to posterity on one of the brightest pages of American history.

Four plans have been proposed in reference to the safe keeping and disbursement of the public funds, viz: a National Bank with a tremendous capital—a re-connection with the State Banks, both to have as a matter of course the use of the public funds to bank upon—an Independent Treasury, and a special deposit system. To the first I am opposed, both upon constitutional grounds and expediency, as the people of this country have known for years. To the second, because they have been several times tried and always failed, and because they still refuse to redeem their obligations to the people by the resumption of specie payments, after every reason they gave for the suspension has long since ceased to exist. To either the third or fourth, I would give my support under proper restrictions, because the great principle for which I contend would be subserved by either—a separation of the money of the people from Banking operations; because I believe it to be perfectly constitutional, simple in its operation, economical, and calculated to deprive the Executive of great power and patronage, as may be easily illustrated by every man's asking himself this question—who exercises the greatest influence in society, the man who has fifty thousand dollars to keep, or fifty thousand to lend?

I have thus in my plain way, by a free and unreserved expression of my opinions, attempted to satisfy the curiosity of Mr. Hughes' correspondent. Much more could be said; but I refrain because I cannot see what rightful connection this national question has with our State affairs; and it is for a seat in the State Legislature that my friends have thought proper to present me to the consideration of the people as a candidate.

THE DEATH OF A MARYLANDER.

We announce the removal of Mr. John R. Biddle, a distinguished citizen, who died at his residence in the City of Baltimore, on the 2nd inst. at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Maryland, and spent his early years in that State. He was a member of the Maryland Legislature, and held various offices of honor and trust. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death is a great loss to the State.

THE DEATH OF A MARYLANDER.

We announce the removal of Mr. John R. Biddle, a distinguished citizen, who died at his residence in the City of Baltimore, on the 2nd inst. at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Maryland, and spent his early years in that State. He was a member of the Maryland Legislature, and held various offices of honor and trust. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death is a great loss to the State.

THE DEATH OF A MARYLANDER.

We announce the removal of Mr. John R. Biddle, a distinguished citizen, who died at his residence in the City of Baltimore, on the 2nd inst. at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Maryland, and spent his early years in that State. He was a member of the Maryland Legislature, and held various offices of honor and trust. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death is a great loss to the State.

THE DEATH OF A MARYLANDER.

We announce the removal of Mr. John R. Biddle, a distinguished citizen, who died at his residence in the City of Baltimore, on the 2nd inst. at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Maryland, and spent his early years in that State. He was a member of the Maryland Legislature, and held various offices of honor and trust. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death is a great loss to the State.

THE DEATH OF A MARYLANDER.

We announce the removal of Mr. John R. Biddle, a distinguished citizen, who died at his residence in the City of Baltimore, on the 2nd inst. at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Maryland, and spent his early years in that State. He was a member of the Maryland Legislature, and held various offices of honor and trust. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death is a great loss to the State.



ly, and I have the most confidence in the  
magnanimity of the Navy, and the  
mechanics, not only of the first district, but  
of all the country and the city of Annapolis,  
to believe for one moment that for this ho-  
nest and sincere expression of my opinions  
and sentiments, (made too upon demand,) I  
shall have any thing to dread from the  
idea of October.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

#### THE DEATH OF COMMODORE ROD- GERS.

We announce with sincere feelings of sorrow,  
the removal from amongst us, of Commodore  
Rodgers, a distinguished commander in our  
Navy, and who as a citizen, was highly esteemed  
by all who had the happiness of his acquain-  
tance. The Commodore expired on Wednesday  
evening about 9 o'clock, at the Naval Asylum,  
near the Schuykill, in the seventy-fourth year  
of his age, after a long and painful illness, which  
we are informed, he bore with Christian pa-  
tience. While his friends and relations will  
long cherish the memory of his social and do-  
mestic virtues, his public services will be en-  
graved in indelible characters upon the hearts  
of his countrymen.

#### NAVAL ORDER.

All officers of the Navy, who are attached to  
the U. S. Naval Station, at Philadelphia, are  
directed to attend the funeral of the late Com-  
modore John Rodgers, from No. 280 Walnut  
street, Friday (this) afternoon, (3d inst.) at 5  
o'clock in uniform.

Com'dr's Office, U. S. Navy Yard,  
Philad. 2d Aug. 1838.

CHAS STEWART,

Com'dr of the station.

The officers of the Army, and the friends of  
Com. Rodgers, are respectfully invited to attend  
the funeral.

#### BRIGADE ORDER, No. 39.

Head Quarters, 1st Br. 1st Div. P. M.  
Philad. Aug. 2, 1838.

The decease of the venerable Commodore  
JOHN RODGERS, has been communicated to  
the Brigadier General in the absence of Maj.  
Gen. Patterson.

The Brigade will assemble on Friday after-  
noon, 3d inst. at 4 1/2 o'clock, on the west front  
of Washington square, right resting on Walnut  
street, for the purpose of rendering the last ho-  
nours to the senior officer of the Navy of the  
United States.

The officers will wear crapes on the hilt of  
their swords. The Cavalry of the Brigade will  
be dismounted. A post on the right of the  
Brigade, will be assigned to such officers of vol-  
unteers or militia as may appear in uniform  
detached from their respective commands.

By order  
Brig. Gen. 1st Br. 1st Div. P. M.  
JOHN SILETT Jr. Brigadier Major.

#### COMMODORE RODGER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Commodore Rodgers took place  
yesterday afternoon, from the house of Com-  
modore Biddle, in Walnut near Tenth street.

Brigadier General Provost had called upon  
the uniformed companies of the city to aid in  
doing honours to the deceased, and many of  
them paraded at an early hour on Washington  
Square. They then formed the procession, the  
city military first, attended by the band from the  
Navy Yard and the German band. The flags  
and the side arms were dressed in black. To  
these succeeded a detachment of marines; the  
clergy followed these, and then the body, borne  
on a hearse and the coffin covered with the na-  
tional flag. The pall was sustained by six offi-  
cers, chiefly of the Navy; among them were  
Commodores Stewart and Biddle. Eight U. S.  
seamen followed, the mourners succeeded these,  
and then the officers of the Navy and Army,  
foreign ministers, Judges of the United States  
Court and United States officers, the Sheriff and  
citizens. The body was conveyed to Christ  
Church burying ground, at the corner of Arch  
and Fifth street. When the military reached  
the entrance, they formed a line, and the body  
was taken from the hearse and borne by the  
seamen, the marines preceding and the volun-  
teers presenting arms. The solemn funeral  
service of the Episcopal Church was read by the  
Rev. Dr. Tyng. After which, the marines fired  
a volley over the grave. During the movement  
of the procession, minute guns were fired at the  
Navy Yard.—U. S. Gaz.

#### GENERAL NAVAL ORDER.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Com-  
modore JOHN RODGERS, late senior officer  
of the Navy of the United States, who died in  
Philadelphia on the 1st inst. the flags of the  
Navy Yards, stations, and vessels of the United  
States Navy, are to be hoisted half mast, and  
thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day  
after the receipt of this note.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are  
to wear crapes for thirty days.

J. K. PAULDING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 3, 1838.

#### Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated

ALLTOWN, Aug. 1, 1838.

The resumption of specie payments by the  
country banks this day, was hailed with a burst  
of joy in this section of the state. In our place  
the ringing of bells and firing of cannon an-  
nounced our pleasure in an event which reflects  
so much credit on the banks themselves, and  
which will have so beneficial an effect on the  
prosperity of our country. To the firmness of  
the general government, and to the irresistible  
force of public opinion are we indebted for this  
comparatively early resumption. The procla-  
mation of the Executive of our State has  
failed to produce this measure to the 15th inst.  
as was intended. The Banks have resumed  
without a national regulator—the currency is  
restored.—Penny Post.

The temporary embarrassments of the coun-  
try are rapidly passing away, and that is enough  
to show they were not occasioned by the means  
of administration, for they remain unchanged, or  
are virtually in operation. Many of the banks  
have already resumed specie payments, and a  
day has been assigned to Mr. Biddle for him to  
resume also. In these institutions, in their re-  
fusal to redeem their notes, and the consequent  
commercial difficulties, may be found the true  
source of many of the evils which this country  
has lately suffered—and which is happily  
about to be corrected by the force of pub-  
lic opinion, by the firmness of the people,  
and by the steady cessation of operation of com-  
mercial enterprise. The country is fast re-  
covering from its embarrassments, without the  
aid of a national bank, and in spite of the bank  
which aspires to rule the nation. A little more  
firmness and patience on the part of the people  
and they will be relieved from the difficulties  
which were produced by these institutions in  
their impudent attempt to control public opinion,  
and eventually to govern the States. But let  
the people beware forever hereafter, of bank in-  
fluence and power of bank intrigue and corrup-  
tion.—Winchester Intelligencer.

We hear no more vapouring about the  
Louisiana election—what is the matter? Is  
the "glorious victory" no great things after  
all? The whigs ought not to be down-  
hearted—the loss of 900 votes is nothing to  
what they will lose.—Mobile Examiner.

#### From the Boston Gazette.

#### MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

We learn that a party of sixteen persons  
whilst on a sailing excursion on Sunday last  
in a small schooner, on Chester river, near  
Love Point, were captured by a squall of  
wind, and melancholy to relate, seven of the  
sixteen were drowned. The names of the  
lost were Mrs. Richardson, and her three  
daughters, of Kent Island, Capt. Denny, of  
the schooner, whose wife was one of the  
three ladies mentioned above, and a colour-  
ed man and woman. The rest saved their  
lives by clinging to the vessel, while the un-  
fortunate in endeavouring to avail them-  
selves of a balteau were drowned.

#### OBITUARY.

Died—on Tuesday afternoon, ANNE, in-  
fant daughter of GEORGE and ELIZA WELLS.

#### MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets,  
Baltimore.

WILL BE RE OPENED ON MONDAY  
the 4th September next. This in-  
stitution having received extensive improve-  
ments and additions, the Principals feel a  
confidence in saying, they believe it to be  
now superior to any similar establishment  
ever offered to public patronage both in the  
Day School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be ob-  
tained by addressing (post paid) William  
Hamilton, Baltimore.

August 9. 7t.  
The Princess Anne Herald, Eastern  
Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican  
and Gazette will insert the above to the amount  
of two dollars each, and charge A-  
merican, Baltimore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from  
the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel  
county, letters of administration on the per-  
sonal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of  
said county, deceased. All persons having  
claims against said estate are requested to  
present them, legally authenticated, and  
those indebted are desired to make immedi-  
ate payment.

CAVY BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.

July 26.

#### IN CHANCERY.

19th July, 1838.  
John Scott  
vs.  
The Heirs of Juliana Breiding.

THE object of the petition filed in this  
case, is to obtain a decree for the sale  
of certain real estate, sold by the petitioner  
to Juliana Breiding on the 9th of December  
1824, to satisfy his equitable lien for the  
purchase money. The petition states, that  
on or about the 9th of December 1824, the  
petitioner, John Scott, sold and conveyed to  
said Juliana Breiding, a tract or parcel  
of land, and the improvements thereon, for  
the sum of \$2,700 payable in twelve, twen-  
ty-four, and thirty-six months, with interest  
from date, to secure the payment of which  
she executed to him her three several pro-  
missory notes accordingly.—That the whole  
of the said purchase money, principal and  
interest, is still due, except the sum of three  
hundred and twenty dollars paid on account  
thereof on the day of sale.—That the said  
Juliana hath since died intestate, and with-  
out any known heirs.—That the left no prop-  
erty of any description other than the aforesaid  
land purchased of this petitioner, and  
that no administration has been had upon  
her estate.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the peti-  
tioner, by causing a copy of this order to be  
inserted, once in each of three successive  
weeks, in some newspaper, before the 25th  
day of August next, give notice of the sub-  
stance and object of this petition, that they  
may be warned to appear in this court in  
person, or by a solicitor, on or before the  
24th day of November next, to show cause,  
if any they have, why a decree should not  
pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RANSAY WATERS,

Reg. C. C.

3

**\$200 REWARD.**  
Lost from the subscriber on the 22d  
inst. a Negro Man named  
**FERRY COWAN**  
about 5 feet high, a straight well looking fel-  
low, about 35 years of age, dark complexion,  
Roman nose, rather pleasant when spoken to,  
fine set of teeth—Had on his working  
clothes. I will give the above reward if  
taken out of the state—One Hundred Dol-  
lars if taken in the state, and secured in  
jail, or delivered to me living on West Ri-  
ver, A. A. county.

July 26.

GEORGE GALE.

#### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM  
near Annapolis, known as the Wing  
House Farm, containing one hundred and  
sixty acres of Land of good quality. There  
is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling  
House, a new Tobacco House, and other out  
buildings; there is a sufficiency of wood and  
timber for all necessary purposes. The Farm  
may be enlarged to any convenient number  
of acres, the person owning the adjoining  
Lands will sell the whole, or such parts as  
the purchaser may require, and which addi-  
tion would include a large quantity of wood  
and excellent timber. The Farm may be  
made very valuable at a small expense, the  
soil being congenial to the use of clover and  
plaster, and would be a desirable purchase  
to any person as a Tobacco and Wheat Farm,  
combining all the advantages of marketing,  
either at Annapolis or Baltimore, as vessels  
run regularly to Baltimore out of South Ri-  
ver, to which this estate lays adjacent. The  
Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road is near  
the premises, which, when finished, will af-  
ford great facilities to market at Washing-  
ton, Baltimore or Annapolis. The terms,  
which shall be favourable, can be known by  
application to the subscriber, living near  
South River Bridge, and who will show the  
premises to any person desirous to purchase.  
If this Land should not be sold before the  
15th August, it will on that day be offered  
at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the  
premises, the sale to take place at 12 o'clock  
M.

July 12.

DENNIS BOYD.

#### ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sec.

ON the application of Evan Gaither, of  
Anne-Arundel county, by petition in  
writing, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge  
of Anne-Arundel County Court, (in the re-  
cess of said Court) stating that he is in ac-  
tual custody for debts which he is unable to  
pay, and praying to me to grant to him, the  
benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, a  
schedule of his property, and a list of his  
creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain  
them, being annexed to his petition, and the  
said Evan Gaither having satisfied me, by  
competent testimony, that he has resided  
two years next preceding the time of his ap-  
plication within the state of Maryland, and I  
having appointed Washington Gaither, trustee,  
for the benefit of the creditors of the said  
Evan Gaither, and the said trustee having given  
bond with security approved by me, for the  
faithful performance of his said trust, and  
the said trustee, being in possession of all  
the property of the said insolvent debtor,  
and the said Evan Gaither having also given  
bond, with security approved by me, for his  
personal appearance before Anne-Arundel  
County Court, on the fourth Monday in Oc-  
tober next at ten o'clock, to answer such in-  
terrogatories as may be propounded to him  
by any of his creditors, and also for his per-  
sonal appearance before said County Court,  
to answer such allegations as may be filed a-  
gainst him by any of his creditors, there are  
therefore to certify, that I have this day  
granted a personal discharge to the said E-  
van Gaither. Given under my hand this  
fourteenth day of July in the year one thou-  
sand eight hundred and thirty-eight

THOS. B. DORSEY.

July 26.

#### STATE OF MARYLAND, Sec.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
June 12th, 1838.

ON application by petition of Abner  
Linthicum, Administrator with the will  
annexed, of Ann Rainer, late of Anne-Ar-  
undel county, deceased, it is ordered that  
he give the notice required by law for cre-  
ditors to exhibit their claims against the said  
deceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week, for the space of six suc-  
cessive weeks, in one of the newspapers  
printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r,  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

July 26.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel  
county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court  
of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters  
of administration with the will annexed, on  
the personal estate of Ann Rainer, late of  
Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All per-  
sons having claims against the said deceased,  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,  
at or before the 12th day of December next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate. Given under  
my hand this 12th day of June 1838.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r. W. A.

June 14.

#### ATTENTION!

THE Captains of the respective Compa-  
nies in the city of Annapolis, compos-  
ing a part of the 2d Regiment M. M. are  
hereby ordered forthwith to reorganize their  
Companies. By order of his Excellency, the  
Commander-in-Chief.

RICH'D M. CHASE,  
Colonel Comdr. 2d Reg't M. M.

July 5.

THE Office of the Annapolis and El-  
k Ridge Rail Road Company  
HAS been moved to the house in the  
corner of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, formerly  
owned and occupied by the late Dr. William  
B. Pinkney. The hours of business are from  
9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.  
NICH'S H. GREEN, Secretary.  
June 7.

#### NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel  
county will meet at the court house in  
the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the  
14th day of August next, for the purpose of  
hearing appeals and making transfers, and  
transacting the ordinary business of the Le-  
vy Court.

By order  
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.  
June 7.

Anne-Arundel County, Sec.

ON application to the County Court of  
Anne-Arundel county, by petition in  
writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne-Ar-  
undel county, stating that he is now in actual  
confinement, and praying for the benefit of  
the act of the General Assembly of Maryland,  
entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insol-  
vent debtors, passed at December session  
1803, and the several supplements thereto,  
on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule  
of his property, and a list of his creditors, on  
oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, be-  
ing annexed to his said petition, and the said  
James B. Brewer having satisfied the said  
County by competent testimony that he has re-  
sided two years within the state of Mary-  
land immediately preceding the time of his  
application, and the said James B. Brewer  
having taken the oath by the said act pre-  
scribed for the delivering up his property, and  
given sufficient security for his personal ap-  
pearance at the county court of Anne-Ar-  
undel county, to answer such interrogatories  
and allegations as may be made against him,  
and the court having appointed William  
Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as  
such, and received from said James B. Brewer  
a conveyance and possession of all his  
property real, personal and mixed—it is hereby  
ordered and adjudged, that the said James  
B. Brewer be discharged from imprisonment,  
and that he give notice to his creditors by  
causing a copy of this order to be inserted  
in some newspaper published in Anne-Ar-  
undel county, once a week for three consecu-  
tive weeks, before the fourth Monday of Oc-  
tober next, to appear before the said county  
court at the court house of said county, at  
ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for  
the purpose of recommending a trustee for  
their benefit, and to show cause, if any they  
have, why the said James B. Brewer should  
not have the benefit of the said act, and  
supplements, as prayed.

By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
May 10.

#### A BY-LAW

Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal  
Property within the limits of the City of  
Annapolis, and the Precincts thereof.  
[Passed June 15th, 1838.]

Be it established and ordained by the  
Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common  
Council of the City of Annapolis, and the  
authority of the same, That a tax of seventy-  
five cents in the one hundred dollars be and  
the same is hereby imposed upon all the as-  
sessable property within the limits of the  
said city, and the precincts thereof, for the  
year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and  
that it be levied and collected agreeably to  
the acts of the General Assembly of Mary-  
land in such cases made and provided, and  
the charter and by-laws of the city of An-  
napolis.

JOHN MILLER Mayor.

#### ATTENTION!

By order of His Excellency the Comman-  
der-in-Chief issued to Colonel Richard  
J. Chase, the citizens of Annapolis capable  
of bearing arms, are ordered to be enrolled  
forthwith. All persons who wish to become  
members of the Annapolis City Guards  
will please leave their names with me, or a-  
ny one of the Officers attached to the Com-  
pany. It is hoped that this order will be  
promptly attended to, as all are amenable to  
the laws of the State, which will be rigidly  
enforced. Should any neglect to discharge  
a duty so important to themselves and the  
community, their names will be enrolled  
without consultation.

PHILIP CLAYTON.

#### FOR ANNAPOLES, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MA-  
RYLAND will leave  
Baltimore on SUNDAY  
MORNING NEXT, at  
eight o'clock, for the a-  
bove places from the lower end of Dugan's  
wharf. Returning the next day, leaving  
Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels,  
Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue  
this route throughout the season. Passage  
to Annapolis \$1.50, to St. Michaels and  
Wye Landing \$2.50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

#### FOR ANNAPOLES, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-  
RYLAND, leaves Balti-  
more, every TUESDAY  
& FRIDAY MORN-  
INGS, at 7 o'clock for  
the above places, starting from the lower end  
of Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday  
and Saturday.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

Sept. 12.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed  
his Office, one of the houses of the  
House in which the Ball Road Office is estab-  
lished.

I know of no pursuit in which more  
real or important services can be  
rendered to any country, than by  
improving its Agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

#### SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FIFTH VOLUME OF THE CULTIVATOR.

CONDUCTED BY J. RUELL.  
Office, No. 5, Washington-street, Albany.

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publi-  
cation of 16 pages, devoted to agricul-  
ture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper  
—28 by 40 inches. The price is one dollar  
per annum, payable in advance. The pas-  
sage on a volume of the Cultivator will not  
exceed 184 cents to any part of the Union,  
and within the state, and a circle of 100  
miles, it will be but 124 cents. A volume  
will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will  
be illustrated with cuts of animals, imple-  
ments, &c. and be furnished with a copious  
index. It will comprise as much letter press  
print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—  
as much as the Penny Magazine, published  
by the British Society for the Promotion of  
Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars  
per annum, has been reported to be the cheap-  
est periodical anywhere published.

The Cultivator will continue to treat  
of the science of agriculture, to furnish instruc-  
tions for the best models of practice in all  
the departments of husbandry, in horticult-  
ure, and other rural affairs, and to furnish  
useful lessons for the improvement of the  
young mind. The Conductor will endeav-  
our to render it a present help, and a vo-  
lume of useful reference, to all who have the  
ambition to distinguish themselves in rural  
labours and rural improvements—to help  
themselves and to benefit society.

Subscriptions to the above work re-  
ceived by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

#### OUR THREE FIRST VOLUMES.

The second edition of vol. 1, and the  
first edition of the 2d and 3d vols. of the Cul-  
tivator, being about expended, and the de-  
mand for them continuing unabated, we are  
printing another edition, which will be com-  
pleted with all despatch. Orders will, in  
the mean time, be received, and the volumes  
forwarded as soon as published. When com-  
pleted, stitched and bound volumes will be  
forwarded to our agents in Boston, New  
York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, &c.  
July 5.

#### Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

ON application by petition in writing of  
Robert Bingham, (in the recess of  
Anne-Arundel County Court,) to me the  
subscriber, Chief Judge of the Third Judi-  
cial District of the State of Maryland, pray-  
ing for the benefit of the act of Assembly,  
entitled, An act for the relief of sundry in-  
solvent debtors, passed at November ses-  
sion 1803, and the several supplements  
thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of  
his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascer-  
tain them, being annexed to his said petition,  
and I being satisfied that the said Robert  
Bingham has resided in the state of Mary-  
land for two years next preceding the date  
of his said petition, and being also satisfied  
that the said Robert Bingham is in actual  
confinement for debt, "and debt only," and  
I having appointed Thomas H. Hood, trustee  
for the benefit of the creditors of the  
said Robert Bingham, which said trustee has  
given bond, in due form, for the faithful  
performance of his trust, and the said Rob-  
ert Bingham having given bond with secu-  
rity, for his personal appearance in Anne-  
Arundel County Court on the fourth Mon-  
day in October next, to answer to allega-  
tions or interrogatories of his creditors, and  
having executed a deed of conveyance to his  
said trustee for all his property, real, per-  
sonal and mixed, (the necessary wearing ap-  
parel and bedding of himself and family ex-  
cepted,) and the said trustee having certified  
the delivery thereof to him by the said Rob-  
ert Bingham, I do hereby order and adjudge  
that the said Robert Bingham be discharged  
from his confinement, and that he give no-  
tice to his creditors, by causing a copy of  
this order to be inserted in one of the news-  
papers printed in the city of Annapolis, once  
a week for the term of three months, to ap-  
pear before Anne-Arundel County Court, to be  
held in the city of Annapolis, on the  
fourth Monday of October next, to show  
cause, if any they have, why the said Rob-  
ert Bingham should not have the benefit of  
the said act, and supplements, as prayed.  
Given under my hand this fourteenth day of  
July, A. D. 1838.

THOS. B. DORSEY.

#### CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 10 to 55 years of  
age.

Persons being likely Servants  
to die, and wishing the high-  
est prices, will do well to give me a  
call, as I am determined to buy and  
give higher prices than any other  
purchaser, who is now or may come into this  
market. I can at all times be found at Mrs.  
Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All com-  
munications directed to me will be promptly at-  
tended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12.



**STATS DEPARTMENT,**  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1836.  
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1835, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled, "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.  
J. H. CULBRETH,  
Secretary of State.

## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

### CHAPTER 224.

*An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.*

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; *provided nevertheless,* that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

**Sec. 2.** *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CHAPTER 197.

*An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.*

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

**Sec. 2.** *And be it enacted,* That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

**Sec. 3.** *And be it enacted,* That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election, under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

**Sec. 4.** *And be it enacted,* That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

**Sec. 5.** *And be it enacted,* That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

**Sec. 6.** *And be it enacted,* That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

**Sec. 7.** *And be it enacted,* That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

**Sec. 8.** *And be it enacted,* That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

**Sec. 9.** *And be it enacted,* That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

**Sec. 10.** *And be it enacted,* That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand souls, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided,* and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

**Sec. 11.** *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

**Sec. 12.** *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

**Sec. 13.** *And be it enacted,* That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be repealed, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

**Sec. 14.** *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; *provided,* that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

**Sec. 15.** *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ending the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

**Sec. 16.** *And be it enacted,* That the same person shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

**Sec. 17.** *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

**Sec. 18.** *And be it enacted,* That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government.

**Sec. 19.** *And be it enacted,* That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

**Sec. 20.** *And be it enacted,* That at the time and place of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and shall continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

**Sec. 21.** *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

**Sec. 22.** *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

**Sec. 23.** *And be it enacted,* That no person who shall be elected and set as governor, shall be eligible for the next succeeding term, after the expiration of his term of office.

**Sec. 24.** *And be it enacted,* That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

**Sec. 25.** *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

**Sec. 26.** *And be it enacted,* That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill or bills to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published and read in public before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

**Sec. 27.** *And be it enacted,* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

**Sec. 28.** *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

**Sec. 29.** *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

**Sec. 30.** *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

**Sec. 31.** *And be it enacted,* That no person who shall be elected and set as governor, shall be eligible for the next succeeding term, after the expiration of his term of office.

**Sec. 32.** *And be it enacted,* That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

**Sec. 33.** *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

**Sec. 34.** *And be it enacted,* That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill or bills to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published and read in public before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

**Sec. 35.** *And be it enacted,* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

**Sec. 36.** *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

**Sec. 37.** *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

**Sec. 38.** *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

**Sec. 39.** *And be it enacted,* That no person who shall be elected and set as governor, shall be eligible for the next succeeding term, after the expiration of his term of office.

**Sec. 40.** *And be it enacted,* That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

**Sec. 41.** *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

**Sec. 42.** *And be it enacted,* That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill or bills to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published and read in public before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

**Sec. 43.** *And be it enacted,* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

**Sec. 44.** *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

**Sec. 45.** *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

**Sec. 46.** *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

**Sec. 47.** *And be it enacted,* That no person who shall be elected and set as governor, shall be eligible for the next succeeding term, after the expiration of his term of office.

**Sec. 48.** *And be it enacted,* That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

**Sec. 49.** *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

**Sec. 50.** *And be it enacted,* That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill or bills to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published and read in public before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

**Sec. 51.** *And be it enacted,* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

**Sec. 52.** *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

**Sec. 53.** *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

**Sec. 54.** *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

**Sec. 55.** *And be it enacted,* That no person who shall be elected and set as governor, shall be eligible for the next succeeding term, after the expiration of his term of office.

**Sec. 56.** *And be it enacted,* That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

**Sec. 57.** *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

**Sec. 58.** *And be it enacted,* That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill or bills to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published and read in public before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

**Sec. 59.** *And be it enacted,* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

**Sec. 60.** *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

**Sec. 61.** *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

**Sec. 62.** *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.







STATE DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.  
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—  
Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.  
J. H. CULBERTSON,  
Secretary of State.

## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

### CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; provided nevertheless, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county for city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, when he shall have been created, or the emolument thereon shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgating of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, counting the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time, during the same session, but in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, he shall be eligible to be nominated by the governor, at the next session, and in case any person, nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, to fill the vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted*, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, or be removed from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted*, That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

Sec. 21. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judgment, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

Sec. 22. *And be it enacted*, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

Sec. 23. *And be it enacted*, That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 24. *And be it enacted*, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

Sec. 25. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 26. *And be it enacted*, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least twelve months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 27. *And be it enacted*, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

## THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF  
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it (those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

### 500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order, and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper, for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.  
Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.



Printed and Published by  
JONAS GREEN,  
At the Brick Building on the Public  
Circle.  
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

## A BY-LAW

Authorizing the laying of Curb on a portion  
of East Street, and for other purposes.  
[Passed May 14th, 1883.]

SECT. 1. Be it established and or-  
dained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder-  
men, and Common Council of the city of  
Annapolis, and by the authority of the same,  
That the City Commissioners be and they are  
herby authorized and directed to cause that  
part of East Street, commencing at the cor-  
ner of Charles Hennhaw's lot, on said street,  
and running to the lower end of Jeremiah  
Hughes' brick house in the corner of Fleet-  
street, to be graded and curbed, and that  
they cause to be fixed and established the  
breadth of the footway on that part of the  
said street directed to be curbed in pursu-  
ance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec. 2. And be it established and or-  
dained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum  
of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the  
same is hereby appropriated for that pur-  
pose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the or-  
der of the City Commissioners, out of any  
unappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it established and or-  
dained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall  
be the duty of each and every proprietor of  
a lot fronting on that portion of said street  
directed to be curbed by the provisions of  
this by-law, to cause the footway so far as  
the same shall bind on his, her or their lot,  
to be paved with good red paving brick, and  
each and every person who shall neglect to  
pave the same for the space of thirty days  
after being notified by the said Commis-  
sioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and  
pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every  
week thereafter that the same may remain  
unpaved.

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

## MAMMOTH SHEET.

Office of the SATURDAY NEWS,  
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.  
Philadelphia, November 26, 1883.

THE Philadelphia patronage bestowed on  
the SATURDAY NEWS, since its  
commencement in July last, and a desire to  
meet that patronage by corresponding ex-  
ercises, have induced us this week to publish  
a Double Number—being the largest sheet  
ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose,  
and the largest literary paper ever printed in  
the United States. To those of our friends  
who are practical printers, it need not be  
mentioned that this undertaking has involved  
serious mechanical difficulties. The largest  
—one of the largest presses in Philadel-  
phia is used for our ordinary impression—  
but this would accommodate only a single  
page of the mammoth sheet, and we were ob-  
liged, therefore, to work four forms at dif-  
ferent periods. The care used in preparing  
the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those  
who have seen the experiment made; and  
added to the necessarily increased amount of  
composition, press work, &c., these supple-  
mentary expenses have made an aggregate  
cost, which would have deterred many from  
engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two  
thousand new subscribers will not repay the  
actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-  
traordinary size, this number presents at-  
tractions that entitle it to some attention.  
It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offer-  
ing* for 1887, the London copy of which costs  
\$4, and has 584 closely printed pages of let-  
ter press. Distinguished as the present age,  
and particularly our own country, has been  
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses  
any former instance. For four cents subscri-  
bers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addi-  
tion to their ordinary supply of miscellane-  
ous matter, an English annual, the largest  
yet received for the coming season, and they  
receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its  
novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday  
News* we need not speak. That has now be-  
come so well known as to require no com-  
ment. We may take occasion to say, how-  
ever, that in enterprise and resources we  
yield to no other publishers in this city or  
elsewhere, and we are determined that our  
paper shall not be surpassed. We have en-  
tered the field prepared for zealous compe-  
tition, and we stand ready in every way to re-  
alize our promise, that no similar publication  
shall excel that which we issue. Our articles,  
both original and selected, we are not asham-  
ed to test by any comparison which can be ad-  
mitted, and there is no periodical in the U-  
nited States, monthly or weekly, which might  
not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issue of this number may be regard-  
ed as an evidence of our intention and ability  
to merit success. Nor will it be the only  
effort—From time to time, as opportunity of-  
fers, we propose to adopt extraordinary  
means for the interest and gratification of our  
subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

Published by  
L. A. GODEY, & Co.,  
No. 12, N. 2nd St., Phila.

## A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to  
the following prospectus of a new, and even  
a cheaper book periodical, which will be is-  
sued from this office in the first week of next  
January. It will not be as convenient a  
form for binding as the present, with which  
it will in no way interfere, but it will make  
books cheap beyond all precedent. It will  
contain the works of the day, which are much  
sought after, but are comparatively dear, and  
which cannot penetrate the interior in any  
moderate half so rapidly as by mail, in which  
volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty  
cent American reprint will be furnished on-  
tire for from four to six cents; a Marryat no-  
vel for twelve cents, and others in propor-  
tion.

As but very few copies will be printed but  
what are actually subscribed for, those who  
wish the Omnibus, must make their remis-  
tances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.  
WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-  
BUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-  
TERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAV-  
ELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE  
DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Wal-  
die's Literary," "to make good reading  
cheaper, and to bring literature to every  
man's door." That object has been accom-  
plished; we have given to books wings, and  
they have flown to the uttermost parts of our  
vast continent, carrying society to the seclu-  
ded, occupation to the literary, information to  
all. We now propose still further to re-  
duce prices, and render the access to a liter-  
ary banquet more than twofold accessible; we  
give and shall continue to give in the quar-  
terly literary volume weekly for two cents a  
day; we now propose to give a volume in the  
same period for less than four cents a  
week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to  
the dish a few columns of shorter literary  
matters, and a summary of the news and  
events of the day. We know by experience  
and calculation that we can go still further  
in the matter of reduction, and we feel that  
there is still verge enough for us to aim at  
offering to an increasing literary appetite that  
mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as e-  
ver so great a favourite, will continue to make  
its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form  
for binding and preservation, and its price  
and form will remain the same. But we  
shall, in the first week of January 1887, is-  
sue a huge sheet of the size of the largest  
newspapers of America, but on very superior  
paper, and most entertaining, though in their  
several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages,  
Travels, &c., select in their character, joined  
with reading such as usually should fill a  
weekly newspaper. By this method we hope  
to accomplish a great good; to enrich and  
enlighten the family circle, and to give to it,  
at an expense which shall be no consideration  
to any, a mass of reading that in book  
form would alarm the pockets of the printer,  
and to do it in a manner that the most scepti-  
cal shall acknowledge "the power of con-  
centration can no farther go." No book  
which appears in *Waldie's Quarterly Library*  
will be published in the *Omnibus*, which will  
be an entirely distinct periodical.

## TERMS

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be  
issued every Friday morning, printed on pa-  
per of a quality superior to any other weekly  
sheet, and of the largest size. It will con-  
tain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that  
can be procured, equal every week to a Lon-  
don duodecimo volume, embracing Novels,  
Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable  
with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches,  
notices of books, and information from "the  
world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to  
a small compass, but in a sufficient amount  
to embrace a knowledge of the principal e-  
vents, political and miscellaneous, of Europe  
and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of  
five subscribers where the paper is forwarded  
to one address. To clubs of two individuals,  
five dollars; single mail subscribers, three  
dollars. The discount on uncurrent money  
will be charged to the remitter; the low price  
and superior paper absolutely prohibit pay-  
ing a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent  
until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of  
this great literary undertaking are all made,  
and the proprietor has redeemed all his  
pledges to a generous public for many years,  
no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can  
be felt. The *Omnibus* will be regularly is-  
sued, and will contain in a year reading mat-  
ter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's  
Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned a-  
bove.

Address, post paid,  
ADAM WALDIE,  
40 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Can-  
ada, will confer a favour by giving the above  
one or more copies of the *Omnibus*, and ac-  
cepting the work for a year as compensation.

## POLITICAL.

From the *Dorchester Aurora*.

MR. STEELE'S VOTES UPON THE SUB-  
JECT OF REFORM.

We have charged Mr. Steele, the Whig can-  
didate for Governor, with having been an un-  
deviating and uncompromising opponent of Re-  
form. This fact is well known here, he having  
been frequently before the people when the ques-  
tion has been discussed; and that he was adverse  
to the great and important changes, which have  
been effected, is as notorious in this county, as  
the fact, that Mr. Steele is now the whig candi-  
date for Governor. In all his speeches, he has  
strenuously disavowed the Republican  
doctrine of Reform, and endeavoured, so far as  
his influence operated, to keep the door closed  
upon the patriotic efforts of the Reformers.

There are clouds of witnesses in Dorset who  
will bear testimony to these allegations, which  
we are sure Mr. Steele himself will not deny.  
These charges however, have been denied else-  
where; and now for the purpose of exhib-  
iting the hardness of those who have as-  
serted that Mr. Steele was not opposed to Re-  
form; and with a view of showing to the people  
of this State the extraordinary lengths to which  
certain of the whigs will go to get their candi-  
date out of the mud, we shall proceed to turn to  
the record evidence against Mr. Steele. The  
oral testimony of witnesses may be cavilled at—  
way—the recollection of mortals of hygienic  
facts, may be considered uncertain and im-  
perfect; but written and recorded evi-  
dence is sure, to no such objections. We  
shall therefore turn to the Journal of proceed-  
ings of the House of Delegates, a copy of which  
may be found in the hands of almost every  
gentleman in the State. Mr. Steele was elected  
from this county to the House of Delegates in  
the fall of 1880, and took his seat at the De-  
cember session of that year. The friends of  
Reform, anxious for the success of that cause,  
introduced the subject, upon various propositions,  
during that session. Mr. Steele's votes are re-  
corded upon these propositions. Unwilling that  
his vote should be lost and his influence un-  
felt, he does not dodge the question, but like a noble  
hero and unflinching representative, appears up-  
on the call of his name, and with all the solemn-  
ity of a legislative act, announces his deliberate  
hostility to the proposed measures. To the re-  
cord. Let the reader turn to the Journal of  
proceedings of the House of Delegates at the  
December session of 1880.

Mr. Steele's vote upon the change in the Consti-  
tution to give the people the power directly to  
vote for their own Governor.

On Monday January 3d 1881, at page 38  
of the aforesaid Journal, is the following proceed-  
ing, to wit:

On motion by Mr. Turner, leave given to  
bring in a Bill entitled an Act to alter and  
amend the Constitution so as to elect the Govern-  
or immediately by the people and abolish the  
Council. Ordered that Messrs. Turner, Ely,  
Brewer, McKintrey, Stewart, Tilghman and  
Tuckle prepare and bring in the same.

On Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1881, at page 263  
264 of the Journal. Mr. Turner reported a Bill,  
entitled an Act to alter and amend the Consti-  
tution of this State, so that the Governor may be  
elected by the people, and to abolish the Coun-  
cil.

On the question being put, will the House  
consider said Bill, it was determined in the  
negative. The yeas and nays being required ap-  
peared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Stockert, Turner, Ely,  
Holmes, Worthington, Dickinson, Evans, Kemp,  
McKinstry, McKintrey, Montgomery, Moore,  
Amos, Hardesty, Biles, Comery, Gale, Gantt,  
Tilghman, Thomas, of Q. A. Parker, Hunt,  
Nicholas, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Git-  
tinge—27.

Negative.—Messrs. Thomas, Sponker, Black-  
stone, Brown, of Kent, Wallis, Finer, Stewart,  
Hood, Kent, Reynolds, Mackall, Smith, Braw-  
ner, Chapman, Rogers, Hughtell, Dudley,  
Tuckle, Edick, Bell, Hicks, Keene, STEELE,  
Wright, Edick, B. Brewer, Mitchell, Richardson,  
Charles, Burchenal, Jones, Harding, Wilson,  
Lee, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid—37.

Mr. Steele and the whole Dorset delegation  
voting in the negative.

Mr. Steele now the whig candidate for Gov-  
ernor, expecting the people's vote, when he  
was opposed most bitterly to their having the  
privilege of voting directly for their own Govern-  
or! Reformers, free and independent voters,  
what say you to this? Can Mr. Steele complain,  
if you refuse to vote for him, when he was  
solely opposed to your having that privileged  
Your Bill of Rights declares, that the Execu-  
tive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of Gov-  
ernment, should be kept distinct—Under the old  
Constitution the Governor was the more instre-  
ment of the Legislature. So far from being an  
independent and substantive department of your  
Government, as your Bill of Rights wisely pro-  
claimed, by the force of invincible circumstan-  
ces, superinduced by the mode of election under  
the old and defective Constitution, which was  
in that particular, widely at war with the prin-  
ciple set forth in the Bill of Rights, your Gov-  
ernor was merely the ministerial functionary of  
the Legislative Department. It was in these

ry, and the practice, as all experience has shown,  
corroborates the truth of the remark. Mr.  
Steele, whether under the inspiration of that  
comprehensive wisdom which guides the en-  
lightened statesman, or under the influence of  
that temporary philosophy which teaches to hold  
on to what you have got, right or wrong, we  
leave intelligent freemen to decide, adhered to  
the old rotten Borough Constitution with the  
tenacity of a Shylock. Now, when the Reform-  
ers on the Western, together with that heroic  
band of Reformers on the Eastern Shore, who  
went for what they believed to be right in gov-  
ernment, notwithstanding the adverse current  
which set against them by the local jealousy of  
small county prejudice, have achieved this work  
of Reform, in part forsooth Mr. Steele, says Mr.  
Steele, an Anti Reformer, is to carry off the first  
honours! Is this fact, or is it a vision of the  
night!

Reformers, where is your gratitude, your  
sense of justice! You will speak on the 1st  
Wednesday, in next October, and you will say  
in a voice of thunder to the Spoils-men, that  
they shall not pluck the laurels, which you have  
so nobly won. This is our candid opinion of  
you, will you deceive us!

MR. STEELE OPPOSED TO THE PEOPLE DIRECT-  
LY ELECTING THE SENATE.

We come now to Mr. Steele's vote, in regard  
to the election of the Senate. "Tuesday De-  
cember 29th, 1880, on page 7 of the same Jour-  
nal. On motion by Mr. Ely, leave given to  
bring in a Bill to be entitled an Act to abolish  
all such parts of the Constitution and form of  
Government, as relate to the time and manner  
of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling  
up vacancies in that body, so that each county,  
and the City of Baltimore may have a Senator,  
to be elected immediately by the people. Or-  
dered that Messrs. Ely, Hunt, Kershner, Brook-  
hart, Goldsborough, Hardesty, and Comery,  
prepare and bring in the same. On January 3d  
1881 at page 33 of the Journal, Mr. Ely re-  
ported a Bill, entitled, an Act to abolish all such  
parts of the Constitution and form of Govern-  
ment, as relate to the time and manner of elec-  
ting the Senate, and the mode of filling up va-  
cancies in that body, so that each county and  
the City Baltimore may have a Senator to be  
elected immediately by the people; which was  
read.

On Wednesday January 19th 1881, at page  
102. "The House proceeded to consider the or-  
der of the day, it being the Bill reported by Mr.  
Ely, entitled an Act to abolish all such parts of  
the Constitution and form of Government as re-  
late to the time and manner of electing the Sen-  
ate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in  
that body, so that each county and the City of  
Baltimore may have a Senator to be elected,  
immediately by the people. The said Bill was  
then read the second time and passed. The  
yeas and nays being required, appeared as fol-  
lows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Wallis, Finer, Sewall,  
Hood, Kent, Stockert, Smith, Turner, Ely, Hol-  
mes, Worthington, Hughtell, Dickinson, Denny,  
Tuckle, Bullard, Bell, Evans, Biles, Gale,  
Gantt, Edick, Duval, Wootton, Brown of Q.  
A., Thomas of Q. A., Goldsborough, Parker,  
Kemp, McKintrey, McKintrey, Montgomery,  
Moore, Amos, Waters, Hardesty, Hunt,  
Nicholas, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Git-  
tinge, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid—46.

Negative.—Messrs. Thomas, Sponker, Haw-  
kins, Blackstone, Gough, Brown of Kent, Mack-  
all, Dalrymple, Brawner, Jenifer, STEELE,  
Wright, Claude, Brewer, Tilghman, Spence,  
Purnell, Mitchell, Charles, Chapman, Dudley,  
Hicks, Burchenal, Jones, Harding—21.

It thus appears, that Mr. Steele was also op-  
posed to the people having the privilege of vot-  
ing for the Senate, immediately. Not willing  
to trust the freemen of the State with this im-  
portant right, that therefore they must elect  
electors to choose a Senate for them! Aye—that  
is the creed, save the people from themselves,  
founded upon the aristocratic principle, that the  
people are incompetent to govern themselves,  
and therefore they must be placed in the kind  
keeping of some assumed superior being! Is  
this republican! Heaven save us from the  
bulls and bears, who would under such a state  
of things, take care of the people's interests.

By the by, we should not be at all surprised, if  
some of the other gentlemen who voted with Mr.  
Steele, in the negative, against the people having  
the power of choosing their own Senators, should  
themselves be candidates, in the different counties  
for the State Senate. Will the people trust  
them? None errone.

Mr. Steele's vote in regard to the tenure of of-  
fice, or Registers of Wills and Clerks of the Coun-  
ty Courts.—Let us now see how Mr. Steele  
stands in relation to this measure of reform.—  
On Friday, December 31st, 1880, in the same  
Journal, at page 39, Mr. Brookhart submitted  
the following order: Ordered, that the petition  
of 1180 of the citizens of Washington county,  
to the General Assembly of Maryland, praying  
for certain alterations in the Constitution in re-  
lation to the mode of electing State Senators,  
and the appointments of Clerks of the County  
Courts and Registers of Wills, so as to give the  
people the privilege of voting directly for their  
State Senators, and the power of electing said  
Clerks and Registers for a term of years, pre-  
sented to the House of Delegates on the 28th  
of January 1881, and the memorial of

citizens of Frederick county, of similar import,  
presented to the House of Delegates on the 24  
of February 1881, be severally referred to a se-  
lect committee of five members of the present  
House of Delegates, which was read and re-  
ferred to Messrs. Brookhart, Blackstone, Har-  
ner, Montgomery and Purnell.

On Tuesday, January 4th, 1881, at page 46,  
Mr. Brookhart reported a bill, entitled, an act  
to abolish all and every such parts of the Con-  
stitution and form of Government in this State  
as relate to the appointment of the officers of  
Registers of Wills and Clerks of the County  
Courts of this State; which was read. On  
Wednesday, January 19th, 1881, at pages 103  
and 104, on motion by Mr. Brookhart, the house  
proceeded to consider the bill reported by him,  
entitled, an act to abolish all and every such  
parts of the Constitution and form of Govern-  
ment in this State as relate to the appointment  
of the officers of Registers of Wills and Clerks  
of the County Courts in this State, when on  
motion by Mr. Tilghman, the said bill was a-  
mended by adding at the end of the second  
section thereof, the following proviso: Provided,  
that nothing herein contained shall be constr-  
ued so as to authorize the removal of the Clerks  
of the respective County Courts, or Registers  
of Wills in commission at the time of the con-  
firmation of this act by the next General As-  
sembly, in any mode or manner than that pro-  
vided by the Constitution and form of Govern-  
ment. Mr. Tilghman moved further to amend  
said section by adding the following proviso:  
And provided further, that the said Clerks and  
Registers shall be respectively appointed for a  
term of not less than five years, and be re-elig-  
ible to the same offices in the discretion of the  
appointing power. Mr. Wootton moved to  
strike out "five" and insert "one." On the  
question being put, it was determined in the ne-  
gative.

Mr. Steele moved to amend the amendment  
proposed by Mr. Tilghman, by inserting after  
the word "appointed," the words "as now pro-  
vided for by the Constitution and laws of this  
State." Mr. Wootton then moved to refer the  
bill and amendments to the first day of June  
next—Determined in the negative. Mr. Haw-  
kins moved to strike out the enacting clause of  
the bill—Determined in the negative. The  
question was then taken on Mr. Steele's propo-  
sition to amend the amendment as proposed by  
Mr. Tilghman, and on the question being put,  
was determined in the negative. The question  
then returned on the amendment as offered by  
Mr. Tilghman; resolved in the affirmative. Mr.  
Jenifer offered as a substitute for the second  
section of the bill, the following—"And be it  
enacted, that the appointment of Registers of  
Wills and Clerks of the several County Courts  
of this State be limited to a term of seven  
years, provided nothing herein contained shall  
be construed to affect the tenure of office of the  
present incumbents, as at present provided for  
by the Constitution of this State." And on the  
question being put thereon, it was resolved in  
the affirmative. The bill was then read the se-  
cond time and passed. The yeas and nays be-  
ing required appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Moffett, Wallis, Finer,  
Stewart, Hood, Stockert, Smith, Brawner, Jeni-  
fer, Chapman, Rogers, Turner, Ely, Holmes,  
Worthington, Hughtell, Dickinson, Denny, Bell,  
Evans, Biles, Gale, Gantt, Edick, Duval,  
Brown of Queen-Anne's, Tilghman, Thomas of  
Queen-Anne's, Goldsborough, Parker, Kemp,  
McKinstry, McKintrey, Montgomery, Moore,  
Amos, Waters, Charles, Burchenal, Hardesty,  
Nicholas, Hunt, Jones, Kershner, Brookhart,  
Merrick, Gittinge, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw,  
Reid—51.

Negative.—Messrs. Thomas, Sponker, Haw-  
kins, Blackstone, Gough, Brown of Kent, Kent,  
Dalrymple, STEELE, Wright, Wootton, Claude,  
Brewer, Spence, Purnell, Dudley, Tesckle, Bal-  
lard, Hicks, Keene, Mitchell, Harding, Wilson,  
Lee—23.

Thus we find Mr. Steele carrying out his  
anti-reform and anti-republican principles by  
going for life offices. We have given the pro-  
ceedings of the House at large upon the ques-  
tions embraced. The extracts from the Jour-  
nal are full and copious, from which it is de-  
monstrated as clearly as any proposition in Re-  
publican history, that Mr. Steele has been an uniform  
and consistent opponent of every thing wearing the  
appearance of Reform. We then but do him  
justice in charging him with invidious and un-  
compromising hostility to the great question of  
Reform. If in the face of all these efforts of  
his to stifle the voice of the freemen of Mary-  
land in the assertion of the great principles of  
Constitutional Reform, any redeeming qualities  
in his public acts, either in the councils of the  
nation, as a point representative from this dis-  
trict, or in the legislative halls of the State, as  
a delegate from this county, can be cited, it re-  
mains for his friends to exhibit them. If in his  
political history, in any speech, or in any promi-  
nent act, we could find any statement for  
these also against the people's rights and the  
fundamental principles of democracy, we would  
have no great objection to not let forth. We  
must confess, however, that we have yet to  
learn of any exertions of his in behalf of the  
interests of the people of this State that can  
counterbalance the weight of one of his un-  
derlying repugnance to the alterations which  
have taken place in our constitution, and



situation. Is it not remarkable, under these circumstances, that a vacant grave convention, when the first Governor was to be elected by the sovereign people of the State, under the reform which had taken place notwithstanding Mr. Steele's unyielding opposition, that that gentleman should be seriously proposed as a candidate for the highest office? We can only account for such a step from the difficulties which beset the whig convention. There were so many interests to conciliate, and the elements that composed the convention were so heterogeneous, repulsive and antagonistic, that any compromise was better than an open rupture. The whig party is constructed of such diversified materials, that it is difficult for them to coalesce. In the general melee of conflicting views and interests which operated in the whig convention, and in the effort to reconcile them, the great subject of Reform was suffered to sleep, and the views of the candidate that received the nomination, upon that important subject, were not ascertained. The matter is now with the people, who are not controlled by the causes which influenced the deliberations of that convention. We have no doubt they will decide right. We may take occasion, in a future paper, to comment upon some other of the votes and public acts of Mr. Steele.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOIS:  
Thursday, August 10, 1838.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,**  
of Queen Anne's County.  
Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

For Senator,  
**JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.**  
Anne Arundel County.

For the House of Delegates,  
**RICHARD W. HIGGINS,**  
**CHARLES HAMMOND,**  
**Dr. ALLEN THOMAS,**  
**CHARLES D. WARFIELD,**

**'FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.**  
At an election held on Monday the 6th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

For Annapolis and Anne Arundel County  
**Henry Maynadier,** Somerville Pinkney,  
**William B. Green,** John Johnson,  
**Alexander Randall,** Charles Waters.  
St. Mary's County—**Joseph Harris.**  
Charles County—**John G. Chapman.**  
Calvert County—**Thomas H. Wilkinson.**  
Prince George's County—**John C. Herbert.**  
Montgomery County—**Richard I. Bowie.**  
Frederick County—**William S. McPherson.**  
Washington County—**Frisby Tighman.**  
Alleghany County—**R. S. Pignun.**  
Harford County—**Henry Dorsey.**

Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

**William Ross,** Lewis Medtart,  
**John Tyler,** Noah Philips,  
**Richard Potts,** Casper Mantz,  
**Daniel Hughes,** John I. Wilson,  
**George Baltzell,**

### ANOTHER TORNADO AND LOSS OF LIVES.

Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a gust of wind, amounting in violence almost to a tornado, passed over this city. Its course was from the West by South to the East by North, and it appears to have been confined, so to speak, to a single and very small vein.

The shipping in the stream at Fell's Point felt its effects very sensibly. Two schooners on their way down the river were capsized, and it was only by cutting holes in the bottom of one of them that the crew, consisting of a man and two boys named Harris, were rescued from a horrible death. A boy about sixteen years of age, named John Bagg, an apprentice to a painter in this city, was killed by the falling of some lumber piled upon the deck of the schooner Wm. Washington, upon which he was a passenger for the Eastern Shore.

But by far the most serious loss, both of lives and property, occurred in the destruction of the new warehouse which Messrs. Oelricks & Lurman and Messrs. Donnell were erecting at Donnell's wharf, Fell's Point. This large building was nearly completed, and when the storm came up, a number of German immigrants who had arrived only a day or two since from Bremen, and the crew of a brig lying at the wharf, ran into it for shelter. Melancholy, however, to relate, they had scarcely entered the doors, when the whole fabric gave way and in less than a minute the building was in ruins. Nine persons were instantly killed, and seven were taken out badly but not dangerously wounded. They were all Germans, except one, who was a negro man. A person was in the third story of the building at the time it fell, and was thrown several hundred feet without sustaining material injury. The tornado, continuing its course, unroofed the Rail Road Bridge over Curtis' creek, the saw mill of the Canton Company, and the car house belonging to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road Company. Its course is marked by the destruction of trees, fences, and all other obstacles in its way.

Since the above was written, we learn that one of the sufferers was taken alive out of the ruins about one o'clock, having been under them about 30 hours. It is thought he may recover. [Balt. Chron.]

The severe drought which this region has experienced for the last month, still continued up to the hour yesterday when our paper was

put to press. The corn crop is past maturity—rain would be of service to some of it, but could not improve it so as to become even half an average crop much of it will be an entire failure. Our farmers are fearful that there will not be enough raised to fatten their hogs. The pasture for stock is burnt up—our fields are quite yellow in appearance—the potato crop will be very light—and garden vegetables are very scarce.—*Westminster Carrolltonian.*

The drought has become quite alarming—the grass is drying up, the corn crop withering, and vegetables of every kind completely at a stand. The wheat and rye crops are fine and have been secured in good order, but our late cheering prospects of fall crops are very much changed. We learn that the grasshoppers are unusually numerous, and are committing serious depredations upon the buckwheat and corn. We had a cooling shower yesterday afternoon sufficient to lay the dust, but not to moisten the ground any depth.—*Newark (N. J.) Eagle.*

### DROUGHT.

The continued dry weather in this section of the State is seriously injuring the corn, potato and vegetable crops. Corn is now suffering for the want of moisture, and unless copious rains fall soon, farmers will hardly be able to harvest potatoes for seed. In Stark County, the Repository says, "from the unusual drought which has prevailed, fears are entertained that corn, buckwheat and potato crops will be light." [Cleveland Herald.]

### CORN CROP.

The corn crop in this county, it is thought, will be an almost total failure from the long drought which has prevailed. Gardens have been burnt up by the heat, and a great scarcity of all kinds of vegetables and pasture prevails.

We are happy, however, to learn from a farmer of experience and intelligence from Charles County, that there is a prospect of a large corn crop as has ever been made in the lower counties of this State, and that rains have been there quite abundant.—*Fred. Herald.*

### TENNESSEE CROPS.

The last Nashville Whig says, "We learn from a correspondent at Bolivar, Tennessee, that the corn crops in the Southern counties of the district, which a few weeks ago looked promising, have been almost ruined by the present drought. The sufferings of the farmers in that section of the country by heat and dry weather is intolerable."

The Memphis Enquirer reports the cotton crop of North Mississippi as unfavourable beyond precedent. The same paper says that the Mississippi river is at its lowest stage.

### From the Democratic Herald.

That there is an annual deficit in our treasury none will deny. Now, if the whigs were disposed to take care of the public purse, would not some mode have been devised to decrease the public expenditure; or if that could not be done would they not have taken care that it should not be increased. It only required that their extravagance should be stationary to keep it from increasing; and we say, without hesitation, that a very little care would have decreased it. Let us look for an instant at the following table, taken from the report of the treasurer, on the 13th February last:

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY.  
Annapolis, 13th February, 1838.

The Honorable,  
the House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to your orders of the 29th and 30th of January last, that the treasurer report to the House the whole cost of each session of the Legislature for the last ten years, and designate the amount paid for printing each year, and particularly the cost of the electoral college in 1830, to choose state senators, and also the cost of the extra session of the Legislature, held in November 1836,

I have prepared and submitted the accompanying exhibit, showing the facts called for as accurately as may be.

And have the honour to be,  
most respectfully,  
your obedient servant,

**GEO. MACKUHN,**  
Treas. W. S. Md.

An exhibit of the account of the legislature in each of the last ten years, and of the cost of the public printing of the session in 1836, of the college of electors of the senate, and of the extra session of the general assembly of Maryland, in November 1836; prepared in obedience to the orders of the house of delegates of the 29th and 30th of January, 1838.

In the year ending.	Account of the Legislature.	Amount paid for public printing.
1st Dec. 1828	43,305 85	8,065 72
1829	44,668 66	8,133 78
1830	37,263 40	5,480 03
1831	33,870 08	4,915 05
1832	48,847 42	8,957 76
1833	51,171 08	9,705 03
1834	49,595 97	7,473 39
1835	52,800 60	12,067 37
1836	80,112 20	18,090 05
1837	67,832 81	15,903 70
Total,	\$509,557 23	\$98,897 57

N. B. The account of "the Legislature" includes the payments made in each year on account of the Journals of Account, the same made payable by resolutions to its members, officers and attendants, their postage, the cost of the newspapers with which they are furnished, and the cost of the public printing done by its orders and during its session.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in the archives of the House of Delegates of Maryland. Given

under my hand at the city of Annapolis, this 6th day of August, 1838.

**GEORGE G. BREWER,**  
Clerk of the House of Delegates of Md.

In 1830, under the whigs, the session of the legislature cost \$37,263, and printing \$5,480. In 1831, when the democrats were in power the cost of the session of the legislature was only \$33,870, and the printing for the same was only \$4,915, being a reduction of the lowest cost under the whigs. In 1837, under the whigs, the session of the legislature cost \$67,832, and the printing of the same session \$15,903, the session costing double and the printing four times what was paid in 1831. In 1838 the cost has been upwards of \$71,000, being an increase over last year of about \$4,000.

It will be perceived, from this statement, that the whig party have been constantly increasing their expenditures, although they know there is an annual deficit. They have gone on recklessly squandering the public money, although they knew that the state is poor and ought to husband all her resources with economy. They have every year promised to do better; but let experience prove what those promises are worth. They have escaped with impunity heretofore, and gathering confidence, they have each year gone farther and farther in their extravagance. If a people let their public servants waste their money, there is nothing like about which to complain. That is the beginning and the fertile source of every corruption in government. It has been so in Maryland under the rule of the whigs, and judging by the past, we have no other mode of reform left to us but to turn them out and put in those who will do better.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.  
TORONTO, Aug. 6, 1838.

### SIXTEEN PERSONS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Previous to the departure of the boat on Saturday from Niagara, I had barely time to inform you that sixteen of the state prisoners had been that morning sentenced to death; four are Americans and twelve subjects of the Queen.

On Friday several pleaded guilty, and William Yorks was tried and acquitted. On Saturday Wm. S. Wilson was tried and acquitted.

A bill of indictment for high treason having been found at the close of the week, against Jacob Beamer, of whom I have before spoken, he could not be tried forthwith, consequently the court determined to adjourn over for the coming two days, and to postpone the further trials until Beamer's case could be brought on. They therefore gave notice that the prisoners who had been tried should be brought up for sentence, together with those who pleaded guilty.

About one o'clock, the jury, which been out with the case of Wilson, returned with a verdict of not guilty. The Court then directed the sheriff to bring in those sixteen prisoners who were to be sentenced. The sheriff expressed some doubts of the propriety of bringing in so large a number at once. The judge very properly remarked, that there was no danger; that if the civil force was not sufficient, a detachment of the military were at hand. About half past one o'clock, the prisoners came in, attended by a military guard, and were seated in the jury box.

I was favoured with a very eligible seat, being close both to the bench and the prisoners. I was surprised to find so many of the prisoners very young—a—some of them were boys—and two or three looked more deserving the ordinary chastisement of a parent, than the heavy penalty to be adjudged them. Two or three were handsome, and with few exceptions, nothing unfavourable could be drawn from their appearance. They were all well dressed—Miller in a black suit. He had been, you will recollect, a law student at Mayville, Chautauque county, and would probably have defended himself, had not his counsel offered, at the outset, a plea of insanity.

After the erier had made a proclamation for all persons to keep silence while his lordship, the queen's justice pronounced the sentence of death. Mr. Justice Jones called over the names of four American citizens, who had been tried under the act of the last session of the provincial parliament. The first was Lucius Wilson Miller. After a brief recapitulation of the evidence, he asked whether he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not now be pronounced on him. After pausing a few moments, he spoke, in a fine melodious voice, in substance as follows:

"My Lord:  
"Your lordship has asked whether I have anything to offer, why sentence of death should not be pronounced against me. I shall, with permission of your lordship, offer a few remarks, not however with a belief that I shall be able, by any thing that I might say, to turn aside the impending fate that awaits me.

"In reference to the statute under which I have been tried, I am under the full conviction that it is unconstitutional, and in this opinion I believe I am sustained by some of the legal gentlemen now present. I am under the opinion that no statute affecting the life of an individual, whether a subject or not, can be considered the law of the land until it shall have received the sanction of the sovereign. I know, my lord, that under this act others have suffered and I have no reason to suppose that my pleading its unconstitutionality will be any bar to the awful fate which is about to fall from the lips of your lordship.

"I am, indeed, asked, why sentence of death shall not now be passed upon me. If I had done a deed worthy of death, I would say, let it come; but I declare to your lordship, that according to the dictates of my own judgment, I deserve neither death nor bonds.

"I have not been guilty of the death of any one. I have taken from no one that which was not my own. I came not into your country to destroy its form of government. I came not

upon its borders with arms in my hands. I was and inexperienced as I am, I was led into the error, for which I now stand convicted, by the advice of others. Had truth and justice prevailed, I should not now be called to stand before your lordships in peril of my life.

"I say I stand convicted—but on what evidence has my conviction been obtained? Upon that of the perjured Doan, who has become an evidence for the crown to save his own life. True, there has been some other evidence against me, from persons who I believe intended to speak the truth, but they were in error. No doubt they were led astray from the necessary confusion of the moment.

"When I became sensible of my error—when I found that it was better for me to return to my home—I was told that the lines could not be passed, and that if I forsook my party, death would be my portion. Thus situated, what way was there for my escape?

"I appeal, my lord, to the lancers, whether I did not use my best exertions to stay the hand of the assassin. I appeal to every individual who was present at the attack upon the lancers, to say whether I did not do every thing in my power to prevent the death of any one, or the loss of property.

"I am here, before your lordship, convicted as a felon; but appealing to my own conscience I avow to your lordship and to this whole court, that I cannot consider myself guilty of a felonious act—yet if it is my fate to suffer death, I must bow to the mandate which decrees it."

The judge asked the other three the usual question, and nothing being said, he proceeded to pronounce the sentence, prefacing it with some pertinent remarks particularly addressing himself to Miller.

The Judge then ordered Lucius Wilson Miller, George Conley, Norman Mallory, and Wm. Reynolds, to be taken to the jail from whence they came and that on Saturday, the 25th day of August, they be taken to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until they are dead.

Mr. S. Director General Draper then moved the Court that sentence be passed upon the following persons, convicted of high treason:—Samuel Chandler, Benjamin Wait, James Gamble, John Grant, Murdoch McFaddon, John James McNulty, George Buck, David Taylor, James Waggoner, Garret Van Camp, John Vernon, and Alexander McLeod.

The Judge urged upon them all the importance of preparation for another world, and then pronounced the following sentence, (after calling each by name):—"That you and each of you, be taken to the jail from whence you came, and that on the 25th day of the present month of August, you and each of you be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead; that your bodies are to be quartered; and may God have mercy on your souls."

To the last expression, there were several who responded "Amen." One of the bailiffs, a stout fellow, who stood close to me, leaning on his staff, burst into a flood of tears, and I assure you this soon became contagious.

It was a scene I pray I may never be called again to look upon—sixteen fellow beings whom an earthly judge had limited to a life of three weeks; and these men in the prime of life, many of them with the blood of youth coursing in their veins—their average age, I think, is not more than twenty-five.

### From the New York Daily Express.

As a chronicler of the passing events of the day, perhaps the following facts as almost unprecedented in locomotion, may not be unacceptable.

A gentleman arrived here in the Royal William, steamer, left Trieste on the 15th June, and after passing through Italy, Switzerland, France and England, and visiting four of the European capitals, and spending twelve complete days at the different places mentioned above, on his route until his arrival at Liverpool, the port of embarkation, reached New York on the 24th July, making 39 days in all, from which deducting 12 days of detention at these places:

Venice,	1
Milan,	3
Lausanne,	1
Paris,	2
Boulogne,	1
London,	3
Liverpool,	1
	12 days.

Leaving 27 days actual travelling.

### GRASSHOPPERS.

The attention of the public was excited on Thursday last, at about the hour of noon, by the disappearance of the grasshoppers (supposed to be) which have been so abundant during the present season. Immense myriads of them, apparently from the size of a bee down, were to be seen floating in the beams of the sun, their wings glittering like spangles, and extending as far as the eye could reach in height and extent, wherever the sunbeams would render them visible, and around which they appeared to play. The birds seemed to hover about them, and here and there would catch a straggler, and some of them would seem to come down as low as the house tops. This may be quite a familiar occurrence to naturalists, but we have never before known it to attract so much observation. [Fred. Herald.]

### NO JOY FOR MR. LOVEJOY.

It has been stated that Mr. Lovejoy, of Georgia, one of the passengers saved in the late catastrophe of the Pulaski, was also on board of the Home and the Wm. Gibbons, three of the most appalling situations of danger ever recorded.

It is now stated that while the vessel was proceeding from Buffalo to Rochester, and

upon its borders with arms in my hands. I was and inexperienced as I am, I was led into the error, for which I now stand convicted, by the advice of others. Had truth and justice prevailed, I should not now be called to stand before your lordships in peril of my life.

"I say I stand convicted—but on what evidence has my conviction been obtained? Upon that of the perjured Doan, who has become an evidence for the crown to save his own life. True, there has been some other evidence against me, from persons who I believe intended to speak the truth, but they were in error. No doubt they were led astray from the necessary confusion of the moment.

"When I became sensible of my error—when I found that it was better for me to return to my home—I was told that the lines could not be passed, and that if I forsook my party, death would be my portion. Thus situated, what way was there for my escape?

"I appeal, my lord, to the lancers, whether I did not use my best exertions to stay the hand of the assassin. I appeal to every individual who was present at the attack upon the lancers, to say whether I did not do every thing in my power to prevent the death of any one, or the loss of property.

"I am here, before your lordship, convicted as a felon; but appealing to my own conscience I avow to your lordship and to this whole court, that I cannot consider myself guilty of a felonious act—yet if it is my fate to suffer death, I must bow to the mandate which decrees it."

The Judge asked the other three the usual question, and nothing being said, he proceeded to pronounce the sentence, prefacing it with some pertinent remarks particularly addressing himself to Miller.

The Judge then ordered Lucius Wilson Miller, George Conley, Norman Mallory, and Wm. Reynolds, to be taken to the jail from whence they came and that on Saturday, the 25th day of August, they be taken to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until they are dead.

Mr. S. Director General Draper then moved the Court that sentence be passed upon the following persons, convicted of high treason:—Samuel Chandler, Benjamin Wait, James Gamble, John Grant, Murdoch McFaddon, John James McNulty, George Buck, David Taylor, James Waggoner, Garret Van Camp, John Vernon, and Alexander McLeod.

The Judge urged upon them all the importance of preparation for another world, and then pronounced the following sentence, (after calling each by name):—"That you and each of you, be taken to the jail from whence you came, and that on the 25th day of the present month of August, you and each of you be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead; that your bodies are to be quartered; and may God have mercy on your souls."

To the last expression, there were several who responded "Amen." One of the bailiffs, a stout fellow, who stood close to me, leaning on his staff, burst into a flood of tears, and I assure you this soon became contagious.

It was a scene I pray I may never be called again to look upon—sixteen fellow beings whom an earthly judge had limited to a life of three weeks; and these men in the prime of life, many of them with the blood of youth coursing in their veins—their average age, I think, is not more than twenty-five.

### From the New York Daily Express.

As a chronicler of the passing events of the day, perhaps the following facts as almost unprecedented in locomotion, may not be unacceptable.

A gentleman arrived here in the Royal William, steamer, left Trieste on the 15th June, and after passing through Italy, Switzerland, France and England, and visiting four of the European capitals, and spending twelve complete days at the different places mentioned above, on his route until his arrival at Liverpool, the port of embarkation, reached New York on the 24th July, making 39 days in all, from which deducting 12 days of detention at these places:

Venice,	1
Milan,	3
Lausanne,	1
Paris,	2
Boulogne,	1
London,	3
Liverpool,	1
	12 days.

Leaving 27 days actual travelling.

### GRASSHOPPERS.

The attention of the public was excited on Thursday last, at about the hour of noon, by the disappearance of the grasshoppers (supposed to be) which have been so abundant during the present season. Immense myriads of them, apparently from the size of a bee down, were to be seen floating in the beams of the sun, their wings glittering like spangles, and extending as far as the eye could reach in height and extent, wherever the sunbeams would render them visible, and around which they appeared to play. The birds seemed to hover about them, and here and there would catch a straggler, and some of them would seem to come down as low as the house tops. This may be quite a familiar occurrence to naturalists, but we have never before known it to attract so much observation. [Fred. Herald.]

### NO JOY FOR MR. LOVEJOY.

It has been stated that Mr. Lovejoy, of Georgia, one of the passengers saved in the late catastrophe of the Pulaski, was also on board of the Home and the Wm. Gibbons, three of the most appalling situations of danger ever recorded.

It is now stated that while the vessel was proceeding from Buffalo to Rochester, and

real, once  
ed by  
ope of  
hing like  
sio effort at  
The printer  
ers in the  
he manue  
came in the  
orders—awful  
which I have  
fined to a few  
accident have  
tried, ill wri  
contains a g  
prore even y  
This I ver  
Whether I s  
soon, I know  
lignant late,  
me will, I a  
The last tr  
to a very He  
ing of my fr  
me, to be c  
of Texas!!  
In review  
his distress  
think we m  
in to his o  
the slang an  
in in Texa  
lent friend  
nairy to  
allen a sac  
It seems  
of this year  
together, w  
tion; and Ju  
of the t  
ometer.  
grees (the  
was about 5  
whole num  
Died. In  
inat., Henr  
his age: M  
was Registe  
nerved the c  
He was a m  
men, and un  
be a great l  
county in w  
ful-jurists  
ed was a p  
— on  
of Mr. J  
LIAM KIL  
WEN  
THE 1  
SEM  
Monday  
possesses  
ber of tal  
ting atten  
the efforts  
and repr  
The Scho  
a perfect  
French 1  
are compr  
and the  
in femal  
pit to ent  
complete  
stances.  
every ac  
with spi  
winter.  
is accor  
85, 8, 1  
Instru  
every day  
Latin.  
Music  
varying  
time  
Vocal  
clog 81  
Boari  
he high  
Washin  
Day  
Augu  
Whig  
and G  
amount  
merica  
NO  
T  
county  
testam  
Willia  
person  
are wa  
ere the  
the fr  
other  
fit of  
estate  
ment.  
Au  
FO



REAL ESTATE OF LAND

THE subscriber by virtue of, and in pursuance of the Will of the late Major Wm. Worthington, of Montgomery county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at Hall's Tavern in Anne-Arundel county, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, a Tract of Land containing

**410 ACRES OF LAND.**  
more or less—one half in wood. The Farm has a small Dwelling House on it, Stables, &c. and containing a quantity of natural Meadow Land. Also, on SATURDAY, the 13th of October next, at Rockville, in Montgomery county, at 12 o'clock, M. on the Court House Square, will be exposed to Public Sale, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, about three miles from Rockville, adjoining the lands of Addison Bell, and the late residence of Thomas I. Perry, containing

**200 ACRES.**  
**TERMS OF SALE.**—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, bearing interest from date, to be secured by bond with personal security approved by the trustee. Deed to be executed at the cost of the purchaser, upon the ratification of the sale by the Orphans Court and payment of the purchase money.

**ZACH. H. WORTHINGTON, Trustee.**  
August 16  
The Gazette at Annapolis, will publish the above till sold, and send the account to the Rockville Free Press for collection.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons owning Carriages of burthen for hire, and Carriages of pleasure, within the City of Annapolis, and its precincts, are hereby notified, that the period for which Licenses on the same were taken out will expire on the first day of September next, on which day all owners as above are required to renew said Licenses, or be subject to the penalty of the Ordinances in such cases made and provided.

The following are the rates on the different vehicles enumerated in the Ordinances aforesaid, and which are to be paid to the Treasurer, to wit:—For every Coach, Chariot or Hack, five dollars; for every Gig, Chair, Sulky, or other carriage of pleasure, three dollars; for every Cart and Dray two dollars.

**GABRIEL H. DUVAL, Ck. Corp'n.**  
August 16.

**MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S**  
**Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.**  
Corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore.

**WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY**  
the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

**CAVY BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.**  
July 26.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
19th July, 1838  
John Scott

The Heirs of Juliana Breining  
THE object of the petition filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate, sold by the petitioner to Juliana Breining on the 9th of December 1824, to satisfy his equitable lien for the purchase money. The petition states, that on or about the 9th of December 1824, the petitioner, John Scott, sold and conveyed to the said Juliana Breining, a tract or parcel of land, and the improvements thereon, for the sum of \$2,700 payable in twelve, twenty-four, and thirty-six months, with interest from date, to secure the payment of which she executed to him her three several promissory notes accordingly. That the whole of the said purchase money, principal and interest, is still due, except the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars paid on account thereof on the day of sale. That the said Juliana hath since died intestate, and without any known heirs. That she left no property of any description other than the aforesaid land purchased of this petitioner, and that no administration has been had upon her estate.

It is thereupon Ordered. That the petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 25th day of August next, give notice of the substance and object of this petition, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 24th day of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.  
**RANSAY WATERS,**  
Reg. Ck. Can.

**WILLIAM HUGHES,**  
**GEORGE RILCOTT,**  
Executors of Reese Williams.  
August 16.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE**  
**AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end of the wharf, and returning on Wednesday and Saturday.

**LEWIS G. TAYLOR.**

ON application to the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B. Brewer having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James B. Brewer having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and the court having appointed William Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said James B. Brewer a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said James B. Brewer be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.

By order,  
**W. M. S. GREEN, Ck.**  
May 10. 12

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SE.**  
ON the application of Evan Gaitner, of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of Anne-Arundel County Court, (in the recess of said Court) stating that he is in actual custody for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying to me to grant to him, the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Evan Gaitner having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed Washington Gaitner, trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Evan Gaitner, and the said trustee having given bond with security approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee, being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said Evan Gaitner having also given bond, with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the fourth Monday in October next at ten o'clock, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said County Court, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, there are therefore to certify, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said Evan Gaitner. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

**THOS. B. DORSEY.**  
July 26. 4

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit:**  
ON application by petition in writing of Robert Bingham, (in the recess of Anne-Arundel County Court) to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said Robert Bingham has resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Robert Bingham is in actual confinement for debt, "and debt only," and I having appointed Thomas H. Flood, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Robert Bingham, which said trustee has given bond, in due form, for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Robert Bingham having given bond with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel County Court on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted), and the said trustee having certified the delivery thereof to him by the said Robert Bingham, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert Bingham be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Bingham should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1838.

**THOS. B. DORSEY.**  
July 26.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Mills, 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 26th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of June, 1838.

**JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SE.**  
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
June 26th, 1838.

ON application by petition of Abner Linthicum, Administrator with the will annexed, of Ann Rainer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he 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.

**SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r.**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Mills, 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 26th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of June, 1838.

**JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SE.**  
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
June 12th, 1838.

ON application by petition of Abner Linthicum, Administrator with the will annexed, of Ann Rainer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he 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.

**SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r.**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Ann Rainer, 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 18th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1838.

**ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r. W. A.**  
June 14. 6w.

**ATTENTION!**  
THE Captains of the respective Companies in the city of Annapolis, composing a part of the 2nd Regiment M. M. are hereby ordered forthwith to reorganize their Companies. By order of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

**RICH'D. M. CHASE,**  
Colonel Comd'g 2nd Reg't. M. M.  
July 6.

**A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.**  
Attention is requested from our readers the following prospectus of a new, and very cheap book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cheap beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are not sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from four to six cents; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

**Books at Newspaper Postage.**  
**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.**  
**NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!**

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

It was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

**TERMS.**  
Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain:

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,  
**ADAM WALDIE,**  
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAEL'S,**  
**AND WYE LANDING.**  
The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 9 o'clock for St. Michael's, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michael's and Wye Landing \$2 50.

M. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.  
**LEWIS G. TAYLOR.**  
July 26.



STATE DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1898.  
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the sets of Assembly passed at December session, 1896, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—  
Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.  
J. H. CULBRETH,  
Secretary of State.

## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

### CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; provided nevertheless, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned, and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Frederick county, and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand and less than fifty thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuring the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted*, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted*, That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

Sec. 21. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the term of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

Sec. 22. *And be it enacted*, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the person voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

Sec. 23. *And be it enacted*, That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 24. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 25. *And be it enacted*, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 26. *And be it enacted*, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 27. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

## THE SALMAGUNDI. AND NEWS OF THE DAY. EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1898. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vale Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

### 500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satires, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order, and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs elsewhere will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their ruing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1856.

Printed and Published by  
JONAS GREEN,  
At the Brick Building on the Public  
Circle.  
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons owning Carriages of bur-  
den, then for hire, and Carriages of plea-  
sure, within the City of Annapolis, and its  
precincts, are hereby notified, that the peri-  
od for which Licenses on the same were tak-  
en out will expire on the first day of Sep-  
tember next; on which day all owners as a-  
bove are required to renew said Licenses, or  
be subject to the penalty of the Ordinances  
in such cases made and provided.

The following are the rates on the dif-  
ferent vehicles enumerated in the Ordinances  
aforesaid, and which are to be paid to the  
Treasurer, to wit:—For every Coach, Char-  
iot or Hack, five dollars; for every Gig,  
Chair, Sulky, or other carriage of pleasure,  
three dollars; for every Cart and Dray two  
dollars.

GABRIEL H. DUVAL, Clk. Corp'n.  
August 16.

## MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS  
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.  
Philadelphia, November 26, 1856.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on  
the SATURDAY NEWS, since its  
commencement in July last, and a desire to  
meet that patronage by corresponding exten-  
sions, have induced us this week to publish  
a Double Number—being the largest sheet  
ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose,  
and the largest literary paper ever printed in  
the United States. To those of our friends  
who are practical printers, it need not be  
mentioned that this undertaking has involved  
serious mechanical difficulties. The largest  
—or one of the largest presses in Philadel-  
phia is used for our ordinary impression—  
but this would accommodate only a single  
page of the mammoth sheet, and we were ob-  
liged, therefore, to work four forms at dif-  
ferent periods. The care used in preparing  
the paper—in removing and folding the  
sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those  
who have seen the experiment made; and  
added to the necessarily increased amount of  
composition, press work, &c., these supple-  
mentary expenses have made an aggregate  
cost, which would have deterred many from  
engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two  
thousand new subscribers will not repay the  
actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-  
traordinary size, this number presents at-  
tractions that entitle it to some attention.—  
It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering*  
for 1857, the London copy of which costs  
\$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-  
ter press. Distinguished as the present age,  
and particularly our own country, has been  
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses  
any former instance. For four cents subscrib-  
ers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addi-  
tion to their ordinary supply of miscellane-  
ous matter, an English annual, the largest  
yet received for the coming season; and they  
receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its  
novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday  
News* we need not speak. That has now be-  
come so well known as to require no com-  
ment. We may take occasion to say, how-  
ever, that in enterprise and resources we  
yield to no other publishers in this city or  
elsewhere, and we are determined that our  
paper shall not be surpassed. We have en-  
tered the field prepared for zealous competi-  
tion, and we stand ready in every way to re-  
alize our promise; that no similar publication  
shall excel that which we issue. Our articles,  
both original and selected, we are not ashamed  
to test by any comparison which can be ad-  
opted; and there is no periodical in the U-  
nited States, monthly or weekly, which might  
not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regard-  
ed as an evidence of our intention and ability  
to merit success. Nor will it be the only  
effort.—From time to time, as opportunity  
offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary  
means for the interest and gratification of our  
subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAEL'S,  
AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MA-  
RYLAND will leave  
Baltimore on SUNDAY  
MORNING NEXT, at  
eight o'clock, for the a-  
bove places from the lower end of Dugan's  
Wharf. Returning the next day, leaving  
Wye Landing at 10 o'clock for St. Michael's,  
Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue  
this route throughout the season. Passage  
to Annapolis \$1.50, to St. Michael's and  
Wye Landing \$3.50.

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.  
J. M. L. G. TAYLOR.

May 24.

## A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to  
the following prospectus of a new, and even  
a cheaper book periodical, which will be is-  
sued from this office in the first week of next  
January. It will not be in so convenient a  
form for binding as the present, with which  
it will in no way interfere, but it will make  
books cheap beyond all precedent. It will  
contain the works of the day, which are much  
sought after, but are comparatively dear, and  
which cannot penetrate the interior in any  
mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which  
volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty  
cent American reprint will be furnished en-  
tire for from four to six cents; a Marryat no-  
vel for twelve cents, and others in propor-  
tion.

As but very few copies will be printed but  
what are actually subscribed for, those who  
wish the Omnibus, must make their remit-  
tances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.  
WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-  
BUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-  
TERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRA-  
VELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE  
DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Wal-  
die's Literary," "to make good reading  
cheaper, and to bring literature to every  
man's door." That object has been accom-  
plished; we have given to books wings, and  
they have flown to the uttermost parts of our  
vast continent, carrying society to the seclu-  
ded, occupation to the literary, information  
to all. We now propose still further to re-  
duce prices, and render the access to a li-  
terary banquet more than twofold accessible;  
we gave and shall continue to give in the  
quarterly library a volume weekly for two cents  
a day; we now propose to give a volume in  
the same period for less than four cents a  
week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to  
the dish a few columns of shorter literary  
matters, and a summary of the news and  
events of the day. We know by experience  
and calculation that we can go still further  
in the matter of reduction, and we feel that  
there is still verge enough for us to aim at  
offering to an increasing literary appetite that  
mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as e-  
ver so great a favorite, will continue to make  
its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form  
for binding and preservation; and its price  
and form will remain the same. But we  
shall, in the first week of January 1857, is-  
sue a huge sheet of the size of the largest  
newspapers of America, but on very superior  
paper, also filled with books of the newest  
and most entertaining, though in their  
several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages,  
Travels, &c., select in their character, and  
with reading such as usually should fill a  
weekly newspaper. By this method we hope  
to accomplish a great good; to enlighten  
and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it,  
at an expense which shall be no considera-  
tion to any, a mass of reading that in book  
form would swarm the pockets of the prudent,  
and to do it in a manner that the most scrup-  
ulous shall acknowledge "the power of con-  
centration can no farther go." No book  
which appears in *Waldie's Quarterly Library*  
will be published in the *Omnibus*, which will  
be an entirely distinct periodical.

## TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be  
issued every Friday morning, printed on pa-  
per of a quality superior to any other weekly  
sheet, and of the largest size. It will con-  
tain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that  
can be procured, equal every week to a Lon-  
don duodecimo volume, embracing Novels,  
Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable  
with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews; Tales, Sketches,  
notices of books, and information from "the  
world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to  
a small compass, but in a sufficient amount  
to embrace a knowledge of the principal e-  
vents, political and miscellaneous, of Europe  
and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of  
five subscribers where the paper is forwarded  
to one address. To clubs of two individuals,  
five dollars; single mail subscribers, three  
dollars. The discount on uncurrent money  
will be charged to the remitter; the low price  
and superior paper absolutely prohibit pay-  
ing a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent  
until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of  
this great literary undertaking are all made,  
and the proprietor has redeemed all his  
pledges to a generous public for many years,  
no fear of the non-fulfillment of the contract  
can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly is-  
sued, and will contain in a year reading mat-  
ter equal in amount to two volumes of Rec's  
Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned a-  
bove.

Address, post paid.

ADAM WALDIE,  
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.  
Our Editors throughout the Union, and Can-  
ada, will confer a favor by giving the above  
one or more conspicuous insertions, and so-  
coping the work for a year as compensation.

## POETRY.

### THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

'Twas summer's eve—the rosy light  
Had faded from the sky,  
And stars came twinkling pure and bright,  
Through the blue arch on high;  
And the western breeze softly stole,  
To kiss the weeping flower,  
And nature wore her sweetest smile,  
To bless the twilight hour.

There sat within a certain room,  
A mother young and fair—  
What voice comes softly through the gloom?  
'Tis childhood's voice in prayer!  
A cherub boy is kneeling now,  
Beside his mother's knee;  
She who had taught him when to bow  
Before the Deity.

A father on the distant deep,  
A sister sobbing near,  
A babe upon the mother's breast,  
And that kind mother dear;  
For every living thing he loves,  
His prayer ascends to heaven,  
And for himself he humbly asks  
Each sin may be forgiven.

And in after years, when grief  
Shall bow his spirit down,  
And the world, the cold and bitter world,  
Shall meet him with a frown—  
And when allured from virtue's path  
He treads a dangerous way—  
Oh! he will turn to the blest hour  
When first he knelt to pray.

And the kind hand which then was laid  
Upon his silken hair—  
And the soft voice which taught him first  
His simple words of prayer—  
Will come again with thrilling power  
To still his pulses wild  
And lure him back in that dark hour  
As sinless as a child.

The prayer is o'er—the last fond kiss  
By that kind mother given;  
But rises not from scene like this  
That childish prayer to heaven!  
It does, it does—an angel's wing  
Has borne its love with joy,  
And the earnest blessings which it sought  
Cue on the sleeping boy.

## POLITICAL.

From the Mobile Examiner.

### OPINIONS

On the Constitutionality of a NATIONAL BANK.

We give below some scraps of arguments up-  
on the power of Congress to charter a bank. If  
our readers find them interesting we may con-  
tinue the selection.

MR. GILLES—(1791) "If Congress in this in-  
stance, exercises the power of erecting corpora-  
tions it is no where limited; and they may if  
they think fit extend it to every object; and in  
consequence thereof, monopolies of the East and  
West India trade be established; and this would  
place us in the precise situation of a nation  
without a free Constitution."

MR. MADISON—(1791) "He expressly denied  
the power of Congress to establish banks. And  
this, he said, was a novel opinion; he had  
long entertained it. All power, he said, had its  
limits, those of the General Government were  
derived from the mass of general power inher-  
ent in the people and were consequently confined  
within the bounds fixed by their act of constitu-  
tion. The Constitution was this act, and to warrant  
Congress in exercising the power, the grant of  
it should be pointed out in that instrument—  
This, he said, had not been done; he presumed  
it could not be done."

"He adverted to the clauses of the Constitu-  
tion which had been adduced as conveying this  
power of incorporation. He said he could not  
find it in that of laying taxes. He presumed it  
was impossible to deduce it from the power  
given to Congress to provide for the general  
welfare. If it is admitted that the right exists  
here, every guard set to the powers of the Con-  
stitution is broken down, and the limitations be-  
come nugatory."

JEFFERSON—(1791) "I consider it as laid  
on this ground, that all powers not delegated to  
the United States by the Constitution, nor pro-  
hibited by it to the States, are reserved to the  
States or to the people."—"To take a single step  
beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn a-  
round the powers of Congress, is to take posses-  
sion of a boundless field of power no longer  
susceptible of any definition."

"It was intended to lace them up strictly  
within the enumerated powers, and those with-  
out which as means, those powers could not be  
carried into effect. It is known that the very  
power now proposed as a means, was rejected as  
an end by the convention which formed the  
Constitution. A proposition was made to them  
to authorize Congress to open canals, and an a-  
mendatory one to empower them to incorpo-  
rate. But the whole was rejected, and one of  
the reasons of rejection urged in debate, was,  
that they then would have a power to incorpo-  
rate a bank."

On looking over the proceedings of the con-  
vention, we find that on the 18th of August, 1787  
—some additional powers were proposed to be  
vested in Congress, among which was, "to grant  
charters of incorporation in cases where the  
public good may require them, and the authority  
of a single State may be incompetent." This  
with others was referred to a committee, and  
no further mention is made of it in the journal.  
Mr. Jefferson, however, derived his information  
from those who were present at the convention  
—and gives the following anecdote in his notes,  
in support of his assertion. "When the bank

bill was under discussion in the House of Re-  
presentatives, Judge Wilson came in and was  
standing by Baldwin. Baldwin reminded him  
of the following fact which passed in the con-  
vention. Among the enumerated powers given to  
Congress, was one to erect corporations. It  
was on debate struck out. Robert Morris then  
proposed to give Congress a power to establish  
a National Bank. Gouverneur Morris opposed  
it observing that it was extremely doubtful  
whether the Constitution they were framing  
could ever be passed at all by the people of A-  
merica; that to give it its best chance, however  
they should make it as palatable as possible,  
and put nothing in it not very essential which  
might raise up enemies. That in Pennsylvania,  
bank was the very watch word of party, and  
that to assert this power would enlist against  
the whole instrument the entire anti-bank party  
of that State. The motion was rejected—Wil-  
son agreed to the fact."

MR. TAYLOR—(1811) "Gentlemen had said,  
that the power to incorporate a bank was deriv-  
ed from the power to lay and collect revenues;  
and that the power ought to be exercised, be-  
cause the banks give a facility to the collection  
of the revenue. If the power be exercised it  
must be "necessary and proper." If it be ne-  
cessary to the collection of the revenue the re-  
venue cannot be collected without it. Gentle-  
men might say to the collection of the revenue,  
but facility and necessity are wholly different;  
and the Constitution says, that a power to be  
incidental, must be "necessary and proper."

P. B. PORTER—(1811) "The Constitution is  
a specification of the powers, or means, by  
which certain objects are to be accomplished.  
The powers of the Constitution carried into ex-  
ecution according to the strict terms and import  
of them, are the only means within the reach  
of this Government for the attainment of its ends.  
It is true, Congress has a right to make all laws  
necessary and proper for executing the delegat-  
ed powers; but this gives no latitude of discre-  
tion in the selection of means or powers."

HENRY CLAY—(1811) "If Congress have the  
power to erect an artificial body, and say it shall  
be endowed with the attributes of an individual  
—if you can bestow on his object of your own  
creation the ability to contract, may you not in  
contravention of State rights, confer upon  
slaves, infants, and feeble-minded the ability to  
contract? And if you have the power to say  
that an association of individuals shall be re-  
sponsible for their debts only is a certain  
limited degree, what is to prevent the exten-  
sion of a similar exemption to individ-  
uals? Where is the limitation upon this power  
to set up corporations? You establish one in  
the heart of a State, the basis of whose capital  
is money. You may erect others whose capital  
shall consist of lands, slaves or personal estate,  
and thus the whole property within the jurisdic-  
tion of a State might be absorbed by these po-  
litical bodies. The existing bank contends that  
it is beyond the power of a State to tax it, and  
if this pretension be well founded, it is in the  
power of Congress, by chartering companies to  
dry up all the sources of State revenue."

From the Eastern Shore Whig.

### MR. GRASON'S LETTER.

About three years ago, when Mr. Grason was  
a candidate for Congress in this Congressional  
District, he wrote a letter to the former editor  
of this paper, and which, though not intended  
by Mr. Grason for publication, was so used, for  
the purpose of showing the Democratic electors  
of Talbot particularly, that Mr. Grason enter-  
tained the identical political views with them-  
selves, and that he was an avowed and zealous  
supporter of Democratic principles. On this  
subject, however, there was very little difference  
of opinion, for it was well known to the people  
of Talbot that Mr. Grason was always a firm  
and decided advocate of Gen. Jackson's admi-  
nistration—a friend to reform in our State Con-  
stitution, and a steadfast adherent to the peo-  
ple's rights. He was also equally zealous in  
his support of Mr. Van Buren as the candidate  
of the republican party, and he always received  
the hearty support of the administration party  
whenever he was before the people for their  
suffrage. Indeed, there was no man who the  
Democratic Republicans of Queen-Anne's more  
delighted to elevate to political preferment than  
Mr. Grason, and his popularity and standing  
may be estimated by his recent triumph over  
the most uncompromising opposition that was  
brought to rally against him last fall, when he  
was elected to the Legislature by the people of  
Queen-Anne's county. Is there any so silly as  
to suppose for one moment, that the Republicans  
of Queen-Anne's would have continued their  
support to Mr. Grason if he were not strictly  
orthodox in his political opinions, and an un-  
flinching advocate for the rights of the people?  
Certainly not.

When the late war with Great Britain was  
declared, we find Mr. Grason standing beside  
his beloved country—right or wrong. He en-  
dured in the success of the American arms over  
those of a moribund foe, and no one felt more  
keenly the reverses incident to war, than did  
the Queen-Anne's farmer, when for a moment  
success crowned the efforts of our tyrannical  
adversaries. He loved his country, and he re-  
joiced in her triumph over British persecution.  
—and gives the following anecdote in his notes,  
in support of his assertion. "When the bank

If we look at his recent course in the Legis-  
lature of Maryland, we find it such as to win  
him the applause of both friend and foe, and  
his political sagacity has pre-eminently distin-  
guished him as a statesman of no ordinary pre-  
tensions. We vividly and unhesitatingly refer  
to his public acts, and his uniform advocacy of  
popular rights and democratic principles, as the  
surest guarantee of his democracy; and the most  
honourable vindication of his political senti-  
ments. We know not what his opponents in-  
tend to prove by the hunting up and republi-  
cation of the letter referred to, unless it be, to re-  
commend Mr. Grason more strongly to the sup-  
port of their own party for his candour and ex-  
cellence, and as a gentleman worthy of the sup-  
port of the people of Maryland for the highest  
office within their gift. We give the subjoined  
extract from his letter, which must only  
strengthen his supporters in their admiration of  
the man, and increase their zeal in his behalf  
as a candidate for their suffrages. We will  
further notice this subject next week.

"I supported the war after it was declared, and  
condemned all those who wished to throw ob-  
stacles in the way of the government. I be-  
lieve that the party to which I belong, and which  
I have supported for several years, has been acting  
upon the principles of the old democratic party.  
I know that our party is called the democratic  
party in most of the States of the Union, though  
that name has not been adopted in every part  
of Maryland. In Queen-Anne's the parties are  
called Jackson and anti-Jackson, and the names  
of the old parties are not applied to either.—  
Our party commenced and first prevailed in the  
old democratic States, and those States continue  
longest in opposition to it which retain their old  
federal prejudices. The same may be said of  
the different counties of this State. Having  
supported the party so long, and having been sup-  
ported by the Democrats of Queen-Anne's, it may  
be a matter of surprise why I object to the adop-  
tion of the name. In point of fact I am a De-  
mocrat, being friendly to the rights of the people,  
and belonging to the party which bears that name."

## A LITERARY CHARACTER.

One morning during the "rabid stage" of the  
late pressure, while looking over some new  
publications in the fashionable magazine of one  
skilled in bibliography, there enters a middle  
aged specimen of humanity, who, from crown  
to heel, bore the marks of a decayed gentleman.  
He looked as if he had been spending the night  
in a stable, and taking his breakfast at a pump.  
"Sir," said he, bowing condescendingly to the  
shopman, and speaking with studied precision  
and diction, "you see before you an unfortunate  
individual—one who, as the poet remarks, is  
greatly

—In want of ready rhino,  
Like many hereabout that you,  
And some, perhaps, that I know.

Permit me, therefore, my dear sir, to ask,  
could you oblige me by the loan of a flip?" "No,  
sir, I could not," replied the shopman, sarcas-  
tically. "Ah," responded the solicitor, "I had no  
idea that times were so hard here. I thought  
they were hard enough in Philadelphia, but—  
nothing like it, nothing like it. I feel for you,"  
he added, laying his hand with a philanthropic  
air upon his breast, "I feel for you all." He  
mused for a moment, and then extending his  
arm and flourishing the tattered remnant of a  
pocket handkerchief, he continued, "What is  
this great and glorious country coming to, I  
should like to know, under its present rulers,  
with their bank laws, their currency laws, their  
subtreasury, and so forth! To ruin, sir—to  
utter ruin. Man, as the English grammar  
very correctly observes, is a verb. Our gov-  
ernment, the body corporate, is the verb to be—  
to do—And we the people, sir, of this  
great and glorious country, are the miserable  
passive verb to suffer." "Shade of Cicero,"  
thought we, such eloquence would shame the  
oratory of our Eagle of the North. "Sir," said  
the shopman, "I have no time to attend to you.  
You will oblige me by leaving the store." "Oh,  
certainly"—and he retired accordingly.

[Knickerbocker.

## LEGAL DEXTERITY.

The anecdote now going the rounds of the  
press, from a London paper, of Gen. Wilson's  
advice to the Frenchman who complained that  
an Englishman knocked him down whenever  
he attempted to rise—"My friend, when an En-  
glishman knocks you down, never do you get  
up until he is gone away," reminds me of a  
story of Sergeant Day. This Sergeant having  
abused a witness, was on the following morn-  
ning, whilst in bed, informed that a gentleman  
wished to speak to him; the Sergeant conclud-  
ing that it was a client, desired that he should  
be shown up; the visitor stating his name, re-  
minded the Sergeant of the abuse which he had  
heaped on him the preceding day, protesting  
that he could not put up with the imputations  
and must have immediate satisfaction, as he  
should have resort to personal chastisement.—  
On this the Sergeant raising himself up, said,  
"but you surely won't attack me while I am in  
bed; will you?" "Certainly not," said the ag-  
grieved party, "I should never think of attack-  
ing a man while in bed." "Then I'll be—"  
said the Sergeant, wrapping the clothes around  
him, and ever I got out of bed while you are in  
this town.—London Magazine.



# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.  
Thursday, August 22, 1839.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,**  
of Queen-Anne's County.  
Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

Anne-Arundel County.  
For Senator,  
**JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**RICHARD W. HIGGINS,**  
**CHARLES HAMMOND,**  
**DR. ALLEN THOMAS,**  
**CHARLES D. WARFIELD,**

City of Baltimore.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM P. WIGHT,**

For the House of Delegates,  
**ELIJAH STANBURY,**  
**FRANCIS GALLAGHER,**  
**WILLIAM P. PRESTON,**  
**GEORGE GORDON BELT,**  
**HENRY STUMP.**

Frederick County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN H. McELFRESH,**

For the House of Delegates,  
**Col. JOHN McPHERSON, of Frederick,**  
**DR. ABDEL UNKLEFFER, of Liberty,**  
**JOHN HARRITT, of Emmittsburg,**  
**DANIEL S. BISER, of Middletown,**  
**DR. JOHN W. GEYER, of New Market.**

Worcester County.  
For the Senate,  
**LAMBERT P. AYRES.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**DR. CHESTER PURNELL,**  
**ELISHA E. WHITELOCK,**  
**JAMES H. HOLLAND,**  
**LEVIN G. IRVING.**

An interview with the author of a communication signed "Reformer" is solicited by the person to whom it is addressed.

When the news of the disaster of the steam packet Pulaski reached Liverpool, the flags of the American shipping in that port were displayed at half-mast.

## SEVERE GALE IN THE BAY—WITH SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIVES.

Capt. Parrish, of the steamboat Virginia, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday, informs the editors of the Beacon that the gale on Saturday night was severely felt at Deal's Island, 140 miles below Baltimore. It commenced at 9 o'clock, P. M. and blew with all the violence of a hurricane until 12 o'clock, a period of three hours. Off the Camp Meeting ground about 300 sail of small vessels were at anchor, three fourths of which were driven ashore. Nine of them were capsized, and a number of persons missing from them are believed to have been drowned.

The stoutest trees near the Camp Ground were torn up, and the tents instantly demolished.

Capt. Parrish and crew were busily employed during the gale in rescuing the persons in the vessels that were capsized, and were instrumental in saving a number of lives. One of his boats was bilged during the violence of the gale.

On the way down the sound, he saw several vessels bottom upwards, and others ashore. The gale or hurricane appeared to have passed in a vein, as it was not felt twenty miles below Deal's Island.

Great credit is due to Capt. Parrish for his praiseworthy efforts in the cause of humanity, as the severity of the gale would have fully exterminated him from undergoing any peril in the protection of the lives and property of others than those committed to his charge.

The fate of fourteen of the persons recently sentenced to death in Upper Canada, has just been decided. Three of them, Chandler, Waite and McLeod, are to be executed on the 25th, agreeably to their sentence. Eight others, including Miller and the other Americans, to be transported to some one of the British colonies for life. Three others, to the penitentiary for three years. The case of the remaining convict Wagoner, has not been decided—great efforts having been made by his friends to procure his banishment to the United States.

## PERILOUS DESCENT IN A BALLOON.

The Eastern Penn. Argus gives the following account of a perilous descent in a balloon, by Mr. Wiso, the aeronaut.

On Saturday last, 11th instant, at ten minutes before two o'clock, I ascended with my Parachute balloon, accompanied with two small parachutes and animals, from the spacious yard of the Washington Hotel, kept by Mr. Connor, and as soon as it attained the height of 2,000 feet I detached the conical parachute with its occupant, which landed near the Lafayette College by that time I rose several thousand feet more when I detached my oil silk parachute which experiment was to decide the certainty and safety of my parachute balloon—it did not descend with that uniform velocity as the first. I however concluded that the experiment would

not be hazardous if not disagreeable. I also was satisfied by former descents, that a balloon as soon as it became inflated, would invert in a rapid descent.

When I attained an altitude of about 13,000 feet, the balloon became fearfully expanded, causing a loud hissing from the small tube at the bottom, through which the valve rope passed, giving me warning that unless I opened my safety valve, the balloon must rupture; at this critical moment I became somewhat excited as I looked over the side of my car and saw the vivid flashes of lightning passing from one cloud to another. A thunder-gust was moving from south-west to north-east, and my vessel, at this time, was sailing swiftly from north-west toward south-east, passing New Village and Ansbury.—I looked at my time-piece, and found it twenty minutes past two, and as I was returning it to my pocket, the balloon exploded! Although I had confidence in the apparatus, I must admit that it was a moment of awful suspense, for in the space of ten seconds the gas rushed from the balloon, with a noise resembling the approach of a hurricane, and as I fell through the air it whistled through the net work like unto a strong north wester, through the rigging of a ship; I cast my eyes to the balloon, and found my expectations realized; it assumed the form of a concave hemisphere, falling rapidly without any vibratory motion, until I reached the lower strata of air, which was blowing a sharp gale from the South. When the parachute commenced its first vibrations, drifting me northward, making a vibration about every ten seconds, which now made the descent very unpleasant, every motion causing a sensation similar to that of a person dreaming of falling. I make the comparison because I consider it a general affliction, as it frequently occurs to myself. The wind from the South drifted me about three miles before I approached the earth, and made my landing much harder than it would have been in a calm atmosphere.

As I neared the earth, I threw over all my ballast, which put me off my guard, and as my car struck the earth obliquely it bounced me out about ten feet, slightly bruising my shoulder. I sprang on my feet quickly, to see it collapse, but it had fell along side of me. I now stood gazing with astonishment, first at the parachute, then at the car, which had turned bottom upwards; I next cast my eyes to fleeting clouds through which I was sailing but three minutes before, and I was standing on terra firma, congratulating myself on the result of my experiment, which I intend soon to repeat. I landed on the farm of Mr. Elijah Warne, about ten miles from Easton, and got the assistance of Mr. Warne and his neighbors, who were watching the descent of the parachute, little thinking that a human being accompanied it.

J. WISE.

Easton, August 11, 1839.

## LOWELL.

The intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, in his last published letter, furnishes the following interesting notice of the manufacturing capabilities of Lowell:

There are ten principal establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$8,250,000. These employ in their operations 28 mills, exclusive of printeries, &c. The whole number of looms is 4861, and of spindles 180,404. Of females employed there are 6295; of males 2047. The annual product of all the mills, in yards, is 51,147,200. The annual consumption of cotton is 10,161,006 lbs. or 44,769 bales, of wool, 600,000 lbs. The kinds of goods manufactured are calicoes, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, carpeting, rugs, negro cloth, broad cloth, cassimeres, and machinery of various sorts. The consumption of anthracite coal per annum is 11,000 tons; of charcoal 500,000 bushels, of wood, 4,810 cords; of oil, (sperm, and olive) 63,489 gallons; of starch, 510,000 lbs. and of flour for starch, 3,800 bbls. The average wages of females per week, clear of board is \$175, of males, clear of board, 80 cts. per day. Persons employed by the companies are paid at the close of each month; the average amount of wages per month is \$108,000. A very considerable portion of the earnings is said to be deposited in Savings Bank. "As regards the health of persons employed," says the paper from which the above facts are gleaned, "great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that six of the females out of ten enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males, one half derive the same advantages. As regards their moral condition and character, they are not inferior to any portion of the community." There is an important omission in this statement. To enable us to form an intelligent opinion of the healthfulness of the occupation, we should be informed whether or not the health of any employed is injured.

Lowell is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of this most extraordinary county. It is just sixteen years since the first factory was erected there, and since, of course, it was merely an obscure country village, in nothing distinguished from the common herd except in its latent capabilities. Now it counts its 20,000 inhabitants, and presents to the admiration of the thousands who annually visit it, its thirty vast piles of buildings, in which the sound of the anvil, the loom and the spindle, never ceases through the livelong day. And this is but a specimen, though undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary, of the mode in which towns spring up and reach their maturity, as it were, in a night, where the principle practicability obtains, of letting men alone. How propitiously did the Bishop of Cloyne, (was it not he?) more than a century ago, sing,

"Thou'st nobler empire in the last."

Lowell is 25 miles from Boston. The country through which you pass the first half of the distance, is rich in every thing that can interest and gratify the traveller. It is in a high state

of cultivation; it is watered by two beautifully winding streams, the Mystic and Charles Rivers. It is adorned with many elegant mansions, surrounded by picturesque grounds; it has a fine intermixture of hill and valley, wooded and cultivated fields; and it is encircled by numerous villages, embosomed in thick foliage, and full of that sweet, quiet beauty, which tells at once of virtue and of thrift. I could not, in the course of my morning's flight, (for we went by steam) help contrasting the villages of stern, puritanic New England, with those of the land of stateliness and of song, bright, classic Italy. The latter show picturesquely in the distance, and appear well in painted landscapes, but a near approach to the reality breaks the charm, and filth, squalor and beggary then becomes the chief ingredients of the view. But here, thanks to a kind providence and constitutional government, the promise and the reality are in perfect harmony. While our villages are not less attractive in the distant view than those of Italy, no sudden and painful revulsion of feeling awaits you on a nearer inspection. Verily we have a "goodly heritage," and the "lines has fallen to us in pleasant places. Let us take care that our "candlestick be not removed out of its place"—that our "bow abide in strength."

## THE CROPS.

"Our little hills shout aloud for joy," and the husbandmen have abundant reason to rejoice at the prospect before them. We have the most cheering intelligence from the farmers in every part of Maine. The harvest they say, will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine.—Wheat and corn never looked better, and some of the most luxuriant crops ever produced in the country, will be raised "down east." Good crops and a good soil will ere long entitle Maine to rank among the very best of the agricultural States.—Portland Advertiser.

## From the New Orleans Picayune. METHODISM IN TEXAS.

We were actually astonished, and at the same time gratified, at seeing, in the Natchez Free Trader, a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The Methodists alone have in that country twenty societies and three hundred and twenty preachers, including six elders and three exhorters. One of their Missionaries, (the Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, twenty-two hundred miles on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodist clergy some neat and richly merited encomiums, which we copy below.

The itinerant of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitfield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are the pioneers of civilization; they heed not danger however imminent; they stay not for luxuries; they care not to tread the carpeted hall nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon, but on, on they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered; wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness. Apart from the holy character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant as he winds his way through pathless forests, without associates, without reward, without even the stimulus of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the tie of early love, perhaps, and goes forth, to struggle unknown and alone—to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age.—And what is his impetus? It is not ambition; it is not pride; it is not any one of the selfish motives that sway the human breast. What is it? Reader—it is to preach the word of life to the poor.

## CANADA.

It was generally believed in Lower Canada at the date of our last accounts from that province, that Sir John Coulbourne would return to England, in the course of the ensuing months and that Sir Colin Campbell, now Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, would be appointed to succeed Sir John, as Commander of the forces. This, however, is little more than surmise, as the Quebec official journal states, that as far as it was informed no successor had been appointed to Sir John Coulbourne's command, up to the date of the last despatches from England. The Earl of Munster is spoken of to succeed Sir Colin Campbell, in the event of his removal to Lower Canada.

The Canada papers generally appear to favour the impression that Chandler and Waite will be the only persons on whom the sentence of death will be enforced, of the 18 capitally convicted at Niagara. The wives of these two very unfortunate men had gone to Quebec to sue for mercy. It is not likely, however, that the Governor General will interfere, but leave the matter entirely to the discretion of Sir George Arthur. Since sentence has been pronounced they have been confined in the condemned cells.

## PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following practical observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken direct from trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring an additional durability. The

best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I deem, that the seeds and fall on the dry season, was taken to a mountain and remained as such, cannot continue long, as the seeds burn and injured by the fall. A colored girl jumped from the same window, (in the third story) full of the flag stones, but broke not a bone, though injured internally, probably seriously, but may recover. This girl says that a young man by the name of Wm. Eldridge was in the hall, and determined to save some of its contents, and as she jumped from the window saw him fall back into the flames—the roof having fell in.

## FROM TEXAS.

By letters from Calcutta, dated May 4th, intelligence has been received of the death of Mrs. Morrison, wife of the Rev. John B. Morrison, a missionary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. She died of cholera, after an illness of 12 hours, and soon after her arrival at Calcutta.

Mrs. Morrison was one of the missionary company which sailed from Philadelphia last fall, in the ship Edward. They arrived at Calcutta on the 5th April, and reported as having landed in good health. No farther particulars have been received.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The steam packet Columbia, Captain Moore, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. bringing accounts from Houston to the 6th. A slip from the Bulletin puts us in possession of the news brought by her. A gentleman just arrived at Houston from Goliad, stated that Col. Karnes was killed or taken prisoner by the Mexicans within twenty miles of Goliad, on or about the 20th of July. He was then on his way to Bexar with a quantity of goods, which he had brought from Copano, and was accompanied by several Mexican servants and one young man from the United States. About twenty miles from Goliad they were suddenly intercepted by a party of twenty Mexican smugglers, who fired upon Karnes and shot him down. The servants instantly fled in all directions, and the young American, seeing Karnes fall off from his horse, and finding himself alone opposed to twenty marauders, immediately turned his horse and escaped in safety to Goliad. Suspicions are entertained that the servants connived at the robbery, as not one of them was injured by the attacking party. A number of the citizens of Goliad visited the place next day, but found only one or two dead cattle lying on the road and a hat of the Mexicans. No traces were found of Col. Karnes. Possibly, therefore, he may have been wounded and taken prisoner.

The latest news from the western district of Texas, is brought by Col. Caldwell, who reached Houston about the 28th July. He had recently visited the bay of Corpus Christi, and saw the schooner Cumanchee lying there at anchor. The captain of this vessel was captured forty-five miles south-west of San Patricio, who had informed him that the Cumanchee had been lying in that bay nearly two months. She had on board about 600 barrels of flour, and a quantity of Gen. Filisola had recently sent out a body of 400 men, under the command of Gen. Wolf, to protect that port. A division of them had already arrived. He also stated, that the Custom House Officer from Matamoras was then on board the Cumanchee. As Col. Caldwell had only twenty-five men with him, and a hundred and fifty soldiers were hourly expected from Matamoras, he concluded to release the captain of the Cumanchee, and returned for reinforcements. On his way back to San Patricio, and when within twenty-five miles of that place, he discovered about one hundred and fifty Mexican cavalry in pursuit of him. They, however, kept at a respectful distance, and permitted his party to cross the Neuenus, and return unmolested. He learned from some of his spies that Salvatierra with about seventy men was encamped on a small stream thirty miles west of the Rio Frio, to which place he had recently escorted thirty Cherokees, who had just been to Matamoras to make a treaty with the Mexican government, and were on their return with a number of mules loaded with presents, consisting of ammunition and clothing. It is said, however, that a treaty was not concluded, but they are to return in a few months and learn the decision of the Mexican government. A Mexican Colonel had been among these Indians, and the Shawnees, during the last spring, endeavouring to excite them against the Texans. It seems, however, that he had not been very successful, as not a single chief was found in the party; probably it was on this account the Mexicans did not treat with them. Col. Caldwell was also informed by his spies, that the Mexican forces do not intend to cross the Neuenus, but have received express orders to continue in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, and act on the defensive; a report, however, has reached Houston that the Mexicans had shown a disposition to encroach on the Texian territory, and have pushed their posts as far as Live Oak Point, east of the Bay of Corpus Christi. This rumour has created some excitement in Texas, and if confirmed, will lead to offensive operations on the part of the Texans. They certainly will not suffer for so imbecile and despicable to remain masters of one foot of their soil without a struggle for their expulsion.

—N. O. Bulletin.

Last week we visited Mr. Johnson's quarry to the east of Ely's creek, and found there employed about eighty Irishmen, as heavily looking as you will see, and what is better, not one drop of liquor is drunk amongst them! Such is a portion of that class of men so much slandered by some of the natives. They are generally intelligent, sober, and well behaved.—Maryland Advocate.

## HORRID REVENGE.

Two daughters of Mr. Mayse, Bath Co. Va. one six the other seven years old, were found dead, with their throats cut, near their father's house a few days since. The deed, is supposed to have been committed by three of the servants, out of revenge for some fancied ill-treatment. The Staunton (Va.) Spectator, which relates the fact, adds:—

This is certainly one of the most unmitigated and horrible instances of depravity that it has ever been our lot to record; and deep and bitter is the anguish which it must inflict on Mr. Mayse and his family.

## MURDER IN NEW YORK.

A man calling himself Patrick Ross, so flagged his wife, that she died on Wednesday last. She was covered with bruises, and on a post mortem examination, a quantity of congealed blood was found in the stomach and abdomen.

Patrick Dodd fought John Shea and killed him. The grand jury returned a true bill against him.

Outrageous.—A man named M'Altry thrust a red hot poker three feet long, and one and a half inch in diameter, into the lungs of an Irishman, whose life is despaired of. The monster has escaped.

## FLORIDA.

The following letter from our fellow citizen Col. JAMES GADSDEN, says the Tallahassee Floridian of the 4th inst. gives an account of another horrid murder committed by savages near Bailey's Mills, a few miles from Col. G.'s, entirely within the frontier border. An express to the Governor, received on Thursday, states that two Indian arrows were found in the breast of a small girl, one of the victims. One of the arrows was brought up by the express, which we saw. It is about three feet in length—the barb of iron about 2 1/2 inches long and one inch in width, thin and sharp at the point.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 1, 1839.  
To the Editor of the Floridian.

Sir,—The early part of last evening, Mr. Singletary, his wife and two children were shockingly murdered in this neighbourhood.—But one of the family, a girl about 5 years of age, miraculously escaped, to tell the melancholy tidings of her parents and sisters. She says the deed was perpetrated by Indians, accompanied by one or two coloured persons. Major Dearborn, with volunteers from the neighbourhood, is in search for the murderers, but as they had a whole night in advance to escape, it is not probable that their trail can be followed, or the party overtaken. Comments are unnecessary.

The contest waging in Florida with the Seminoles has assumed so erratic and guerrilla a character, as to require the vigilance and activity of every individual to bring it to a close. No one can anticipate whose house or whose family may be next victims.

Yours,  
JAS. GADSDEN.

## From the Sag Harbour (N. Y.) Coroner.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.  
About two o'clock this morning, the cabinet maker's shop belonging to Joseph G. Lamb, was discovered to be on fire, which, with the dwelling house over it, was soon reduced to ashes, with most of its contents; the next building north, belonging to Phineas King, containing three stores, (only one of which was improved by Alfred Edwards,) two families and a large hall in the upper story, improved as a museum, was likewise burnt to the ground—loss perhaps in the whole 8 or \$10,000. Mr. L. tells us that the fire was first discovered in the shop.

The most unfortunate part of the affair we now have to relate. A man by the name of Petty, a workman with Lamb, in jumping out of the window to escape the flames, was much injured, but will recover. Henry Westery, a boy living with W. Rogers, another in ascending to descend from a window in the mu-

seem, that the seeds and fall on the dry season, was taken to a mountain and remained as such, cannot continue long, as the seeds burn and injured by the fall. A colored girl jumped from the same window, (in the third story) full of the flag stones, but broke not a bone, though injured internally, probably seriously, but may recover. This girl says that a young man by the name of Wm. Eldridge was in the hall, and determined to save some of its contents, and as she jumped from the window saw him fall back into the flames—the roof having fell in.

By letters from Calcutta, dated May 4th, intelligence has been received of the death of Mrs. Morrison, wife of the Rev. John B. Morrison, a missionary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. She died of cholera, after an illness of 12 hours, and soon after her arrival at Calcutta.

Mrs. Morrison was one of the missionary company which sailed from Philadelphia last fall, in the ship Edward. They arrived at Calcutta on the 5th April, and reported as having landed in good health. No farther particulars have been received.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

## FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet Columbia, Captain Moore, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. bringing accounts from Houston to the 6th. A slip from the Bulletin puts us in possession of the news brought by her.

A gentleman just arrived at Houston from Goliad, stated that Col. Karnes was killed or taken prisoner by the Mexicans within twenty miles of Goliad, on or about the 20th of July. He was then on his way to Bexar with a quantity of goods, which he had brought from Copano, and was accompanied by several Mexican servants and one young man from the United States. About twenty miles from Goliad they were suddenly intercepted by a party of twenty Mexican smugglers, who fired upon Karnes and shot him down. The servants instantly fled in all directions, and the young American, seeing Karnes fall off from his horse, and finding himself alone opposed to twenty marauders, immediately turned his horse and escaped in safety to Goliad. Suspicions are entertained that the servants connived at the robbery, as not one of them was injured by the attacking party. A number of the citizens of Goliad visited the place next day, but found only one or two dead cattle lying on the road and a hat of the Mexicans. No traces were found of Col. Karnes. Possibly, therefore, he may have been wounded and taken prisoner.

The latest news from the western district of Texas, is brought by Col. Caldwell, who reached Houston about the 28th July. He had recently visited the bay of Corpus Christi, and saw the schooner Cumanchee lying there at anchor. The captain of this vessel was captured forty-five miles south-west of San Patricio, who had informed him that the Cumanchee had been lying in that bay nearly two months. She had on board about 600 barrels of flour, and a quantity of Gen. Filisola had recently sent out a body of 400 men, under the command of Gen. Wolf, to protect that port. A division of them had already arrived. He also stated, that the Custom House Officer from Matamoras was then on board the Cumanchee. As Col. Caldwell had only twenty-five men with him, and a hundred and fifty soldiers were hourly expected from Matamoras, he concluded to release the captain of the Cumanchee, and returned for reinforcements. On his way back to San Patricio, and when within twenty-five miles of that place, he discovered about one hundred and fifty Mexican cavalry in pursuit of him. They, however, kept at a respectful distance, and permitted his party to cross the Neuenus, and return unmolested. He learned from some of his spies that Salvatierra with about seventy men was encamped on a small stream thirty miles west of the Rio Frio, to which place he had recently escorted thirty Cherokees, who had just been to Matamoras to make a treaty with the Mexican government, and were on their return with a number of mules loaded with presents, consisting of ammunition and clothing. It is said, however, that a treaty was not concluded, but they are to return in a few months and learn the decision of the Mexican government. A Mexican Colonel had been among these Indians, and the Shawnees, during the last spring, endeavouring to excite them against the Texans. It seems, however, that he had not been very successful, as not a single chief was found in the party; probably it was on this account the Mexicans did not treat with them. Col. Caldwell was also informed by his spies, that the Mexican forces do not intend to cross the Neuenus, but have received express orders to continue in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, and act on the defensive; a report, however, has reached Houston that the Mexicans had shown a disposition to encroach on the Texian territory, and have pushed their posts as far as Live Oak Point, east of the Bay of Corpus Christi. This rumour has created some excitement in Texas, and if confirmed, will lead to offensive operations on the part of the Texans. They certainly will not suffer for so imbecile and despicable to remain masters of one foot of their soil without a struggle for their expulsion.

—N. O. Bulletin.

Last week we visited Mr. Johnson's quarry to the east of Ely's creek, and found there employed about eighty Irishmen, as heavily looking as you will see, and what is better, not one drop of liquor is drunk amongst them! Such is a portion of that class of men so much slandered by some of the natives. They are generally intelligent, sober, and well behaved.—Maryland Advocate.

—N. O. Bulletin.

Outrageous.—A man named M'Altry thrust a red hot poker three feet long, and one and a half inch in diameter, into the lungs of an Irishman, whose life is despaired of. The monster has escaped.

## FLORIDA.

The following letter from our fellow citizen Col. JAMES GADSDEN, says the Tallahassee Floridian of the 4th inst. gives an account of another horrid murder committed by savages near Bailey's Mills, a few miles from Col. G.'s, entirely within the frontier border. An express to the Governor, received on Thursday, states that two Indian arrows were found in the breast of a small girl, one of the victims. One of the arrows was brought up by the express, which we saw. It is about three feet in length—the barb of iron about 2 1/2 inches long and one inch in width, thin and sharp at the point.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 1, 1839.  
To the Editor of the Floridian.

Sir,—The early part of last evening, Mr. Singletary, his wife and two children were shockingly murdered in this neighbourhood.—But one of the family, a girl about 5 years of age, miraculously escaped, to tell the melancholy tidings of her parents and sisters. She says the deed was perpetrated by Indians, accompanied by one or two coloured persons. Major Dearborn, with volunteers from the neighbourhood, is in search for the murderers, but as they had a whole night in advance to escape, it is not probable that their trail can be followed, or the party overtaken. Comments are unnecessary.

The contest waging in Florida with the Seminoles has assumed so erratic and guerrilla a character, as to require the vigilance and activity of every individual to bring it to a close. No one can anticipate whose house or whose family may be next victims.

Yours,  
JAS. GADSDEN.

## From the Sag Harbour (N. Y.) Coroner.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.  
About two o'clock this morning, the cabinet maker's shop belonging to Joseph G. Lamb, was discovered to be on fire, which, with the dwelling house over it, was soon reduced to ashes, with most of its contents; the next building north, belonging to Phineas King, containing three stores, (only one of which was improved by Alfred Edwards,) two families and a large hall in the upper story, improved as a museum, was likewise burnt to the ground—loss perhaps in the whole 8 or \$10,000. Mr. L. tells us that the fire was first discovered in the shop.

The most unfortunate part of the affair we now have to relate. A man by the name of Petty, a workman with Lamb, in jumping out of the window to escape the flames, was much injured, but will recover. Henry Westery, a boy living with W. Rogers, another in ascending to descend from a window in the mu-

## FROST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Essex Register of the 18th says:—"Yesterday morning some of the low lands in our vicinity were white with frost. No damage was done to vegetation." The Lowell Advertiser of the 19th inst. states that there was a slight frost in some of the neighbouring towns on Tuesday night last.



# MAIN HEADLINE

**DEATH.**  
As Mr. William D. Smith, engineer, 174 Broadway, passed himself at his desk yesterday morning, he was suddenly stricken by a fatal ailment, and died about eight o'clock yesterday morning. He was about 40 years of age, and was a native of New York. He was a member of the New York Engineering Society, and was a very successful engineer. He was married, and has a family. He was a very kind and generous man, and was very popular among his friends and acquaintances. He was a very successful engineer, and was a very kind and generous man, and was very popular among his friends and acquaintances. He was a very successful engineer, and was a very kind and generous man, and was very popular among his friends and acquaintances.

**OBITUARY.**  
Died, on Wednesday morning, after a few days' illness, SAMUEL THOMAS, fourth son of Mr. S. SELLMAN, of South River, aged three years, five months, and twenty-two days. While plying the rising light, With awful power impress, May this dread truth, "Too must die," Sink deep in every breast.

**TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE DEAD.**  
The news of the death of the late HENRY LAWRENCE, Esq. of Charles county, reached St. Mary's county during the sitting of the County Court. He had been a member of the bar—he received the manifestation of the confidence of his citizens—he had been intimate with the best of the people, and was an universal favorite for his animation, his zeal, his judgment, and unsurpassed philanthropy. It was therefore deemed due to his private and public virtues, that the county should, in public meeting, press the following tribute of respect to his memory:  
At a meeting of the citizens of St. Mary's county, on the motion of the Hon. C. Dorsey, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:  
Resolved, That this meeting entertain for the memory of the late HENRY LAWRENCE, Esq. of Charles county, the highest respect, and regard as death as a great public loss, and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family in this painful dispensation of Divine Providence—and that a copy of this expression of opinion be submitted to his family.  
JOHN STEPHEN, Chairman.

**NOTICE.**  
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will, on the first Monday in September next, open an **ENGLISH & CLASSICAL SCHOOL**, in the room under Mr. Wm. McNeill's Printing Office, on the State Circle. His terms will be \$5 per quarter, to be paid in advance. An extra charge for such as study the Classics.  
August 23. 2w.

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the jail of Anne-Arundel county on the 4th day of August, as a runaway, a Negro Boy who calls himself **ISAIAH HOWARD**, and says he belongs to one William A. Shaffer, in the city of Baltimore—He is about five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, and says he is nineteen years of age—his clothing consists of an old pair of pantaloons, white twilled under jacket, an old green coat, old cloth cap, and half-worn shoes. The owner of said Negro will prove property and pay charges, or otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
JOHN S. BELBY, Sheriff.  
August 25.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of the late Reese Williams, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.  
WILLIAM HUGHES, GEORGE ELLICOTT, Executors of Reese Williams.  
August 16.

**A BY-LAW.**  
To prevent the Officers of this Corporation, and other Persons, from Purchasing or Discounting the Debt due by this City.  
[Passed August 16th, 1838.]  
Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That from and after the first day of September next it shall not be lawful for any officer of this Corporation, charged with the collection of taxes, or other dues to this Corporation, to receive any order of the Commissioner, or other evidence of debt of this Corporation, in payment of taxes, or other dues, except from the person in whose favour such order or evidence of debt is upon the face thereof made payable; Provided, that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to prohibit the receipt of the certificates of debt issued under the by-law passed the 7th day of June 1837, and its several supplements.  
JOHN MILLER, Mayor.  
August 25.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.**  
It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.  
The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is now needed, and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."  
The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane, on Jurisprudence, on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.  
The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology*. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt, and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.  
As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we must, in every such case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.  
Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our readers we pledge ourselves shall be benefited, and, as often

**TERMS.**  
1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.  
2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.  
3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.  
N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be invariably required in advance.  
Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.  
To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.  
Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.  
Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.  
August 23.

**WEST LOMBARD STREET.**  
**THE DUTIES OF MRS. DE BUTTS' SEMINARY** will be resumed the first Monday in September. This Institution possesses its usual advantages; an extra number of talented Teachers and the unremitting attention of the Principal to encourage the efforts of the studious and to stimulate and reprove the inattentive or indolent. The School offers double the advantages for a perfect and familiar acquaintance with the French Language; in the English education are comprehended the elementary principles, and the highest branches of science taught in female schools, thus enabling the pupil to enter after the years of infancy, and complete her education under the same influences. The location of the School has every advantage, being healthful and airy, with spacious apartments well warmed in winter. Terms for English Education vary in accordance with the different classes, from \$5, 8, 10, 15 per quarter.  
Instruction in French 3 times a week, \$5.  
Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class every day \$5.  
Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.  
Music on the Piano by the best Teachers, varying in the terms according to the length of time given in the lesson \$10, 15, 25.—Vocal Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing \$15 per quarter.  
Board and English Education, including the higher branches \$200 per annum.—Washing, &c. extra.  
Day Boarders \$50 per annum.  
August 16.  
The Princess Anne Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAEL'S, AND WYE LANDING.**  
The Steamboat MA-RYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michael's, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michael's and Wye Landing \$2 50.  
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.  
LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

**VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND.**  
The subscriber by virtue of, and in pursuance of the Will of the late Major Wm. Worthington, of Montgomery county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at Hall's Tavern in Anne-Arundel county, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, a Tract of Land containing  
**410 ACRES OF LAND.**  
more or less—one half in wood. The Farm has a small Dwelling House on it, Stables, &c. and containing a quantity of natural Meadow Land. Also, on SATURDAY, the 13th of October next, at Rockville, in Montgomery county, at 12 o'clock, M. on the Court House Square, will be exposed to Public Sale, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, about three miles from Rockville, adjoining the lands of Addison Belt, and the late residence of Thomas I. Perry, containing  
**200 ACRES.**  
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, bearing interest from date, to be secured by bond with personal security approved by the trustee. Deed to be executed at the cost of the purchaser, upon the ratification of the sale by the Orphans Court and payment of the purchase money.  
ZACH. H. WORTHINGTON, Trustee.  
August 16.  
The Gazette at Annapolis, will publish the above till sale, and send the account to the Rockville Free Press for collection.

**MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.**  
Corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore.  
WILL BE RE OPENED ON MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.  
A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.  
August 9. 7t.  
The Princess Anne Herald, Eastern Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette will insert the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

**SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FIFTH VOLUME OF THE CULTIVATOR.**  
CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.  
Office, No. 3, Washington-street, Albany.  
THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the Cultivator will not exceed 182 cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 124 cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the Penny Magazine, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.  
The Cultivator will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to furnish useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavor to render it a present help, and a volume of useful reference, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society.  
Subscriptions to the above work received by  
A. COWAN, Annapolis.

**OUR THREE FIRST VOLUMES.**  
The second edition of vol. 1, and the first edition of the 2d and 3d vols. of the Cultivator, being about expended, and the demand for them continuing unabated, we are printing another edition, which will be completed with all despatch. Orders will, in the mean time, be received, and the volumes forwarded as soon as published. When completed, stitched and bound volumes will be forwarded to our agents in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, &c.  
July 5.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.  
CAVY BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.  
July 26.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Oct.**  
ON the application of Evan Gaither, of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of Anne-Arundel County Court, (in the recess of said Court) stating that he is in actual custody for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying to me to grant to him, the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Evan Gaither having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed Washington Gaither, trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Evan Gaither, and the said trustee having given bond with security approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Evan Gaither having also given bond, with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the fourth Monday in October next at ten o'clock, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said County Court, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, there are therefore to certify, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said Evan Gaither. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.  
THOS. B. DORSEY.  
July 26. 5m.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit:**  
ON application by petition in writing of Robert Bingham, (in the recess of Anne-Arundel County Court,) to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said Robert Bingham has resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Robert Bingham is in actual confinement for debt, "and debt only," and I having appointed Thomas H. Hood, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Robert Bingham, which said trustee has given bond, in due form, for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Robert Bingham having given bond with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel County Court on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) and the said trustee having certified the delivery thereof to him by the said Robert Bingham, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert Bingham be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Bingham should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.  
Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1838.  
THOS. B. DORSEY.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.  
CAVY BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.  
July 26.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.  
CAVY BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.  
July 26.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.  
CAVY BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.  
July 26.



STATE DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.  
In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the sets of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—  
Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.  
J. H. CULBRETH,  
Secretary of State.

## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

### CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore City Court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; *provided nevertheless,* that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a portion of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senate shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted,* That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days' notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the thirty-second article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted,* That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted,* That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty; when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; four delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand souls, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided,* and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the said section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; *provided,* that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuring the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted,* That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person; for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted,* That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government.

SEC. 19. *And be it enacted,* That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted,* That at the time and place of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided; shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided; shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the person voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

SEC. 23. *And be it enacted,* That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 24. *And be it enacted,* That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of senators on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SEC. 25. *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted,* That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 27. *And be it enacted,* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

## THE SALMAGUNDI.

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.  
PUBLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF  
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1838. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it (those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid) and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Yale Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

## 500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—there, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1836.

No. 35.

Printed and Published by  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
At the Brick Building on the Public  
Circle.  
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons owning Carriages of bur-  
then for hire, and Carriages of plea-  
sure, within the City of Annapolis, and its  
precincts, are hereby notified, that the per-  
iod for which Licenses on the same were taken  
out will expire on the first day of Sep-  
tember next, on which day all owners as a-  
bove are required to renew said Licenses, or  
be subject to the penalty of the Ordinances  
in such cases made and provided.

The following are the rates on the differ-  
ent vehicles enumerated in the Ordinances  
aforesaid, and which are to be paid to the  
Treasurer, to wit—For every Coach, Char-  
iot, or Hack, five dollars; for every Gig,  
Chair, Salkey, or other carriage of pleasure,  
three dollars; for every Cart and Dray two  
dollars.

GABRIEL H. DUVALL, Clk. Corp'n.  
August 16.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from  
the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel  
county, in the State of Maryland, letters  
testamentary on the estate of the late Reese  
Williams, of said county, deceased. All  
persons having claims against said estate,  
are warned to exhibit them, with the vouch-  
ers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before  
the 1st day of November next; or they may  
otherwise be lawfully excluded from all bene-  
fit of said estate. Those indebted to said  
estate are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment.

WILLIAM HUGHES,  
GEORGE ELLICOTT,  
Executors of Reese Williams.  
August 16.

## MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS  
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.  
Philadelphia, November 25, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on  
the SATURDAY NEWS, since its  
commencement in July last, and a desire to  
meet that patronage by corresponding exer-  
tions, have induced us this week to publish  
a Double Number—being the largest sheet  
ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose,  
and the largest literary paper ever printed in  
the United States. To those of our friends  
who are practical printers, it need not be  
mentioned that this undertaking has involved  
serious mechanical difficulties. The largest  
—or one of the largest presses in Philadel-  
phia is used for our ordinary impression—  
but this would accommodate only a single  
page of the mammoth sheet, and we were ob-  
liged, therefore, to work four forms at dif-  
ferent periods. The care used in preparing  
the paper—in removing and folding the  
sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those  
who have seen the experiment made; and  
added to the necessarily increased amount of  
composition, press work, &c., these supple-  
mentary expenses have made an aggregate  
cost, which would have deterred many from  
engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two  
thousand new subscribers will not repay the  
actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-  
traordinary size, this number presents at-  
tractions that entitle it to some attention.—  
It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offer-  
ing* for 1837, the London copy of which costs  
\$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-  
ter press. Distinguished as the present age,  
and particularly our own country, has been  
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses  
any former instance. For four cents subscri-  
bers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addi-  
tion to their ordinary supply of miscellane-  
ous matter, an English annual, the largest  
yet received for the coming season; and they  
receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its  
novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday  
News* we need not speak. That has now be-  
come so well known as to require no com-  
ment. We may take occasion to say, how-  
ever, that in enterprise and resources we  
yield to no other publishers in this city or  
elsewhere, and we are determined that our  
paper shall not be surpassed. We have en-  
tered the field prepared for zealous competi-  
tion; and we stand ready in every way to re-  
alize our promise, that no similar publication  
shall excel that which we issue. Our articles,  
both original and selected, we are not ashamed  
to test by any comparison which can be ad-  
opted; and there is no periodical in the U-  
nited States, monthly or weekly, which might  
not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regard-  
ed as an evidence of our intention and ability  
to merit success. Nor will it be the only  
effort.—From time to time, as opportunity of-  
fers, we propose to adopt extraordinary  
means for the interest and gratification of our  
subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

Dec. 15.

## PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

## A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to  
the following prospectus of a new, and even  
a cheaper book periodical, which will be is-  
sued from this office in the first week of next  
January. It will not be in so convenient a  
form for binding as the present, with which  
it will in no way interfere, but it will make  
books cheap beyond all precedent. It will  
contain the works of the day, which are much  
sought after, but are comparatively dear, and  
which cannot penetrate the interior in any  
mode half so rapidly as by mail, in fifty  
cent American reprint will be furnished out-  
side for from four to six cents; a Marryat no-  
vel for twelve cents, and others in propor-  
tion.

As but very few copies will be printed but  
what are actually subscribed for, those who  
wish the Omnibus, must make their remit-  
tances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-  
BUS.**

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-  
TERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAV-  
ELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE  
DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Wal-  
die's Literary," "to make good reading  
cheaper, and to bring literature to every  
man's door." That object has been accom-  
plished; we have given to books wings, and  
they have flown to the uttermost parts of our  
vast continent, carrying society to the seclu-  
ded, occupation to the literary, information  
to all. We now propose still further to re-  
duce prices, and render the access to a liter-  
ary banquet more than twofold accessible;  
we gave and shall continue to give in the  
quarto library a volume weekly for two cents  
a day; we now propose to give a volume in  
the same period for less than four cents a  
week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to  
the dish a few columns of shorter literary  
matters, and a summary of the news and  
events of the day. We know by experience  
and calculation that we can go still further  
in the matter of reduction, and we feel that  
there is still verge enough for us to aim at  
offering to an increasing literary appetite that  
mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as  
ever so great a favorite, will continue to make  
its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form  
for binding and preservation, and its price  
and form will remain the same. But we  
shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue  
a huge sheet of the size of the largest  
newspapers of America, but on very superior  
paper, also filled with books of the newest  
and most entertaining, though in their  
several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages,  
Travels, &c., select in their character, joined  
with reading such as usually should fill a  
weekly newspaper. By this method we hope  
to accomplish a great good; to enlighten  
and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it,  
at an expense which shall be no considera-  
tion to any, a mass of reading that in book  
form would alarm the pockets of the prudent,  
and to do it in a manner that the most scepti-  
cal shall acknowledge "the power of con-  
centration can no farther go." No book  
which appears in *Waldie's Quarto Library*  
will be published in the *Omnibus*, which will  
be an entirely distinct periodical.

## TERMS

*Waldie's Literary Omnibus* will be  
issued every Friday morning, printed on pa-  
per of a quality superior to any other weekly  
sheet, and of the largest size. It will con-  
tain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that  
can be procured, equal every week to a Lon-  
don duodecimo volume, embracing Novels,  
Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable  
with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches,  
notices of books, and information from "the  
world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to  
a small compass, but in a sufficient amount  
to embrace a knowledge of the principal  
events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe  
and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of  
five subscribers where the paper is forwarded  
to one address. To clubs of two individuals,  
five dollars; single mail subscribers, three  
dollars. The discount on uncurrent money  
will be charged to the remitter; the low price  
and superior paper absolutely prohibit pay-  
ing a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent  
until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of  
this great literary undertaking are all made,  
and the proprietor has redeemed all his  
pledges to a generous public for many years,  
in fear of the non fulfillment of the contract  
can be felt. The *Omnibus* will be regularly  
issued, and will contain in a year reading mat-  
ter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's  
Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned a-  
bove.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Ca-  
nada, will confer a favour by giving the above  
one or more conspicuous insertions, and ac-  
cepting the work for a year as compensation.

## POETRY.

### THE SANCTIFICATION OF THE SOLDIER.

The subjoined thrilling extract, from the A-  
merican Presbyterian, must put all the personal  
enemies of ex-President Jackson to the blush.  
The hero of the border wars, and the conqueror  
of those who fought at Talavera and Trovadero,  
has earned his last crown of glory, by laying  
down his earthly honours, and worshipping the  
great captain of his salvation.

"Agreeably to the notice previously given,  
the senior editor of this paper, together with the  
Rev. Mr. Smith, administered the Sacrament of  
the Lord's Supper last Sabbath in the church,  
near the Hermitage.

"The church is known: on our Presbyterian  
records by the name of Ephesus, and was erected  
many years since on the domain appertain-  
ing to the Hermitage, principally by its vena-  
ble proprietor, the ex-President of the United  
States. It is beautifully located, and though  
not spacious, nor even finished, yet it is a de-  
lightful summer temple for the calm and pure  
worship of the Triune God."

"A form of no common appearance for in-  
spiring veneration was standing before the as-  
sembly. It was the form of one who had long  
been known as amongst the most distinguished  
of his country's Generals—who had often per-  
iled his life in her defence, and who, under  
God, had achieved one of the most memorable  
victories recorded in the annals of modern war-  
fare. Nor is this all. The same venerable  
form had filled, as a statesman, the highest seat  
in the Government of his country, and had been  
clothed with the highest civic honours which  
that country, in all its unequalled freedom and  
independence, could bestow."

"He had passed through a life of most event-  
ful scenes—he had returned to his own hermi-  
tage—to the tomb of his beloved consort—to the  
few remaining friends of his former days—to  
some of these friends, and in their view was a-  
bout to pledge himself to become a soldier in a  
new army, and to engage in the performance of  
duties of higher importance than ever com-  
manded the attention of earthly thrones or con-  
federated States. And to add, if possible, to the  
unexpressiveness of the scene, the partner of his  
adopted son, dear to him, indeed, as a daughter,  
together with a beloved niece, were also about  
to seal with him their covenant, for the first  
time, to be the followers of the Prince of Peace.  
The whole of the preparatory service was deeply  
interesting, but when the time arrived for him  
and his relatives and friends to arise and take  
their seats at the table of their ascended Re-  
deemer, a scene of weeping gratitude and joy  
seemed to pervade the whole congregation."

It was the Sabbath, and around,  
A sacred stillness, like a shroud,  
Had settled o'er that holy ground;  
Where oft, in prayer, the mighty bow'd;  
While near at hand, 'mid waving bowers,  
The Hermitage in beauty smiled—  
Where the old warrior, 'neath the flowers,  
Of sport with the rattling child.

There, when the dim of death's dieth,  
And manhood's prime was lost in age;  
When, weary of earth's pomp and pride—  
The high on fame's immortal page,  
With hands unstained, and bosom pure—  
The gallant soldier sought a rest  
Where brighter light could not allure,  
Where holy peace might fill his breast.

It was the Sabbath, and a host  
Had gathered 'neath that lowly spire.  
Whose prototype on Asia's coast  
Had seen the Gospel's kindling fire.  
In Ephesus he humbly stood,  
Where walls rose at his command;  
And joined the psalms of the good,  
And raised to Heaven his feeble hand.

Oh! 'twas a sight so truly grand,  
That they who witnessed wept aloud:  
Yea, 'twas the mightiest of the land,  
Before his God in meekness bow'd.  
The hero, who so often led  
Destruction on his country's foe,  
Now owned the Sovereign of the world,  
And laid his earthly honours low.

I looked, and lo! before me rolled  
The long red line of warren men;  
The flash of bright steel and gold  
Shed thro' the trees and up the glen,  
And waved the stars o'er Orleans' spires,  
And there, in buff and blue arrayed,  
Stood unscarred youth and veteran sires  
To live or die as glory bade.

And then commenced the host of blood,  
And war's wild thunder shook the abbey,  
While Michael's giant foot  
Received a thousand rills of gore.  
Then heard I 'mid the conquering throng,  
One voice above all others ring,  
"Advance, my brave boys, gallantly  
And fearless o'er the breastwork spring."

Onward the wave of carnage rolled,  
And war's wild thunder shook the abbey,  
The British Lion trailed in blood,  
And Trovadero's host so bold  
Sank 'neath the rushing fiery flood.  
Then sweet the bugle signal swelled,  
And ceased the light where'er it spread,  
While loud the dying soldier yelled,  
And roared the foe's scattering fled.

And who was that led them forth  
To glory and that glorious hour—  
Who reaped the rich reward of worth,  
And mounted high the steep of power?  
Behold the bending veteran form,  
Beside the altar of his God;  
'Twas he who made his sabre red,  
And o'er that field a conqueror stood.  
His sun is set. No more the sound  
Of trumpet or drum shall mark his course;  
In vain his war horse paws the ground,  
In vain war's clarion echoes hoarse.  
Freed from a mass of cumbering cares,  
Amid his loved ones he reposes;  
And while the Christian's cross he bears,  
Life's latest stage he strews with roses.  
Washington, Aug. 1836. J. E. D.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### DANGEROUS ADVENTURE.

The annexed extract is taken from a paper in  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, entitled "Ad-  
ventures in the North-West Territory." It is  
a graphic description of a most thrilling scene—  
After reading nearly a year in one of the  
most distant posts of the North-West Company,  
and conducting the fur trade there, I began to  
look forward to my return to Montreal. I  
waited with the greatest impatience for the  
arrival of that period which was to terminate  
banishment, and restore me to society. I was  
nearly three thousand miles distant from any  
settlements, and my only companions were two  
young men, clerks in the establishment, whose  
characters, and limited equipments, rendered  
them very uninteresting associates. Our post  
was situated upon the banks of a small lake,  
about sixteen miles broad. This lake dis-  
charged itself by means of a river, into another  
of much greater dimensions, and thick forests  
covered every part of the neighbouring country.

One afternoon, I took my gun, and strolled  
out in search of game. Though it was now the  
beginning of spring, the lake was completely  
frozen across, the cold of the preceding winter  
having been very intense. I soon fell in with a  
flock of wild ducks, but before I could get a shot  
at them, they began to fly towards the middle  
of the lake; however I followed them fearlessly  
over the ice, in the expectation that they would  
soon alight. The weather was mild, though  
rather blowy. Detached black clouds moved  
rapidly along the face of Heaven in immense  
masses, and the sun blazed forth in unobscured  
splendor at one moment, and was completely  
shrouded from the eye the next. I was so in-  
terested on the pursuit of my game, that I hastened  
forward almost unconsciously, my progress being  
much facilitated by a thin layer of snow, which  
covered the ice and rendered the footing tolera-  
bly secure. At last I fired at the ducks, and  
killed one and wounded another. I immedi-  
ately picked up the first, but its companion having  
been winged, began to leap away before I  
could hold of it. I followed, but had not ad-  
vanced more than twenty yards, when to my  
astonishment, I found that the ice was in many  
places covered with water to the depth of several  
inches. I stopped short, full of alarm, and  
irresolute what to do. It was evident that a  
thaw had already commenced, and as I well  
knew with what rapidity the ice broke up when  
once affected by a change of temperature, be-  
came alive to the dangers of my situation, and  
almost lost thought of moving from the spot in  
which I stood.

The weather had grown calm and hazy, and  
the sky was very black and lowering. Large  
flakes of snow soon began to fall languidly and  
perpendicularly through the air; and after a lit-  
tle time, these were accompanied by a thick  
showery of sleety rain, which gradually became  
so dense that I could not discern the shore. I  
strained my eyes to catch a glimpse of some  
living object, but a dreary and motionless expanse  
stretched around me on every side, and the ap-  
parent silence that prevailed was sometimes in-  
terrupted by the receding cries of the wounded  
bird. All nature seemed to be awaiting some  
terrible event. I listened in fearful suspense to  
her. I soon distinguished a distant thundering  
noise which gradually became stronger, and ap-  
peared to approach the place where I stood.—  
Repeated explosions and hollow murmurs of ir-  
regular loudness, were succeeded by a tremen-  
dous sound like that of rocks bursting asunder.  
The ice trembled beneath my feet, and the next  
moment it was disunited by a vast chasm, which  
opened itself within a few yards of me. The  
water of the lake rushed upwards through the  
gap with foaming fury and began to flood the  
surface all around.

I started backwards, and ran, as I conceived,  
towards the shore, but my progress was soon  
stopped by one of those weak parts of the ice  
called air holes. While walking cautiously a-  
round it, my mind grew somewhat composed,  
and I resolved not to advance any farther, until  
I had fixed upon some way of regulating my  
course, but I found this to be impossible. I  
vainly endeavoured to discern land, and the  
moaning of the wind among the distant forests  
alone indicated that there was any at all near  
me. Strong and irregular blasts, loaded with  
snow and sleet, swept wildly along, involving  
every thing in obscurity, and bewildering my  
steps with malignant influence. I sometimes  
fancied I saw the spot where our post was si-  
tuated, and even the trees and houses upon it;  
but the next moment a gust of wind would whirl  
away the fantastic shaped fog that had pro-  
duced the agreeable illusion, and reduced me to  
actionless despair. I fired my gun repeatedly,  
in the hope that the report would bring some  
one to my assistance; however, the shores a-  
round acknowledged, by feeble echoes, that the  
sound had reached them.

The storm increased in violence, and at in-  
tervals the sound of the ice breaking up, rolled  
upon my ear like distant thunder, and seemed  
to mutter appalling threats. Alarm and fatigue  
made me dizzy, and I threw down my gun and  
rushed forwards in the face of the drifting  
showers which were now so thick as to affect  
my respiration. I soon lost all sense of fear,  
and began to feel a sort of frantic delight in  
struggling against the careering blasts. I hur-  
ried on, sometimes running along the brink of a  
circular opening in the ice, and sometimes leap-  
ing across frightful chasms—all the while un-  
conscious of having any object in view. The  
ice every where cracked under my feet, and I  
knew that death awaited me whether I fled a-  
way or remained on the spot. I felt as one  
would do, if forced by some persecuting fiend  
to tangle over the surface of a black and cheer-  
less ocean, and aware that whenever his tor-  
mentor withdrew his sustaining power he would  
sink down and be suffocated among the billows  
that struggled beneath him.

At last night came on, and exhausted by fa-  
tigue and mental excitement, I wrapped myself  
in my cloak and lay down upon the ice. It  
was so dark I could not have moved one step  
without running the risk of falling into the lake.  
I almost wished that the drowsiness produced  
by intense cold would begin to affect me; but I  
did not feel in the slightest degree chilled, and  
the temperature of the air was in reality above  
freezing. I had lain only a few minutes when  
I heard the howl of a wolf. The sound was  
indeed delightfully to my ear, and I started  
up with the intention of hastening to the spot  
whence it seemed to proceed; but hopeless as  
my situation then was, my heart shrank within  
me when I contemplated the dangers I would  
encounter in making such an attempt. My  
courage failed, and I resumed my former po-  
sition, and listened to the undulations of the wa-  
ters as they undermined and beat against the  
lower part of the ice on which I lay.

About midnight the storm ceased, and most  
of the clouds gradually forsook the sky, while  
the rising moon dispelled the darkness that had  
previously prevailed. However, a thick haze  
covered the heavens and rendered her light dim  
and ghastly, and similar to that shed during an  
eclipse. A succession of noises had continued  
with little interruption for several hours, and at  
last the ice beneath me began to move. I start-  
ed up, and on looking around, saw that the  
whole surface of the lake was in a state of agi-  
tation. My eye became dim, and I stretched  
out my arms to catch hold of some object, and  
felt as if all created things were passing away.

The hissing, grinding, and crushing produced  
by the different masses of ice coming into col-  
lision, were tremendous. Large fragments  
sometimes got wedged together, and impeded  
the progress of those behind them, which, being  
pushed forward by others still further back,  
were forced upon the top of the first, and fan-  
tastic-shaped pyramids and towers could be in-  
distinctly seen rising among the mists of night,  
and momentarily changing their forms, and fi-  
nally disorganizing themselves with magical  
rapidity and fearful tumult. At other times an  
immense mass of ice would start up into a per-  
pendicular position and continue gleaming in  
the moonshine for a little period, and then van-  
ish like a spectre among the abyss of waters  
beneath it. The piece of ice on which I lay  
first taken my position, happened to be very  
large and thick, but other fragments were soon  
forced above it, and formed a mound six or  
seven feet high, on the top of which I stood, con-  
templating the awful scene about me and feel-  
ing as if I no longer had the least connexion  
with the world, or retained any thing human or  
earthly in my composition.

The wind which was pretty strong, drove the  
ice down the lake very fast. My alarms and  
anxieties had gradually become less intense,  
and I was several times overcome by a sort of  
stupor, during the continuance of which imagi-  
nation and reality combined their distracting  
influences. At one time I fancied that the snow  
still drifted as violently as ever, and that I dis-  
tinguished through its hazy medium a band of  
Indian chiefs walking past me upon the surface  
of the lake. Their steps were noiseless, and  
they went along with wan and dejected looks  
and downcast eyes, and paid no attention to my  
exclamations and entreaties for relief. At an-  
other, I thought I was floating in the middle  
of the ocean, and that a blazing star flamed in  
the cloudless sky, and made the ice which sup-  
ported me melt so fast, that I heard streams of  
water pouring from its sides, and felt myself  
every moment descending toward the surface  
of the billows. I was usually awakened from  
such dreams by some noise or violent concus-  
sion, but always relapsed into them whenever  
the cause of disturbance ceased to operate.

The longest and last of these dumbly was  
broken by a terrible shock which my ice island  
received, and which threw me from my seat,  
and nearly precipitated me into the lake. On  
regaining my former position and looking round,  
I perceived to my joy and astonishment that I  
was in a river. The water between me and  
the shore was still frozen over, and was about  
thirty yards wide, consequently the fragment  
on which I stood could not approach any near-  
er than this. After a moment of irresolution,  
I leaped upon the frozen surface, and began to  
run towards the bank of the river. My feet  
seemed scarcely to touch the ice, so great was  
my terror lest it should give way beneath me;  
but I reached the shore in safety and dropped  
down completely exhausted by fatigue and agi-  
tation.

New counterfeit \$20 bills of the U. S. Bank of  
Pennsylvania, have been put into circulation in Ohio  
and Illinois.



# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.  
Thursday, August 26, 1893.  
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,**  
of Queen Anne's County.  
Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

Anne Arundel County.  
For Senator,  
**JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**RICHARD W. HIGGINS,  
CHARLES HAMMOND,  
DR. ALLEN THOMAS,  
CHARLES D. WARFIELD,**

Prince George's County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN B. BROOKE.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**WILLIAM D. BOWIE,  
DR. DAY,  
H. C. SCOTT,  
ARTHUR P. WEST.**

Frederick County.  
For the Senate,  
**JOHN H. McELFRESH.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**Col. JOHN McPHERSON, of Frederick,  
DR. ABRAHAM UNKFER, of Talbot,  
JOHN HARRIS, of Emmitsburg,  
DANIEL S. BAKER, of Montgomery,  
DR. JOHN W. GEVER, of New Market.**

Washington County.  
For the Senate,  
**ROBERT WASON.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN O. WHARTON,  
JOHN D. GROVE,  
JOHN T. MASON,  
FREDERICK BYER.**

Allegany County.  
For the Senate,  
**WILLIAM MATTHEWS.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN NEFF,  
JONATHAN HUDDLESON and  
DANIEL BLOCHER.**

Cecil County.  
For the Senate,  
**LEVI H. EVANS.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**JOHN W. COMEY,  
SAMUEL B. FOARD,  
GEORGE GILLESPIE.**

Worcester County.  
For the Senate,  
**LAMBERT P. AYRES.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**DR. CHESTER PURNELL,  
ELISHA E. WHITELOCK,  
JAMES H. HOLLAND,  
LEVIN G. IRVING.**

Mr. Wm. J. Wight having declined the nomination as candidate for the Senate, at an adjourned meeting of the nominating convention held last evening, the following named gentlemen were presented to the Democratic Republican voters of Baltimore for their suffrages on the 3d of October next. [Balt. Rep.]

For the Senate,  
**HENRY STUMP.**

For the House of Delegates,  
**GEORGE GORDON BELT,  
ELIAH STANSBURY,  
WILLIAM P. PRESTON,  
FRANCIS GALLAGHER,  
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER.**

## TO THE REFORMERS OF MARYLAND.

Mr. Editor:—I was somewhat amused when I opened the Maryland Republican of Saturday morning last, to find under the glaring and imposing heads of "The Candidates for Governor of Maryland," an attempt to prove that Wm. GRASON, the patriot farmer of Queen Anne's, was an anti-reformer. The editor of that paper has devoted upwards of three columns of his paper to this vain attempt, and upon the first glance at it I was led to the belief that he had accomplished what he intended—but to satisfy myself I had recourse to the Journal from which he extracts, and found that he had created a "mountain out of a mole-hill."

The first charge is, that Mr. Grason voted against a proposition to abolish the Council and empower the Governor to appoint a Secretary of State. And so he did. On this question he voted with the then "leading Reform Champion" of the House, (Mr. McMahon, of the city of Baltimore) who was also opposed to giving the appointment of this responsible office to a single individual. Some of the most decided anti-reformers voted for this proposition—such as St. Mary's and Calvert delegations, which clearly evinces that it was a "Reform" suitable to the anti-reformers only.

The motion to refer the bill to the next General Assembly was made by Mr. LEE, a decided reformer, and voted for by himself and three colleagues, from Montgomery, the entire Frederick delegation, and to and behold! by Mr. Yox, (of Washington county) who made the motion to elect the Governor by the people! This bill contained provisions which the Reformers

did not approve, and they therefore voted against the whole measure.

Another charge is, that he voted to strike out the enacting clause of a bill relative to the appointment of Registers of Wills. This motion was made by a Reformer, (Mr. Lee, of Montgomery) and voted for by most of the leading Reformers of the House, including Mr. McMahon of the city of Baltimore, the then leading Reform Champion of the House! This motion to strike out having failed, the Clerks of County Courts were then inserted in the bill, all of whom were to be elected by the House of Delegates, to serve for a term not exceeding seven years—when Mr. Yox, of Washington county, moved an amendment, that instead of being elected by the House of Delegates, they (the Clerks of the County Courts and Registers of Wills) should hereafter be elected by the people every seven years.

On this latter amendment (Mr. Yox's) the yeas and nays were called. "Mr. GRASON's vote," says the editor of the Maryland Republican, "is not recorded." Mr. Wright voted against the amendment. Now, whether the editor intended by this misrepresentation to deceive the people, or whether he glanced at the negative vote without his "spec," in the vain hope of finding Mr. GRASON's name there, is left for the editor to inform the public. Doubtless the latter cause was the reason he committed this error. But, because he did not find Mr. GRASON's vote against Mr. Yox's amendment, he tells you that it was not upon record. This is not the fact. WILLIAM GRASON voted to give the election of Registers of Wills and Clerks of County Courts, to the legitimate source—THE PEOPLE—See page 252 of Journal of Ho. of D., Dec. session 1829.

Now, I would ask whether Mr. Grason was not a Reformer eleven years ago! His votes are mostly recorded with the "Champions of Reform," as may be seen by the proceedings of the House. He was in favor (eleven years ago, when the Reformers themselves were not united) of electing Clerks and Registers by the people, and opposed to giving the tremendous power to your Governor of appointing one of the most responsible officers in the State—I mean that of the Secretary of State.

During the trying conflict through which the Reformers of Maryland have passed, Mr. Grason used all the faculties which nature has endowed him with, to procure a thorough reform of our Constitution. In the last Legislature, he was in favor of an early action upon the Reform bills, and finally voted for the passage of them all! It is therefore, ridiculous for those who at one time thought Reform the offspring of some fanatical brain, urged on only by agrarians, to charge Mr. Grason with opposition to Reform. At any rate, his course upon this perplexing question, eleven years ago, and since, has gained for him the vote of at least one genuine

## REFORMER.

To Messrs. Magruder, Sellman, Higgins, Estep, Hammond, Tyler, Thomas, Watkins, Warfield and Ridgely.

GENTLEMEN,—You have been announced as Candidates for the Senate and House of Delegates respectively, and we therefore respectfully make of you the following inquiries upon a subject in which we feel deeply interested.

We beg to be informed through the public prints, whether, if elected, you will certainly support by your votes and influence in the Legislature, the division of Anne Arundel county in such manner as to establish the Howard District, with such boundaries and such civil and other rights as were sought of the last Legislature!

2dly. Whether your private opinions are in favor of the establishment of said District?

3dly. Whether the people who are residing in that part of A. A. County which is asked shall compose Howard District, are not so situated as to render it an urgent duty upon the part of the Legislature of this State to grant to them the facilities and advantages which such a division and organization of the County would afford!

Richard Iglehart, Nath'l. H. Elliott,  
Wm. B. Dorsey, N. Worthington of Jno.  
Edw'd. Brown, Seneca Perry,  
Levi Chambers, John Whalen,  
Peregrine Hobbs, Wesley Lanthicum,  
James Lea.

## From the Maryland Advocate and Democratic Watchman.

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.  
"TOE THE TRIG" Mr. Civilian

We challenge you and all your party to contradict the following:

It is well known that the Civilian as well as every other Federal newspaper in the country have made it a business of late to report through their columns the INCREASE of expenditure on the part of the general Government under the administration of Jackson and Van Buren. They do this without naming the items which caused the increase or even referring the people to the documents in order that they might judge for themselves—This would not answer their cowardly purpose; because if the documents are produced their positions are at once exposed and they left standing before a just public with a naked falsehood resting upon them.

The documents show that the eight millions of indemnities obtained from foreign countries under Van Buren's predecessor, as was also the three millions received in trust for the Chickasaw and other Indians, placed in the Treasury and paid out by appropriations to the persons entitled to the same. This accounts for ELEVEN MILLIONS of the extravagantly expended money we suppose, had it been placed in the hands of those who now growl at its proper application other uses would have been made of it—if not, why complain of the administration. The reader is referred to the report of Secretary

Woodbury and the appropriation list published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Again—prior to 1836 the Post Office Department neither received from or paid any thing into the National Treasury, except so much as might be necessary to make up any deficiency. During that year a law was passed by Congress altering the previous arrangements with regard to that department. The money given to carry the various Mails is now paid out under appropriations made by Congress, although it is the very money collected from the People in the shape of POSTAGE—and which has always been applied to the very same object, the only difference being the manner in which the money is disbursed. Last year the amount appropriated was upwards of FOUR and a HALF MILLION of dollars.

Here then is four and a half million accounted for, that the truth loving Federalists say has been extravagantly thrown away, and added to the eleven millions before noticed, make FIFTY-TEEN and a HALF millions.

For the truth of what we have here said we refer the reader to the act of Congress of 1836 and the general appropriations bill of the last year.

Again, the PENSION list has increased in a few years from three hundred thousand dollars, to upwards of FOUR MILLIONS, and this item given to soothe the downward path to the tomb, of those who gave us liberty, is trumpeted forth by the Federalists as an extravagant expenditure of public money.

"The Globe, speaking on this subject, says—the Federal editors point to the years 1822-3 when the whole expenditures of the Government were but about ten millions, and triumphantly declaim about economy then and extravagance now. What ignorance or impudence! Why here are two items alone, the post office and pensions, which actually make up NINE MILLION and three quarters being the full amount of the whole expenditure of the Government in the two years referred to.

Let any man of business take up Mr. Woodbury's document, of which the Senate ordered twenty thousand extra copies to be printed, and the list of appropriations published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and he will see that.

1st. a large part of the appropriations so much complained of are nominal, adding nothing to the expenditures—as the foreign indemnities, the Indian trust funds, and the Post Office Department.

2d. that another part originates, with Congress, over which the administration had no control—such as the pensions and most of the internal improvement and harbour bills, which absorb such enormous sums.

3d. that another large part is absolutely indispensable—as the expenses of the Indian Wars, and the disturbances on the Canada Frontier.

4th. that another large part of them are for wise and beneficial purposes—as the extinction of Indian titles and the removal of the Indians from all the other States.

5th. that another part are for objects of constitutional duty; as in providing for the common defence, and providing for war in times of peace; as in erecting fortifications, increasing the navy, constructing navy yards, arsenals, foundries, etc.

6th. that another part is for the natural increase of the country, as in the raising two regiments of dragoons, increasing the army, establishing new Territories, etc.

Finally, we take two positions, and challenge any one to attack them: first that the Federal party in Congress are themselves the authors and advocates of the really unnecessary and extravagant appropriations, of which their printing and book-purchasing, and their bills for five million of dollars for old French spoliation, are samples; and secondly, that the estimates of appropriations, which alone are the acts of the administration, the two years complained of, to wit: 1836 and 1837, are perfectly economical, amounting to little more than one half of what Congress appropriated! Thus, the estimate for 1836, was \$19,733,963

The expenditure was 30,688,164

Difference about \$11,000,000

The estimates for 1837 was \$22,651,442

The expenditure was 39,164,745

Difference near \$17,000,000

\*N. B. The estimate for 1837 includes the post office, which accounts for the difference over the estimate of the previous year.

"We here aver, and will prove it by record, that the administration, is in practice, as well as profession, the friend of economy; while the Federalists now are what they always have been, the authors of high appropriations, and their concomitants high taxes."

## LIST OF OFFICERS AND SCIENTIFIC CORPS OF THE U. S. EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

VINCENNES.  
Charles Wilkes, Esq., Commander in Chief.  
Thomas T. Craven, First Lieutenant.  
Robert E. Johnson, 2d do  
James Alden, 3d do  
Wm. Lewis Maury, 4th do  
Edward Gilchrist, Fleet Surgeon.  
R. R. Waldron, Purser and Special Agent.  
J. L. Elliott, Chaplain.  
John L. Fox, Assistant Surgeon.  
John T. Whittier, do  
George M. Tilton, Passed Midshipman.  
William Reynolds, do  
William May, do  
Joseph P. Sandford, do  
George W. Clark, Midshipman.  
Samuel Elliott, Acting do  
Wm. Smith, Boatswain.

W. G. Bright, Gunner.  
Wm. M. Lighthill, Carpenter.  
J. V. Hawkins, Sailmaker.  
Benjamin Vanderford, Pilot.  
R. P. Robinson, Purser's Steward.  
SCIENTIFIC CORPS.  
J. P. Conthony, Naturalist.  
Charles Pickering, do  
Joseph Drayter, Artist.  
J. Breckenridge, Assistant Botanist.  
J. G. Brown, Repairer of Instruments.

PEACOCK.  
Wm. L. Hudson, Commanding.  
Sam'l. P. Lee, 1st Lieutenant.  
Wm. M. Walker, 2d do  
Geo. F. Emmons, 3d do  
Oliver H. Perry, 4th do  
Thos. A. Budd, Master.  
J. Frederick Sickles, Surgeon.  
William Speeden, Purser.  
Silas Holmes, Assistant Surgeon.  
James B. Lewis, Passed Midshipman.  
Hans Granavort, do  
Henry Eld, Jr., do  
Geo. W. Harrison, do  
Wilkes Henry, Midshipman.  
Wm. H. Hudson, do  
Thos. G. Bell, Acting Boatswain.  
John D. Anderson, Gunner.  
James Dibble, Carpenter.  
Freeman, Sailmaker.

Wm. H. Insley, Purser's Clerk.  
SCIENTIFIC CORPS.  
James D. Dana, Mineralogist.  
Titian K. Peale, Naturalist.  
Horatio E. Kale, Philologist.  
Francis L. Davenport, Interpreter.

U. S. BRIG PORPOISE.  
Cadwallader Ringgold, Commanding.  
M. G. L. Claiborne, First Lieutenant.  
H. J. Harlester, Second do  
John B. Dale, Third do  
Chas. F. R. Guillon, Assistant Surgeon.  
Aug. L. Halliwin, Acting Master.  
Simon F. Binnet, Passed Midshipman.  
George Colvocoressis, do  
T. W. Widron, Clerk.  
Oliver Nelson, Acting Boatswain.  
Amos Chick, do Carpenter.  
John Jones, do Sail Maker.  
Wm. H. Morse, Purser's Clerk.

RELIER.  
A. K. Lony, Commanding.  
Robert F. Pinckney, do  
A. L. Carr, do  
Jos. J. Underwood, do  
James C. Palmer, Acting Surgeon.  
George T. Sinclair, do Master.  
Alonso B. Davis, Passed Midshipman.  
Thomas W. Cummings, do  
James L. Blair, Midshipman.  
Jas. B. Harrison, Captain's Clerk.

SCIENTIFIC CORPS.  
Wm. Rich, Botanist.  
Alfred F. Agate, Artist.  
SCHOONER FLYING FISH.  
Samuel R. Knox, Passed Midshipman.  
Geo. W. Hammersely, do  
Richard Ellis, Acting Master's mate.  
SCHOONER SEA GULL.  
James A. E. Reid, Passed Midshipman.  
F. W. Bacon, do  
Isaac Percival, Pilot.

## A SUDDEN DEATH AND SINGULAR FAMILY.

A Mr. Jeremiah Bacon died suddenly near Bridgeton, N. J. a few days since, under some singular circumstances. He fell dead, while in the act of pumping some water, and with one of his hands still resting on the pump handle. The Bridgeton Chronicle gives the following particulars in relation to this individual, and of the extraordinary family of which he was a member:

"The subject of this notice was, we believe one of the oldest native inhabitants in Hopewell township, and with another brother and two sisters had resided on the estate left them by their father, ever since his death, which occurred many years ago, very much in the same way as the son's, he being found dead in the field! The family, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants had always been singular. Their affairs were conducted by the deceased sister who died last spring. And although they lived like savages, the love of money was strong within them, the only pleasure they seemed to enjoy was hoarding up their earnings. The brother and sister now living are incapable of protecting themselves—for 20 years he has been suffered to rove in the woods in a state of perfect nudity, and when the cravings of appetite impelled would return to the house to satisfy his hunger, and in the morning flee again to his hiding places, being seldom if ever seen by the nearest neighbors. The overseers of the township finding it necessary since the death of Jeremiah, to take charge of them and their effects, he was pursued and taken. He was thinly covered with hair, somewhat resembling the coat of a very old opossum, and stoutly resisted every effort to clothe him, and for several days refused to eat any thing.

On examining their miserable abode, which was scarcely fit for decent swine to live in, there was found in an old chest, almost without lid or lock, twelve hundred dollars in specie, two hundred in good bank paper, besides a quantity of bank notes converted into mice nests, which were so effectually destroyed as not to estimate their denominations of value, and several small sums of money have since been found on the premises, and doubtless more remains hidden that will never be discovered. Since the suspension of specie payments they have sold nothing, having an utter abhorrence of shin plasters. The cattle and hogs on the farm have been two or three times fattened—in the cellar was found several hogheads of wheat nearly destroyed by the rats, which were numerous and so venomous as almost to dispute the possession with the owners! Their proper-

ty will probably amount to six or seven thousand dollars, and the only grief manifested by the survivors was, that their money was to be taken from them.

Such is an imperfect sketch of this wonderful family, which, although living within two miles of the village of Bridgeton, seems to be as unknown as if their residence had been in Iowa! A parallel circumstance in all its parts we think cannot be found in the United States.

## FATE OF THE PRISONERS.

Saturday was the day appointed for the execution of the 16 prisoners convicted at Niagara. The only additional information we have respecting them, is the following from the Toronto Palladium of Wednesday:

The notorious Beamer is sentenced at Niagara to be executed on the 31st instant, and there is no doubt he will suffer.

A respite has been granted to Chandler, Wait, and McLeod, till the 31st inst. George Buck and Murdoch McFadden—sentence commuted penitentiary. All the rest are to be transported to a penal colony for life.

The prisoners who have been sentenced to the penitentiary, and to transportation for life, passed down the lake yesterday.

## MONTEVIDEO—DEFEAT OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

The brig Carroll of Philadelphia brings the following letter from an authentic source at Montevideo. It will be seen that the national army has been almost entirely destroyed, and that the government was making extensive preparations for the defence of the city.

"Montevideo, June 23, 1838.

"It is now a matter of certainty that the national army have been almost destroyed, and Frutos, I think, will show himself in all next week. Government is making every effort for a last struggle, which will probably be in or near the city. Men and boys are being impressed, the streets closed up by brick walls, and every other demonstration of an expected attack. Gen. Gurando Gomes, the third in command of the national army reached town the night before last, accompanied by a small escort. It is said about six hundred men escaped, in small parties, and are now seeking their homes. As near as I can learn, the Government General was outwitted and led into an ambuscade. The battle was fought on the other side of the Rio Negro, the strong hold of Don Frutos. The forces on either side may have been twenty-five hundred men—perhaps the national army two thousand men. The general officers in a council two days before the combat, determined that Don Frutos should not expose himself by entering the field. The command was consequently given to Gen. Lavalle, a Buenos Ayrean. At 4 P. M. they met, Lavalle opposing or showing a front of twelve hundred men, while on either flank he had six hundred men in ambush. Gen. Oribe supposing he had the whole army before him, made rapid, and as appeared to him, successful charges, they fighting and retreating slowly and in good order, till the national army, confident of victory, had passed the ambuscade, when they wheeled in upon both flanks in the rear, while the main body stood their ground. Thus placed between two fires, the national army was cut to pieces."

## MEXICO.

The U. S. sloop of war Boston, Capt. Bahitt, arrived off the S. W. Pass on Friday last, from Tampico. F. de Norman, the Belgian minister, and four other gentlemen, came passengers. The purser of the Boston, F. A. Southall, Esq., informs us that a brig of war had arrived in 42 days from Brest, and that an additional force of nineteen sail was to leave the same port for the coast of Mexico, for the purpose of more rigidly enforcing the blockade, and compelling the Mexicans into a settlement of the long disputed claims, by the effectual cutting off of all supplies from them. Nothing of moment had occurred previous to the B's. leaving Tampico. She brings in different amount, \$211,741 in specie.—N. O. Ad.

## MOB AND RIOT.

An altercation took place on Thursday night last at a negro Church in Sharp-street between one of the night watches and a band of disorderly negroes, which resulted in the watchman's receiving a severe beating before assistance could come to his aid. Since then, demonstrations have been made by collections of whites to retaliate on the blacks who frequent the church; but nothing decisive occurred until Sunday night, when about 3 o'clock a considerable mob collected at the corner of Sharp-street and Harvey Alley, and drove out the congregation worshipping there. They then increased in numbers, proceeded to the African meeting house in Sharp street, between Pratt and Lombard streets, and commenced an attack on the house by throwing stones and breaking the doors and windows. Great alarm among the congregation there assembled was the consequence, and they made their exit by rushing through the doors, jumping out of the windows, &c.

Many, we learn, were considerably injured, but not dangerously, by the stones and jumping from the windows. By the time the police had collected in sufficient force to avert the disturbance, the mob had concluded their work and dispersed, so that no arrest took place. Like all other outbreaks of mob violence, the innocent in this case have been made to suffer for the acts of the guilty, even if the mob had a right to chastise or inflict punishment upon those who committed the outrage upon the watchman. The innocent and unoffending attendants at the church were mobbed and stoned, because a week since, a band of graceless negroes overpowered and beat a watchman while in



he discharge of his duty. We trust that the actors in this outrage may be ferreted out, and made to suffer the full penalty of the law. The right to mob an African church with impunity, implies the same privilege on any church in this city.—Sun.

#### GRASSHOPPERS.

These insects have become extremely destructive in several parts of the country. It is worth a visit to the gardens in the vicinity of our city to see what havoc they have made. Grass, kitchen vegetables, the leaves and even the tender branches of the smaller fruit trees are completely devoured in some spots. The Delaware Journal says of these insects:

"Never, in our recollection, were they to be seen in such myriads, and for the first time we hear our farmers exclaiming against their destructiveness. The grass which ordinarily constitutes their food is burnt up by the drought, and the voracious insect, deprived of its wonted sustenance, has fallen upon the standing corn, and is making great havoc with the blades, and even with the ears. A great deal of fodder has been eaten up, and much corn, we have no doubt, will be seriously injured by this usually harmless insect."

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The editor of the New Orleans Merchant describes himself as "sitting in the small corner of a small room, in the third story of a big house, with a hot atmosphere around him, the hum of a thousand mosquitoes in his ears, and no cool drink any where within reach—thirteen of the said mosquitoes and five huge gallinippers being all the time hard at work on his left arm, and the compositors waiting for copy."

#### BLACKBERRY SYRUP.

We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making Blackberry Syrup. This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1832 it was successful in more than one case of Cholera. The fruit is now in the market, and the present is the proper time to make it.

#### BLACKBERRY SYRUP.

To 2 quarts of juice of blackberries, add one pound loaf sugar, half an ounce of nutmegs, half an ounce of cinnamon, quarter of an ounce of cloves, and half an ounce of allspice, all to be pulverized. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold add a pint of fourth proof brandy.

You will save many bitter tears by publishing the above in your valuable paper. From a tea spoon full to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is to be given. It may spoil practice, but it will save life.

#### TO KEEP PLUMS AND PEACHES FRESH THROUGH THE YEAR.

Beat well up together equal quantities of honey and spring water; pour the mixture into an open vessel; put in the fruits all freshly gathered, and cover them quite close. When any of the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it will be fit for immediate use.

#### BIRD'S-NEST PUDDING.

If you wish to make what is called "Bird's nest pudding," prepare your custard, take eight or ten pleasant apples, pare them and dig out the core, but leave them whole, set them in a pudding dish, pour your custard over them, and bake them about twenty or thirty minutes.

#### SWEET APPLE PUDDING.

Take one pint of scalding milk, half a pint Indian meal, a tea-spoonful of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces—should be baked not less than three hours—the apples will afford an excellent rich jelly. This is truly one of the most luxurious, yet simple Yankee puddings made.—N. E. Farmer.

#### NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,  
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

#### NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will, on the first Monday in September next, open an

#### ENGLISH & CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

in the room under Mr. Wm. McNeir's Printing Office, on the State Circle. His terms will be \$5 per quarter, to be paid in advance. An extra charge for such as study the Classics.

#### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Anne-Arundel county on the 4th day of August, as a runaway, a Negro Boy who calls himself

#### ISAIAH HOWARD.

and says he belongs to one William A. Shaffer, in the city of Baltimore—He is about five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, and says he is nineteen years of age—His clothing consists of an old pair of pantaloons, white twilled under jacket, an old green coat, old cloth cap, and half-worn shoes. The owner of said Negro will prove property and pay charges, or otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JOHN B. SELBY, Sheriff.

#### A BY-LAW.

To prevent the Officers of this Corporation, and other Persons, from Purchasing or Discounting the Debt due by this City.

[Passed August 15th, 1838.]

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That from and after the first day of September next it shall not be lawful for any officer of this Corporation, charged with the collection of taxes, or other dues to this Corporation, to receive any order of the Commissioner, or other evidence of debt of this Corporation, in payment of taxes, or other dues, except from the person in whose favour such order or evidence of debt is upon the face thereof made payable; Provided, that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to prohibit the receipt of the certificates of debt issued under the by-law passed the 7th day of June 1837, and its several supplements.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

August 23.

#### PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to prevent to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world, and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is now needed, and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral); on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objections to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt, and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we must, in every such case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence; and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our motto we pledge ourselves shall be *bona fide* such; and, as often

as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists), to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to endorse all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

#### TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current as above) for seven copies sent to one address. To Clergymen and Theological Students, single copies will be furnished at \$1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be invariably required in advance. Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ANNA WALSH, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am Phren Jour, care of A. WALSH.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

August 23.

#### WEST LOMBARD STREET.

THE DUTIES OF MRS. DE BUTTS' SEMINARY will be resumed the first Monday in September. This Institution possesses its usual advantages; an extra number of talented Teachers and the unremitting attention of the Principal to encourage the efforts of the studious and to stimulate and reprove the inattentive or indolent. The School offers double the advantages for a perfect and familiar acquaintance with the French Language; in the English education are comprehended the elementary principles, and the highest branches of science taught in female schools, thus enabling the pupil to enter after the years of infancy, and complete her education under the same influences. The location of the School has every advantage, being healthful and airy, with spacious apartments well warmed in winter. Terms for English Education vary in accordance with the different classes, from \$3, 8, 10, 15 per quarter.

Instruction in French 3 times a week, \$5. Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class every day \$5.

Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.

Music on the Piano by the best Teachers, varying in the terms according to the length of time given in the lesson \$10, 15, 25.

Vocal Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing \$15 per quarter.

Board and English Education, including the higher branches \$300 per annum.

Washing, &c. extra.

Day Boarders \$60 per annum.

August 16.

The Princess Ann Herald, Easton Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

FOR ANNAPOLES, ST. MICHAEL'S, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf.

Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michael's, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michael's and Wye Landing \$2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

#### VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND.

In Anne-Arundel and Montgomery Counties.

THE subscriber by virtue of, and in pursuance of the Will of the late Major Wm. Worthington, of Montgomery county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at Haslip's Tavern in Anne-Arundel county, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, a Tract of Land containing

#### 410 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less—one half in wood. The Farm has a small Dwelling House on it, Stables, &c. and containing a quantity of natural Meadow Land. Also, on SATURDAY, the 13th of October next, at Rockville, in Montgomery county, at 12 o'clock, M. on the Court House Square, will be exposed to Public Sale, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, adjoining the lands of Addison Belt, and the late residence of Thomas I. Perry, containing

#### 200 ACRES.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, bearing interest from date, to be secured by bond with personal security approved by the trustee. Deed to be executed at the cost of the purchaser, upon the ratification of the sale by the Orphans Court and payment of the purchase money.

ZACH. H. WORTHINGTON, Trustee.

August 16.

The Gazette at Annapolis, will publish the above full sale, and send the account to the Rockville Free Press for collection.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE-OPENED on MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

August 9.

The Princess Anne Herald, Easton Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette will insert the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

#### SUBSCRIPTION.

FOR THE

FIFTH VOLUME OF

THE CULTIVATOR.

CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL.

Office, No. 3, Washington-street, Albany.

THE CULTIVATOR is a monthly publication of 16 pages, devoted to agriculture, on a sheet of the largest size of paper—28 by 40 inches. The price is ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. The postage on a volume of the Cultivator will not exceed 18 cents to any part of the Union, and within the state, and a circle of 100 miles, it will be but 12 cents. A volume will contain more than 200 pages quarto, will be illustrated with cuts of animals, implements, &c. and be furnished with a copious index. It will comprise as much letter press print as 1500 pages of common duodecimo—as much as the Penny Magazine, published by the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, and which, at two dollars per annum, has been reputed to be the cheapest periodical any where published.

The Cultivator will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best modes of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to furnish useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavor to render it a present help, and a volume of useful reference, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society.

Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

#### OUR THREE FIRST VOLUMES.

The second edition of vol. 1, and the first edition of the 2d and 3d vols. of the Cultivator, being about expended, and the demand for them continuing unabated, we are printing another edition, which will be completed with all despatch. Orders will, in the mean time, be received, and the volumes forwarded as soon as published. When completed, stitched and bound volumes will be forwarded to our agents in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, &c.

July 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

CARY BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.

July 26.

#### Anne-Arundel County, Sec.

ON application to the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B. Brewer having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James B. Brewer having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and the court having appointed William Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said James B. Brewer a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said James B. Brewer be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

May 10.

#### ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sec.

ON the application of Evan Gaither, of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of Anne-Arundel County Court, (in the recess of said Court) stating that he is in actual custody for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying to me to grant to him, the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Evan Gaither having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed Washington Gaitner, trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Evan Gaither, and the said trustee having given bond with security approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee, being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said Evan Gaitner having also given bond, with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the fourth Monday in October next at ten o'clock, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said County Court, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, these are therefore to certify, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said Evan Gaitner. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

THE S. B. DORSEY.

July 26.

#### Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

ON application by petition in writing of Robert Bingham, (in the recess of Anne-Arundel County Court,) to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said Robert Bingham has resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Robert Bingham is in actual confinement for debt, "and debt only," and I having appointed Thomas H. Hood, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Robert Bingham, which said trustee has given bond, in due form, for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Robert Bingham having given bond with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel County Court on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) and the said trustee having certified the delivery thereof to him by the said Robert Bingham, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert Bingham be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Bingham should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1838.

THOS. B. DORSEY.



STATE DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.

In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at the session, 1836, entitled, "an act to amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197, and the act, passed at the same session, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.  
J. H. CULBRETH,  
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall not only, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of the Baltimore city court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the register of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; *provided nevertheless,* that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be, and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of the elections for delegates.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted,* That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of election, shall be given.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted,* That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted,* That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgation of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington, and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided,* and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed

to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for the senators, to be held after the election of delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted,* That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; *provided,* that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted,* That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuring the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, whichever shall first occur.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted,* That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted,* That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case the shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim,* with the executive powers of government.

SEC. 19. *And be it enacted,* That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, or to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted,* That at the time and place of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a

governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thereupon be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted,* That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

SEC. 23. *And be it enacted,* That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 24. *And be it enacted,* That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of, or error on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SEC. 25. *And be it enacted,* That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted,* That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 27. *And be it enacted,* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

THE SALMAGUNDI,  
AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1838. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it (those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid). And he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding one. The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to prepare the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.