

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1838.

NO. 27.

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**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, 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  
hereby authorized and directed to cause that  
portion of East-street commencing at the cor-  
ner of Charles Henshaw's lot on said street,  
and running to the lower end of Jeremiah  
Hughes' brick house 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  
pave the same for the space of thirty days  
after being notified by the said City 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, 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  
press 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 copiously 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 unham-  
pered 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, an opportunity  
will be afforded us to adopt extraordinary  
means for the interest and gratification of our  
readers.

J. A. GOREY & Co.

## POETRY.

### THE DYING MINSTREL.

AS SING BY MR. QUATTLE AT THE MUSICAL  
Oh, make me a grave where theypress tree  
Throws over the earth its deep gloom;  
Where flowers are springing, wild and free,  
In pure and unscathed bloom.  
These the mossy bosoms of the morning light  
Will deck my lonely pillow;  
And the parting smile of the sun at night,  
When he sinks in the western billow.  
Tiers, where the nightingale sings to the rose,  
By the light of the lady moon;  
This bosom shall rest in calm repose,  
And oh, may that rest be soon;  
For I have lived to feel this life  
Is naught but a dream of sorrow;  
Oh, make me a grave, where, free from its strife,  
I may sleep till a gloriose morn'g.

From the New York Mirror.  
OSCEOLA.

BY ALFRED B. STREET.  
PART I.

The rich blue sky is o'er,  
Around are the tall green trees,  
And the jessamine's breath from the everglade  
Is borne on the wandering breeze.  
On the mingled grass and flowers  
Is a fire and threatening form,  
That looks like an eagle when pluming his wing  
To brave the gathering storm.  
His side within his grasp—  
The bright plume of his head—  
His features are clothed with a warrior's pride—  
And he moves with a monarch's tread—  
He bends his listening ear,  
He peers through the tangled screen,  
And he smiles with joy, as the flash of steel  
Through the everglade's grass is seen.  
One wave of his stalwart arm,  
Wild forms around him stand,  
And his eye glares bright with triumphant light  
As he looks at his swarthy band.  
Nearer the bygone's gleam—  
At the edge of the hammock now  
The pale-fac'd ranks are rallying,  
But they seek in vain the foe.  
They see in it a lovely scout  
But the humming bird o'er the flowers,  
And the glittering wing of the parouquet  
In the cool and fragrant bowers.  
But hark! from the cypress shade,  
From the bay tree's glossy leaves,  
And the nooks where the vine from bough to bough  
Its serpentine festoon weaves.  
The loud shrill warwhoops burst  
On the soft and sleeping air,  
And quick bright darts of surrounding death  
Are fearfully glancing there.  
The eagle with heroic delight  
Abroad has his pinion cast,  
And he shrinks as he bathes in the crimson rain,  
And sweeps through the whizzing blast.

The battle storm is o'er—  
The hammock is reeking red,  
But who looks there with victorious smile  
On the heaps of the pale-fac'd dead?  
'Tis a tribe's young warrior chief,  
The deeds of whose youthful fame  
Have filled the ear of a mighty land  
With the terror of his name.  
He leaps from his covert dark  
Like the fire-flash from the smoke,  
And the hamlet wakes from its midnight sleep  
At his tomahawk's lightning stroke.  
He enters the peaceful cot,  
And more blood-drops there he leaves  
Than the multitudes of crimson galls  
That are trailed about the caves.

### PART II.

In a dark and damp room  
Is stretched a mighty form,  
And it shakes in its dreadful agony  
Like a leaf in the autumn storm.  
No pillar'd palmetto hangs  
Its tuft in the clear, bright air,  
But a sorrowing group, and the narrow wall,  
And a smouldering heart are there.  
The white froth on his lip,  
His trembling, gasping breath,  
And the hollow rattle in his throat  
Proclaim the conqueror's death.  
'Tis the proud victorious chief  
Who smiled 'mid the pale-fac'd slain.  
'Tis the eagle that swept through the whizzing blast  
And bathed in the crimson rain.

For his own green forest-home  
He had struggled long and well,  
But the soul that had breathed a nation's arms  
At the touch of a fetter, fell.  
He had worn the freedom's crown  
On his bright unconquered brow  
Since he first saw the light of his beautiful skies;  
It was gone forever now!  
But still in his last dread hour  
Did not bright visions come!  
Bright visions that shed a golden gleam  
On the darkness of his doom:  
They calm'd his throbbing pulse,  
And they hung on his muttering breath,  
The spray thrown up from life's frozen flood  
Plunging on to the gulf of death.

The close walls shrunk away,  
Above was the stainless sky,  
And the lake with their floating isles of flowers  
Spread glittering to his eye.  
O'er his hut, the live-oak spread  
Its branching gigantic shade,  
With its dots of leaves and its robes of moss  
Broad blackening on the glade.  
But a sterner sight is round,  
Battle's wild torrent is there,  
The tomahawk gleams, and the red blood streams,  
And the warwhoop rends the air.  
At the head of his faithful band  
He peers forth his terrible eye,  
As he fiercely leaps 'mid the slaughtered heaps  
Of the foe that but fought to die.

One grasp—and the eye is glazed  
And still is the still 'ning clay,  
The eagle soul of the chief had pass'd  
On the battle's food away.

## EMULICAL.

### From the Baltimore Republican.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican  
General Committee of the City of Baltimore,  
held on the 28th of May, the following Address  
prepared by a Committee appointed for the pur-  
pose, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to  
be signed by the Officers, and printed in the

"Republican," with a request that it be copied  
into all the Democratic papers in the State.

## THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMIT- TEE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow Citizens:—We have taken the liberty  
of addressing a few remarks to you at this  
important crisis in the history of the State. In  
our old Aristocratic Constitution, a partial re-  
form has recently been effected, by Legislative  
action, and in a few months you will be called  
upon to exercise the inestimable right of elec-  
ting a Governor and a Senate. Neither of these  
branches of the government have ever been  
elected by the people since the emigration of our  
colonial ancestors and their settlement in Mary-  
land. This reform, partial as it is, is replete  
with hope, and opens before us a future prospect  
of unbounded influence of Democratic principles  
over the decayed forms and exploded notions  
of the darker ages, which were transported  
hither by the Lordings of our Colony, from the  
wreck of the Federal System in England; and  
which their admirers have been struggling to  
retain as essential ingredients in our Constitu-  
tion from its adoption to the present period.—  
The march of improvement is onward, and the  
intelligent citizens of the State although long  
baffled in the progress towards reform by those  
who held the reins of power by means of the  
rotten borough system of representation in the  
Legislature, have at least by their perseverance  
and firmness effected a partial reform of some  
of the most prominent and odious features of  
the Constitution. Finding their reasonable petitions  
disregarded and vexatiously postponed from ses-  
sion to session by the ruling party in the Legis-  
lature for many years, the freemen of Maryland,  
animated by one spirit, rose in the majesty of  
their strength and with a voice that reverberated  
from Hill to Valley, and from City to Hanlet,  
demanded a redress of Constitutional grievances.  
This was appealing from their sense of justice  
to their fears, and it was not until the system  
of government was thrown out of joint by the  
action of the reform electors that any reform  
was conceded by the party clothed with a  
little brief authority. The reform bill in  
England was opposed by the Lords until they  
lost the power of defeating it any longer,  
and then they passed it. The ruling party  
that passed our reform bill were the only party  
in the State opposed to reform, and they resisted  
it until they lost the power of governing with-  
out it. There would have been no government  
for them to administer without a Senate, and  
the refusal of the 19 reform electors to go into  
an election of a Senate unless the Whig electors  
would agree to elect Senators favourable to a  
reform of the Constitution, prevented an election  
from being made, there not being enough Whig  
electors to elect a Senate by themselves. The  
wheels of government were locked and brought  
to a stand by the reformers, before the Whig  
party consented to any change of the Constitu-  
tion. There could be no government in Mary-  
land even under the old Constitution to which  
they adhered with so much pertinacity without a  
Senate, notwithstanding Governor Vesey's  
proclamation. Who can believe that if the  
Whig party could have elected a Senate, they  
would have passed the Reform Bill? They pro-  
mised us no reform until they were reduced to  
the last extremity of political existence. A re-  
formed Constitution or no Government was the  
only question left for them to decide, and they  
decided in favour of the first alternative, because  
they knew that if the old government was abo-  
lished, the citizens would call a convention and  
erect a new one upon purely republican prin-  
ciples, much less adapted to their infirmities and  
tastes, than the present constitution as partial-  
ly reformed by themselves. The fact is that  
we are much dissatisfied for what has been with-  
hold from the people by the present reform bill  
as the whigs are for what has been granted by  
it. We would beg leave fellow citizens to call  
your attention to the election to be held in this  
State next fall, agreeably to the provisions of  
the reformed constitution, and urge upon you  
the necessity of adopting a perfect system of  
organization for the purpose of insuring the suc-  
cess of the Democratic cause, and we pledge  
ourselves heartily to co-operate with you in all  
your efforts to support the wise policy of the  
administration of the general government. We  
are convinced that the temporary defeat we suf-  
fered at the last congressional election in this  
city was in part owing to our want of proper  
organization, and a too great reliance in our  
strength without making proper arrangements  
to bring it to bear upon the enemy. We assure  
you that we have felt no diminution of our zeal,  
and little or none of our strength, and our fear  
is that our late defeat may have had some effect  
in discouraging such of our friends as are not  
apprised of the causes that produced it. The  
causes are well known to us, and we are per-  
fectly confident we have it in our power to over-  
come them. One of the causes was our total  
neglect of organization, this enabled them to  
take us by surprise. They on the other hand  
having, no doubt, received private intelligence  
from the Governor, when the election would  
take place before it was published, had time  
to get ready. They organized in secret, and set  
every body in concert, without ever letting

us know that they had any expectation of get-  
ting a majority in the city.

They offered no vote as has hitherto been cus-  
tomary with them, and talked as if they had no  
hope of beating us in the city until about noon  
of the day of election. Those proceedings be-  
ing totally at variance with their habits and us-  
ual mode of attack, threw us off our guard and  
we were defeated before we knew that we were  
in danger. Their secret resources were pro-  
fuse and they brought all their forces to the polls.  
That we have suffered very little decrease in  
our number since the election in July, 1837,  
will appear from a comparison of the votes pol-  
led in the city then, and the number polled at  
the last election. In July there were 11,809  
votes taken,—whereas, at the last election in  
April, there were only 11,294 taken, being 515  
votes less than in July. These absent voters  
were generally mechanics or fishermen, employ-  
ed at the Fisheries on the Susquehanna and Po-  
tomac, and could not leave their employers and  
return to the city to vote, without forfeiting their  
wages. Nearly all this independent class of  
men are well tried supporters of the Democratic  
cause, and it they had been at home to vote and  
exercise their influence among their friends, we  
have reason to believe that the result instead of  
being a majority of 632 for the Federal candi-  
date, would have been a majority for the Demo-  
cratic candidate, notwithstanding all the other  
sinister causes that operated against us on that  
day.

It is not to be disguised, that the embarrass-  
ments which have for a short time past obscured  
and misrepresented the policy of the adminis-  
tration of the general government, have cast a  
transient influence over the politics of this city;  
but the bright dawn of the resumption of specie  
payments in the east, must in the course of a  
few months clearly develop the practicability  
of this policy, in relation to the specie circular  
and the sub-treasury bill, as will place it beyond  
the fear of successful opposition. A sound specie  
currency must inevitably supersede the circu-  
lation of all the small notes issued by State  
Banks or incorporated companies, and restore  
us as it were, to the Golden Age. The non-re-  
sumption of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U.  
States and its dependent auxiliaries, is at this  
time the only obstacle to a circulating medium  
of gold and silver for all the ordinary purposes  
of life. This institution first violated the old  
charter by re-issuing the notes of the Bank of  
the U. States to the amount of millions un-  
known; Secondly, violated and forfeited its  
new charter granted by the Whig Legislature of  
Pennsylvania, by suspending specie payments;  
Thirdly, violated this charter a second time by  
converting itself into a cotton trader, and bar-  
tering its own notes for the paper of the Sou-  
thern Banks at an enormous discount, then pur-  
chasing cotton with the Southern notes at their  
par value, and shipping it to England; And  
at all refuses to redeem its notes in the propo-  
sition hope that such outrageous manoeuvring will  
be misunderstood by the American public until  
the people and the administration of their choice  
shall both be subjected to its irresponsible do-  
mination. It appears to be attempting to assume  
the attributes of an over ruling power, which  
the ancients designated by the title of Destiny,  
and to which Gods and men were alike subject-  
ed. What law can punish it, what charter bind  
it, or what Legislature control it? There is  
nothing to which it pays the least respect but  
public opinion, and that it attempts to direct.—  
It is a vast political engine that does more to  
regulate public opinion than the currency, and  
has taken the field against the government,  
where all its resources and expedients have for  
several years been constantly applied to the  
overthrow of the administration, and the destruc-  
tion of republican independence. When the  
New York Banks suspended, the President of  
this Bank declared that he could have continued  
specie payments and only suspended because  
they did. They have resumed, and continued  
specie payments ever since 10th May, 1838, but  
he still continues the suspension, in defiance  
of public opinion, and in violation of all obligations  
both legal and moral, for the purpose of defeat-  
ing the policy of the government. Mr. Biddle  
expresses this design in his letter to Mr. Adams  
of April 5th, 1838, wherein he says:

"The true question then, after all, is whe-  
ther the time has arrived when the banks  
should announce that the causes of the sus-  
pension, which then satisfied the communi-  
ty, have ceased to exist, and that the suspen-  
sion itself, with all its necessary attendants  
of restriction need no longer be continued.  
To that inquiry I now proceed. And—  
1. What were the causes of the suspen-  
sion? They were the Specie Circular, which  
forbade the receipt of any thing but gold or  
silver at the Land Offices—the mismanage-  
ment of the deposits—which scattered them  
to the frontiers—the clamor raised by the  
Executive against bank notes, which alarmed  
the people for their safety, and caused a  
run upon the banks for specie. Now, have  
any of these causes ceased? On the con-  
trary, have they not acquired ten fold force?  
The Specie Circular is not repealed."  
In the succeeding part of the same letter  
he says further:

"II. The credit system of the United  
States and the exclusive metallic system are  
now fairly in the field, face to face with each

other. One or the other must fall. There  
can be no other issue. It is not a question  
of correcting errors or reforming abuses, but  
of absolute destruction; not which shall con-  
quer but which shall survive. The present  
struggle too must be final. If the banks re-  
sume, and are able by sacrificing the commu-  
nity, to continue for a few months, it  
will be conclusively employed at the next  
elections to show that the schemes of the  
Executive are not as destructive as they will  
prove hereafter. But if they resume and  
again are compelled to suspend, the Execu-  
tive will rejoice at this new triumph, and  
they will fall in the midst of a universal cry  
against their weakness. This is perfectly  
understood, and accordingly all the influence  
of the Executive is directed to drive the  
banks, by popular outrage and clamor, into  
a premature resumption—not a business re-  
sumption, general and permanent, but a po-  
litical and forced resumption, which may  
place them at the mercy of those in power.  
They who have special charge of these in-  
terests must then beware of being deceived  
from their present position. They are now  
safe and strong, and they should not venture  
beyond their entrenchments while the ene-  
my is in the plain before them. If they re-  
sume, one of two things will happen; their  
notes will not be received by the govern-  
ment, or they will be received."

We have quoted these passages to show  
that the Bank has assumed a hostile attitude  
to the specie policy of the administration;  
but we deny that the issue is as Mr. Biddle  
states it to be, between "the credit system  
and the exclusive metallic system." The  
policy of the administration is to receive the  
notes of specie paying banks in payment at  
the Treasury. The sub-treasury bill which  
passed the Senate by a very large majority,  
contains an express provision for receiving  
the notes of specie paying banks in payment  
of dues to the Government; and if we could  
be permitted to volunteer an opinion, we  
would suggest that our friends in Congress  
would have promoted the best interests of  
the party by passing the sub-treasury bill in  
its present shape through both houses at the  
last session, without hesitation. Why can-  
not Mr. Biddle resume as well as the New  
York banks, and what apology can he now  
offer for continuing the suspension? Public  
opinion will not sanction nor tolerate such a  
high-handed breach of his obligations much  
longer. When he resumes his notes will be  
received at the Treasury like the New York  
notes, and what more can he expect of the  
Government?

The specie policy has also met with oppo-  
sition from the banks that still continue the  
suspension by the advice of Mr. Biddle.—  
When we examine the political relations of  
these corporations and estimate their capaci-  
ties for good or for evil, by advancing or  
withdrawing facilities from a trading com-  
munity, we cannot be at a loss to perceive  
the influence they exercise over the elections.  
There are twelve banks in this city, wield-  
ing an aggregate capital exceeding twelve  
millions of dollars, and discounting to the  
amount of nearly fourteen millions. Most  
of them are under the control of Whig di-  
rectors, and their direct influence upon those  
who depend upon the credit system, and  
discount of both accommodation and busi-  
ness notes, is appalling. It is scarcely to be  
expected that those who trade upon the ca-  
pital of the banks should support the policy  
of the Government, whatever it may be, in  
direct opposition to the system of policy ad-  
opted and recommended by the officers of  
these corporations. The banking influence is  
felt here through a long chain of dependen-  
cies extending through the various relations  
of society. But we have two powerful  
classes of men who can never be improperly  
controlled by it. One class consists of  
men who have real capital to operate upon;  
amongst whom our late lamented represen-  
tative, Isaac McKim, stood foremost. The  
other class consists of those truly independ-  
ent citizens who earn their bread by their  
labour or skill in mechanics. These classes  
may be injured by the over issues of bank  
paper, but they never can be subjected to  
the domination of the banks. When our  
confidence is placed upon such men as these,  
we cannot be deceived, and we are deter-  
mined to arise and put forth all our strength  
in the approaching contest, and we call on  
you fellow citizens of the counties to assist  
us in carrying into effect the wise policy of  
the Government in providing a sound specie  
circulation for all the ordinary purposes  
of life. Then shall the wisdom of the fram-  
ers of our glorious Constitution upon the  
subject of a currency tender be made prac-  
tical to the later posterity.

With sentiments of enduring confidence  
in your patriotism and firmness, we remain  
your political friends and co-laborers.

JOHN I. DONALDSON, Pres't.

Richard Marley, Vice Presidents.  
Robert Howard,  
John Dalton,  
T. E. Norris, Secretaries.  
T. O. Sellers,

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, July 6, 1838. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

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.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. June Term, 1838.

June 20.—Special Docket. Amelung Jameson & Ridgely vs. Seokamp, was argued by R. Johnson for the Appellee, and concluded by Glenn in reply for the Appellant.

June 30.—State, use of Barnes vs. W. Lloyd. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 53. State, use Sheekles vs. Digges.—Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 67. Owings vs. Worthington. Re-argument ordered by the court.

No. 78. John D. Heister and others vs. Elizabeth Lawrence. Decree reversed with costs.

No. 111. Robert Hicks vs. Elizabeth Lawrence. Decree reversed, and bill dismissed with costs.

No. 111. Elizabeth Lawrence vs. Heister, &c. Decree as to this appellant, and on this appeal affirmed with costs.

No. 128. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. William Jenkins. Order continuing the injunction reversed, injunction dissolved with costs, and cause remanded.

No. 129. Thomas Dye Cockey and Wife vs. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.—Decree affirmed without costs.

No. 130. Marcy and Hughes vs. Fenwick. Appeal dismissed.

No. 148. J. C. White & Sons vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Judgment affirmed.

No. 149. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. J. C. White & Sons. Judgment reversed.

No. 152. Amelung Jameson & Ridgely vs. Seokamp. Decree reversed and cause remanded.

No. 160. Richter and Wheat vs. Pae and Wife. Argument stopped by the court and appeal dismissed.

No. 142. Regents of the University of Maryland vs. Joseph B. Williams. Argument of this cause commenced by Evans for the Appellants.

July 2.—The Appeal of the Regents of the University of Maryland vs. Joseph B. Williams, the Treasurer of the Trustees, University Maryland, still occupies the attention of the Court. The Counsel for the Appellants are Messrs. Evans, Maynt, Martin and Meredith. The Appellee are represented by Messrs. Williams, McMahon, Nelson and R. Johnson.

The opening argument to day was conducted by Evans and Martin on distinct questions for the Appellants.

This cause is heard at this term in pursuance of an act of the last General Assembly, and involves the Constitutional existence of the former Regents of the University of Maryland.—It will certainly be most carefully and elaborately examined by the eminent Counsel respectively concerned, and may claim the attention of the Court for several days.

The Democratic Republicans of Queen-Anne's county have nominated the following ticket:

For Senate.—Dr. R. Goldsborough, Jr.

For the House of Delegates.—Lemuel Roberts, Pere Wilmer, William A. Spencer.

An edition of "A Sketch of the Life, last sickness and death of Mary Jane Hanson, wife of the Hon. Thos. P. Grosvenor, left among the papers of the late Thos. P. Grosvenor, &c. &c." has just been published by Messrs. Bayly and Burns of Baltimore-street. In the record here furnished of the thoughts and actions of this lovely and excellent lady, much will be found to interest and instruct, conveyed in language well becoming the partner of her existence. The little volume also contains the Sermon delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM E. WYATT, Rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore, on the death of that worthy prelate, the Right Rev'd. Bishop KEMP.—Balt. Amer.

The Cumberland Advocate mentions that Mr. B. Simkins of that town had lost four of his eight children, within three weeks past, by a disease resembling the scarlet fever.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

The Nashville, (Tenn.) Banner says:—"From the best and most authentic information that can be obtained it seems that the prospect of the tobacco crop this season, promises little better than that of the last, which is known to have been considerable short of the average quantity. Should this be generally the case, the article must not only keep up, but get to higher prices than it has commanded for some time. Both our staples of this country are likely thus to fall short, while crops of grain and other productions will probably be as good, both in quantity and quality, as of other years.

Among the steamboat disasters which have occurred within the last few months, are the

Ben Sherrod, 100 lives lost; the Monmouth, 100; the Home, 100; the Wessell, 120; the Ben Franklin, 100; the Oronoko, 130; the Washington, 15; and the Pulaski, 100.

The banks in Kentucky have agreed to resume specie payments on the 16th of July, if before that day the Philadelphia banks shall have resumed; and if the banks of Cincinnati, Indiana, and Illinois shall agree to resume on that day.

CAPT. PEARSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DISASTER TO THE PULASKI—From the Baltimore American.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I left Savannah in the steamboat Pulaski on the 13th of June, having on board one hundred passengers, and reached Charleston at half past 5 P. M. the same day. Having there taken in wood, and such of the passengers as designed to sleep on board having retired, I examined all things appertaining to the machinery, which appeared to be in perfect order. The next morning the boat started for Baltimore at 6 o'clock, about thirty five or forty more passengers having come on board, making the aggregate number, as near as I could judge, about one hundred and fifty. Every thing went on well, and we had a prospect of a pleasant trip. At half past 5 P. M. I rounded on the Frying Pan shoals, in 5 fathoms of water, and shaped the course of the boat for Cape Look out shoal. I was in conversation with some of the passengers on the promenade deck, where I remained until ten o'clock P. M. after which I retired below. At 10 o'clock I went to the engine room and examined the steamgauge, which I found to indicate twenty-six inches. This I thought was doing very well, as the speed of the boat increased as she grew lighter, and of course worked off the steam sooner.

Finding all things as they should be, I called Mr. Hubbard on deck, and gave him charge of the boat, observing to him that he must keep a good look out and call me at 12 o'clock, as I thought we should reach Cape Look Out about half past one, or at least that I should then take the soundings. I also told him that Capt. Dubois was lying in the steering house, where he would find him. The Captain had previously informed me that he had been compelled to deprive me of my bed, as he had given his room to a family on board, whose name I do not remember. I expressed to him my satisfaction at having so large a number of passengers, and told him that I would at any time forego my personal convenience for their accommodation. This conversation took place between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening. When the explosion took place which I judged to be about 11 o'clock, P. M. I experienced rather a pleasant sensation, as though I were dreaming that I was flying in the air. I was awakened by falling on my back in the water, surrounded by the fragments of my room. Immediately conscious of my situation, I got on a small board and swam for the boat, which appeared to be 30 or 40 yards distant, and still going rapidly. I saw the heads of seven persons near me, but could not tell whether they were white persons or not. I continued to swim for the boat, and finding my clothes an impediment, I soon divested myself of some of them. My watch guard became entangled around my wrist, which I was compelled to break and let go.

As near as I can judge I must have been swimming three quarters of an hour. When I had approached within about 100 yards of the boat, I saw her lights begin gradually to disappear. I stopped and exclaimed—"My God, she is the Pulaski sinking!" I renewed my efforts to reach her, soon found my worst fears realized, as her bow sunk deep beneath the surface. I then swam towards the stern, and when within 10 or 15 feet I saw the heads of the people. I called for a boat as loud as I was able, some eight or ten times, but received no answer. I then swam towards the head of the steamboat, and saw the forward part of her main bottom keel up, and near it the forward part of the main deck. I called to a gentleman near the side, and told him my name, which he immediately made known to the others, and threw me a rope. His name is Gregory, of Georgia, and I shall ever remember him with gratitude. When I got on the wreck my first object was to procure the boats, hoping to assist some of the unfortunate ladies, for whose safety I would willingly have risked my life, and so expressed myself in the presence of Mr. Gregory and others. If I could have procured a boat I am confident I should have been able to rescue some 30 or 30 more of the unfortunate beings then struggling in the water.

Finding that we should have to lighten our wreck I informed the gentlemen present that my left arm was scalded and useless to me, but that I would direct them in their exertions for our safety. A quantity of iron and the best bower anchor were thrown over. The chain being fastened I soon found that we were at anchor, and to remain so long would founder our wreck. With great difficulty we filed a pin loose, which we backed out, and then let the chain and small bower go. Having erected a shed on deck, and rigged a jury mast we set sail, with a small colour flying as a signal of distress to any vessel that might see us. On the 15th we saw the stern of the steam boat about N. N. E. as near as I could judge, but could discern no one on it. On Saturday I found our raft was fast beating to pieces, and that it was necessary to bind it together, which we did with a cable. We also found it necessary to cut away the mast, as it prized up the deck. To do this was a herculean labour, the only instrument we had for the purpose was an oyster knife which we sharpened like a chisel with a file. This was the work of a whole day. I should have mentioned that on the second day of our being on the wreck, we took up a pas-

senger and four of the crew of the Pulaski, floating on a part of the wreck.

On Sunday it came on to blow heavily and rain from the E. N. E. which drifted us rapidly towards the land, and in the afternoon we were within a quarter of a mile of the shore among the breakers. We here prepared ourselves for the approaching peril, when it appeared to me the Almighty had compassion on us, and changed the wind so as to drive us from our dangerous situation out to sea. The next morning the land was quite visible, and the weather pleasant. In the afternoon the wind again changed to N. E. and some of the gentlemen began to sink under the exhaustion produced by the want of provisions and water, having now been four days without nourishment of any kind. At five the next morning a vessel was seen to the Eastward, standing towards us. As she approached our wreck was discovered and she bore down for us. She proved to be the schooner Henry Cameron, captain Davis, from Philadelphia bound to Wilmington, N. C. on board of which we were all kindly taken and hospitably treated.

As soon as we got on board I prevailed on Captain Davis to haul to the Northward, as we had seen a wreck in that direction the evening before. Having cruised out for some time, the captain himself going to the mast head to look out, he thought it better to run into New Inlet and send out a pilot boat. While deliberating, I discovered the wreck about which I felt so much concern, and immediately bore down to it, and took therefrom two ladies, two negro women and three men.

We reached Wilmington about 5 P. M. that day, and were met on the wharf by the inhabitants, who received us with the utmost hospitality and attention, furnishing us with abundance of provisions and clothes of which we stood in great need. As soon as they heard our story, they sent out a steambot and two pilot boats in search of more of the unfortunate sufferers, and declared that if Mr. Hubbard, the first mate, had given them the least hope that any were yet on the wreck, they would have despatched vessels to their assistance immediately. Having heard from one of the gentlemen with me that Mr. Hubbard had got into one of the boats and gone ashore, I felt confident that he would have sent vessels to our assistance as soon as he landed, and so expressed myself while on the wreck, but from his not having done so I supposed the boats were swamped in landing. I remained at Wilmington two days, when I started on my return to this city, and I feel it my duty to express, not only to the people of Wilmington, but to the proprietors of the Rail Road and steamboats on my route home, my heart felt gratitude for the kindness and attention every where bestowed on me and my fellow sufferers. As my friends may be desirous of knowing my opinion of the construction of the Pulaski, I do not hesitate to declare my belief that she was a first rate boat, and that her hull was built in the most substantial manner. The joiner's work was also unexceptionable. Her steam engines were made by Messrs. Watchman & Bratt, of this city, and reflected high credit on the makers. She was built expressly to run between Baltimore and Charleston, neither pains nor expense was spared to promote the safety and convenience of travellers.

JOHN PEARSON. Baltimore, June 30, 1838.

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER & ENQUIRER.

THE PULASKI.

We conversed last evening with Capt. Hubbard, of this port, one of the survivors who escaped the wreck of the Pulaski. It is impossible to do adequate justice to the tale of horrors which he relates, or to preserve in a written description the natural and simple eloquence of his recital. A more touching and heart-rending story we never listened to, and in throwing together in a very hurried manner some of its more prominent incidents, we feel that we owe an apology to Captain Hubbard for rendering so imperfect an account of a disaster which in its minutest details is of the most intense and melancholy interest. For the instances which we draw from the statement of Capt. Hubbard we are also responsible, though they are in every instance confirmed by his own impressions. At the time of the explosion, Capt. Hubbard was asleep. He immediately jumped from his berth, and though nearly suffocated by steam, made his way to the ladies cabin in search of his wife. Telling her to dress, and to remain quiet till his return, he again repaired to the cabin where he dressed himself, and again joined his wife. At this time he found that the hold was fast filling with water, and he immediately commenced the formation of rafts from settees, tables, and other moveables, on which many passengers launched into the ocean. Captain Hubbard and his wife remained on the main deck, till the water was nearly three feet deep, when they climbed to the promenade deck, where there were some fifty persons collected. The feeling that prevailed appeared to be that of resigned determination. There was sobbing and weeping, but no turbulent expression of fear or despair. A quiet preparation for an awful catastrophe appeared to be universal. There were among them husbands and wives, who embraced each other with calm affection, and whose only expression was that they would die in each other's arms.

When the deck began to roll over, Captain Hubbard directed his wife to keep by him, as he followed the roll of the boat, with the intention of reaching the side. In this way they had nearly effected their escape. Capt. Hubbard had succeeded in grasping the keel, when he dropped his hold to extend a hand to his wife. She reached him, and was clinging to his neck; while two other females who had followed close in their track were also hanging upon him. At this moment a sea swept over

them, which washed away all who had been upon the deck. Capt. Hubbard perceived that in this situation both himself and his wife would inevitably perish. They were both sinking when from exhaustion, or in a moment to change her hold, she relaxed her grasp, and they both sank together. From this moment he never saw her more. On rising, Capt. Hubbard encountered a box which had floated from the wreck, on which he remained some half hour in a state of almost utter unconsciousness, when he was taken upon the promenade deck, to which a number of other passengers had been floated on fragments of the wreck. Of all who were on that part of the boat when it capsized, he thinks not a soul survives but himself.

Capt. Hubbard is of opinion, with most of those who remained on the wreck, that the boat in which the mate Hibbert escaped, might have been so employed as to have saved the lives of nearly all on board. About ten minutes after the explosion, Hibbert put off, and in reply to the queries of a passenger, stated that he desired to see the extent of the injury that had been sustained, and if any thing could be done.—From that time he did not come near the wreck, and how this boat was filled was a mystery to all on board. The bow part which broke from the stern, and kept afloat, was sufficient to have floated all the passengers if they could have reached it. Without the boat this was impossible. With the boat all could have been transferred from the promenade deck and the fragments without difficulty.

One incident is mentioned in this connexion which is beyond anything in this melancholy disaster, pastially affecting. While the boat was lying off, one of the passengers frantic with alarm, and without knowing what he was about, jumped towards her, but fell far short. He turned at once, sensible of his situation, and, probably, remembering whom he had left behind, with the view of regaining the wreck.—His wife screamed to him by name, "where are you? where are you?" he replied from the waves, "I'm here, my dear, I'm here." "I'm coming, my husband," she rejoined, and leaping on the railing of the deck plunged headlong into the sea.

At daylight on the morning after the disaster it was ascertained that there were fourteen individuals, Captain Hubbard inclusive, on the promenade deck. In the course of the day eleven others were picked up, three from a boat, and eight from fragments of the wreck. They remained on the raft till about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. At this time, with the consent and approbation of their fellow sufferers, Capt. Hubbard and five others put off in a small boat, in the hope of gaining the shore. This separation doubled the chances of escape of the whole party; as if the boat failed to procure assistance from the shore, it might fall in with some vessel that would be able to render the necessary assistance. They rigged a mast and sail, from a split plank and table cloth, and with a piece of board for a rudder, were launched from the wreck, taking an affectionate leave of those they left behind, and receiving the benediction of the clergyman, Dr. Woart, who afterwards perished from fatigue and exhaustion. After the lapse of about five hours, having run down the coast with the view of selecting the least exposed situation, Capt. Hubbard turned the head of the boat into the breakers, telling his companions the most perilous moment had now arrived, and that each must encounter it for himself. They had brought with them from the wreck as many planks as could be taken without encumbering the boat, and to those they trusted to effect a safe passage through the surf. The first breaker the "boat rode like a duck," and was carried by it some two or three hundred yards. The second was surmounted with equal success. At the approach of the third, Capt. Hubbard perceived that the boat was quivering. She turned her side to it, and in a moment was capsized. Capt. Hubbard had seized a plank, which he threw to one of his companions, and trusted to his own strength for his safety. Four more breakers threw Captain H. and three others upon the beach; when by means of the boards and their own personal assistance, they succeeded in drawing their two remaining companions, who were still struggling with the waters, to shore.

The point where they effected a landing was in Onslow Bay, about a mile and a half south and west of the entrance to New River. At this Bay they found a schooner, but such was the state of the weather, that it was impossible to get to sea in her, in the hope of rendering assistance to those who were left on the wreck. Of the twenty-five who had succeeded in reaching the promenade deck, one Mr. Stanfield, had perished on the raft before the boat left her, half frantic with the horrors he had encountered, and prostrated by fatigue. Six escaped in the manner we have described. Seven were rescued by the Henry Cameron, and ten perished on the raft by hunger and exposure. The names of all those have been already published. Capt. Hubbard speaks in the warmest admiration of the conduct of Miss Rebecca Lamar, and of her singular firmness and self-possession,—with her never failing efforts to cheer and encourage them, and rally their sinking and despairing spirits. To use his own language—"She was our preserving angel." The other ladies on the wreck behaved with remarkable fortitude.

We have not time to comment on the conduct of the mate in withdrawing the boat and reporting at Wilmington that there were no survivors; nor on the unfortunate and unpardonable readiness of Capt. Allen to infer from the situation of the wreck, that all on board had perished. That the mate was guilty of a gross abandonment of his duty, there can be no doubt. The consciousness that a single human being has perished through his carelessness or negligence, must be to him a source of lasting pain, to which no human rebuke can add a pang.

FROM THE NORTH.

From the Lewiston correspondent of the Albany Argus, we learn that the Lancans in the disaffected district of "Short Hills," were all taken prisoners in the late attack, but after being relieved of their effects were set at liberty. It was believed by one who was killed on either side. The writer says, (dating from Lewiston) "There is much excitement over the river, and it is said that Queenston is to be attacked to-night; that something more will be attempted is probable. Since the gathering at Clark's Point, below this place, the refugees have disappeared, and it is supposed that they have crossed in small parties by night into Canada." The Rochester Democrat of Monday contains the following:

A gentleman who left Lewiston on Saturday night, June 23d, gives us the following particulars. He says the Lancans were stationed at the house of a Mr. Kingman, an American royalist; that the Patriots surrounded the house and called upon them to surrender. They refused. The Patriots then fired about one hundred bullets into the house; but the Lancans still refused to surrender. The Patriots then set fire to the house, upon which the Lancans came out and surrendered, and the fire was extinguished. He also gives 16 or 15 as their number.

In addition to this, he says that it was currently reported at Lewiston (and of the clerk and others of the Oswego say) that there was another skirmish on Friday afternoon, in which the Patriots succeeded in overpowering two companies of regulars and one of two companies of militia. He says too that on Friday night beacon fires were seen burning at several points, supposed to belong to the Patriots.

He learned also, that on Friday six Patriots had been taken prisoners, and carried to Niagara Falls to be tried. Chandler, one of the leaders, was among them, and him they swore they would hang forthwith. The others were to be sent to Toronto. The boat which brought our information from Toronto to Queenston, had on board 127 militia.

The Buffalo papers allude to the capture of 60 regulars by the Patriots on Friday. There is no doubt something was done on that day.

The Toronto Patriot of the 22d confirms the above statement of the attack on the Lancans—a despatch having been received at the Government Office. That journal adds:

"The despatch announcing this predatory act, contained a requisition for some infantry soldiers, and a surgeon to attend to the wounded men. This band of ruffians, it is said, are a part of the gang who assembled the other night on the American shore, opposite Field's Point, between Niagara and Queenston, and have come over to this side by one, two, and three, to the number of some two hundred men, who in all probability will lie concealed by day, and congregate by night, to perpetrate every kind of horror.

QUEBEC, June 22.—The Hon. Col. Grey, who has been on a mission to Washington, arrived in town this morning in the St. George, from Montreal.

General Macomb, Governor-in-Chief of the United States army, has arrived on the Northern frontier.

We have no doubt that the peace of the frontier will be preserved, and the depredators punished.

The rumour of the recall of Earl Durham is now believed to be entirely without foundation. Governor Marcy was offered the compliment of a public dinner at Oswego, when he was there, but declined from the urgency of his engagements elsewhere.

Mr. Papineau and lady are in Albany. "This gentleman," says the Evening Journal, "was for nearly thirty years Speaker of the Lower Canada Parliament, and is a distinguished advocate for the rights of the people."

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

The British frigate Acimon Captain Lord Edward Russell which has lately returned to England, was for some time employed in visiting the South Sea Islands, and on the 11th January, 1837, arrived at Pitcairn's Island, so well known as the place where the mutineers of the Bounty finally resorted, the descendants of whom are now living there. Immediately on our arrival says a correspondent of the Portsmouth Telegraph several of the natives came off in canoes, dressed in the English style; they continue to live in the religious way in which they were brought up by John Adams, the last survivor of the mutineers. The women, as well as the men work in the yan fields, and are very industrious; there were ninety-two persons living on the island, three of whom are Englishmen, who had gone out there, and two of them Messrs. Hill and Nobbs, kept school. They have an abundance of goats, fowls, pigs, plantains, yams, and sweet potatoes, and appear very happy and comfortable, not at all wishing to leave the Island. —Boston Atlas.

CURE FOR THE DROPSY.

The following article came to our hand from a most respectable source, and we strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers.—Salem Gas.

Extract from a letter written by a very intelligent and respectable man, dated in Maine, April 5, 1838.

"I am knowing to the two extremely distressing cases of Dropsy being suddenly relieved by the means of the bark of common Elder.—One woman advanced in years, in the last stage of the disease, who lost a brother a short time previous, by the same disease. The other a young woman who had been confined to her bed for nearly twelve months, (four of which previous to January last she was unable to lie down,) and whose strength was almost exhausted, is now wholly free from dropsy and recovering strength in a manner surprising and unexpected.

Other cases... The sale of the... Libon wine... the wine in... can be borne... ing of part... the effect of... promised juve... had been used... not to procure... imal secretion... the cause of its... dibility will... avocants, nu... recommend... ming in every... The bark and... known as pos... unsafe. Yet... the buds, as... been found da...

FARMERS... IN compli... Farmers'... the supplement... thereof at... HERBRY C... the Western... held at the... Annapolis, o... next, (betwe... M and then... of choosing... Fifteen Direc... and Nine D... Frederick T... By...

July 5. The Ame... will insert t... weeks.

THE Cap... nics in... hereby order... Companies... Commander...

July 3.

BY order... M. Chase... of bearing... forthwith... members o... will please... by one of t... pay. It is... promptly at... the laws of... enforced, a... day so i... community... without con...

July 5.

BY v... Court... Wells, an... as Trustee... Public Sa... on Prince... napolis, o... July, at... property o... other thin... House... Also, in... JING A... sides—an... and Lot... The 7... soal est... eighteen... for the s... sers givin... ed of u... the day...

ORD... McCalle... liam J... confirm... trary on... a next... ed in se... case... next... The... suppos... for nine... Tru...

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Other cases less agreeable have been cured by the same. The Receipt is—Take two handfuls of the green or inner bark of the white common Elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon wine, twenty-four hours, take a gill of the wine in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne, or if more convenient, in the morning of part about noon on an empty stomach. The effect of the bark prepared as above, or the pressed juice from the leaves (full grown) which had been used with success when wind could not be procured, is, that it promotes all the animal secretions necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in dropsy. Great debility will always follow the use of powerful evacuants, and the best medical writers now recommend nutritious aliment as the best medicine in every, even in extreme cases of debility. The bark and leaves of the elder have been long known as powerful evacuants, and not esteemed unsafe. Yet caution is recommended in using the buds, as their effects is esteemed and has been found dangerous in some cases.

### 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 American and Patriot, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for four weeks.

### 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'g. 22d Reg't. M. M.

### 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.

### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of Anne Arundel County Court, in the case of Elijah Wells, an insolvent debtor, the subscriber as Trustee of the said Wells, will expose at Public Sale at the residence of said Wells, on Prince-George's street, in the city of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the personal property of the said Wells, consisting among other things, of

Household and Kitchen Furniture; Also, in fee simple, the FRAME DWELLING AND LOT whereon said Wells resides—and the adjoining Frame Dwelling and Lot whereon John Batton resides.

The Terms of Sale are—Cash for the personal estate, and a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in three equal instalments, for the sales of the real estate, the purchaser giving bonds with security to be approved of by the subscriber, bearing interest from the day of sale.

**LEWIS N. SEWELL, Trustee.**  
June 28.

### IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real property in the case of Wight against McCallough, as made and reported by William J. Wight the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 24th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 24th day of July next.

The report states, that the real property, supposed to contain eighty-six acres, sold for nine dollars per acre.

True copy—Test,  
**RAMSAY WATERS,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
June 28.

The Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Mail 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 5 o'clock P. M.

**NICH'S H. GREEN, Secretary.**  
June 7.

### SOME REVELL'S PINKNEY,

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

June 7.

### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Md. on the 1st of July, 1838.

Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they will not otherwise be delivered.

- Rev. H. Alsquith, (2)
- Tobias Boyce,
- Thomas Bell,
- Jacob Barford,
- Geo. G. Bell,
- Jeremiah Butler,
- Jno. Carr,
- Sarah Anne Conner, (2)
- Richard H. Cadle,
- William Caten, (2)
- George Dunn, (2)
- William Henry Deward,
- Elizabeth A. Dadds,
- Wm. Evans, Jr.
- J. D. W. Eoms,
- Richard Gardner,
- Elizabeth Goodman,
- Benjamin Groce, (2)
- E. B. Gant, (2)
- Ann Gray,
- S. R. Gordon,
- Geo. W. Hughes, (5)
- Nicholas Hardy & others,
- Trustees Primary School, (2)
- Richard Hopkins,
- Jonathan Hutton,
- Joshua Hiteb, (2)
- Benjamin G. Harris,
- Dr. Wm. Hitch,
- Leonard Ighart,
- Capt. Jones,
- James Jackson,
- Wm. Kirby,
- Mrs. Lovely, (2)
- Rev. Jonathan Lyon,
- Gilbert Murdock, (8)
- Rev. G. McElhinney,
- Mary B. McNeir,
- Wm. McNeir,
- Thos. W. Miller,
- Miss Margaret Ann Murdoch,
- Masonic Lodge,
- Miss R. W. Norman,
- Nicholas Owens,
- London Pinkney,
- Mary Purdy,
- Anno Parason,
- Mrs. Radcliffe,
- Wm. Read,
- Wm. Stewart, (2)
- David Stewart,
- Leaac Smith,
- Capt. Richard Sellman, (2)
- Wm. Shallas,
- James Sharps,
- Dr. Jao. H. Sellman,
- F. R. Thomas,
- J. M. Tate, (4)
- Peter Thatcher,
- Jno. Thompson,
- Jno. W. Whittington,
- Jno. Whittington, (2)
- E. Wells, (3)
- Miss Margaret Watkins,
- Miss Harriet Watkins, (2)
- W. Wales,
- Jao. J. Williams,
- Wm. Waters, (2)
- Wm. Watson,
- Sarah Wells,
- P. T. Wales,
- D. G. Yost, (2)

July 5.

### STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

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

ON application by petition of James Iglehart, 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 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 subscribers 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.**  
June 28.

### 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 County Court.

By order,  
**R. J. COWMAN, Clk.**

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 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 topical index. It will comprise as much letter press 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.

### STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

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

ON application by petition of Abner Linticum, 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 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of June 1838.

**ABNER LINTICUM, Adm'r. W. A.**  
June 14

### ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit:

CHARLES RUGGELY, of Anne Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 1st day of June 1838, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a speckled grey MARE, about eight or nine years old, long tail and mane, had the marks of the harness, and appears to be a natural pacer, and about fifteen hands high, rather droop rumped, and strongly made, and barefooted.

Given under my hand  
**THOS. BURGESS.**

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
**CHARLES RUGGELY,**  
19 miles on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road.  
June 7.

### CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES, Including both sexes, from 10 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. PURVIS.**  
Sept. 12.

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.  
**I. P.**

### TRUSTEES' SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date the tenth day of April 1838, passed in a cause wherein Stephen L. Lee and Robert Welch of Ben., executors of Stephen Lee, and others, are complainants, and Beale Gaither, and others, are defendants, the subscribers as trustees, will expose to Public Sale at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY, 28th July next, at 12 o'clock M. the following described Real Estate, whereof William Plummer died seized, viz. a tract or part of a tract or parcel of Land called "Howard's Patasco Range," lying in Anne Arundel county, near Elk Ridge Landing, containing

### 136 3-4 ACRES OF LAND.

late the residence of the said William Plummer, deceased—and a tract or part of a tract or parcel of land called "Addition to Weedy Glade," adjoining the aforesaid tract, and containing

### 124 ACRES OF LAND.

These lands adjoin the Farms of Thomas Cole, Richard Phipps, Beale Gaither, and Brice Plummer, and are also known by the name of "Plummer's Pasture," and "the Ridge Place."

The lands are well wooded, with a due proportion of arable land, and contain a valuable Mill Site. There is a Dwelling House upon the lands, with suitable Out Houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor—one-third in nine months, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds or notes, with security or endorsers to be approved by the trustees, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the purchase money the trustees are authorized to convey the said lands to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, by a good and sufficient deed, free and clear from all claim of the parties to this suit, or any of them.

**ALEXANDER RANDALL,** Trustee.  
**SOMERSET PINKNEY,** Trustee.  
June 28.

### IN CHANCERY.

21st June, 1838.

**James J. M. Taylor**  
vs.  
**Gustavus Weems and Abraham Laveille.**

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain an injunction to prevent the defendants from enforcing payment of the judgment hereinafter mentioned, against the complainant, and for a decree making the said injunction perpetual.

The bill states, that at October term 1831, of Calvert County Court, a judgment was obtained against a certain Francis Slye, in favour of a certain Gustavus Weems, for the use of Abraham Laveille, for the sum of \$144 50 debt, and \$500 damages, damages to be released on payment of interest on debt from the 4th of December 1819, and costs—that said judgment was rendered subject to a credit of \$43 19, and which credit was entered on the docket at the time of the rendition of the same—that an attachment was issued on said judgment, and the sheriff returned that he had laid said attachment to the amount of debt, interest and costs, in the hands of the complainant—that upon the coming in of the return of the sheriff a judgment was rendered thereon against the complainant, for the whole amount of the aforesaid judgment against the said Francis Slye, as the garnishee of said Slye, which said judgment against said complainant was rendered by default for the want of an appearance by complainant—that said judgment against complainant is unjust, because he did not owe to said Slye, at the time of the rendition of said judgment, a cent, which complainant could have satisfactorily shown the Court if he could have had notice of the laying of said attachment, which he positively avers he never had until after the rendition of said judgment, when it was too late for any relief in a court of law—that the said return of the sheriff is false and fraudulent, and that he never did lay the said attachment in the hands of complainant, or give him notice thereof, or summon him to appear in said court—that complainant, never at any time in his life, had any property whatever in his possession belonging to said Slye, other than the aforesaid debt, which he at one time owed him, but which had been fully paid—that complainant has been surprised and imposed upon by the said return of the sheriff, and that the aforesaid judgment against him was rendered through mistake and surprise—that several writs of execution have been issued on said judgment against the complainant, and that at this time a writ of vendi. exponsa is in the hands of the sheriff, and the property of complainant about to be sold to satisfy said unjust and fraudulently obtained judgment. The bill also states, that the said Abraham Laveille resides out of the state of Maryland. It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 21st day of November next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test,  
**RAMSAY WATERS,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
June 28.

### 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 issued 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 such 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 Murray 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 remotest 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 Rec's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

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

Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

### FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock for the above places; starting from the lower end Degan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.  
**N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.**  
**LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.**

STATS 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 a l 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 such election; 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 said county 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 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, 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, 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, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by 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. 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 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 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 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 thereof; 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 determined by a 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 for 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 and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

*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, A WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COLOGRAPHIC 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 flitting 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 recitations 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 by 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 Banquet of a superior and attractive order, and the publisher relies with confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive and arduous undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear it on 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 Engravings which each number will contain—the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

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

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At the Office of the  
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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.

NO. 38.

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, 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  
hereby authorized and directed to cause that  
part of East-Street commencing at the cor-  
ner of Circular, Henshaw's lot on said street,  
and running to the lower end of Jeremiah  
Hughes' brick house 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  
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, 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 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  
sheet 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  
realize 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-  
vantaged; 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. GOBEY, & 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 which  
volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty  
cent American reprint will be furnished an-  
nually for four to six cents; a Maryat 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 remi-  
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 remotest 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 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 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 re-  
spective departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages,  
Travels, &c., select in their character, and  
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, 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 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  
issued, and will contain in a year reading mat-  
ter equal in amount to two volumes of Rec's  
Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned  
above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

Our Editors throughout the Union, and Can-  
ada, 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 FRAILTY OF BEAUTY.

(FROM THE REMAINS OF THE REV. C. WOLFE.)

I met tunc up my heart's broken string,  
For the fair has commanded the strain,  
But yet such a theme will I sing,  
That I'll think she'll not ask me again.  
For I'll tell her—Youth's blossom is blown,  
And that beauty's flower must fade;  
(And sure, if a lady can frown,  
She'll frown at the words I have said,  
The smiles of the rose-bud how fleet!  
They come—and as quickly they fly;  
The violet how modest and sweet!  
Yet the spring sees it open and die.

How snow-white the lily appears!  
As the snow that it equals in tears  
To-morrow must vanish away.

Ah, Beauty! of all things on earth  
How many thy charms must desire!  
Yet Beauty and Youth has its birth,  
And Beauty with Youth must expire.

Ah, fair onset so sad is the tale,  
That my song in my sorrow I stop;  
And where I intended to rail,  
I must lay down my harp, and must weep.

But Virtue indignantly seized  
The harp as it fell from my hand;  
Serenely she look, though displeas'd,  
As she utter'd her awful command.

"Thy tears and thy pity employ  
For the thoughtless, the giddy, the vain,  
But those who my blessings enjoy  
Thy tears and thy pity disdain."

For Beauty alone ne'er bestow'd  
Such a charm as Religion has lent;  
And the cheek of a belle ne'er glow'd  
With a smile like the smile of content.

"Time's hand, and the pestilence rage,  
No hue, nor complexion can brave;  
For Beauty must yield to old age,  
But I will not yield to the grave."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Republican.

### THE WISDOM OF EXPERIENCE.

Some of the Federal whig presses have said  
of Mr. Bond's nine day's wonder, that a million of  
copies should be printed in each State, and placed  
in the hands of every man, woman and child, and  
its effect would soon be seen. For one, we are  
perfectly willing to hazard the experiment.—  
We have no abiding confidence in the intelli-  
gence and good common sense of the people,—  
and so firm a faith in the indestructible virtue  
of the maxim that "Truth is mighty and must  
prevail," that we would fear nothing from the  
shameless perversions and exquisite silliness  
which make up the mass of that rare monstrosity  
of the Ohio member. Give us a consummation  
of our wishes in regard to the following  
letter from the pen of that sterling old Demo-  
cratic, ELDER LELAND, and we would risk all the  
consequences which the most sanguine opposi-  
tion leader could anticipate from Mr. Bond's  
labored effort. Had we our desire, no farmer,  
mechanic, operative or honest Republican should  
be deprived of the opportunity of pondering the  
lessons of experience contained in the subjoined.  
It speaks to our good sense, and in such plain  
terms as all can understand. Let every Rep-  
ublican carefully read this invaluable letter,  
and lay up its teachings as an armor against all  
the seductions and proscriptions of the modern  
whig party.

From the Boston Post.

### A LETTER FROM THE REV. JNO. LELAND.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers  
this morning, extracts from a letter written  
within a few days by the Rev. Mr. LELAND, of  
Cheshire, to the editor of this paper. Through  
a life of four-score years, Mr. L. has been an  
upright and conscientious in his political con-  
duct, and his character as a teacher of divine truth.  
In the contest between Adams and Jefferson, he  
was one of Mr. Jefferson's most influential sup-  
porters, and after the election of the Sage of Mon-  
tecello to the Presidential chair, he was made  
the organ of the farmers in Western Massachu-  
setts for presenting to the Chief Magistrate of  
the nation the famous "Cheshire Cheese."—  
This evidence of the agricultural skill and  
wealth of the Democratic yeomanry of New  
England, was received by the President with  
peculiar pleasure, and was considered by him  
the highest compliment he could enjoy. It  
is the yeomanry of the country who now sustain the  
present Democratic administration—with them re-  
sides the true spirit of Democracy—they are the  
watchers of the sacred flame, and their vigilance  
will never allow it to be extinguished. But we  
are detaining our readers too long from the wis-  
dom of experience which flows below:

## BANKS AND PEOPLE.

Nine hundred banks, containing three hun-  
dred millions of stock, with nine hundred Presi-  
dents, nine hundred Cashiers, and nine hundred  
bank Lawyers, five thousand Directors, (all in-  
fluential characters), fifty thousand dealers on  
bank credit, a great portion of the members of  
Congress and of the state legislatures, who hold  
stock in banks, fifty thousand insolvents (who  
want government to pay their debts) one hun-  
dred thousand office seekers, from the presiden-  
tial chair down to the lowest clerkship, with  
a multitude who have itching propensities for new  
things—All these form a mighty host; flanked  
on one wing with anti-masons, and on the other  
with abolitionists, with a rear-guard of conser-  
vators, and many scolding parties besides.

Is it possible for the democracy of the United  
States to withstand this formidable army, who

have already bid defiance and set the battle in  
array?

Democracy is principally composed of the  
tillers of the ground, and the mechanics of the  
most necessary articles. This class, for the most  
part are no seeking nor expecting promotions;  
their wish is to be protected by government in  
the enjoyment of their honest earnings; deduct-  
ing therefrom what is necessary for the security  
of the remainder. Conventions, elections, and  
even the necessary polls of elections, call them  
from their accustomed and chosen pursuits; if  
there is no imperative call, they choose to be  
in their occupations. A description of this class  
forms no great splendor on paper—nothing for  
the pompous, (who despise the dull pursuits of  
labour,) to admire. Their motto is "Equal  
rights and no exclusive privileges." And their  
boast is that the two Presidents (Jefferson and  
Jackson) which they alone elected over all op-  
position, have purchased more land, paid more  
debts, and obtained more indemnities, than all  
the rest of the Presidents. The first of these fa-  
vorites drew the Declaration of Independence,  
and the last effected a victory and deliverance  
in the "Battle of New Orleans." These two  
events will never be forgotten while history  
exists. Should the Banks triumph over the Peo-  
ple in the coming contest, and forever hereafter  
sustain the pre-eminence, yet the whole country  
will ever enjoy the advantages achieved by the  
two Democratic Presidents, as long as indepen-  
dence, the great western valley of the Mississippi,  
and freedom from debt are advantages; al-  
though many may vilify the men by whom the  
rich advantages were gained.

The love of power and wealth are strong  
propensities in human nature, and as money is  
the means to obtain them, the love of it breaks  
over all bounds of restraint and becomes the root  
of all evil. For the last forty years the pulpits  
have been ringing, and the presses trumpeting,  
with more than usual sound—"Money, more  
money!" and no prospect appears for the pre-  
vious question to be taken. "Christian colleges  
must be erected and endowed—young men must  
acquire school divinity—the gospel must be sent  
to the heathens, who are perishing for lack of  
knowledge—the reformation will be commensu-  
rate to the money—every cent may save a  
soul. Money! more money! much more money  
must be collected by all devisable means of flate-  
ry and holy threatening, or the blood of hea-  
then souls will fall on covetous Christians." Here  
two questions rise. First—has the Al-  
mighty appointed money to supply the lack of  
miracles? Second—if money was all to be sunk  
or lost all its value, would not a great part of  
what is called religion die of quick consumption?

Two old aphorisms, "like people, like priests,"  
is appropriate in the case now in view. If the  
priests are all alive to get money to build their tem-  
ples of religious fame the people will catch the  
disease and cry banks, more banks—great banks,  
durable banks, that we may get money to specu-  
late with, and gain profits without trouble.

The outcry, "hard times and little money,"  
has been constantly sounding for 80  
years in my hearing, with but small varia-  
tion, and (excepting those who have been  
trading presumptuously on bank loans, in  
speculations that have been rather injurious  
to the nation,) it is hard to conceive any  
just grounds of complaint any have at this  
time. Hard labour, and all productions of  
the earth, flocks and herds, taken in the ag-  
gregate, demand current and handsome prices.  
If the prices were higher the money  
would be proportionally of less value.

The banks have proven their power over  
the government, by suspending specie pay-  
ments—they stopped the wheels of govern-  
ment, which cost a special session of Con-  
gress to remove the blocks. The same may  
happen as often as the banks please, so long  
as the banks and government are united in  
marriage. Some are for dissolving the U-  
nion, and thereby retain their rights, while  
others are shouting, "O Bank, live forever!  
who is like you to this beast! who is able to  
make war with him!"

To have money sufficient for a medium of  
trade to facilitate all useful commerce, in  
which individuals may grow wealthy, and  
the public reap advantage, is desirable; but  
to have a circulating currency so abundant  
as to check useful industry in some, and as-  
sist others in gambling speculations (in which  
one cannot grow rich without others grow  
poor) is rather injurious to society at large;  
but moral reasoning, though even so sound,  
is but feeble defence against a heated dispo-  
sition.

Borrowing nothing from history but con-  
fining myself to what I have seen, there has  
been (from the administration of Lord North  
down to the present time,) a raging war be-  
tween the claims of aristocrats and the  
rights of man.

In the year 1774 the aristocrats contended  
for the doctrine that Kings were ap-  
pointed by God, and to resist them would  
be resisting the ordinance of God, and bring  
on condemnation. The democrats plead  
that natural right anteceded all institutions—  
that opposition to tyrants was obedience to  
God—liberty or death was their counter-  
claim. In 1787, the aristocrats laboured to  
establish a government above the control of

the people. The democrats sought for a  
government that recognized the sovereignty  
of the people—the rights of man under e-  
quitable law—a government of express and  
defined powers. After the constitution was  
put in operation, the aristocrats exerted all  
their power to bind the administration into  
a monarchial channel, and by construction,  
made considerable progress; but the begin-  
ning of the present century brought the As-  
postle of Liberty in the chair, whose eleva-  
tion checked their designs, but did not change  
their wishes; for in 1815 they changed their  
grounds of opposition and exclaimed, "we  
are all one—now is the era of good feeling—  
drop all contention and let us build togeth-  
er!" These good words and fair speeches  
deceived the hearts of many who are sim-  
ply honest, broke down the line of demar-  
cation, and amalgamated the nation into a  
hotch-potch. During this spathy of twelve  
years the aristocrats gained great strength  
until the hero of New Orleans was called  
from the Hermitage to preside over the na-  
tion, who boldly withstood them eight years.  
As the deposits were removed from the  
Bank of the United States, and that bank  
could not obtain a renewal of its charter, it  
has shown such haughtiness to the govern-  
ment and towards other banks, that the pow-  
er of such an institution ought to be shun-  
ned; and yet the bankruptcies of all, and  
the suspension of payments in all banks, is  
laid to the charge of Jackson.

During the revolutionary war, the decla-  
ration of the whigs was, "If we can save  
half our interest and gain our Independence  
we shall be satisfied." But now the whigs  
of the new school say, "Give us money—  
give us the offices—give us the government  
and we shall be satisfied, otherwise we will  
cast all the blocks in the way that is in our  
power, to stop the wheels of government.

The love of money is common with all  
political parties; and if a majority of the  
people of the United States believe (al-  
tho' the constitution gives no power) that a bank,  
incorporated by the general government will  
pay debts of insolvents—aid speculative en-  
terprise—foster manufactures and raise the  
prices of hand labour and the productions of  
the earth; the administration of the govern-  
ment will fall into other hands. It is pos-  
sible, however, that people will realize that  
it is not the abundance, but the intrinsic  
value of money that makes it profitable. The  
rage for useless speculation may die away,  
and the people may yet triumph over the  
bank, notwithstanding the present excite-  
ment. The nine hundred iron chariots of  
Sisera were discomfited before the patriot-  
ism of Barak.

From the Declaration of Independence  
unto the present time, my unmitigated de-  
sire has been that the United States might  
enjoy freedom without licentiousness—good  
government without tyranny—pure religion  
without hypocrisy—and wealth without  
haughtiness. And now, at the close of a  
very unprofitable life, my wish is ardent,  
that the States in union, and severally in  
their sovereignty, may, by good customs,  
virtuous habits and wise counsels, shun the  
fatal gulf of LEGISLATIVE USURPA-  
TION OVER THE RIGHTS OF INDI-  
VIDUALS.

JOHN LELAND.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

June 26th, 1838.

ON application by petition of James Igle-  
hart, 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. Wills 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.

June 26. Gw.

## 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, 1838.

**Maryland Gazette.**

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, July 19, 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,**

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. June Term, 1839.

The Regents of the University of Maryland vs. Joseph B. Williams, Treasurer. This cause was argued by Nelson and R. Johnson for the Appellants.

6th July.—The above cause was further argued by R. Johnson for the Appellants.

7th July.—The Court was occupied to-day by the argument of Mr. Mayer, counsel for the Regents of the University of Maryland.

9th July.—The Regents of the University of Maryland vs. The Treasurer of the Trustees of the University of Maryland. This appeal was argued in reply by Meredith for the Appellants.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

The session of Congress is drawing rapidly to a close, and would be terminated by the absolute exhaustion of the members, if it had not been ordered by the joint vote of the two Houses to be brought to an end on Monday next, the 9th instant.

One of the Joint Rules of Proceeding of the two Houses provides that "no bill that shall have passed one House shall be sent for concurrence to the other on either of the three last days of the session."

According to former construction, yesterday, being the fourth day preceding the close of the session, would be the last day upon which bills could be matured in the House in which they originated. A different construction having however, being now put upon the rule, first by the Speaker of the House, and afterwards by the presiding officer of the Senate, on the ground that Sunday is dies non, and cannot be counted as one of the days of the session, Thursday was ruled to be the last day on which original bills could be sent by one House to the other. All bills, originating in either House, not acted upon in such House before the close of that day's sitting, are therefore to be considered as lost for this session.

We understand that the Hon'ble. JAMES K. PAULDING has arrived in this city to take upon himself the duties of Secretary of the Navy, and was sworn into office on Monday last. He is of course, now acting as Secretary of the Navy.—16.

Among the visitors to this city, we have had among us for some days, Gen. FELIX HOWSON of Texas, formerly a distinguished citizen of Mississippi. He is, we understand, about to visit Niagara and Canada, before his return to the South. It is probable that, in no previous year, will so many respectable Southerners have visited Canada as during the present season. —16.

The Alabama Beacon of the 21st June, says, that a rencontre occurred a few days since in Gainesville, between Col. Scott of that place, and a Mr. Smith the agent of the Tombigbee Bank, in which the latter as is believed, was mortally wounded. We understand the difficulty originated in consequence of some remarks made by Col. Scott at a late meeting in Gainesville, condemnatory of the proceedings of the Bank.

The Patterson Intelligencer of Thursday, reports the death of 5 more cows and 2 hogs by Hydrophobia. One or two dogs supposed to be mad, and several which had been bitten by them, were shot last week.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.  
FELIX GRUNDY, of Tennessee, to be Attorney General of the United States, from the first day of September next.

STEPHEN H. WELLS, of Maryland, to be Consul for the port of Guatemala.

WILLIAM TYDOR TUCKER, to be Consul for the Island of Bermuda.

MOSES M. STROXO, to be Attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin.

In the municipal procession at Providence, (R. I.) on the Fourth, there were twenty-nine heroes of the Revolution whose names and ages are given in the "Courier." The youngest was 63 years, the eldest 91.

FROM THE SOUTH.  
Charleston papers to the 6th and Norfolk slips of the 8th, brought by the steam packet lines, furnish no news.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Herald slip says—The U. S. ship Vincennes, Lieut. WILKES, and Peacock, Lieut. HUNSON, of the Exploring Squadron, dropped down from the Navy Yard, on Friday afternoon, to the Naval Anchorage.—These ships have undergone considerable alterations to fit them for the service in which they are about to be employed, having had spar decks

raised upon them and state rooms constructed on the gun decks; so that they may be said to represent a smaller class of frigates. We cannot learn with certainty when the expedition will sail; probably about the middle of August.

U. S. NAVAL SCHOLARS.

The New York Gazette says—Decidedly the most interesting object we witnessed yesterday was a procession of one hundred boys belonging to the United States Naval School at Brooklyn. They marched in double files through the streets in charge of a Midshipman to the Mayor's office at the City Hall. The young Jack Tars were uniformly dressed in blue jackets, white trousers, and blue and white shirt collars turned over the neck, and neat tarpaulin hats. They were sprightly and pretty boys, without a single exception, and will, we doubt not, make glorious American seamen—we dare say officers, for this is the very material from which our Naval Officers should be taken. We understand that most of these lads belong to some of our most respectable families, but we sincerely hope the Apprentices System in the Navy will be encouraged and extended as it deserves, and the Navy hereafter be principally manned by men brought up to seamanship from the start.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, By the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

EIGHTH or NEW REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Wm. J. Worth, to be Colonel  
Major B. K. Pierce, to be Lieut. Colonel.  
Capt. E. A. Hitchcock, to be Major.

TO BE CAPTAINS IN THE NEW REGIMENT.

Captain T. P. Gwynn,  
" St. Clair Denny,  
" Samuel I. Russell,  
" G. A. McCall,  
" George Wright,  
" J. B. Worth,  
" G. J. Rains,  
First Lieut. E. B. Birdsell,  
" James Bonell,  
" W. K. Montgomery.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN THE REGIMENT.

First Lieut. Wm. O. Kello,  
" E. A. Ogden,  
" J. M. Hill,  
" C. C. Davoss,  
" A. C. Myers,  
" H. McKevitt,  
Second Lieut. Thomas Johns,  
" W. M. D. McKinnack,  
" Collinson Gates,  
" R. Bennett,

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE REGIMENT.

Second Lieut. J. M. Harvie,  
" J. T. Sprague,  
" Lucius O'Brien,  
" George Lincoln,  
" W. C. Browne, of Pennsylvania,  
John A. Riel, of New York,  
A. L. Sheppard, of the Dis. of Columbia,  
W. B. Hayward, of Maryland,  
Joseph Selden, of Virginia,  
T. S. J. Johnson, of Missouri.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.  
First Lieutenant F. Taylor, to be Captain.  
Second Lieut. M. J. Burke, to be First Lieut.  
" J. S. Hathaway, to be First Lieut.  
SECOND REGIMENT ARTILLERY.  
First Lieut. C. F. Smith to be Captain.  
Second Lieut. J. F. Roland to be First Lieut.  
" M. L. Shackelford to be First Lieut.

THIRD REGIMENT ARTILLERY.  
First Lieut. W. B. Davidson to be Captain.  
Second Lieut. C. Q. Tomkins to be First Lieut.  
" W. Frazer to be First Lieut.  
FOURTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY.  
First Lieut. S. B. Dusenberry to be Captain.  
Second Lieut. W. G. Freeman to be First Lieut.  
" J. Roberts to be First Lieut.

PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

Lieut. Colonel W. Davenport to be Colonel.

Captain T. Noel to be Major.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

Captain S. Cooper,  
" I. Thomas,  
First Lieut. R. Anderson,  
" E. D. Keyes,  
" E. Schivor,  
" G. H. Griffin.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. James H. Hook to be Assist't Commissary [Gen.]

Capt. J. P. Taylor to be Commissary.

" J. Lendrum " "

" R. B. Lee " "

First Lieut. J. B. Grayson " "

" J. C. Casey " "

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Henry Stanton to be Assist. Q. M. Gen.

" Truman Cross " "

" Joshua B. Brant to be Deputy Q. M. Gen.

" Henry Whiteing " "

Brevet Maj. Thos. F. Hunt to be Quartermaster.

" Isaac Clark do

" Aeneas Mackay do

Capt. Charles Thomas do

1. Capt. Sam'l. McKee to be Assist. Quartermaster.

2. " C. A. Waite, do

3. " Thomas Swords, do

4. George H. Crossman, do

5. First Lieut. B. B. Dusenberry, do

6. " D. H. Vinton, do

7. " John L. Eagle, do

8. " R. B. Alexander, do

9. " Osborn Cross, do

12. " Jas. E. Chalmers, do  
13. " M. M. Clark, do  
14. " E. B. Babbitt, do  
15. " J. P. Davis, do  
16. " Charles O. Collins, do  
17. " A. R. Hetzel, do  
18. " J. W. McCrabb, do  
19. " Captain D. D. Tompkins, do  
20. " 1st Lieut. Frederick Searle, do  
21. " S. P. Heintzelman, do  
22. " J. R. Irwin, do  
23. " E. S. Sibley, do  
24. " B. A. Territt, do  
25. " R. E. Clary, do  
26. " R. H. Peyton, do  
27. " R. S. Dix, do  
28. " B. Alvord, do  
29. " E. A. Ogden, do  
30. " James M. Hill, do

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major S. Thayer, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain J. L. Smith, to be Major.

" W. H. Chase, do

" R. Delsfield, do

First Lieut. G. Dutton to be Captain.

" J. K. F. Mansfield, do

" A. H. Bowman, do

" R. E. Lee, do

" A. J. Swift, do

Sec'd Lt. F. A. Smith, do

" J. G. Barnard, do

" G. W. Cullum, do

" W. Smith, do

" J. Sanders, to be First Lieutenant.

" C. H. Biglow, do

Brevet Lt. G. L. Welcher, do

" J. L. Mason, do

" W. W. Benham, do

" D. Leedbetter, do

" M. C. Meigs, do

" D. P. Woodbury, do

" W. H. Wright, to be Second Lieut.

" P. G. F. Beauregard, do

" J. H. Tappan, do

" S. H. Carpsoil, do

" J. M. Seaman, do

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Major J. J. Akrit, to be Colonel.

" J. Kearney, to be Lieut. Colonel.

" S. H. Long, to be Major.

" H. Bach, do

" J. D. Graham, do

" W. Turnbull, do

Brevet Capt. W. H. Swift, to be Captain.

" W. G. Williams, do

" A. Canfield, do

" C. Graham, do

" W. B. Guion, of Miss. to be Capt.

" G. W. Hughes, of N. Y. do

First Lieut. J. Mackay, do

" H. Stanbury, of N. Y. to be 1st Lieut.

" J. B. Linnard, do

" John E. Johnson, do

" J. N. Macomb, do

" W. W. S. Bliss, do

" J. E. Blake, do

" Aug. P. Allen, do

Sec'd Lieut. W. H. Warner, to be Second Lieut.

" J. C. Woodruff, do

" J. W. Gunnison, do

" E. P. Scammon, do

" Robert McLane, do

" C. V. Hagner, D. C. do

" Win. R. Palmer, N. J. do

" C. Frimont, S. C. do

" J. D. Webster, Mass. do

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain M. P. Lomas, to be Major.

" R. L. Baker, do

First Lieut. W. Maynard, to be Captain.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

First Lieut. W. A. Thornton.

" R. E. Temple.

" R. H. K. Whitely.

" G. H. Talcut.

" J. F. Lee.

" J. M. Morgan.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. R. A. Whitwright.

" P. V. Hagar.

" A. B. Dyer.

" A. H. Dearborn.

" J. F. Metcalf.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Assistant Surgeon Ben'g. King, to be Surgeon.

" Charles S. Tupper, do

" Philip Maxwell, do

" Henry L. Heiskill, do

" Charles McDougall, do

" Barton Randall, do

" Nathan S. Jarvis, do

an explosion of the rockets took place on board the boat, the deck of which was crowded with citizens, many of whom jumped, or were thrown, into the basin. Two bodies had been found, and as other persons were missing, it was feared that they were also drowned. We shall have particulars this afternoon.

THE PULASKI.

We have no further accounts of the passengers saved, either by the Norfolk boat which arrived yesterday, or by the regular mail from the South. The following article from the Wilmington, N. C. Advertiser of the 29th ult. shows that no hopes were entertained of the safety of any besides those already known. We shall look with interest for the statement promised by the Advertiser, at the conclusion of its paragraph:

From the statements of Mr. G. Y. Davis, of Charleston, we are afraid that those unfortunate beings, who were supposed to have clung to the after part of the PULASKI, have never been, nor ever will be redeemed from the merciless surgeon. Mr. Davis had not retired when the explosion occurred, and this fact, when taken in connexion with the firmness of his character, should entitle his declarations to greater confidence. He says that when the boat is supposed to have gone down, there was a portion of the stern which was not submerged—that there were some 60 or 70 persons, chiefly ladies upon the stern—that upon the sinking, the were seen to scramble towards the highest part, but that upon the breaking up of the boat, the after part careened, as it were, and that portion of the promenade deck which was attached to it, was carried away, and all who were on the after part of the boat were buried in a common ruin. Mr. Davis is confirmed in this opinion from the fact, that the stern, thus stripped of the promenade deck, followed the little fragment, upon which he was, for six hours, (and consequently after day light,) some time within twenty feet, and there was not a human being to be seen upon it. This, we may add, was the condition of the stern when seen several days after the occurrence by two different vessels. Mr. Lamar and Mr. Davis concur in saying that upon landing, there were two vessels just within the bar at the mouth of New River, who made every exertion to go to the rescue of the lost, but that they were stopped from this work of mercy by adverse winds and waves.

We expect in a day or two, to lay before the public a statement, not yet properly authenticated, but which we believe to be true, which will place the awful responsibility of this dreadful loss of life, where it should rest.

Too heavy for a man that hopes for heaven! but justice demands its victim, and truth must not be blench, however frightful may be the consequence.

Among the affecting incidents connected with the loss of the Pulaski, we find it stated by Captain Rooks, of the schooner Ploughboy of Boston, that having been driven to the South during a gale, on the 26th of June, he fell in with the wreck, and saw a lady floating in the storm, but was unable to save her, owing to the violence of the wind and the roughness of the sea.—What must have been the feelings of every humane heart thus to behold a helpless female tossed on the billows of the deep, and hurried to certain death without the possibility of affording aid!

A correspondent of the United States Gazette furnishes the following account of the proceedings at Trenton.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette. THE PARADE AT TRENTON. TRENTON, N. J. July 4, 1839.

Respected Sir—Having promised an account of the things I might behold on my visit to the ever memorable battle ground at Trenton, I will briefly redeem that pledge.

On my arrival here, as the representative of so worthy a head, I was immediately taken within the line of encampment, and introduced to Generals Godwin and Rozzoll. They very politely passed me entirely through the line of encampment. There were at that time one hundred and thirteen tents on the field, some of the companies having previously left for their respective homes. We were introduced to the following well disciplined and beautiful corps, as we passed through the encampment—The Maryland Cadets, (Captain Newman), and the Baltimore City Guards, (Captain Thompson). We then passed on, meeting polite receptions from the Philadelphia Grays, (Capt. Cadwallader)—the Mercer Guards, (Capt. Mercer) from Princeton—the Godwin Guards, from Patterson—the Pike Infantry, (Col. Dickerson's commandment) of Trenton—and the Union Guards from Bucks county.

We were then welcomed with much politeness by the following gentlemen, who constituted the committee of arrangement for the occasion:

- Joseph Wood, Samuel M'Clurge,
- Jonathan Fish, Dr. Jona. Howell,
- Dr Peter Howell, Joseph Justice,
- Joseph Cunningham, Daniel Hutchinson,
- A. M. McNally, Joseph C. Potts,
- David Witherup, James Ewing,
- Joshua Hollingshead.

At six o'clock in the evening there was a grand parade. The Governor, with his suite, came upon the field, and passed in review. After various volitions and exercises, Governor Pennington delivered an eloquent address, welcoming the corps from other States in behalf of the State of New Jersey to the Trenton battle field, and alluding to the scenes of the American Revolution, which Washington and his co-patriots had so nobly enacted upon the very spot on which they then stood.

The procession in the morning formed at the City Hall, and proceeded to the State House, where it was probably the largest ever witnessed in the State. HANNAH W. GANNON, Esq. delivered a very appropriate address; the Declaration of Independence was read in a most impressive style by Joseph Warren Scott, Esq. of New Brunswick; when an oration was pronounced by D. Spencer, Esq. of Mount Holly.

There were a great many spectators, probably not less than 20,000 souls, from Philadelphia and elsewhere, who came here to witness this military pageant, got up to commemorate a battle that aided to secure the liberties of America; and may the day never come when the deeds of valour and patriotism of the hour that "tried men's souls," shall be obliterated from the grateful recollections of the freemen of our republic. Yours, H.

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From the Boston Journal, July 5. The weather has been exceedingly warm and sultry to-day, the wind at South, and but little of it. The thermometer on the north side of Messrs Topliff's reading room, at 11 o'clock indicated 95 degrees. This is not the weather to perpetrate cool and deliberate paragraphs, or indeed paragraphs of any kind.

SILK. The West Chester Silk Co. of Pennsylvania had a sale of handkerchiefs, manufactured from their own silk, on Tuesday last. There were 35 in number—and the aggregate proceeds were \$71,06. They were knocked off in quick time at from \$1.75 to \$3 a piece, to the supporters of domestic industry.

COST OF COURT. A civil action was tried at Springfield, Mass. last week, which occupied the time of the court from Monday until Thursday afternoon. The subject of litigation was a cow, worth, perhaps, \$20. It has been tried several times, and the costs of carrying it on amount to nearly \$1000. The verdict of the jury was for the defendant.

DURHAM CATTLE. A sale of Durham Cattle took place in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, a few days ago, the aggregate proceeds of which were about \$28,000. One fine bull sold for \$1450—one cow sold for \$975—another cow and calf, for \$1,075—another cow \$1000—a heifer, a year old, sold for \$850—the balance for various prices, ranging from \$374 up to \$800.

AFFLICTING DISPENSATION. We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from a clergyman at Plymouth, N. H. from which we extract the following particulars of a most remarkable and afflicting dispensation of Providence, with which Judge Livermore's family has been visited.—Salem Register.

"Yesterday afternoon I rode to Judge Livermore's. The family were in great affliction. Samuel, their fourth son, was on board the Pulaski steamboat, of whose destruction they had just heard. After conversing and praying with the family, I started for my chaise. On reaching the door, I found that it rained, and went back for an umbrella—on my return to the door, a most terrific clap of thunder broke in the immediate vicinity of us. My horse leaped and reared, and I struggled to get loose, but being well secured, no harm was done. I had scarcely arrived at a neighboring house before the cry was heard—"Horace Livermore was killed by that flash of lightning." I immediately hurried back, and found it even so. The little boy, 10 years old, was at school, a few rods from his father's house, sitting directly under the store funnel, the fluid killed him instantly, passing through from his head to his left foot—marking his forehead, singeing his hair and eye brows, scarring his breast and back, and passing out of his left boot, rending it in pieces. They had just brought the body in when I arrived. We poured cold water upon it, and although the body was warm, there was no sign of life. He was entirely dead. This occurred between three and four P. M. I remained with the afflicted family till near night, when I left them mourning the certain death of one son, and the probable death of another. There was no lightning rod upon the school house.

DETERMINED SUICIDE. The "Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette, of Wednesday, says—

"Suicide.—Mr. James Day, of this town, aged 19 years, hung himself on the 26th ult. We learn that he had been in a very unhappy state of mind for some time, and that he had previously made two unsuccessful attempts to take his own life."

FROM THE FRONTIER. The Cleveland Herald of the 30th June has the following information: IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST—FRESH BORDER DIFFICULTIES.

The following intelligence brought by the Daniel Webster, direct from Detroit, is from such a source that we believe it may be relied on. Rumours of refugee movements in the vicinity of St. Clair, have been current for some days, and strengthen the probability of this fresh outbreak.

Extract of a letter dated Detroit, June 20. Yesterday about 500 refugee Patriots crossed over about 40 miles above this, near New Port, on the St. Clair river. A party of Canadians and a few Grand River Indians soon after attacked them and were defeated, the refugees maintaining their ground.

Last night the British sent on a reinforcement, so will the refugees to-day. The refugees crossed in a small sloop which was afterwards taken and towed to Detroit, by United States authorities.

The United States troops are on the move. The quarters flag of Genl. Atkinson has been flying for some days. — Exchange.

but I see it where to I Flying rath steam ment worn and that M (C) We credit the t crier say— We have which mak ties. We h tleman who passed the party on bo The story cloth. Th some attem There are r of Detroit, tuesday of g ether placen lert, and it prevent any side. The St. C from the co in the servic on Thursday try seat of the movement tion was o started for force embu soon got vi acorns, had aud commit tants. As with a view firing upon shore. En of the veno themselves t The vessa the revenue Canadian p barrels of f but a doz matters. T to be conde understand, whom, it i may be hid son. — We are a were Cana of the offic is confident opient fire me to

but I see it has been removed during the night, where I have not learned.

Flipping reports from Detroit say that the British steambot Thomas, on which the reinforcement was up, has been taken by the Patriots, and that Malden was to be attacked last night.

We see that the Buffalo papers do not credit the above reports. The Buffalo Advertiser says:—We have Detroit papers of Saturday morning, which make no mention of any such difficulties.

The story is doubtless made up from whole cloth. There is no question, however, that some attempt of the kind is in contemplation.

There are many refugees in the neighbourhood of Detroit, and rumours were rife there on Saturday of gatherings near the River Raisin and other places. The U. S. officers are on the alert, and it is to be hoped they will be able to prevent any hostile demonstrations from our side.

DETROIT, June 30. The St. Clair buccaners routed.—We learn from the collector of this port, that a schooner in the service of the buccaners was captured on Thursday, some few miles below the country seat of St. Clair.

The vessel was then taken possession of by the revenue officers. They found two or three Canadian prisoners in the hold, some fifteen barrels of flour which had been plundered, about a dozen stand of arms, and other small matters.

We are advised that most, if not all the crew, were Canadians. This promptness on the part of the officers and citizens of St. Clair will, it is confidently hoped, crush another of those ineffectual piratical expeditions which have from time to time annoyed our frontier.

Lord Durham has issued an Ordinance, by virtue of special powers entrusted to him, banishing to the Island of Bermuda, Messrs. Wolfred Nelson, Bouchette, Viger, and Marchessault, Gavrin, Goddu, Des Rivieres, and Masson, now in custody, they having acknowledged themselves guilty of high treason.

A proclamation has also been issued, declaring that all proceedings on account of treasonable offences shall cease, except in the cases mentioned in the ordinance. Those persons charged with the murder of Major Weir, are deprived the benefit of any indemnity.

ECSTASIES OF THE STOCK JOBBERS. The "New Era" thus pleasantly takes off the most exultations of the wing press, at having found a "man's nest" in the rejection of the Sub-Treasury bill.

The National Intelligencer led off with a Highland fling, and a "Laud Deo," and the Madisonian shouted "Victoria!" without stopping to give us the English of it.

Mr. Flynn and Mr. Vanzant met at the above place about half past 11 o'clock last evening, and an altercation immediately took place between them arising out of a private matter, the particulars of which it would, in the present state of the case, be improper to publish.

continued to strike at Mr. Flynn. Mr. Flynn, becoming excited, said to Vanzant: "By God, if you touch me again I will stab you." The other, nothing daunted by this threat, persisted in striking at Mr. Flynn, who, provoked beyond the bounds of reason and of his better judgment, drew a small dirk from a stick and stabbed Vanzant in the abdomen, and then rushed out of the Carlton and called the watch himself.

It is stated in the last London papers, that in the correspondence of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, some letters of Junius, addressed to that eminent statesman, have been found which have never been published; and that by this occurrence, the long disputed identity of the author of Junius's Letters is likely to be ascertained.

DIED, in Baltimore, on the 4th inst. ZACHARIAH PHILIPS, in the 28th year of his age, of a lingering pulmonary affection, which he bore throughout with peculiar resignation.

Died, at Wyo House, on Sunday the 3d inst, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. ALICIA, wife of Edward Lloyd, Esq. There was a collection of mild and engaging properties in the character of the deceased that made her the beloved of her friends while here, and which, now that she is removed from amongst them, they will hold in their most tender remembrance.

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.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real property in the case of Wight against McCullough, as made and reported by William J. Wight the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 24th day of August next.

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.

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.

AN 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 1833, 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 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.

THE Captains of the respective Companies in the city of Annapolis, composing a part of the 23d Regiment M. M. are hereby ordered forthwith to reorganize their Companies. By order of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

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.

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FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, Annapolis, July 3d, 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 American and Patriot, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for four weeks.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of Anne-Arundel County Court, in the case of Elijah Wells, an insolvent debtor, the subscriber as Trustee of the said Wells, will expose at Public Sale at the residence of said Wells, on Prince-George's street, in the city of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the personal property of the said Wells, consisting among other things, of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Also, in fee simple, the FRAME DWELLING AND LOT whereon said Wells resides—and the adjoining Frame Dwelling and Lot whereon John Button resides.

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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.

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A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Md. on the 1st of July, 1838. Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they will not otherwise be delivered.

Rev. H. Aisquith, (3) Mrs. Ellen Aisquith. James Brice, (3) Rev. J. G. Blanchard, Monsieur Tregus Bentz, Mrs. Ballard.

Geo. W. Hughes, (5) Nicholas Hardy & others, Trustees Primary School, (2) Richard Hopkins, Jonathan Hutton, Joshua Hutch, (2) Benjamin G. Harris, Dr. Wm. Hatch.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date the tenth day of April 1838, passed in a cause wherein Stephen L. Lee and Robert Welch of Ben., executors of Stephen Lee, and others, are complainants, and Beale Gaither, and others, are defendants, the subscribers as trustees, will expose to Public Sale at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY, 20th July next, at 12 o'clock M. the following described Real Estate, whereof William Plummer died seized, viz: a tract or part of a tract or parcel of Land called "Howard's Patapsco Range," lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk Ridge Landing, containing

138 3-4 ACRES OF LAND. late the residence of the said William Plummer, deceased—and a tract or part of a tract or parcel of land called "Addition to Weedy Glade," adjoining the aforesaid tract, and containing

124 ACRES OF LAND. These lands adjoin the Farms of Thomas Cole, Richard Phipps, Beale Gaither, and Brice Plummer, and are also known by the name of "Plummer's Pasture," and "the Ridge Place."

THE lands are well wooded, with a due proportion of arable land, and contain a valuable Mill Site. There is a Dwelling House upon the lands, with suitable Out Houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof, by the Chancellor—one-third in nine months, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds or notes, with security or endorser to be approved by the trustees, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the purchase money the trustees are authorised to convey the said lands to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, by a good and sufficient deed, free and clear from all claim of the parties to this suit, or any of them.

ALEXANDER RANDALL, } Trustee. SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Secy. June 28.

IN CHANCERY, 21st June, 1838. James J. M. Taylor vs. Gustavus Weems and Abraham Laveille.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain an injunction to prevent the defendants from enforcing payment of the judgment hereinafter mentioned, against the complainant, and for a decree making the said injunction perpetual.

The bill states, that at October term 1831, of Calvert County Court, a judgment was obtained against a certain Fran. S. Sive, in favour of a certain Gustavus Weems, for the use of Abraham Laveille, for the sum of \$144 50 debt, and \$500 damages, damages to be released on payment of interest on debt from the 4th of December 1819, and costs—That said judgment was rendered subject to a credit of \$43 19, and which credit was entered on the docket at the time of the rendition of the same—That an attachment was issued on said judgment, and the sheriff returned that he had laid said attachment to the amount of debt, interest and costs, in the hands of the complainant—That upon the coming in of the return of the sheriff a judgment was rendered thereon against the complainant, for the whole amount of the aforesaid judgment against the said Francis Sive, as the garnishee of said Sive, which said judgment against said complainant was rendered by default for the want of an appearance by complainant—That said judgment against complainant is unjust, because he did not owe to said Sive, at the time of the rendition of said judgment, a cent, which complainant could have satisfactorily shown the Court if he could have had notice of the laying of said attachment, which he positively avers he never had until after the rendition of said judgment, when it was too late for any relief in a court of law—That the said return of the sheriff is false and fraudulent, and that he never did lay the said attachment in the hands of complainant, or give him notice thereof, or summon him to appear in said court—That complainant, never at any time in his life, had any property whatever in his possession belonging to said Sive, other than the aforesaid debt, which he at one time owed him, but which had been fully paid—That complainant has been surprised and imposed upon by the said return of the sheriff, and that the aforesaid judgment against him was rendered through mistake and surprise—That several writs of execution have been issued on said judgment against the complainant, and that at this time a writ of vendi. expons is in the hands of the sheriff, and the property of complainant about to be sold to satisfy said unjust and fraudulently obtained judgment. The bill also states, that the said Abraham Laveille resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant, of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 21st day of November next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. June 28, 1838. PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

STATE DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1835.

In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the sets of Assembly passed at Decem-ber session, 1834, 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 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, and nothing 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 number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of this election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such

manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the vote 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 a new senate shall have been chosen, five delegates in and for Baltimore city, and four delegates in and for the city of Annapolis, and the remaining of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, in the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county, and her right in 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 two 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 in 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, 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, 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 in any manner, 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 of 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 of the 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 afterward, 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 this act 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 election 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 at least three years of age, and of being 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 in 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, 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 again eligible for the next succeeding session

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 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 Trade Miscellany. 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, will 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.

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

Address, WM. M. L. GALE, No. 12, N. E. Corner of the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XLIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1836.

NO. 59.

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, 1836.]

**SECTION 1.** Be it established and ordain-  
ed 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 Henshaw's lot on said street,  
and running to the lower end of Jeremiah  
Hughes' brick house on the corner of Fleet-  
street, to be graded and curbed, and that  
the cause to be fixed and established the  
breadth of the roadway 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 Mayor 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 roadway 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, 1835.

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 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 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 a-  
dapted; 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 measures  
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 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  
mole 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  
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.

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## 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  
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 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 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  
enrich 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

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

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pledges to a generous public for many years,  
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bove.

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

## POETRY.

### From the Madissonian. THE CAT SERENADE.

WITH AN EXPLANATORY INDEX.

[The cat discourseth of the night.]  
It is the hour—the dewy hour,  
Of fading light and folding flower,  
And night and love, and beauty's power.  
Mesou.

[And prayeth for his mistress' favour.]  
Sweet Tabby from thy garret high,  
I pray thee send a loving sigh,  
And hear thy faithful Tommy sigh.  
Mesou.

Now sleeps the moonlight on the hill,  
The winds are hushed, the waves are still,  
All silent save the bubbling rill.  
Mesou.

[The cat inviteth the mistress to a banquet.]  
O come with me across the street,  
And I will spread a noble treat,  
Of all that tabbies love to eat.  
Mesou.

[The cat pleadeth his sufferings.]  
O bid me not alone depart;  
I feel the burning tear drop start—  
O speak and heal a burning heart.  
Mesou.

[And describeth his treat.]  
And we will have a cosy chat,  
For I've a splendid haunch of rat,  
Just cooked to wait a lady cat.  
Mesou.

[Sheweth why the cat loveth.]  
I love thee for thy whiskered face,  
Thy tuneful purr, thine untainted grace,  
Thine eyes of green—that noiseless pace.  
Mesou.

[And why he loveth not.]  
I love thee not for hoarded pelf,  
Or stolen scraps from pantry shelf—  
But O! I love thee for thy self.  
Mesou.

[The cat waxeth jealous.]  
And if not er cat should dare,  
With look of love on thee to glare,  
By heaven, I'll eat him, hide and hair.  
Mesou.

[And sheweth resentment.]  
For though, alas! in vain I pine,  
No bawling leath shall soil the brins,  
Once hallowed by a flame of mine.  
Mesou.

[And prophyleth his coming death. "Re-  
quiescat in pace!"]  
Too great I feel this load of woe!  
Soon, soon in death I slumber low,  
And 'o'er my grave shall catnip grow!  
Mesou.

[The cat exulteth in his voice.]  
Yet once again before I die,  
I raise my feeble love-notes high—  
And loud and yet a louder cry!  
Mesou yessou!—yessou-u-oo-ow!!!

[Poet exclaimeth from a window:]  
The fond torment that qualling cat!  
Out! night disturbing vermine! woe!  
I'll spoil your beauty, dear! Take that!  
[Dischargeth a paper—grad scale of enter-  
taining.—The cat decampeth.]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE CUP OF POISON.

Weevil unfortunate as he was in his jokes,  
was no less so in his more serious attempts; his  
whole career was one grand mistake—eloping  
with a sweet lady who was reported "to be a  
fortune" he discovered too late to retract, that  
she was the dowdless daughter of an extrava-  
gant insolvent. To add to his disappointment,  
Mrs. Weevil proved an incorrigible shrew,  
whose eloquent tongue annoyed him unceas-  
ingly.

Proud, however, of his boasted tact and abili-  
ties, Weevil resolved to tame her; and after pon-  
dering for some months upon the subject, resol-  
ved to put in force the following novel and ex-  
traordinary experiment.

Having purchased some white arsenic, upon  
the paper of which was duly printed "arsenic—  
poison," he consigned the deleterious mineral to  
the flames, and replenished the envelope with  
white sugar. Watching his opportunity when  
Mrs. Weevil was in her tantrums, he calmly  
proceeded to the closet, and pouring out a cup  
of milk mixed up the sweet potion.

"Jane," cried he, in a melancholy tone stir-  
ring the potion with the forefinger of his right  
hand—"Jane, listen to me for a few short mo-  
ments—I shall not long be a burden to you."

His look and impressive manner silenced the  
storm. Quaffing the draught at one gulp, he  
cast the cup into the grate, and threw the paper  
upon the ground.

"What have you done?" shrieked Mrs. Wee-  
vil, snatching up the paper and turning pale as  
Parian marble.

"Poison!" muttered Jesse, with the most thril-  
ling tragedy-look he could assume; and clapping  
his hands to his face he buried his head in the  
cushion of the sofa.

A shriek, followed by an awful silence en-  
sued. Jesse ventured to peep between his fin-  
gers, expecting to see his rib extended on the  
hearth-rug in a swoon—but she had vanished.

"Where the dickens has she gone?" cried he  
rising. "Jane!"—no answer. He rested upon  
his elbow and listened. A trampling of many  
feet upon the stairs, aroused him from his pos-  
ture; and the next moment his better half rushed  
wildly into the room, followed by three men  
and the servant maid.

"My dear Mr. Weevil!" said the foremost  
gentleman in black, in whom Jesse recognized

a neighboring apothecary—"what could have  
impelled you to this rash act?"  
Weevil was really alarmed by the crowd  
which he had so unexpectedly brought about his  
ears.

"What aill?" demanded Weevil.  
"You have swallowed poison!"  
"Nonsense—nonsense—" said Weevil.  
"Where is the cup ma'am?"

"He has thrown it away," replied Mrs. Wee-  
vil, sobbing aloud; "but—but here is the horrible  
paper."

The apothecary looked at the paper shook his  
head, shrugged his shoulders and then looked  
significantly at his assistants, who immediately  
laid violent hands upon the disconcerted Weevil,  
and threw him at length upon the sofa.

"What in the devil are you about!" demanded  
Jesse glaring wildly upon the medical operator,  
as he drew a stomach pump from his coat-  
pocket.

"You must submit, sir" said he, "resistance  
will avail you nothing."  
"Pooh! pooh! nonsense—'pon my soul 'twas  
only a joke! a mere ruse—don't be a fool," cried  
Jesse, struggling. "May I die if—"

The forcible introduction of the admirable  
machine put an end to further opposition.—  
Weevil kicked and plunged in vain. The whole  
operation was admirably performed; and feeble,  
spiritless and exhausted, the unfortunate patient  
was left extended on the couch. The apothecary  
promised to send a composing draught imme-  
diately, and left him in the meanwhile to the ten-  
der care of his wife, who alternately wept and  
scolded; winding up her hysterical harangue  
with a bitter remark upon his cruelty in wish-  
ing to leave her unprovided for.

## A CHILD CARRIED AWAY BY A BA- BOON.

Flocks of baboons are known to infest the  
gardens in the suburbs of Calcutta. A native  
woman of Soorah left a child about two months  
old on a little bed in her compound besmeared  
with oil, (a native practice,) and went away for  
a minute or two. No sooner had she left the  
place, than a large baboon jumped from a tree  
close by, and taking the infant in its embrace,  
ran up the tree again. The cries of the child  
immediately brought the mother to the spot,  
with many others. It was plain the child  
was being well treated by the baboon, for he  
handled it with much kindness. Some plantains  
being placed under the tree, the baboon came  
down and secured the fruit, although the people  
had hidden themselves. Soon it grew less scop-  
tical, and placing the child on terra firma, and  
another plantain. At this moment the people  
appeared and shouted, thinking to terrify the  
monkey from his charge; but the animal was  
not to be so caught.

It seized the child again and leaped from one  
tree to another, and so on, pursued by the peo-  
ple, screaming and shouting for a quarter of an  
hour or more. The baboon was then observed  
to leap over a tree without its victim; this was  
startling and puzzling, for none could guess  
what had become of the child, until they heard  
its cries. It was then found, uninjured, embed-  
ded in the rotten trunk of the tree that the ba-  
boon was last seen on.

## SIMPLE ARITHMETIC.

Which would be the most dangerous, to de-  
posit the money of the Government in the  
hands of 80 Banks, 80 Presidents, 80 Cashiers,  
600 Directors and about 10,000 Stockholders  
without any security for its repayment, or to ap-  
point 8 Receivers of the Public Funds, who  
must give heavy security, and who would be  
prohibited, by law, from lending the same to  
friends and parasites, as the banks have always  
done? We ask those opposed to the Sub-Treasury  
to answer which could exercise the most  
undue influence on the political affairs of the  
country, these 8 Receivers, with their few  
clerks, or the individuals concerned in the Du-  
posite Banks, with all their hangers on, bor-  
rowers, and dependants!—*Phila. Times.*

## DEATH OF THE HERMIT.

An inquest was held on the 4th of July, over  
the body of Hope Peterkin, a Scotchman, aged  
about 45 years, found drowned in the Passaic  
river, a short distance below this city. It ap-  
peared by the evidence of some boys on the  
shore at the time, that he went into the river to  
bathe, and swam out into the middle of the river  
and attempted to return, but soon sunk out for  
help began to sink, and before assistance could  
reach him disappeared. His body was recovered  
in a short time, but too late to save his life.  
The verdict of the jury was "accidental death  
by drowning while bathing in the river." Hope  
was a son of a Scotch Presbyterian Clergyman,  
and came to this country to seek his fortune a-  
bout 15 years ago. He first established himself  
in the bleaching business at the English Neigh-  
borhood in Bergen county; and not succeeding  
to his satisfaction, disposed of his property there  
and went to the South. Here he fell into  
the hands of sharpers and lost all his property.  
He became disheartened, dejected, and dis-  
gusted with the world, and wandered from place  
to place, until he finally reached Newark, about  
six years ago. He obtained permission to build  
himself a small hut in the woods, near the Pas-  
saic river, where he lived a secluded hermit's  
life, entirely alone, occasionally working for the

neighbours, to enable him to procure the neces-  
saries of life. He was, in the language of those  
best acquainted with him, one of the honestest  
men living. In his youth he had received a  
liberal education, and was a first rate scholar.  
He spent most of his time in reading and writ-  
ing. His remarks on certain passages of the  
Bible, written in the margin, show that he was  
no stranger to its contents. He left no prop-  
erty, excepting a great number of letters from his  
friends and correspondents in this country and  
in Europe, and a large bundle of manuscripts of  
his own writing. Hope had never been mar-  
ried, and the reason he gave for remaining sin-  
gle was that he had been engaged to a lady in  
Scotland, and never, to the day of his death, did  
he abandon the idea of yet being able to return  
and fulfil his engagement with her.—*Newark  
Eagle.*

## From the Western Messenger for June, 1836. INTERESTING INCIDENT IN KEN- TUCKY HISTORY.

At the first meeting of the Kentucky His-  
torical Society, the following anecdote of In-  
dian generosity and magnanimity was related  
by a gentleman distinguished in the an-  
nals of Kentucky, with whose permission  
we give it to the public through our paper.

About the year 1784 or 1785, Mr. An-  
drew Rowan\* embarked in a large at the  
Falls of the Ohio, (where Louisville now  
stands,) with a party, to descend the river.  
The boat having stopped at the Yellow  
Banks, on the Indian side, some distance  
below, Mr. Rowan, borrowing a rifle of one  
of the company, stepped on shore and stroll-  
ed into the bottom, probably rather in pur-  
suit of amusement than game; for, from hav-  
ing always been of a feeble constitution and  
averse to action, he knew not how to use a  
rifle, and besides had with him but the sin-  
gle charge of ammunition which was in the  
gun. He unconsciously protracted his stay  
beyond what he intended, and returning to  
the spot where he had landed, saw nothing  
of the boat nor the company he had left. It  
being a time of hostility with the Indians,  
and suspicions of their approach having al-  
lured the party, they had put off, and made  
down the stream with all possible haste, not  
daring to linger for their companion on  
shore.

Mr. R. now found himself alone on the  
banks of the Ohio, a vast and trackless for-  
est stretching around him, with but one  
charge of powder, and himself too unskilled  
in the use of the rifle to profit even by that,  
and liable at any moment to fall into the  
hands of the savages. The nearest settle-  
ment of the whites was Vincennes, (now in  
Indiana,) distant probably about one hundred  
miles. Shaping his course as nearly as he  
could calculate for this, he commenced his  
perilous and hopeless journey. Unaccus-  
tomed to travelling in the forest he soon lost  
all reckoning of his way, and wandered a-  
bout at venture. Impelled by the gnawings  
of hunger, he discharged his rifle at a deer  
that happened to pass near him, but missed  
it. The third day found him still wander-  
ing, whether towards Vincennes or from it,  
he knew not—exhausted, famished and de-  
spairing. Several times had he laid down  
as he thought to die. Roused by the sound  
of a gun not far distant, betokening, as he  
well knew, the presence of the Indians, he  
proceeded to the spot whence the report had  
proceeded, resolved as a last hope of life to  
surrender himself to those whose tender  
mercies he knew to be cruel. Advancing a  
short distance he saw an Indian approaching,  
who, on discovering him—as the first im-  
pulse was on any alarm with both the whites  
and Indians on the frontier in time of hostil-  
ities—drew up his rifle to his shoulder in  
readiness to fire. Mr. R. turned the butt of  
his, and the Indian, with French politeness,  
turned the butt of his also. They approach-  
ed each other. The Indian seeing his pale  
and emaciated appearance, and understand-  
ing the cause, took him to his wigwam, a  
few miles distant, where he cooked for him  
several days, and treated him with the great-  
est hospitality. Then learning from him by  
signs that he wished to go to Vincennes, the  
Indian immediately left his hunting, took  
his rifle and a small stock of provisions, and  
conducted him in safety to that settlement, a  
distance from his cabin of about 80 miles.

Having arrived there, and wishing to re-  
ward well the generous Indian to whom he  
owed his life, Mr. R. made arrangements  
with a merchant of the settlement, to whom  
he made himself known, to give him three  
hundred dollars. But the Indian would not  
receive a farthing. When made to under-  
stand by Mr. R. through an interpreter, that  
he could not be happy unless he would ac-  
cept something, he replied, pointing to a  
new blanket near him, that he would take  
that; and added, wrapping his own blanket  
around his shoulders, "when I wrap myself  
in it I will think of you."

Where was there ever a white man, that  
even in a time of peace, would have so be-  
friended an Indian?  
L. R.

\*Uncle of the present Hon. John Rowan, of Louis-  
ville.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, July 19, 1838.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

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.

At a meeting of the ANNAPOLIS CADETS, held at the City Hall, July 16th, 1838, the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected Honorary Members of the Company—

John N. Watkins, Jacob Basford, John H. Culbreth, William S. Green, Richard M. Chase, Joseph Nicholson, Richard Hutton, Henry H. Harwood, Thomas Franklin, Andrew Slicer, Richard Cowman, Jeremiah Hughes, Somerville Pinkney, Thomas E. Sudler, Richard Swann, John Wilmot, George McNeir, William McNeir, Thomas S. McNeir, George Wella, Gilbert Murdoch, Basil Shephard, Richard J. Crabb, John Miller, William McParlin.

Published by order of the Company. GEORGE M. DUVALL, Pres. GEORGE JOHNSON, Secretary.

We have received several numbers of "The Democratic Herald," a neat and ably conducted paper, published daily, in Baltimore, by George Johnston, at the low price of one dollar for three months.

"A County Man" is informed, that we have not been able to lay our hands on the document he refers to, but will endeavour to do so in the course of a few days.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor.—The great question of Finance seems to be narrowed down to a simple alternative, whether we shall have a National Bank, with a capital of fifty millions and more, or an Independent Treasury, which means nothing more nor less than a separation of the funds of the Government from banking operations.—What are the funds of the Government? They are the proceeds of the public lands, and the taxes upon imports, which are collected in the shape of duties upon foreign importations. No man who has any regard for himself or public opinion, ever dared to contend openly that the public lands should be sold, or the people taxed for the purpose of putting money in deposit to be loaned out to bank favourites, stock jobbers and speculators. Banks were chartered for public convenience, honestly to trade upon their own bona fide capital. It was not expected nor intended that they should look to the United States Government for the people's money to bank on; but regardless of the United States pursue the open, honest, not to be mistaken path of duty.

A proposition so plain and so honest as is involved in the issue would seem scarcely to admit of a doubt. Its practical effect would be to make the Government independent of the banks, and the banks independent of the Government—so that each in its proper sphere may move on harmoniously, without clashing and jostling. But as a big bank of tremendous and unwieldy capital appears to be the favourite of the Whigs, let us test its expediency and propriety by the standard laid down by him, who has sometimes been called the Mansfield of Maryland. In answer to the 29th interrogatory, propounded by the committee on the currency to the banks, "Would your bank consent to unite its stock and assets with the stock and assets of the other solvent banks in the State, and in that way assist in establishing a State bank, with such additional increase of capital as may be necessary to put in operation a State institution calculated to suit the wants of trade and commerce?" The president of the Patapoco Bank, after speaking of the great objects which led to the creation of the institution over which he presides, thus discourses to the committee, and through the committee to the Legislature. "We are afraid that such a bank would become a great engine of party politics, and consequently badly conducted, both in respect to the interests of the stockholders and the community at large. Its direction would in all probability, fall into the hands of a few men of wealth or extended business, who would provide for their FRIENDS, and their FAVOURITES; whilst the middling classes of society, the enterprising and industrious small dealers and mechanics, would be wholly OVERLOOKED, and experience none of the benefits which banking establishments are designed to disseminate. COMPETITION in banks is as necessary to their public utility, and wholesome operation, as is competition in every other species of business. BANK OFFICERS will not try to ACCOMMODATE or PLEASE where they can lose NOTHING by DISPLEASING. A selected set of directors in a MAMMOTH bank, located in such a city as Baltimore, is incompetent, from the want of diffused local information, to administer to the wants of all who need and merit its support." The letter from which this

extract is made is dated Patapoco Bank, January 16th, 1838, and signed Thos. B. Dorsey, P. P. Bk. Md. There never was more truth contained in the same speech. These facts and opinions of the honourable Judge do honour to his heart and head. With how much greater force do they apply to the late Bank of the United States, or the one proposed by Henry Clay in the Senate a few weeks since. If a consolidated State Bank is so dangerous, how much more so must be a National Consolidated Bank, which if it ever exist must owe that existence to party, and party alone. In the language of the honourable Judge, it would be a GREAT ENGINE of party politics. "Its direction would fall into the hands of a few men of wealth, or extended business, who would PROVIDE for their friends and FAVOURITES," whilst all other classes would be "wholly OVERLOOKED." In such a bank there could be no "COMPETITION" so necessary to its "public utility and wholesome operation," for those it could not govern, like Aaron's rod, it would swallow up. But there is one statement in this extract that ought to be duly weighed. It is pregnant with truth. "BANK officers will not try to accommodate or please, where they can LOSE NOTHING by displeasing." Thus saith the Chief Judge of this district, and the President of a Bank. And notwithstanding it is just such a bank, so dangerous in itself and so liable to abuse, that the Whigs want as the fiscal agent of the Government. Let the people reflect. The time for action is coming.

From the Democratic Herald. REVERDY JOHNSON'S TOAST. "The grave of Van Buren—the Clay of Kentucky."

If the "Clay of Kentucky" is to be the grave of Van Buren, the latter will live for ever.—But why such a sanguinary figure. Do the Graves of Kentucky thirst for more Democratic blood!

From the Eastern "Whig." FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Is it not a fact that in 1831 the Treasury of Maryland possessed a surplus of thirty five thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents?

Is it not a fact that your State Treasury since 1832 has been annually showing a larger and larger deficiency?

Is it not a fact that the public debt of Maryland in 1828 was only \$180,947, while at the present time it is about FIFTEEN MILLIONS, with every probability of a still farther increase?

Is it not a fact that your Legislature was galled into the passage of the odious Indemnity Law, which imposed a tax of one HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-TWO CENTS upon the people, for the benefit of Reverdy Johnson and others?

Is it not a fact that your Whig rulers have to borrow annually a large amount of money to pay the interest upon the loans which they have blindly contracted?

Is it not a fact that three commissioners were sent to Europe to negotiate a loan of EIGHT MILLIONS of dollars, who received about twenty thousand dollars for doing what we have been unable to discover, when the business could have been transacted for one-third the expense?

Is it not a fact that one of these commissioners was a Chief Judge, who neglected his official duties by his absence, but received his pay as though he had rendered services for the same?

Is it not a fact that Gov. Veszy ordered your State Treasurer to pay to Thomas Culbreth, the Clerk of the Council, between THREE AND FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, without his rendering any service for the same? He had a regular salary allowed him by law, yet the Governor took the liberty to pay him extra at the people's expense.

Is it not a fact that the Senate refused to confirm his nomination as Secretary of State under the reformed constitution, because of this improper transaction?

Is it not a fact that Veszy is equally culpable with Culbreth in this high handed measure, and equally deserving of the Senate's as well as the people's strongest disapprobation?

He has also paid to the State printer nearly a HALF THOUSAND of dollars more than the printing he did was worth.

He also paid a man some THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for looking at the State House once or twice a month—whilst this same man was, at the very time in the employ of the State as Messenger to the Council.

Is it not a fact that your taxes are enormously high, and is it not owing to the policy of your State rulers?

Is it not a fact that a registry law has been imposed upon your brethren of Baltimore, as a fee for a general property qualification law?

Is it not a fact that your Whig rulers can alone sustain themselves, and delude you, by the prodigal use of the credit of the State?

Is it not a fact that a DIRECT TAX threatens the farmers and mechanics of the State to enable her to meet the heavy liabilities incurred by those who wield her political destinies?

Here are a few of the many stubborn facts that can be adduced as the offspring of Whig Legislation in the small space of five or six years. Fellow citizens, are you determined to shut your eyes to the evils that hang around you, and surrender the proud inheritance of freemen without a struggle? Will you not arouse, reflect, and redress, the wrongs that are heaped upon you? Will you sacrifice the prosperity of your children, and generations yet unborn, at the suicidal altar of political corruption? We cannot think it! Your virtue, your patriotism, your political sagacity cannot suffer

you to be hoodwinked longer by the vain promises of a party who do nothing but deceive, delude, and defraud you.

The returns of the Louisiana election, which we have up to the 16th, so far, give Roman a majority of 933.

White's majority over Blidell is 919. The Whigs claim the election of China in Ripley's district, but there are no returns yet to authorize a claim of the kind. Not a single federal press in New Orleans has had the honesty openly to acknowledge or even the most distantly to intimate that Roman was supported by the "Bee" and received all the available influence that paper could gain from the Administration ranks. As it is, with even this influence, Roman's majority will not be much if any over a thousand, a fair inference that the Democratic candidate would have succeeded had the "Bee" cast its support for Prieur. There is good reason too, for such a supposition, from the fact that Mr. P. actually had a majority in New Orleans notwithstanding the recusancy of a portion of the party and the whole bank opposition in a city where the Whigs have the control of some sixteen banks with a capital of about \$60,000,000 and are in the enjoyment of the whole State patronage. The Mobile "Examiner" says.—Balt. Rep.

"The only wonder is that the desperate recklessness with which they carried on the contest, did not suppress all opposition. The most bitter proscription took place, against all who opposed them, and no means was left untried to carry their ends. If they have been equally successful in other parts of the state they may elect their governor; but a triumph obtained in that manner can neither be beneficial nor enduring—the reaction must be overwhelming, unless the people are already fitted to be slaves, of which we are by no means persuaded. Whig triumphs are like forcing war up stream; the progress of democracy may be for a time stayed, but the accumulated mass will soon burst every barrier and sweep on in its wonted course, carrying away all the machinery by which its current has been impeded."

WOMAN. The editor of the Episcopal Recorder thus speaks of Mrs. Woart, the lady who perished with her husband, the Rev. Mr. Woart, and their child, on the wreck of the Pulaski:—

"Mrs. Woart was a christian of mature grace and lovely character. Memory will lose all its power with us, when her soft voice and patient demeanor, and benignant countenance, and sweet affable spirit, so familiar to us, are forgotten. Few flowers of nature bloom on earth, with so much loveliness. Few plants of grace bear fruit so beautiful, to the glory of the Lord of all."

The deceased must have been a lovely woman to have deserved such a notice. Perhaps a record thus made, may serve as an encouragement to those who would imitate the graces and virtues of her whose lamp of earthly affections was not quenched until the light of Heaven was opened upon her.—Philad. U. S. Gazette.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday contains an account of twelve deaths which occurred in that city during this week from the hot weather and imprudent drinking of cold water.

IMPORTANT. RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Philadelphia papers of yesterday we find a proclamation from Governor Ritner. It will be seen from it that the Banks in Pennsylvania have now no alternative, but resumption or forfeiture of their charters, as under the provisions of the charters, the Governor could, in nine days, take away the corporate capacity of every Bank within the State which does not pay its obligations in specie. The thirteenth day of August is fixed as the day of resumption, and from the tone of the Philadelphia press, it is evident the Banks of that city will readily comply with the request of the Governor. As before that day there will be a meeting of Delegates in Philadelphia from the Banks of that city, Boston, Baltimore and Richmond, there can hardly remain a doubt that the thirteenth of August will be fixed on as the day for general resumption on the part of the Banks of their cities.—Balt. Chron.

The Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday has the following paragraph:—RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Banks in this city have determined to resume on the 1st of August, notwithstanding all that has appeared to the contrary in the newspapers. This determination has given very general satisfaction to the business portion of the community, who now believe that in a short time business will again resume its wonted activity.

The Governor, as will be seen in a subsequent column, has issued a proclamation calling on the Banks throughout the State, to resume by the 13th August next; so that had no previous arrangements been entered into for this purpose, they would soon have been compelled to adopt this course.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday says of the Proclamation—

"It is looked upon as settling the question with regard to a resumption of specie payments, and hence is warmly commended and approved by all who are in favour of such resumption—embracing, as we have reason to believe, nineteen-twentieths of the community."

The Philadelphia Herald of Saturday says—

"We have heard but one opinion expressed of the Proclamation of Governor Ritner, requiring the banks to resume specie payments, &c., and that has been one of decided approbation. The banks in this city have felt the obligation they were under to resume specie payments, and had already made arrangements for meeting in Convention those of Boston, Baltimore, Richmond, &c. with the view of fixing an early day, probably the first of August, for a general resumption. Courtesy to the banks of other cities dictated this course, while it would not by any means procrastinate the period of resumption. The Convention of Banks will be held in this city on the 23d inst. and we have no doubt that the first day of August will be fixed upon by the banks for a general resumption. We rejoice, however, that the Governor has taken the wise precaution of fixing a day beyond which the present state of things shall not be permitted to continue. It will, at all events, be a strong persuader to any bank, if any such there were in this State, that felt a reluctance to comply with the demand of the public to resume, to yield to that demand."

his great exertions, aided by his colleagues, the finances of the country have been improved, and our city has been embellished by the Temple of Justice erected under his auspices. Our departed friend was endowed with a strong, discriminating and cultivated mind. He was distinguished by a stern and unbending integrity, but he had a heart full of active benevolence, and of generous sympathy; and illustrated and adorned his conduct and conversation by a pure and patriotic piety. These were exhibited in the relations of private life, and beautifully combined in his character, as a husband, as a father, as a brother, and as a friend.

We cannot pass silently over the departure of such a man. I submit therefore the following Resolutions, as expressive of the unanimous sense of the Society:

Resolved, That the members of the Hibernian Society of the city of Savannah, as a manifestation of their respect for the memory of the late Dr. John Cumming first President of the Society, will wear orange on the left arm of the space of sixty days.

Resolved, That the sympathy and condolence of this Society be tendered to its worthy President, George Brown Cumming, Esq., and to Mrs. Smith the sister of the deceased, and that copies of these resolutions be furnished to each, with the expression of our hope, that they will find consolation amidst their sorrow, from the contemplation of the life and character of this excellent, lamented and honourable parent and brother.

Resolved, That this Society request their highly gifted fellow member, the Hon. Robt. M. Charlton, to prepare an address on the life and character of the late Dr. John Cumming, to be delivered before the Society upon their next anniversary. (St. Patrick's Day) and that their colours be shrouded in mourning, and each member wear, during the day, and in procession, orange on the left arm.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Society on this melancholy occasion, be published in the Gazette of this city, and in the Catholic Miscellany, published in Charleston.

The Resolutions were seconded by Michael Dillon, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, and unanimously adopted.

FOR CRAMP OR CHOLIC. The white of an egg frothed, a table spoon full of brandy to a wineglass of hot water mixed and grated plentifully with nutmeg. It is infallible.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE. By the arrival at New York on Friday forenoon of the packet ships Virginian, Harris, from Liverpool, and Burgundy, Rockett, from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of English and French papers to the latest dates, which are from London to the 7th, Liverpool and Paris to the 8th, and Havre to the 9th, June.

The Royal William, steam-packet, it is stated in the Liverpool Mail, was to sail from that port for New York on the 5th July. She is said to be a vessel of great speed, and first rate accommodations.

Martin, the lunatic who set fire to the York Minister some years ago, died in Bedlam on the 3d of June. Although quiet in his department, he was obliged to be closely watched, having a strong propensity for mischief. He was between 60 and 64 years of age.

THE CORONATION. The preparations at Westminster Abbey are advancing with much rapidity, the chief portion of the carpenter's work having been completed. The oriel and side galleries are now under the decorative hands of the upholsterers, and report speaks of the silks and stuffs which are to be used as coverings for the seats, canopies, &c., as most costly and elegant. The orchestral gallery is in forwardness, and when it is completed, and the new organ, which is described as an instrument of surpassing power and rich tone, is in its destined place, it is expected that the interior of the abbey will present a coup d'oeil of magnificence and architectural grandeur equal to any thing attempted in Europe on a similar occasion.

The important ceremonies is fast approaching, and although the ministry would not have this day made one of rejoicing on the usual scale of splendour, yet it appears the whole population of the united kingdom will devote the day to festivity. London perhaps, will not be so crowded with illustrious foreigners as when the continental sovereigns visited this country at the general peace; but many individuals of distinguished rank will come over in the capacity of ambassadors extraordinary, and numerous officers of rank will accompany them as aide-de-camp.

It is stated that his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexander, son of the Emperor of Russia, who was to be present at this august ceremony, attended by Prince Lian von and a brilliant suite of Russian nobles, has not decided whether he will visit this country, in consequence of the early day fixed. The report that his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange would come over, accompanied by his sons, turns out to be unfounded.

His Royal Highness Prince Adolbert, nephew of the King of Prussia, it is thought, will accompany his Highness Prince Putbus. It is said his royal highness is possessed of brilliant talents, and is fond of naval architecture, and that the dock-yards of this country were as great an attraction as the coronation. The Landgrave of Hesse Homburg has signified his intention of being present at the coronation, and is expected daily in London.

Of the embassies, many will be of less splendour than at the coronation of George IV., but those of Austria, Prussia, France, and Russia,

are expected. Prince Svan Austria, is expected and will have Majesty with the order of Emperor of Austria, and great value. In the war Landgrave Squaria, Count Erodry &c.,—gaged for his hotels, where given to the princely mag Duke de Ner from his aug

The Paris rival at that extraordinary, the United S King of Prussia on the 3d.

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any expected to be most splendid. His highness Prince Sverris Extraordinary from Austria, is expected in the course of a fortnight, and will have the high honour of presenting her Majesty with the insignia of the grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, of Hungary, from the Emperor of Austria. The jewels are diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, of enormous magnitude and great value.

In the wealthy nobleman's suite will be the Landgrave of Furstenberg, Prince Archer Squarta, Count Charles de Grunne, Court Alex. Erosy &c. A suit of apartments have been engaged for his highness at one of the principal hotels, where a series of grand banquets will be given to the elite of the nobility, on a scale of princely magnificence. His royal highness, the Duke de Nemours will be the bearer of a present from his august father the King of the French.

The Paris papers of June 3d announce the arrival at that city of Mr. Muhlenberg, envoy extraordinary, &c. to the Court of Austria from the United States. He was presented to the King of France with Mr. Clay, his secretary, on the 2d.

A Toulon letter dated June 2nd states that the brig of war Dupetit-Thouars was ordered to sail immediately on a secret mission, supposed to Mexico.

The London papers state that the sloop of war Perle, the brig Voltigeur, and the transport Indienne, had received orders to sail for the coast of Mexico, and that the brig Badine had sailed for the same destination.

There was a rumour current in Paris that the Duke of Orleans was about setting out for the Northern frontier. Also that General Barnard was to be appointed commandant General in Africa, and to succeed the War department by Marshal Soult.

The Journal des Debats announces the death of the Duchesse d'Abantes, widow of Junot, on the 7th June.

**BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.**  
The Commerce Belge announces that the cabinet of the Hague has made known to the Conference in London, that the King of Holland is ready to evacuate forte Lille and Leifkenshoek, which, under the treaty of November 15, are to belong to Belgium.

The Journal des Debats announces the death of the Duchesse d'Abantes, widow of Junot, on the 7th June.

**HANOVER.**  
The Hamburg Correspondent affirms that the opposition in the second chamber is strong enough to ensure a vote in favour of the constitution of 1833.

**HAMBURG, June 1.**—The Nicholas I, steam-boat Captain STAU, bound from Petersburg to Travemunde, with 182 passengers and a crew of 23 men, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st of May, between 11 and 12 o'clock, off Grom Klutz, about 5 English miles from the road of Travemunde. The ladies and children had retired to rest, and the gentlemen were still at supper or at cards when the alarm of fire was given. The captain, with great presence of mind, steered towards the coast, and ran the vessel aground about 100 paces from shore.

The confusion was of course very great, but all the passengers and crew were saved, except five persons, viz: two passengers and two of the crew, who are missing. Of eleven carriages on board, two were thrown overboard, and the others burned, and most of the passengers' effects are lost. The mail bag and the despatches of three couriers could not be saved. The only money on board was a barrel of gold, which it is hoped may be recovered.

Don Carlos left Estella, with his ministers, on the 29th of May. Just before his departure he caused the Bishop of Leon, the auditor-general, and the fiscal, to be arrested. The auditor-general, Senor Barriocarti, it is said, was shot two hours afterwards, and it was reported that the same fate awaited the bishop and the fiscal.

**AUSTRIA.**  
Ali Effendi, second secretary of the Turkish embassy at Vienna, drowned himself in the Danube on the 27th of May. Cause unknown, but supposed to be a violent attack of homo sickness.

**BYEMNEAL.**  
Married, in Baltimore, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tippet, GEORGE THOMAS FORRESTER, to JANE PHILLIPS, all of this city.

**FOUND.**  
A GOLD MOURNING BREAST-PIN, which the owner can obtain on applying at this Office, and paying the cost of advertisement.  
July 19.

**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 show 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. 1833.

**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 run 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.

July 19. THOS. B. DORSEY, 3m.

**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, 1833.]  
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.

July 12. DENNIS BOYD.

**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.

July 5. RICH'D. M. CHASE, Colonel Comm'g. 22d Reg't. M. M.

**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.

July 19. PHILIP CLAYTON.

**FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.**  
Annapolis, July 2d, 1833.

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. R. 4w.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY virtue of an order of Anne-Arundel County Court, in the case of Elijah Wells, an insolvent debtor, the subscriber as Trustee of the said Wells, will expose at Public Sale at the residence of said Wells, on Prince-George's street, in the city of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the personal property of the said Wells, consisting among other things, of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Also, in fee simple, the FRAME DWELLING AND LOF whereon said Wells resides—and the adjoining Frame Dwelling and Lot whereon John Batton resides.

The Terms of Sale are—Cash for the personal estate, and a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in three equal instalments, for the sales of the real estate, the purchasers giving bonds with security to be approved of by the subscriber, bearing interest from the day of sale.

LEWIS N. SEWELL, Trustee. The Office of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company

**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 J. J. COWMAN, Clk. June 7.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.**  
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 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, J. M. S. GREEN, Clk.

**FOR ANNAPOLES, ST. MICHAELS, 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. 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. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

**A LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Md. on the 1st of July, 1833.

- Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they will not otherwise be delivered.
- Rev. H. Ainsworth, (3)
  - Mrs. Ellen Ainsworth.
  - James Brice, (3)
  - Rev. J. G. Blanchard,
  - Monsieur Yrigoens Bentz,
  - Mrs. Ballard.
  - Jno. Causin,
  - Basil Crapeter,
  - John Collinson,
  - Philip Clayton.
  - Henrietta Davis,
  - Samuel Day,
  - Dubois & Woems.
  - Wm. Earrin,
  - Elias Elliott.
  - Samuel Gilpin,
  - Dr. Gasaway Grimes,
  - Nicholas L. Goldborough,
  - Rev. Robert W. Goldborough.
  - Jno. T. Hodges,
  - Mrs. Ruth Hammond,
  - Jas. H. Hall, (3)
  - Mrs. Sarah Harwood,
  - Mrs. Mary N. Harwood,
  - George Hayden,
  - Daniel T. Hyde, (2)
  - F. C. Hyde,
  - Rev. H. Humphreys.
  - Jason Jones,
  - Mrs. Letitia Jarboe.
  - C. Key.
  - Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, (2)
  - Charles M. Lines, (2)
  - Jonah V. Marriott,
  - James Mills,
  - Bushrow W. Marriott,
  - T. D. Marriott,
  - J. H. T. Magruder,
  - Henry W. McCubbin,
  - Jos. Skilton Meekins.
  - Mrs. Levely, (2)
  - Rev. Jonathan Lyon.
  - Gilbert Murdoch, (8)
  - Rev. G. McElhinney,
  - Mary B. McNeil,
  - Wm. McNeil,
  - Thos. W. Miller,
  - Miss Margaret Ann Murdoch,
  - Masonic Lodge.
  - Miss R. W. Norman.
  - Nicholas Owens.
  - London Pinkney,
  - Mary Purdy,
  - Anne Parason.
  - Mrs. Radcliffe,
  - Wm. Read.
  - Wm. Stewart, (2)
  - David Stewart,
  - Isaac Smith,
  - Capt. Richard Sellman, (2)
  - Wm. Shallas,
  - James Sharps,
  - Dr. Jno. H. Sellman.
  - F. R. Thomas,
  - J. M. Tate, (4)
  - Peter Thatcher,
  - Jno. Thompson.
  - Jno. W. Whittington,
  - Jno. Whittington, (2)
  - E. Wells, (3)
  - Miss Margaret Watkins,
  - Miss Harriet Watkins, (2)
  - W. Wales,
  - Jno. J. Williams,
  - Wm. Withers, (2)
  - Wm. Watson,
  - Sarah Wells,
  - P. T. Wales.
  - D. G. Yeast, (2)
  - R. J. CRAIG, P. M.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.**  
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 26th, 1833.

ON application by petition of James Iglehart, 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 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 subscribers 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 by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of June, 1833.

JAMES IGLEHART, Adm'r.

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

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

**TRUSTEES' SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date the tenth day of April 1833, passed in a cause wherein Stephen L. Lee and Robert Welch of Ben...

executors of Stephen Lee, and others, are complainants, and Beale Gaither, and others, are defendants, the subscribers as trustees, will expose to Public Sale at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY, 26th July next, at 12 o'clock M. the following described Real Estate, whereof William Plummer died seized, viz: a tract or part of a tract or parcel of Land called "Howard's Patuxent Range," lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk Ridge Landing, containing

138 3-4 ACRES OF LAND, late the residence of the said William Plummer, deceased—and a tract or part of a tract or parcel of land called "Addition to Feedy Glade," adjoining the aforesaid tract, and containing

124 ACRES OF LAND. These lands adjoin the Farms of Thomas Cole, Richard Phipps, Beale Gaither, and Brice Plummer, and are also known by the name of "Plummer's Pasture," and "the Ridge Place."

The lands are well wooded, with a due proportion of arable land, and contain a valuable Mill Site. There is a Dwelling House upon the lands, with suitable Out Houses.

**THE TERMS OF SALE ARE**—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor—one-third in nine months, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds or notes, with security or endorssors to be approved by the trustees, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the purchase money the trustees are authorized to convey the said lands to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, by a good and sufficient deed, free and clear from all claim of the parties to this suit, or any of them.

ALEXANDER RANDALL, } Trustee.  
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } ts.  
June 28.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
21st June, 1833.  
James J. M. Taylor

**Gustavus Weems and Abraham Laveille.**

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain an injunction to prevent the defendants from enforcing payment of the judgment hereinafter mentioned, against the complainant, and for a decree making the said injunction perpetual.

The bill states, that at October term 1831, of Calvert County Court, a judgment was obtained against a certain Francis Slye, in favour of Abraham Laveille, for the sum of \$144 50 debt, and \$500 damages, damages to be released on payment of interest on debt from the 4th of December 1819, and costs—That said judgment was rendered subject to a credit of \$43 19, and which credit was entered on the docket at the time of the rendition of the same—that an attachment was issued on said judgment, and the sheriff returned that he had laid said attachment to the amount of debt, interest and costs, in the hands of the complainant—that upon the coming in of the return of the sheriff a judgment was rendered thereon against the complainant, for the whole amount of the aforesaid judgment against the said Francis Slye, as the garnishee of said Slye, which said judgment against said complainant was rendered by default for the want of an appearance by complainant—that said judgment against complainant is unjust, because he did not owe to said Slye, at the time of the rendition of said judgment, a cent, which complainant could have satisfactorily shown the Court if he could have had notice of the laying of said attachment, which he positively avers he never had until after the rendition of said judgment, when it was too late for any relief in a court of law—that the said return of the sheriff is false and fraudulent, and that he never did lay the said attachment in the hands of complainant, or give him notice thereof, or summon him to appear in said court—that complainant, never at any time in his life, had any property whatever in his possession belonging to said Slye, other than the aforesaid debt, which he at one time owed him, but which had been fully paid—that complainant has been surprised and imposed upon by the said return of the sheriff, and that the aforesaid judgment against him was rendered through mistake and surprise—that several writs of execution have been issued on said judgment against the complainant, and that at this time a writ of vendi. exponas is in the hands of the sheriff, and the property of complainant about to be sold to satisfy said unjust and fraudulently obtained judgment. The bill also states, that the said Abraham Laveille resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of July next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 21st day of November next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test.  
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Cas.

June 28.

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this Office.

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 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 separate 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 elected, 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 in 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 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-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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Vale 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 paper 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 Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Atholion Buildings, Exchange Place, Philadelphia.

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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1833.

NO. 20.

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 Edw. Street, and for other purposes.  
(Passed May 14th, 1833.)

**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 Edw. Street commencing at the cor-  
ner of Charles Henshaw's lot on said street,  
and running to the lower end of Jeremiah  
Hughes' brick house on the corner of Fleet-  
street, to be graded and curbed, and that  
they cause to be laid 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 roadway 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, 1833.

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, has 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 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 ad-  
dition 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.

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 this 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 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 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  
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  
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 enlighten and  
enrich 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 scru-  
pulous 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.

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Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable  
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a small compass, but in a sufficient amount  
to embrace a knowledge of the principal  
events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe  
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and the proprietor has redeemed all his  
pledges to a generous public for many years,  
no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract  
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ADAM WALDIE,

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

## POETRY.

### A COUNTRY LIFE.

From the Opera of "The Village Coquette," by Ross,  
(Chas. Dickens, Esq.)

There's a charm in spring when every thing  
Is bursting from the ground—  
When pleasant showers bring forth the flowers,  
And all is life around.

In summer day the fragrant hay,  
And sweetly scents the breeze,  
And all is still save murmuring rill,  
Or sound of humming bees.

Old autumn come, with rusty gun  
In quest of birds we roam;  
Unerring aim, we mark the game,  
And proudly bear it home.

A winter's night has its delight,  
Well armed to bed we go;  
A winter's day we're blithe and gay,  
Skiis shooting in the snow.

A country life, without the strife  
And noise and din of town,  
Is all I need; I take no heed  
Of splendour or renown.

And when I die, oh let me lie  
Where trees above me wave  
Let wild plants bloom around my tomb,  
My quiet country grave.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1838.

The Eclipse we perceive begins to be a sub-  
ject of comment in some of the newspapers in  
our country, and this early notice is no doubt  
owing to some peculiar circumstances connect-  
ed with the phenomenon itself. For many  
years past we have had at short intervals a  
large eclipse of the sun, either Total or Annular  
—and this one has been styled, by way of  
eminence the last of the series—for we shall  
not witness another similar eclipse for sixteen years,  
nor a total eclipse for nearly a generation to  
come! and we cannot withhold the solemn re-  
flection, that this will be the last remarkable E-  
clipse that many of us shall ever be permitted  
to see! Yes, before another conjunction of the  
heavenly bodies, which will cause a total ob-  
scuration of the sun's rays, a whole generation  
of our species will have passed the ordeal of  
Death, and the retributions of Eternity! and yet  
the undisturbed affairs of the Almighty move on  
—and those splendid spheres, launched from his  
hands, with undeviating certainty fulfill their  
ordained round, praising their great Creator  
either in lustre or in shadow. But we leave our  
readers to moralize upon the subject at their  
leisure. We hope the day may be true, that not  
a cloud may obscure the horizon or dim the "set-  
ting sun's" effulgence, that all may enjoy the  
pleasures of beholding, though none can experi-  
ence the delight of such a spectacle, but the  
student of Nature, and the humble worshipper of  
its great Author!

In order to furnish our readers with a full and  
accurate description, we have been at consider-  
able pains and labour to calculate the exact  
phase and times of this eclipse, adopting there-  
expressly to the latitude and meridian of Bridgeton,  
which we find to be 39 deg. 26 min.—  
North, and Longitude 75 deg. 15 min. West  
from Greenwich.

This Eclipse will not be total, but annular—  
that is, the Moon's apparent diameter being less  
at the time than the Sun's, cannot hide the whole  
face of the sun, but will leave the margin visible,  
like a luminous ring, to all persons within a  
certain distance from the central path.

The eclipse will occur September 18th 1838,  
between 3 and 6 o'clock, in the afternoon. The  
first point of contact will be about 97 degrees  
from the sun's vortex (or top) to the right hand,  
precisely at 3h. 17m. 54sec. The beginning of  
the annular eclipse will be 4h. 35 min. 26 sec.  
luminous ring will continue 6 m. 20 sec. and  
end at 4h. 41. 47 sec. The nearest approach  
of the centres of the sun and moon will take  
place at precisely 4h. 39m. 36 sec. and the  
apparent distance of the centres will then  
be only 23 1/2 sec.—the moon's apparent la-  
titude being 18 sec. south—of course the ring  
will be nearly concentric, the upper part being  
a small fraction broader than the under part, on  
account of the exact central part falling a little  
to the west of Bridgeton. This will be by far  
the most interesting position of the phenomenon.

The sun will in a great measure be blotted out  
from the Heavens, and his place supplied by a  
luminous ring of surpassing beauty and splendour!  
to witness it would recompense a voyage across  
the great Atlantic! The shadow will then gra-  
dually leave the sun, and the eclipse will end at  
5h. 50m. 53 sec. just 15 minutes before the sun  
sets to the inhabitants of Bridgeton, having con-  
tinued 2h. 33m. 55 sec.

The above calculations are all made to solar  
or apparent time, being that which is usually  
kept at this place, the equation of time is about  
6m. last, by deducting these from the times a-  
bove, you will have mean or clock time.

As it regards the earth in general, and the  
tract of country to which the eclipse will be  
central and annular, it is stated in the American  
Almanac to be as follows:

Beginning to be visible in the unknown re-  
gions near the North pole, the central annular  
eclipse will pass through Kamchatka in Asia,  
the British possessions in North America, not  
far west of Hudson's Bay Lake Superior, Wis-  
consin Territory, Michigan, the north east part  
of Ohio, the south east part of Pennsylvania the  
eastern part of Maryland, north east part of Vir-  
ginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean, its course be-

ing from north west to south east. The eclipse  
will be annular over a space of 420 miles wide.  
The ring, in the places where it may be seen,  
will continue only from four to about six and  
a half minutes. At Baltimore the eclipse will be-  
gin at 6m. past 3 P. M. The ring will be for-  
mated at 25 min. past 4, and be central at 37 min.  
past 4. The eclipse will end at 40 min. past  
5. At Washington City and Richmond the sev-  
eral places will be with a small fraction of a  
minute, of the same time. But there no ring  
will appear. The sun will be a very slender  
crescent. This crescent will be wider and wid-  
er, with horns less and less sharp, as we go  
south west, and north east, from the path of the  
central eclipse. This path first touches the  
earth at a point near the north pole, a little east  
of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few se-  
conds afterwards it attains its greatest northern  
latitude, whilst for the first eight minutes it mo-  
ves rapidly westward, until it is 98 degrees west  
of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing  
out of the United States into the Atlantic Ocean,  
it leaves the earth at a point about 34 deg. north  
latitude, and 58 west longitude; just 1 hour 58  
minutes, and 32 seconds after its first touching  
the earth; having traversed a somewhat circuit-  
ous track, of 5000 miles in length; and as we  
have said before the whole annular path being  
420 miles in breadth. It reaches in width, from  
Fairfield county, in Connecticut, nearly to Ra-  
leigh, in North Carolina.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun  
visible in the United States, until May 26th,  
1851. The next total eclipse of the sun will be  
August 7, 1860.—Bridgeton N. J. Chronicle.

### From the Methodist Protestant.

#### EVENING REVERIES.

"They live but in the tale of other times."

The arm of desolation seems to strike silently  
and alone, at all early grandeur. The stupen-  
dous productions of art and of intellect are the  
idle play things of time, with which he sports  
for an hour, and then shatters them to atoms.  
There is a quiet melancholy that steals over  
the heart, when we recur to the decline of once  
powerful and flourishing kingdoms. The very  
names of Greece and Rome awaken a pensive  
pleasure; but it is a pleasure which is rendered  
thus pensive by its associations with "darkness  
and the worm."

I love to wander forth on a clear, beautiful  
evening, such as this, and give unrestrained in-  
dulgence to meditation. I love to look up to the  
blue sky, where from the zenith to the horizon,  
not a single cloud obscures its serenity; and to  
hold, as it were converse with the shining orbs,  
that glitter in the azure depths." How beauti-  
fully do these contrast with the workmanship of  
man! The splendours of the most magnificent  
cities have departed. The places where they  
once stood have become desolate wastes. But  
the same magnificence of the heavens stand a-  
bove me now that stood above old Rome in all  
her glory. The garniture of the starry world is  
undimmed by the roll of centuries. The moon and the stars,  
and the whole firmament, break upon the vision  
with an palpable brilliancy as they did upon the  
vision of pious David, when he exclaimed, "Day  
unto day uttereth speech, and night sheweth  
knowledge"—ay, with as much beauty, as when  
the "morning stars sang together and all the  
sons of God shouted for joy."

Indulging in these reflections I have often  
been led to wonder if our own America is de-  
signed to follow in the wake of the nations of  
antiquity. I have wondered if we shall be na-  
med with Assyria, Babylon, and Carthage—as  
a people once mighty, but whose greatness has  
departed. The self love of our nature shrinks  
from the thought. We contemplate our speedy,  
but no less glorious elevation. Memory is in-  
stantly in active play. We recollect that, but  
a few years ago, the untamed son of the forest  
roamed in savage barbarity over this vast extent  
of country. We draw nearer, and behold the  
gradual dawn of civilization. In fancy, the  
song of the pious pilgrims breaks upon our ears,  
even as when—

"And the storm they sang,  
And the stars heard, and the sea;  
And the sounding sides of the dim wood rang  
To the anthems of the free."

Following up the picture, we behold the spread  
of intelligence and industry, beneath the yoke of  
succeeding tyranny and oppression. The do-  
minion of a foreign power is beheld, staying the  
onward march to prosperity, and darkening the  
fairest portion of the civilized world. But the spir-  
it of resistance is at length aroused. The oppres-  
sion of England is spurned. The freedom  
of the mind is boldly asserted, and then follow  
the glorious, but tragic events of the American  
Revolution; the darkest period in the annals of  
our sufferings and woes.

Again—the war-cloud has passed over us and  
the star of independence, like another star of  
Bethlehem, shines out upon our horizon. The  
war-hoop has died in its faintest echo among our  
forests—the thunder of artillery shakes no longer  
the foundations of our halls. The olive  
branch of peace has been planted in our soil.—  
We have become a great and a mighty people.  
We stand out among the nations of the earth  
the proudest and most prominent of them all.—  
Although comparatively in our infancy, the  
"broad stripes and bright stars" of our standard  
sheet have floated in the breezes of all climates,

and from the remotest shores of the far off Paci-  
fic, and over the turbulent billows of the foam-  
ing Atlantic, our banner still

"Mingles with its gorgeous dyes  
The milky baldric of the skies;  
And stripes its pure celestial white  
With streakings of the morning light."

Truly our patriotism is leading us astray.—  
We must check this enthusiasm. And yet such  
is the view which, as Americans, we love to take  
of our country and its institutions. She has  
become great—shall she fall! She is now  
mighty—shall she one day be powerless! Have  
we not intelligence and learning enough to pre-  
serve her from decay!—Alas!—what whisper  
the spirits of the past! Might not Greece and  
Rome have boasted of these? Would not the  
Greeks have spurned the idea that Athens,  
the beautiful and magnificent Athens, on whose  
lap were nurtured the twin-sisters, Science and  
Art, and whose ear drank in with rapture the  
eloquence of her own sons—that Athens, who  
boasted of her orators, her philosophers, her states-  
men, and her poets, should one day become de-  
solate; and nothing but broken fragments of her  
temples, and of her Parthenon, be left to tell of  
her former magnificence and grandeur? Where  
would have been found the Roman who would  
have doubted the perpetuity of Rome's glory?  
Had one of her sons been asked at the time of her  
conquests, if Rome would dwindle to comparative  
insignificance, methinks, he would have proudly  
cited the "treble hundred triumphs," and pointing  
to the theatres, amphitheatres, and triumphal ar-  
ches of the imperial city, he would have asked, in  
reply, "Can the iron heel of time trample these to  
dust, or the arm of decay sap these foundations?"  
Standing beside the lofty Coliseum, he would  
have exclaimed with the enthusiasm of a Roman  
citizen, as though eternity were given upon its  
base, and the perpetuity of Rome gleamed from  
the summit—"While the Coliseum stands, Rome  
shall stand! When the Coliseum falls, Rome  
shall fall! When Rome falls, the world shall  
fall!"—Where is she now?

"The Noble of Nations! there she stands;  
Childless and crownless in her voiceless way;  
An empty urn, within her withered hands,  
Whose holy dust was scattered long ago!  
The Sepulchre! tomb contains no ashes now;  
The very sepulchres lie tenantless  
Of their heroic dwellers."

But if the greatness of past nations has waned  
and expired does it necessarily follow that ours  
must also? Have we not that within our reach  
which can not only impart seeming greatness—  
but which shall give to us lasting existence?—  
We unquestionably have. True greatness con-  
sists not in splendid triumph, in wealth, nor in  
luxury. Luxury always leads to corruption,  
and corruption to decay. Righteousness exal-  
teth a nation! This, and this alone can  
give permanence to our institutions. We have  
the Bible—we have the Christian Religion. If  
these exert the influence which they should, if  
these be made the governing principles of our lives  
and our actions, time may crumble our edifices  
to the dust—but as a people, we shall be per-  
manent! And thus, shall speedily be ushered in  
the glorious period, when "none shall not say to  
another know thou the Lord," for all shall know  
him from the least even to the greatest."

## Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

AN 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 1805, and the several supplements  
thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of  
his creditors, 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, trust-  
ee 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 allegations  
or interrogatories of his creditors, and hav-  
ing 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  
notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of  
this order to be inserted in one of the new-  
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 shew  
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. 1833.

THOS. B. DORSEY.

2

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

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

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

THE Stockholders in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company are reminded that an instalment of Five Dollars on each share will be due on Wednesday next, the 1st day of August.

By order, N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

An Easton packet was capsized near Sandy Point on Saturday last, by a white wind. The crew and passengers were taken from the wreck by the Baltimore and Annapolis packet, John T. Barber, Capt. Jones.

A fire occurred in our city on Monday evening, in a frame building owned and occupied by Mrs. Hunt. The house was located in a thickly settled part of the city, surrounded by framed buildings, but owing to the great exertions of the citizens, it was prevented from spreading.

Communicated.

Mr. Editor—I have been a silent but close observer of the movements of the two great political parties of the present day, and am the more convinced of the necessity of giving to the Democratic party a more zealous support than ever I have heretofore done.

Mr. VAN BUREN, for supporting this same party, seems to fall heir to a full share of the vile calumnies and bitter epithets of the same party that opposed the old Hero.

THE MOUNT VERNON FARMER. The fame of Gen. Washington as a soldier and statesman is universally known and highly estimated by all who appreciate talents, worth, and love of country.

about Mr. Van Buren for his steady adherence to what he sincerely believes calculated to advance the best interests of his country and the happiness of his fellow citizens.

THE BANK CONVENTION. A GENERAL RESUMPTION ON THE THIRTEENTH OF AUGUST.

The Bank Convention assembled in this city yesterday, at 12 M. The place of meeting was the Bank of Pennsylvania.

- MASSACHUSETTS. CONNECTICUT. RHODE ISLAND. PENNSYLVANIA. DELAWARE. MARYLAND. VIRGINIA. KENTUCKY. MISSOURI.

After considerable debate as to the proper and appropriate day for a general resumption, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Banks represented in this Convention will resume specie payments on the 13th August next, and recommend that day for the adoption of the Banks generally.

MURDER.

On the night of the 16th, a man named George Collins, living on Magothy River, in Anne Arundel County, while under the influence, as is supposed, of ardent spirits, shot his son Richard, aged 18 years, and killed him on the spot.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

The Worcester Spy, published at Snow-hill, Maryland, states that a melancholy accident occurred in the Bay, near that place, on the 11th inst. A party of some forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen were on an excursion of pleasure in two boats, when one of them was upset by a sudden flaw of wind, and eighteen persons thrown into the water.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A fearful explosion took place in the village of Pittsfield, Mass. last week, which is thus described in a letter, dated.

PITTSFIELD, Monday, July 19.

Last Thursday night, we experienced one of the most terrific explosions ever witnessed here before. It appeared that the Powder Magazine, containing 800 lbs. of powder, was fired by some daring villain, and the damage it did was truly terrible.

The Hotel of Warriner and Russel, Hotel of L. Brown, Buel & Col's store, Howard's store, Buckley's store, Printing Office of P. Allen & Son, were also very much injured, besides many dwelling houses.

LOBBYING.

From the New York Daily Express. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Before Judge ULMER. A. T. Hillier vs. John Travers.

This was an action to recover \$2,500, on a contract for services rendered by the plaintiff to defendant, and also for money paid while in such service under the following circumstances: It appeared that during the session of the New Jersey Legislature of '36 and '37, plaintiff was employed by defendant, to proceed to Trenton and lobby for the passage of a bill, entitled, 'The Bergen Port Company Bill.'

Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts; in 1787 he had 500 acres in grass—sowed 900 bushels of oats—700 acres with wheat, and prepared as much more for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and 140 with turnips.

From the Hagerstown Mail.

MR. GRASON. Some of the unscrupulous opposition papers of this State are labouring hard to impair the confidence of the people in our worthy candidate for Governor, by representing him as a Federalist.

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DREADFUL SUPERSTITION.

The Rev. Richard Knill, the zealous agent of the London Missionary Society, at a meeting at Leeds last week, gave a thrilling and dreadful account of a superstition which has lately been ascribed to prevail in a part of the Madras Presidency, India, where the farmers are in the habit of fattening and killing boys, and cutting their flesh from their bones whilst they are yet alive, and sending a piece of their flesh to each of their fields or plantations, that the blood may be squeezed out of it on the soil before the child dies; this being done with the view of making the soil fertile.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.

On the afternoon of Wednesday last, as a young man named Thomas B. Ball, employed in one of the factories of the Jackson Corporation in his village, was engaged in the weaving room, adjusting some machinery, one leg was caught by a band, and he was carried round a large drum which revolves at the rate of 125 times per minute.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

We learn that a horse belonging to Mr. Jas. Haggerty, living in Christian, below Fifth st. Southwark, which was bitten by a rabid dog about a month since, was observed to be taken sick on Saturday morning after having drunk a bucket of water, and so rapidly and violently did the hydrophobia spasms increase upon him, that as he was halted in the stall, by ten o'clock he had bitten the flesh all off of his fore-leg, shoulders, and wherever else his halter allowed him to reach.

SINGULAR SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

The N. Y. Sun gives the following account of the suicide of Charles North, aged 30 years, a carpenter by trade, residing in Allen street, who put an end to his life on Thursday afternoon in the following manner. He had been seriously unwell of late, and at times partially deranged in consequence, and under the influence of derangement, as is supposed, while passing through Ludlow street on Thursday afternoon, he entered a house in which he was a perfect stranger, passed through the entry into the yard, and jumped into the cistern, which was large and well filled with water.

explicit, and afforded no little amusement to the audience as well as the court. We need not cite but a single point by way of illustration to explain satisfactorily this portion of the report.

The court charged, that no doubt remained that the plaintiff had rendered his services as had been alleged in the opening. But every agency to procure votes in the manner which has been proved, was illegal and repugnant to republican principles, on which all our institutions are founded.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

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THE MOUNT VERNON FARMER. The fame of Gen. Washington as a soldier and statesman is universally known and highly estimated by all who appreciate talents, worth, and love of country.

There has seldom come within our notice a case of moral turpitude equal to the following:—A black woman, named Sarah Henry, having, it is said, an intimacy with another woman of her color, enticed her out on the common beyond Federal Hill on Saturday night, after getting her intoxicated with the liquor to which she had treated her.

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Last Thursday night, we experienced one of the most terrific explosions ever witnessed here before. It appeared that the Powder Magazine, containing 800 lbs. of powder, was fired by some daring villain, and the damage it did was truly terrible.

LOBBYING.

From the New York Daily Express. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Before Judge ULMER. A. T. Hillier vs. John Travers.

This was an action to recover \$2,500, on a contract for services rendered by the plaintiff to defendant, and also for money paid while in such service under the following circumstances: It appeared that during the session of the New Jersey Legislature of '36 and '37, plaintiff was employed by defendant, to proceed to Trenton and lobby for the passage of a bill, entitled, 'The Bergen Port Company Bill.'

THE MOUNT VERNON FARMER. The fame of Gen. Washington as a soldier and statesman is universally known and highly estimated by all who appreciate talents, worth, and love of country.

There has seldom come within our notice a case of moral turpitude equal to the following:—A black woman, named Sarah Henry, having, it is said, an intimacy with another woman of her color, enticed her out on the common beyond Federal Hill on Saturday night, after getting her intoxicated with the liquor to which she had treated her.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

THE BANK CONVENTION. A GENERAL RESUMPTION ON THE THIRTEENTH OF AUGUST.

The Bank Convention assembled in this city yesterday, at 12 M. The place of meeting was the Bank of Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE BANK CONVENTION. A GENERAL RESUMPTION ON THE THIRTEENTH OF AUGUST.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

THE BANK CONVENTION. A GENERAL RESUMPTION ON THE THIRTEENTH OF AUGUST.

MURDER.

On the night of the 16th, a man named George Collins, living on Magothy River, in Anne Arundel County, while under the influence, as is supposed, of ardent spirits, shot his son Richard, aged 18 years, and killed him on the spot.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

The Worcester Spy, published at Snow-hill, Maryland, states that a melancholy accident occurred in the Bay, near that place, on the 11th inst. A party of some forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen were on an excursion of pleasure in two boats, when one of them was upset by a sudden flaw of wind, and eighteen persons thrown into the water.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

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STATES DEPARTMENT  
Annapolis, April 14th, 1836.

In pursuance of authority conferred 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 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 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 come, 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 emolument 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 of 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, and if the promulgating of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty-five when the city of Annapolis shall be declared 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 one delegate 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, Charles, 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 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-seven, the city of Annapolis shall be declared 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, 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, 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 wish to re-consider 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 the 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, in its 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 ten 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 provision 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 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 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 again eligible for the next succeeding session

of the General Assembly, 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 ten 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 provision 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. 24. *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. 25. *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. 26. *And be it enacted,* That no person who shall be elected and set as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding session

of the General Assembly, 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 ten 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 provision 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. 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 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. 30. *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. 31. *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. 32. *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. 33. *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. 34. *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.

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Sec. 41. *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. 42. *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.

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Sec. 49. *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. 50. *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.