CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Tuesday next.

The Spring Term of Dorchester County Court will commence on Monday next, in this town.

We learn that Gen. Blair, a member of Congress from South Carolina, shot himself at Washington, on the 1st instant. He had for some time, we believe, been subject to occasional alienation of mind.

THE DISTRICT BANKS.

The rumour, to which we felt it our reluctant duty to allude last week, that all the District Banks had stopped payment, we are gratified to perceive, was groundless. At the latest dates which we now have, these Banks all remained firm. Both the Baltimore and Washington papers declare the rumour unfounded.

Bank of Maryland.—At a meeting of the creditors of this Bank, held in Baltimore, on the 28th, a Committee was appointed from amongst the creditors with power to adopt measures necessary to promote (as far as practicable) the interest of said creditors, and bring the affairs of the Bank to a speedy settlement, and cause a distribution of its assets among them. This Committee, it seems, have duly entered upon the discharge of their duty; and it appears from a late report made by them, that the adjustment of the concerns of the Bank, is proceeding as fast as the nature of the circumstances will allow. In order to protect the effects of the Bank abroad from attachments, the President and Directors have executed an assignment of all the corporate property in trust for the equal benefit of the creditors. Messrs. J. B. Morris and R. W. Gill, have been associated with Mr. Ellicott, as trustees; and it is expected the trustees will shortly prepare and publish a statement of the condition of the Bank, for the information of those concerned.

A run was made on the Bank of Salisbury, on Saturday and Monday. In reference to this circumstance, the Village Herald says, we understand the demands which have been made upon it were promptly and cheerfully met—they were but a flea bite—and we believe the general opinion now is that the Bank is fully able to sustain its credit.

We have not seen that any very definite shape has been given to Mr. Calhoun's plan for rechartering the Bank; but its most prominent features may be discerned in a speech of the gentleman on Mr. Webster's motion for leave to introduce a bill on the same subject.

Mr. C. objects to the uncertainty as to the intention of Mr. W.'s bill, as well as to the period (six years) for which it goes to prolong the existence of the Bank. If it be designed to afford time to the Bank to wind up its concerns merely, the period is too long; but if a renewal of its charter be the object, the time is too short. He, therefore, proposes twelve years from the termination of its present charter, the Bank to be prohibited from issuing any note under ten dollars during the first six, and twenty, during the last, and the rate of interest to be fixed at five per centum. The following extract from his speech will put our readers more fully in possession of his views:—"Let, then, the bank charter be renewed for twelve years after the expiration of the present term, with such modifications and limitations as may be judged proper, and that, after that period, it shall issue no notes under ten dollars; that Government shall not receive in its dues any sum less than ten dollars, except in the legal coins of the United States; that it shall not receive in its dues the notes of any bank that issues notes of a denomination less than five dollars; and that the United States Bank shall not receive in payment or on deposite, the notes of any bank whose notes are not receivable in the dues of the Government: nor the notes of any bank which may receive the notes of any bank whose notes are not receivable by the Government. At the expiration of six years from the commencement of the renewed charter, let the bank be prohibited from issuing any note under twenty dollars, and let no sum under that amount be received in the dues of the Government, except in specie; and let the value of gold be raised at least equal to that of silver, to take effect immediately, so that the country may be replenished with the coin, the lightest and most portable in proportion to its value, to take the place of the receding bank notes."

The Bank Bill of Mr. Webster, will be again called up, in the Senate, on Monday the 21st instant, it now seems, instead of the first Monday in May.

We publish to-day, sundry Acts of the last Legislature, which will be found on the third and fourth pages. The Act relating to Mortgages, also ordered to be inserted in this paper, has not yet been received, but shall appear in our next.

Mr. Clay's resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make certain inquiries in relation to the Union Bank of Maryland, and report the result, was taken up in the Senate on Monday last; when he modified it, and it was agreed to, as modified.

In the remarks made by Mr. Clay, in introducing the original resolution, it will be recollected, he adverted to the fact that Mr. Taney was a stockholder in the Union Bank; to the supposed connection between the Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank; and to the rumour that in the course of the last few days, a Treasury draft or drafts amounting to $150,000, had been furnished the Union Bank by the Secretary. Under date of the 26th, the Board of Directors of the Union Bank, in a publication elicited by Mr. C.'s observations, declare that no connection has ever existed between the Bank of Maryland and the institution over which they have control, other than such as has subsisted between it and the other Banks of Baltimore; and further, that no Treasury draft has been received since last October. In reference to that part of Mr. Clay's remarks, wherein he expressed the hope that it would not appear that the Secretary was a stockholder in the Union Bank to so large an amount as to authorise the impression that he was influenced by other than public considerations in the choice of that institution as a depository of government money, the Washington Globe says that at the time of the removal of the deposites, Mr. Taney held in the stock of the Union Bank six or seven thousand dollars; that on that account he was unwilling to make a selection of a deposite Bank in Baltimore, and requested the President to examine into the subject; that the President did so examine, and that it was upon his recommendation, the Union Bank was chosen.

Major Downing.—We can say but little in answer to the many inquiries of late put to us in reference to this distinguished individual and his very popular letters. We scarcely know, in fact, whether he is at present (to borrow an expression from Captain Fluellen) "in the universal 'orld, or in France, or in England." We have heard nothing from him since his epistle of the 8th ult., which was duly placed before our readers. But when we consider the threat he therein made, that unless the *Gineral* should mind how he cut his cards, he would bundle up his axe and leave the *Government*—when we consider this—in connexion with the fact that he has not since written any thing, some apprehension must be felt that "Othello's occupation's gone"—that the Major has abandoned the "cares of State" and sought his *otium cum dignitate*, in the "middle of down east."

The other morning, the editor of the Baltimore Chronicle, acknowledged the receipt of an elegant hat; and added that he knew not to whom he was indebted for the present. Next day, his very ingenuous neighbor of the Republican, gravely and broadly insinuated, with fully as much "republican" freedom as editorial courtesy, that the hat came from the Bank—that "Mr. Biddle pays all"—and that it was a reward for the services of the Chronicle in the cause of the "monster." Now, it may appear questionable whether the Bank is able to pay *so* exorbitantly high for services rendered it; but it is quite clear that, but for the paternity of the Republican's article, it would have been taken for sheer burlesque. It is, however, often thus—the paragraphs of us editors are frequently "like the garments made for the moon, too short or too long."

We are indebted to our representative in Congress, the Hon. L. P. Dennis, for several public domuments of interest.

The Senate have, at length, arrived at something definitive, in passing the two resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay—one censuring the course of the Executive in regard to the Deposites as a breach of the Constitution and laws, and the other declaring the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the removal of the Deposites, to be insufficient and unsatisfactory. As it was known, however, from the commencement of the discussion that such was the opinion of the Senators who voted in favor of the resolutions, the final action on them merely destroys one of the innumerable sources of debate on the question, and it is no difficult matter to open another.

The vote on the first resolution, which gave the highest majority against the administration, was 28 to 18. Two Senators opposed to the administration—Mr. Bell, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. Chambers of Maryland—were absent from the city. Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Mr. King of Georgia, voted for the resolution declaring the reasons of the Secretary insufficient, but against that censuring the course of the President as illegal and unconstitutional.—*Balt. Gaz.*

From the Boston Courier.

The Figure Head of the frigate Constitution, being no more nor less than a full length effigy of our present President, Andrew Jackson, was taken from the city, we understand, yesterday morning, in a boat, guarded by a strong body of Foreigners, to the Navy Yard at Charlestown. Considerable excitement was produced when it was first known, as it had been supposed that the officers having the frigate in charge, had concluded to concede something to the feeling of the people, and abandon their plan. It is reported, also, that no *American* could be found to assist in the removal, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this report may prove true.

[We can conceive of nothing more inappropriate than the placing the above "effigy" on the bows of "Old Ironsides," and there can be nothing more humiliating to the feelings of every American who is not an actual worshipper of the grim Idol. Had this time-honored frigate been sunk to the depths of the ocean, her fate would have been more tolerable, in the opinion of thousands, than it now is—being made the subject of such an outrage upon principle and propriety.—*Balt. Pat.*]

Subsequent Boston papers state that the Navy Commisioners, have directed the old billet-head to be restored, and the image to be cast aside.

The New Orleans Bulletin exhorts its friends to take "courage"—as, "before three months, Jackson shall be impeached or must resign." It also adds—"Let the banks act liberally at this juncture"—from which we deem the Bulletin a better adviser than prophet. Why should Jackson be impeached? If the sovereign people choose to abet him in his tyranny, the fault is less his than theirs.—*Balt. Pat.*

Prom the Philad. U. S. Gazette, March 26.

GIRARD BANK STOCK.

It is known to most of our readers, that one of the meetings held in the Girard Banking house on the 17th inst. resolved to place a book in the Merchants' Coffee House, in which stockholders desiring the *restoration* of the deposites, should subscribe their names with the number of shares they hold. Yesterday morning, the book presented signaures for 15,049 shares, which is a majority of the whole number; and as it is known that many thousand shares are not available for uses of this kind, it may be considered as determined that the deposites shall be restored, especially as it was understood that the officers of the Bank approved of the measure recommended by the meeting.

The number of shares subscribed in favor of rerurning the deposites from the Girard Bank, was last evening, 16,050.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

We are informed from Washington, that the period for the execution of the Convention with France for indemnities on account of spoliations on American Commerce will be prolonged in consequence of an arrangement made between the two Governments through the medium of our Minister at Paris. The distribution of the funds payable by France, will take place immediately at the receipt; and there is reason, we are given to understand, as well from the disposition of the present French Chamber of Deputies, as from the state of our relations with that country, to deem that the amount of the first instalment will be speedily rendered available.—*Balt. Republican.*

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The evening edition of the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday, announces the arrival of the Liverpool packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, bringing London papers to Feb. 25th, and Liverpool to the 26th, inclusive.

London, Feb. 24.—The division against Ministers in the House of Commons last week, and the prospect of a new interference being rendered necessary in the Dutch and Belgian question, have caused, it appears, some sensation in the country.

From the accounts in the Paris papers it would seem that the popularity of Louis Philippe, never, we believe, very firmly established, is now rapidly on the wane.

London, Feb. 24.—The tumults at Marseilles have been suppressed, but those at Lyons still continue, while in Paris a considerable degree of agitation prevails.

London, Feb 24.—A new treaty between Russia and Turkey, very much in favor of the latter, was concluded at St. Petersburg on the 27th of last month. By this treaty, that of Adrianople is materially modified; the amount of the debt due by the Porte is very much diminished; part of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia is given at once to the Porte, and the remainder is to be given up on the execution of the conditions. The frontiers of Turkey on the side of Persia are to be considerably extended. This information is official.—*Spectator.*

The Mobile Register states that not less than fifteen hundred families from the United States, have gone into the neighboring Mexican province of Texas, during the late winter, with the intention of settling there.

Heavy Rains.—The Tallahassee Floridian states, that during the recent rains, a barrel standing in the open air was filled with rain water in 48 hours. This occurred in three different places, twenty miles apart from each other.

The Rev. Mr. Winslow, one of the American Missionaries at Ceylon, has lately arrived in Philadelphia by the ship Star—after an absence of fourteen years.

The "Celestial Empire."—It is said that ever since the accession of the present Emperor to the throne, the empire has been afflicted with a series of misfortunes, such as famines, inundations, droughts and rebellions. As the Chinese insist on making the Supreme Head answerable for all unfortunate events (as well as entitled to the credit of all felicitous ones) it is deemed not unlikely that a political revolution will, ere long take place in that country.—*N. Y. Com.*

CHOLERA.

The Western Sentinel, printed at Elizabethtown, Ky., contains the following remarks. As we have seen nothing farther on the subject, we can safely hope that the fears of our neighbors below are groundless.—*Lexington (Ky.) Observer.*

"We had fondly anticipated that this scourge of nations had ceased to prey upon the inhabitants of the U. States; but every passenger from New Orleans brings tidings of the mortality there, and on the river from there to Louisville. And, indeed, our own country has this week been seriously attacked. On Sunday last, we learn from unquestionable authority, that a gentleman on his way from the lower country, called at the house of Mr. Elijah Middleton, some ten miles south-east of this place, laboring under the influence of the disease, and in a few hours expired. Mrs. Middleton was immediately attacked and died. Mr. Chilton Middleton and a Mr. Miller also have fallen victims of the monster, and are no more. We learn that several others in the neighborhood have suffered severely, but are likely to recover."

Major Heath, asserted in his place on the floor of the House, on the 19th March, in reply to an enquiry from the honorable Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, as to the responsibilities of the Baltimore Committee.

"Mr. Heath said, he was himself present "at the interview between the President of "the U. States and the Delegation from "Baltimore, and he had no hesitation in as-"serting, that their report, so far as it relates "to that interview, was correct in every par-"ticular—In addition he would remark, that "he had long been acquainted with the gen-"tlemen composing that Delegation, and he "knew them to be incapable of appending "their names to any statement, of the cor-"rectness of which they were not well assu-"red. They were neither office-holders, nor "office-hunters, and therefore could have had "no motive in lending themselves to any "misrepresentation of facts." And as we are informed that our representative, Isaac McKim, was in his place, and did not controvert the assertian of Major Heath, the credibility of our Committee can be as little doubted on the floor of the House, as it will be where they are personally known.—*Chronicle.*

A gentleman from Maryland sold tobacco to a merchant in Alexandria, this week for $5, for which he was offered $7 last fall—and this, too, in the face of a short crop and improved prices in Europe. So much for tobacco.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Will the "Globe" inform us whether Gen. Jackson is still amongst the living? According to certain letters, sometime since published in that veracious print, he was to have been assassinated on Saturday last. We are curious to know, if the threats of the Philadelphia conspirators were carried into execution.—*Fred. Ex. March* 19.

CASH AND CREDIT.

About twenty millions of dollars in specie is all the real cash capital which our country employs. This is the basis, or rather the pivot, of all our operations. Upon this we raise a fabric of eighty millions of constant circulation of Bank bills, and five hundred millions, more or less, of notes of hand, book debts and credits of various sorts. In order to sustain a system so useful, so efficient, and at the same time so "top-heavy," the utmost confidence is necessary. For of the operations of this machine, we are not mere speculators, not even passengers on board, in the ordinary sense. Every man, at least every merchant, is not only embarked with his all, but is himself a constituent part of the machine, imparting to its strength or weakness, according as he possesses those qualities himself. The whole movement depends on confidence. What could the twenty millions of specie do towards sustaining the business of the country, if it were to be used directly and without the aid of credit? It would not suffice as a circulating medium for this city alone. And in the direct use of specie, no quantity of it could maintain an active and efficient business. The number of clerks necessary to count or even to weigh it, would create a great expense, and the delays and inconveniences attendant upon such a mode of doing business, would operate as a clog which would prevent all energetic action. As we do business now, a few tellers at the Banks are able to count all the money for the business of a whole city.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

We learn that a scene of considerable violence was acted on Saturday in front of the county court house. A gentleman from Maryland had claimed a runaway slave, and Judge Randall, after hearing testimony, allowed the claim. The officer in whose possession the slave was, handcuffed his prisoner, and to prevent the crowd of colored persons from rescuing him, he fastened his own arm to that of the slave. On coming out of the door, they were at once surrounded by a mob of blacks, who attempted a rescue, but as the constable was fastened to the slave, this was difficult. The prisoner was forced into a carriage after the officer had suffered much injury, and inflicted some blows—the driver was severely wounded with a brickbat thrown by a blackman. Several of the assailants were arrested and will be tried.—*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

March of Morals.—The latest Paris papers give glowing descriptions of a new BALLET by M. Taghoni, called the Revolt au Serail, which has lately been performed at the Opera House, with enthusiastic applause. It attracts, every night, admiring crowds of enlightened and fashionable Parisians of both sexes. The scenery is splendid, and some of the incidents are said to be PIQUANTE beyond all parallel. The following is a specimen:

Under a kiosk, surrounded with magnificent columns, is a large basin of white marble, in which are seen bathing eight beauties of the Seraglio! The water is transparent, and the heads and busts of the lovely Odalesques, whilst playfully sporting, are seen above the surface. After a little time, the beauties come out of the bath dripping, and are dried by female slaves, *and dressed on the stage!*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vermont, to a member of Congress, dated March 18, 1834.

"I am sorry to inform you, that J. S. of T——, has gone by the board. He was one of the few in that place who has traded in both politics and merchandize. Till within a few days of his failure, he persisted in declaring there was *no distress!* The party obstinacy of such men reminds me of an anecdote of one of Noah's neighbors, which our friend P—— tells something after this sort: In the time of the Flood, one of Noah's neighbors, as the water began to rise, retreated from one hill top to a higher, until he found himself on the highest pinnacle in the vicinity. The water still kept rising, and was actually washing about his middle.—While in that predicament, the Ark floated along. He called out, 'Noah! Noah! for God's sake take us in.' 'No! answered Noah; you had warning of the danger, but took no heed. You must take care of youself.' 'Well,' says he, 'neighbor Noah, go to thunder with your old Ark; *I don't think there's going to be much of a storm.*' "

Small cause and great effect.—When Louis VII, to obey the injunctions of his bishop, cropped his hair and shaved his beard, Eleanor, his consort, found him, with this unusual appearance, very ridiculous, and soon very contemptible. She revenged herself as she thought proper, and the poor shaved king obtained a divorce. She then married the Count of Anjou, afterwards Henry II of England. She had for her marriage dower the rich provinces of Paitou and Guienne; and this was the origin of those wars which for three hundred years ravaged France, and cost the French millions of men. All which probably, had never occurred, had Louis VII not been so rash as to crop his head and shave his beard, by which he became so disgusting in the eyes of Queen Eleanor.

A true story.—A village schoolmaster said to one of his pupils, a very small boy, who had just gone ahead of his class for spelling best—"Well done, my little fellow, you shall have a feather in your cap." The boy burst into tears. "What is the matter?" said the master. "I don't want a feather in my cap," replied the lad. "Why not?"—"Because, when father has a feather in his cap, he always comes home drunk, and scolds at mother and whips her."—*Temp. Recorder.*

Full Measure.—A Quaker alighting from the Bristol coach, on entering the Inn, called for some beer, and observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord: "Pray friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a month?"—"*Ten, Sir,*" replied Boniface. "And thou would like to draw eleven," rejoined Ebenezer? "*Certainly,*" exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will tell thee how, friend," added the Quaker—"Fill thy measure."

The decision of a Dutch Judge, in some one of the villages along the Hudson, in a case before him, in which the right of opinion was brought in question, it was argued, for the party whose right was questioned, that in this country every man had a right to express freely his opinions. To this, the Judge, who, it seemed, was determined to give it against the man, replied with great complacency—"O yah! Every man haf a right, by the law, in this free Republic, to dink for himself: *provided he dinks wid the court.*"

There is an English statute where one half the penalty goes to the King, and one half to the informer—the penalty being *fourteen years transportation!*

Very malapropos.—A certain turt Baronet who had been struck with the charms of a pretty *fille de chambre* of his lady's, lately stumbled on her on the staircase and could not resist the temptation of imprinting some kisses, which the damsel cordially returned. Flushed with excitement, Sir —— exclaimed, "By Jove, Susan, your lips are sweeter than your mistress's." "Lord, Sir, (said the blushing *soubrette*, with the greatest *naivette*,) only think! why now if John, my lady's own man, does not say the same." The Baronet's courage cooled down to zero.

From the Portland Courier.

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC:

A SCENE FROM LIFE.

An honest Jonathan, not a hundred miles from Portland, was blest with a wife, who took it into her head to fancy, from time to time, that she was any thing and every thing rather than the identical wife of said Jonathan. This state of things continued from year to year, and she began to fancy at last, that she was dead, or dying. Many and many was the time our good Jonathan was summoned from the field to hear the last request, and witness the last sigh of his dying wife. But still she did not die. He always took these things very moderately, carefully putting up whatever farming utensils he might be using, and walking deliberately and slowly to her bed-side, and listening patiently to whatever she might say, solemnly promising to obey all her requests, and fulfil all her desires to the letter. He firmly believed his wife was in some way or other bewitched, how he could not tell, and the idea of a cure never entered his brain. He thought it likely she must die sometime or other, and further he never troubled himself about it.—This insensibility was far from being agreeable to his sensitive wife, who often rated him roundly on his stupidity, her own anger for the time effecting a cure. At length the poor woman came to the solemn conviction that her time was indeed come. She put her house in order. The bonnets and the caps of the children were trimmed with black. Her husband's Sunday hat was brought forward and ornamented with a broad solemn weed. Her own clothing was all deposited in the "chest of drawers" and locked up, the key to be left in her pocket. The yarn for a web of "full cloth" was ordered to be sent over to Jane Style's, who would prepare it for the mill; when it was afterwards to be cut into comfortable garments for the family the coming winter. The good woman superintended every thing with the greatest composure and solemnity. When every thing was prepared, she adjusted her cap, and, a tear in her eye, she composed herself in bed; giving directions for her husband and children and the workmen to be summoned around her.—This done, she addressed each separately, giving them appropriate advice, and then dismissed them, that she might in secret give her parting injunctions to her husband. When left alone, she called to his memory her own many acts of conjugal tenderness, spoke of her children as a mother in like circumstances might be supposed to speak, and finally distantly and delicately hinted, that it was very probable another would at some time be called in to occupy her place by her side, and stand in a similar relation to her children. Her tears fell fast. Our Jonathan's face was drawn to a becoming length for the occasion, but he never thought of crying. Indeed, it was doubtful whether he comprehended her. His imperturbability was most provoking. She was compelled to be more explicit. She pressed her fingers upon her eyes. "When I am gone, said she faintly, have you thought of any one to be your second wife?" This was a plain question, and with the utmost simplicity he gave it a plain answer. "Yes, my dear, I have." She wiped her tears. For a dying woman, her face was certainly very expressive. She held her breath. "Tell me, said she, who is to be the mother of my children." "Well, my dear, I have often thought if you should die, Hannah J. would make an excellent wife." "You have indeed;" exclaimed the dying woman, bouncing out of bed, "Hannah J. shall never be the mother of my children, I can tell you." Our Jonathan stared. A cure was certainly the very last thing in his mind when he made such a confession. But it wrought one nevertheless. This was many years ago; but she has never since imagined herself any other than the living, and alive like to be, wife of Jonathan.

TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD.

AN ALLEGORY.

'Twas early in the dawn of time,
When human nature in its prime,
A stranger was to guile,
That Truth and Falsehood took a walk
One summer's morn—and mutual talk
And glee employed the while.

O'er hills and dales, thro' groves and glades,
'Cross fertile fields and flowery meads
They passed in cheerful mood,
Till by a dark and rolling flood
Arrived, they both in silence stood,
And thus the billows viewed.

But Truth at length the silence broke
And unto Falsehood thus she spoke:
(For she had nought to dread;)
Let us within this liquid wave
Ourselves on this fine morning bathe,
Then on our walk proceed.

To whom the latter thus replied,
With feigned assent her guile to hide:
"Well, thou shalt enter first,
And soon I will be near thy side,
And with thee stem the rolling tide,
Till we are safely passed."

Then truth undressed herself in haste,
And on the bank her garments placed,
Then plunged into the deep:
This done, her garments Falsehood seized,
And put them on herself, well pleased
To make her safe escape.

E'er since that day has Truth appeared
Naked; although she ne'er has feared
The darkest tide to stem,
And Falsehood in Truth's garb is seen,
Her own ill form and faith to screen,
And thus impose on man.

PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING

The Journals of the Conventions

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND

Held in the city of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775 *and* 1776.

THE subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed there is but one copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, too dollars.

Annapolis, March 22, 1834.