or prosecute any action pending in said courts in the name of the party of whom he may so appear.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the chief justices of the several district courts of this State, in all & in every case in which real estate may have heretofore been sold, or may hereafter be sold by virtue of any process issued by said courts, to place in the hands of the clerks of the respective counties in which said real estate may be, the judment, execution, and all the papers and proceedings in the case or cases in which said sale may be, or may have been made, within six mounths after the return of the officer making said sale, and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several courts, to record said judgment, execution, and all the papers and proceedings, and the same when recorded, to be evidence in all courts of justice in this State.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this supplement, where any two of the justices of any of said district courts, shall be interested in any matter of which said court would have jurisdiction if said two justices did not form a part of said court, the remaining justice may and shall hold jurisdiction of said matter, and constitute the court for that purpose, and that any suit now pending before the said courts in which any two justices as aforesaid shall be therein interested, shall be heard, and determined by the remaining justice as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That if all three of the justices of any magistrate's court shall be interested in such matter as aforesaid, then the said matter may be investigated, and jurisdiction thereof entertained by any neighbouring district court of the same county.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 24, 1837.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this County, will sit on Monday, 26th of June.

The speech of Mr. Pearce which we publish to-day, will be found worthy of perusal. It relates principally to recent disgraceful transactions in Maryland on the part of the Van Buren party—transactions which never can be forgotten, and which cannot be too often called up to remembrance.

The Van Burenites in this Congressional District evince an extraordinary degree of concern and interest about the affairs of their opponents. The good hearted souls seem to be extremely solicitous that all the whigs now in the field should remain, and afford the people, whose best interests, be it understood, these gentlemen have kindly taken under their salutary care and guardianship, a fair opportunity of voting, each one for the man of his choice. Nothing is so much deprecated by these honest benevolent, kind hearted Simon Pures of Democracy, as a Convention of delegates to fix upon some *one* candidate, to be recommended to the support of the whigs of this district—and all this out of pure love and affection for the dear people, whom in the sincerity of their hearts, they believe, to be unjustly dealt with by such proceedings.—The people—the people should not be confined to *one*, when there are so many before them, whose pretensions do not strike all alike. Let us have all of these candidates, (say our good friends in the opposition) for the sake of the people—not that *we* care any thing about the matter, for we are such good democrats, that we would not deign to profit by your distractions,—we would'nt let one of *our* men, even our *broken down coursers*, who have been distanced heretofore, represent a minority of the district in the Congress of the United States. No, no, we are too good a set of democrats for that—dont fear *us*; it would conflict with our good sound Jeffersonian Republican principles, to think of such a thing, as running a Van Buren man, when we are perfectly assured that there is a majority of the people of the district averse to Van Burenism. All we want, (and we give you counsel friend Whigs with the best intentions) all we want is to get as many of you as possible in the field, in order that the people, the dear people may choose the best from among your ranks, and not be restricted in their choice. Oh "how this world is given to *lying*." If the whigs could be guilty of the folly of listening, at this important crisis, to the suggestions of the conceited, shallow-brained conductors of the "collar press" and leaders of the Van Buren party, we would soon see a demonstration of no equivocal import, on the part of *some*, who, if they have not been ruled off the course, have afforded indubitable evidence that they are mere *scrubs* in a fair contest of speed and bottom. We fancy we can now see some of those doughty champions who have so often figured in the political arena, and who have as often been defeated, already buckling on their armour for the combat. We are truly sorry that Gov. Veazey has not given them time enough (for this seems to be sorely complained of) for marshalling their ranks and arousing their drooping, dispirited forces to united action in favor of *some poor fellow*, who is panting for a seat by the side of that master spirit of mischief, (Francis Thomas,) in the Hall of National Legislation.

The questions are often asked, by a people deeply interested in the result—

What will Congress do when they meet in September? For what purpose has the President called a meeting of the National Legislature? Is that body assembled to consider the state of our relations with Mexico, or for the purpose of doing something, that may restore a deranged currency to a sound and healthy condition? Congressional action on this great and vitally interesting subject is imperiously required, and has long been demanded by the strong, loud, complaining, but unheeded voice of an oppressed and misgoverned people; and yet such is the duplicity, such is the dark mysterious course of those in authority, that we are lost in conjecture as to what the assembled wisdom of the nation is called upon to legislate. Is this the part of candid, honest, and trust-worthy public servants?—Are the people whose agents they are, to be kept in ignorance of the intentions of government by such ambidextrous conduct?—Congress has been required by the President to assemble at the seat of Government in September, "great and weighty matters" as is alleged in the proclamation of "the successor of Andrew Jackson and the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams," having rendered the adoption of the measure expedient and proper. What those great and weighty matters are, every man is at liberty to imagine for himself, and no one can be certain that he is right in his conclusions upon the premises. If the legislative authorities are convoked for the purpose of taking into consideration the disturbed state of our relations with Mexico, it might have been proper for the Executive to withhold from the public and the world the moving cause of his proclamation ordering the assemblage of Congress at the time designated. In such cases a due consideration of facts and circumstances within the knowledge of the Executive branch of the Government may render a promulgation of the object of the convocation of the Legislative department, highly inexpedient, if not dangerous. But we cannot entertain the belief for a moment, that from such a weak, inefficient, and at the present juncture, such an agitated and convulsed nation as Mexico, any serious evil could grow out of an *open* declaration of such causes of offence, as our country *may* have against that despicable power—nor do we believe that any thing has been done by the Mexican Republic, that would justify on the part of the government of the United States any measures of hostility or any act having a tendency to provoke or invite hostilites on the part of our harmless and inoffensive neighbor. If the National Legislature has really been convoked for the purpose alluded to, and if the Executive should assign as the sole reason for its convocation the slight difficulties which the Texan war may have produced in our relations with the power against which that infant Republic is struggling for freedom and independence, the act is without the shadow of justification; and the assignment by the President of such a cause for the measure he has adopted, should be treated as a gross indignity offered to the good sense and intelligence of the American people—unless indeed there are more serious causes for a breach between the two nations, that the public is informed of.

But if the state of our Mexican relations was *not* the impelling motive with the Executive in taking the step which he had a short time before been solicited in vain to take, why could he not act the part of an ingenous, frank and elevated statesman, and inform his countrymen, that the commercial embarrassments of the country and the frightful derangement of the currency, *brought* on by the reckless tampering of political charlatans, had induced him to invoke the aid of Congress, at the earliest practicable period, in devising measures for the relief of the nation, and the prevention of universal bankruptcy? This would have been the course of the manly and fearless Clay; of the bold, energetic and decisive Calhoun; or even of the impetuous, daring and despotic Jackson free from the control of the "malign influences" that always surrounded, and directed him in his official conduct. It was not the part however of the designing demagogue, or the crafty, sly, insidious politician. Mr. Van Buren cannot divest himself of his double dealing character in any situation, or in the discharge of any duty. His grovelling mind is incapable of soaring above the considerations of self, or the base views of party. Hence in every political act of his whole life, there may be seen a cautious security in evident contrast with the plain dealing of an honest man. To use a homely, but very significant phrase, he generally takes care, "to leave a hole to creep out at;" and he has not failed to do so on the present occasion.—There is not a man in the nation who can say with certainty, for what purpose Congress has been convened. The President has seen fit to involve the whole matter in that impenetrable mystery that usually surrounds and clouds his political movements. The veil must however soon be rent asunder, and the design of the arch-magician exposed, to the broad and glaring light of day. His message must unfold his purpose, and if it should turn out to be what some anticipate, that in the face of hideous ruin, prostrate credit, commercial embarrassments, and national bankruptcy, the President has called Congress together, to deliberate upon matters of inferior moment, while such great and interesting questions connected with the country's prosperity are presented to the consideration of every reflecting man, he deserves not only the deep and bitter execrations, but the signal vengeance of an outraged and oppressed nation—and this will, in such an event, be assuredly visited upon him. The President dares not, like his predecessor, disregard the national will, strongly and vehemently as it has been expressed. He *must* call the attention of Congress to the subject, of which the popular will and the national interest, demand a prompt and speedy consideration—and he or his friends will be under the necessity, (perhaps the mortifying necessity) of proposing remedial measures for the purpose of restoring to their country that sound and uniform currency, of which their ignorance, their imprudence, or their knavery has deprived it. Painful as it may be to confess error or crime, the time is fast approaching, when our rulers must make an open acknowledgment, and afford by their acts, an evidence that will endure in all time to come, of the superior sagacity, wisdom, penetration, honesty and patriotism of the Whigs, who not only uniformly and steadfastly resisted their reckless measures, but foretold the consequences, and warned them of the evils which they were bringing upon their country. In behalf of these spurned, despised, and browbeaten Whigs, they who have rudely insulted them and treated them with scorn, are now *forced* to testify before their country and the world. There is no escape; to such a mortification they *must* submit.

AWFUL FLOOD; IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIVES.

The city of Baltimore was yesterday visited with a calamity, greater, perhaps, than any which has ever been afflicted.—The annexed details from the Patriot, and the further particulars we have added, will afford a full view of the nature & extent of this unexampled "rising of the waters."

"Last evening the city was visited by a violent storm of thunder & lightning, accompanied with heavy rain, which, particularly between half past 9 & 2 o'clock, poured incessantly and in torrents; the clouds frequently seeming to open and pour down their contents in floods. Between one and two o'clock, the time when the citizens generaly are buried in the deepest sleep, the alarm was given that the stream which runs through the city, known by the name of Jones' Falls, had overflowed, and that the water was pouring into different streets and alley,s filling the lower stories and cellars of the houses, and sweeping every thing before it. The unseasonable hour the stormy character of the night, combined to make it dfficult to rouse the inhabtants even in those quarters which the impetuous element had invaded and was threatening with devastation. So sudden and unexpectedly did the water rise, that the inmates of many houses in the Meadows and the vicinity had scarcely time to leave their beds in safety; while others, of whom we shall speak hereafter, were hurried from sleep to death, without any forewarning, and probably without any consciousness of their fate. The aspect presented by the inundated districts this morning was deplorable, and awful indeed. Cellars and first floors filled with water—innumerable small houses undermined and fallen in—valuable furniture destroyey—many of the streets blocked up with lumber, barrels, carts, drays, and other things, carried off and acumalated by the force of the current.

For miles above the falls loss of property is immense, all the mill-dams for that distance have been swept away, & in the neighborhood of the "toll gate" several houses were carried down with the torrent, which increased with incalculable power as it proceeded—demolished every impediment. Among the numerous disasters, we can specify at present but few. The extensive tannery of Mr Appola, opposite the jail, was entirely deluged; loss supposed to be $4,000. All that part of the city designated "the meadow" was covered with water from five to ten feet, rising in some houses to the second story. The damage to individual property in this section is incalculable; but the greatest is that of Messrs. White, who have lost their extensive distillery. A great part of their improvements were carried off, with a large quantity of Whiskey, carst, &c. The most serious part of their loss is that of their horses, mules and cows, which as near as can be now computed amount to about 80 horses & mules, & 100 cows. The whole damage they sustained, cannot be estimated. As the destructive element passed through the meadow, it brough the greatest ruin upon Messrs. Hyde and Curlett, the soap and candle maufacturers, and who possessed in all, four extensive establishments. The loss of these individuals must have been very great. The bridges over the Falls on Centre, Bath and Hillen streets were entirely swept away. The vicinity of Saratoga, Holliday and North streets presents one continued scene of ruin.

The gas house has suffered serious injury. The fires were put out, and the fear is that the retorts are burst—if so, a considerable delay in the generation of gas, as they have but one day's supply on hand—the loss to the company otherwise will be very great. The flood extended above Lee's Coach Factory on Holliday street, and we are sorry to say that Mr. Lee has suffered very very considerably in this catastrophe.

Gay Street—The bridge here is partly demolished, one of the upper bridges is lying against it, and also a vast deal of *drift wood*, &c.—The loss in this vicinity is distressing—the gable end of Mr. Roach's house, at the bridge, has fallen out and presents a ruinous appearance.—The old frame grog shop on the corner of Frederic and Gay streets has met with a similar fate, the whole side has fallen out and the glistening decanters stand unharmed on the shelf; the storehouse opposite is completely inundated, and the streets are rendered quite impassable by carriages.

Harrison and Frederick streets have not escaped; the contents of every store and dweling in Harrison street have been more or less injured—some poor families have lost their all. Frederick street being on higher ground fared better, and the families living on the upper side of this street escaped with little or no loss

The Bazaar Bridge is carried off, and the destruction to the property in the Bazaar and vicinity, embracing Baltimore steert and Bridge to Harrison street, is alarming—store and ware houses filled with water and in many places the pavements have fallen in, & the earth torn up to the foundations of the houses, so as to prevent anysafe communication to the interior of the stores.

The flood being partly diverted from the bed of the stream, set its course through Harrison street and the Centre Market to Water street, through which, and through Hawk street and the Fish market, much of it again discharged itself into the Falls. A considerable stream, however, continued its course through the whole length of the market, emptying itself into the head of the dock—which lies filled with piles of all sorts of lumber.

Throughout Marsh Market Space, the stores were filled with water to the depth of 4 or 5 feet above the pavement, and the injury to the extensive stocks and various kinds of merchandize in this street is immense.

The Fountain at the head of the market is covered with lumber, and the earth washed away from around it to its very foundation—leaving it a monument of the desolation which surrounds it. The pavements throughout Market Space are more or less torn up, & the outside benches and butcher's blocks are entirely carried away. The Fish Market is also totally deprived of its furniture—nothing remaining but the roof and the brick columns which support it. This broad and long avenue of Market Space bears throughout marks of the ravages of the flood—torn up pavements—delapidated Market Houses—piles of lumber—and heaps of mud and filth—to which is now adding the wetted and damaged merchandize of the numerous stores in this quarter, rendering the whole appearance heart sickening.

The destructive element sped its way despite of the high wall, to the east side of the Falls, but did not extend farther in that direction than Still-house street. The iron foundry of Mr. Wm Miller, on the bank of the Falls, has suffered very considerable damage—the whole interior of this extensive establishment has undergone a complete derangement. The loss sustained on the east side of the Falls is inconsiderable, however, when compared with that in the other parts of the city.

The upper side of the costly stone bridge at Pratt street nearly to the centre, is also washed away—the course of the stream was here nearly totally obstructed, by the accumulation of floating timbers, which lay at this bridge, wedged and piled up to the height of the bridge itself.

This is a bridge of three arches which has now for the second or third time, proved of insufficient dimensions to pass the floating timbers which descend during a freshet—and to their obstruction of this bridge now, may be ascribed much of the extensive injury which has happened.

But howeve- deplorable is this distruction of valuable property, it is still more melancholy to reflect on the number of human beings who have been brought to an untimely end. It is impossible now to ascertain the extent of the loss of life but there is great reason to apprehend that many have been drowned, and carried down the stream. This supposition derives great confirmation from the fact that the bodies of five unfortunate beings were found lodged against the Drawbridge. Those acquainted with the vicinity of White's Distillery will remember a shanty which has been occupied for a long time by an humble but honest pair of aged persons, who made their living by the sale of refreshments to the passers-by—The poor old woman was found drowned in her shed; and it is believed that her husband has met the same fate, though his body has not yet been discovered. A most distressing spectacle was presented at the residence of the Sexton of the church corner of Saratoga and Holliday streets.—The Sexton himself, his wife, and three children were found drowned in their beds! The water here had risen to a height of from eight to ten feet, and it is highly probable that without a struggle, they passed quietly into eternity. They have the appearance of persons in profound and tranquil slumber. It was a most affecting sight.

Several others were found drowned in different parts of the city. One poor wretch, who in a state of intoxication, had begged and obtained leave to lodge in the kitchen of a house in Water street, lost his life—in consequence, most probably, of the powerless condition to which the liquor he swallowed had reduced him. An awful warning to the intemperate! No doubt others met their death from the same cause.

We have heard of some narrow escapes, two of the most extraordinary of which are the following—One of our German residents was started from his slumbers by the alarm, and on descending to the first floor found himself up to his waist in water. He immediately returned to the sleeping apartments, and having taken his sister succeeded in forcing his way out and along the street to one of the bridges, with the view of crossing to old town. The bridge gave way and carried both the individuals along with it. They floated down the stream for some distance, and finally succeeded in getting hold of a fence and extricating themselves from the water. But the stream continued to rise rapidly, and the German was compelled to keep his sister above water by holding her up by her hair. They then contrived to cling on to the branches of a tree, and there remained till morning.

A boy of twelve or fourteen, had fallen from the drift, which clogged Baltimore street Bridge, into the swollen and whirling current of the River, and being unable to swim was passing rapidly and helpless down the stream, only the top of his head above water, and had once entirely disappeared, when two young men bravely dashed into the stream, and just as the drowning youth was about to be drawn under the drift of lumber, &c. which clogged in like manner the bridge below on Pratt street, he was snatched exhausted and almost life-less from death, and restored to his family. The name of the humane and heroic person who thus nobly at the hazard of his own life saved that of a fellow creature, probably unknown to him, is LEWIS SPIESE, a young man of this city, a mechanic, whose humanity and heroism would in the best days of Rome have entitled him to the laurel crown. He has, however, what no doubt he will esteen of far more value, the delightful consciousness of having saved the life of a fellow being, and the hearty applause of the numerous spectators. We have not learned the name of the other no less meritorious individual, who threw himself into the raging stream without recollecting that he could not himself swim; but trusted to a plank with which he endeavored fruitlessly to force his way to the rescue of the drowning boy."—Balt Chron.

From the N. York Daily Express, June 18.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

London dates to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 25th ult.

By the Independence, Capt. NYE, which arrived this morning from Liverpool, we have received our English files to the above dates. The intelligence they bring us is glomy enough—presenting a sensible decline in Cotton, the failures, of several mercantile houses, the refusal of the Bank of England to extend further aid to American markets, and an unhappy aspect of the Money market. Accounts from the manufacturing districts are very gloomy.

Among the failures at Liverpool, are mentioned Waddington, Holt & Co., Malcomer, Bell & Co., and Phelps James & Co.

Under date of the 20th, the London Times says: "It has been stated with considerable confidence that the consultations in the Bank of England have, been directed to the policy and prudence of granting further assistance to the American houses, should it be applied for, and it is understood that for the present, at any rate, the Bank direction will decline to make any further advance.

The Sylvie'd' Grasse arrived from Havre, the 15th May, brings no important news.

LONDON, May 23.—The letters from Liverpool having brought accounts of several failures have induced a rather gloomy feeling in the city generally. Such a combination of circumstances is at work, both here and in the United States, to prevent the merchants from obtaining proper returns of the sums due to them, that some apprehension begins to prevail whether the Bank can continue much longer to afford that support which they have hitherto done to the houses concerned. No incident, however has occurred in the city which could be said to bear upon directly, or to justify, this feeling. The houses which are stated in the Liverpool letters to have stopped payment are those of Waddington, Ault, & Co., Malcolmson, Bell & Co., and Phelps, James & Co. None of these are believed to be for very large sums, but the collective amount is considerable. They have been followed by a paralyzing effect in the manufacturing districts.

LONDON, May 23.—The tenor of the advices from Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds, has been anything but cheering to-day, and the announcement that five failures had taken place in Liverpool, and one in Manchester, created much gloom in the Royal Exchange; we need not say that this continued dropping of houses, which a few months ago were considered of the highest stability, has created an unprecedented degree of anxiety.

The statements which we advanced at the close of the last week, respecting the determination of the United States Bank to decline the proposals of the Bank of England, have been fully confirmed, for the reasons which we then stated; and on Change to-day we find that our remarks upon the policy of the Bank having made advances to the American houses, are fully supported by the opinions of the most experienced men, and the determination of the back parlour not to extend any further advances to the American and East India houses at present been fully confirmed. In fact, during the existence of the treasury circular in the United States, it cannot be expected that the banks will openly remit specie to this country.

Considerable attention has also been drawn to the circumstance of the advance which has taken place in the value of wheat, which now is full 2s per quarter more than on Monday last. This has been as-cribed to the very unfavorable nature of the accounts from the agricultural districts, in consequence of the ungenial state of the weather, and it is feared that, if it continues, not only the crops in this country will fall very short, but that our markets will be affected by a contingent deficiency on the other side of the Atlantic. Business in the American Bonds has been nearly nominal, and the quotations are on the decline; those of the United States Bonds are called 93 3-4, and those of the Morris' Canal Company are called 98.

There is a very strong impression prevalent here that the desertion of the lines of Hernani by the Carlists is only the prelude to a secondary movement on the part of Don Carlos; in fact, there is a great deal of uncertainty as to his movements.

Some unpleasant rumors prevailed on 'Change to-day, respecting the health of his Majesty, which, we trust, were unfounded.

LONDON, May 23—Mark Lane.—It could not have been otherwise anticipated than that prices of all grain must advance as long as the cold inclement weather prevailed, and as the season progressed, speculators would become more excited, and farmers less anxious to quit their stocks: facts which during the past week have been strongly exemplified. The country markets average nearly advance ot 2s. per quarter on wheat, and 1s. on all other articles, and instances 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter on oats. The improvement, especially in wheat, farmers have it more than usually in their power to maintain, as the stocks of free grain in granaries have greatly decreased within the last few months, owning to an unusually large consumption of bread stuff, created by the high price of potatoes and the scarcity of vegetables: not that we believe the currencies are likely to be supported from a dearth of wheat, but from the casualities incidental to a late harvest, and the consequent extended demand on the old stocks to meet the consumption, until the new produce is fit for manufacture.

In Scotland the same character of weather is prevalent as in England, and farmers holding on speculation, especially oats; looking forward to higher prices from the want of stock, particularly as the demand for oatmeal continues considerable for the Highlands. The exports to those districts within the last ten days from the two principal northern ports alone, having amounted to upwards of £16,000 in value.

The reports, however, from Ireland prove much more satisfactory as to the state of the weather, representing it to be advantageous for vegetation, rain, sunshine and bristly winds succeeding each other; crops advancing in their growth, and potatoe planting and flaxseed sowing going on under favorable circumstances.

Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, transacted business at the Foreign Office on the 20th May.

FROM CHARLESTON.

By the steam packet South Carolina at Norfolk, the editors of the Herald and Beacon have received Charleston papers to Friday last from which they glean the following items,

Major Gardener and Captain Washton of the Army, arrived in South Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury cantains a long and able letter from Gen. Hamilton, addressed to Nicholas Biddle, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States, on the subject of the pressure on the country its causes and remedy. Gov. H. is for amending the Constitution "to place beyond a doubt the authority of Congress to incorporate a Bank," and proposes to re-charter the existing bank in preference to incorporate a new one.

The Jacksonville Courier of June 8, says, "the country is rife with reports, respecting the Army and Indians. The general tenor, of them is, the Seminoles are "still for war." An express passed this place yesterday on his way from Tampa to Savannah. What despach he carries was not learned. Several hasty expresses arrived lately at Fort Mellon from Tampa, the purport of which is not known here.

Following the order to muster out of service the militia of East Florida, comes a request to Colonel Warren to raise 250 volunteers, a Major's command and to lead them in person.

They are wanted South. One company of militia has been mustered out, but it is the general opinion that the order for mustering out the militia will be, if it has not already been, countermanded. No little excitement prevails among those who, on the announcement of peace, returned to their long abandoned homes.

The belief is rapidly gaining ground that the Indians will not remove without a further struggle.

Gen. Jesup has spent near three months in negociations; and it seems he is as far from arriving at the desired point, as when he commenced.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS.—During the cholera, the emperor when walking, accompanied by his aid-de-camp near Schonbrun, met a bier carrying a body to the cemetry but not followed by any one. The emperor asked "Why was the corpse abandoned?" "It is probably that of some poor friendless person," replied the aid-de-camp. "Well, then," said the Emperor, "it is our duty to attend it to the grave." So saying, the emperor took off his hat, placed his arm within that of his aid-de-camp, and both, uncovered, followed the coffin to the cemetry, where Francis himself threw the first spadeful of dust over the body. "This," say the Viennese, with a thousand others which they tell of him, "shows how sensible our good Vater Kaiser Franz was of human equality."—*Austria and the Austrians.*