the same rules and process, and with right and remedy of appeal as provided in case of recovery of small debts: and all bonds given as aforesaid, under the second section of this act shall be sued in the name of the mayor and city council of Baltimore in any county court, and the recovery of said payments one dollar and fifty cents, and upon said bonds shall be applied as directed by the fourth section of this act; and in all cases of suits by virtue of this act before any Justice of the Peace the said master and commander shall be held to special bail with surety, to be approved by the Justice and to be enforced and recovered upon before any Justice, in a case of small debts.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That said mayor may compound for or remit the said penalties and forfeitures, and payments, and recoveries, or any of them either before or after suing for the same upon such terms as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment require.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That each and every master or commander of any vessel coming from a foreign country or from any other of the United States, shall prior to her landing any alien passenger at any place in any county in this State, pay in respect of each and every passenger aforesaid, who shall be above the age of five years, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents to the clerk of the county in which such alien is landed, or at the option of said master or commander, he may prior to such landing in lieu of such payment as to all or any of said passengers become bound to the clerk of such county with two sufficient securities, to be approved by such clerk, in such sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars for each passenger as aforesaid, as the clerk shall fix to indemnify and save harmless such county and the trustees of the poor for such county, from all and every expense or charge which shall or may be incurred at any time within two years from such landing, for the maintenance and support of any such passenger as aforesaid, so imported, and if any alien passenger brought by such vessel shall be permitted or suffered to land within any county in this State, before payment made or bond given as aforesaid, in respect of any such passenger, the master or commander of any such vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every person so suffered or permitted to land as aforesaid, one half to the use of the state and the other to the use of the informer, to be recovered in an action of debt or indictment, in any county court, of any county in this State, where such master or commander shall be arrested: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to extend to any such passenger landed in the City of Baltimore.

By *the House of Delegates*,
March 23, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 22d day of March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

By *the Senate*, March 13, 1833.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 11th day of March, 1833, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.
April 13. 5w

A LIST OF
TITLES OF THE LAWS
Made and passed at December session 1832.
CONCLUDED

254. An act relating to Pine street, in the city of Baltimore.

255. An act for the relief of Benjamin Wilson, of Queen Anne's county.

256. An act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Somerset and Worcester counties, at Salisbury.

257. An act for the reassessment and revaluation of the real and personal property of Prince George's county.

258. An act to incorporate Cambridge Lodge No. 66, of Free and Accepted Masons, in Dorchester county.

259. An act to repeal in part, an act, entitled, an act, to prohibit the use of gill nets in the Potomac river and Patuxent river, during the period therein mentioned.

260. An act supplementary to an act, passed November session 1799, chapter 67, concerning persons holding office of profit and trust under the United States Government.

261. An act to divorce Peter Kamp, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Amelia Kamp.

262. An act entitled, an act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session of the General Assembly.

263. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Queen Anne's county.

264. An act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1828, chapter 128, relating to the preservation of the breed of Fish in the Patuxent River.

265. An act supplementary to an act, passed at December session 1829, chapter 87, entitled an act to promote the preservation, improvement and increase of Shell Fish in this State.

266. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

267. An act for the relief of James B. Dixon, former sheriff of Calvert county.

268. An act entitled, an act to authorise the extension of Light street, in the city of Baltimore.

269. An act to provide for the appointment of Lime inspectors in the city of Baltimore, and prescribing their duties.

270. An act to revive the charter of the Planters' Bank of Prince Georges' county.

271. An act to provide for the payment of Jurors in Allegany county.

272. An act to divorce Sarah Barrett, and her husband, Patrick Barrett, of Baltimore county.

273. A further additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 117, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licences to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others.

274. An act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from Conowingo, in Cecil county, to the Pennsylvania Line.

275. An additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections.

276. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the protection of Oysters, in the waters of the Eastern Shore of this State, passed at December session 1831, chapter 249.

277. An act to incorporate a company to make so much of the North Western Road, as may pass through Allegany County.

278. An act for the assessment and revaluation of all the real & personal property, in Allegany County.

279. A supplement to an act entitled, an act, establishing a library for the use of the Legislature.

280. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act directing the manner of sueing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

281. An act to divorce Bethia Sands of the city of Baltimore, from her husband, John Sands.

282. An act to provide for the inspection of Plaster Paris in the city of Baltimore.

283. An act to divorce Ann Harman of the City of Baltimore, from her husband Henry Harman.

284. An act to regulate ferries in Somerset county.

285. An act supplemental to an act, entitled an act to provide for electing commissioners for Baltimore county and prescribe their power and duties.

286. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act respecting public Notaries in this state, passed November session 1801, chapter 86.

287. An act supplemental to an act, for the establishment and support of public free schools in the first election district in Baltimore county.

288. An act to authorise the clerk of Baltimore county court, to record two bills of sale from Joseph R. Ford, to George and David King.

289. An act to limit the sessions of the general assembly in every alternate year.

290. An act to incorporate the Somerset and Worcester Rail Road Company.

291. An act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes.

292. An act supplemental to an act, to declare and ascertain the right of this state to private roads or ways.

293. An act to authorise the building of a clerks office and Register of wills office for Prince George's County, or the enlargement of the present offices.

294. An act for the relief of Benjamin Buck of the city of Baltimore.

295. A supplement to the act passed at December session 1819, chaper 34, relating to devises and legacies.

296. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to people of colour in this state.

297. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of Joseph Wood former sheriff of calvert county.

298. An act concerning the justices of the orphans court of Allegany county.

299. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of The Washington County Bank, at the town of Williamsport in Washington county.

300. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act authorising the appointment of Inspectors and Wood Corders; and, to regulate the cording of fire wood brought by water to the city of Baltimore.

301. An act relating to the Westminster, Taney Town and Emmittsburgh Turnpike company.

302. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to define and enlarge the powers of Courts of Equity.

303. An act relating to the Importation of Passengers.

304. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road company, & to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road company.

305. An act to release the right of the State of Maryland to a lot of ground in the city of Baltimore.

306. An act to regulate proceedings against Corporations.

307. An act to subject Stocks and Funded property to attachment and execution for debt.

308. An act relating to the manner of holding and transmitting the title to certain Church property therein mentioned.

309. An act supplemental to an act, passed at December session 1833, entitled, an act, to to repeal an act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace, passed December session 1830, chap. 155.

310. An act for the payment of the Journal of Accounts.

311. An act to divorce Ann Tompkins and William Tompkins.

312. An act for the division of Baltimore & Frederick counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of Carroll.

313. A further supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company.

314. An act to repeal an act entitled an act, making appropriations for the benefit of the American Colonization Society, passed at December session 1826, ch. 172.

315. An act supplementary to an act relating to the University of Maryland.

316. An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act relating to the people of colour in this state, passed at December session 1831, ch. 281.

317. A supplement to an act, entitled an act relating to free negroes and slaves, passed at December session 1831, chapter 323.

318. A further supplement to an act entitled an act to repeal an act, entitled an act to create a board of public works passed at December session 1825, chapter 166.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incepto procedit, et sibi constet.—
HOR.

Messrs. Editors.—Before proceeding in what I have further to say concerning the late proceedings of Congress, permit me, sirs, to undeceive you so far as you seem to have misapprehended me in what I have already said.—When I spoke of sacrificing principle, I meant to accuse no man of dishonesty, but referred entirely to that sacrifice of national dignity and sovereignty, to propitiate a faction, which I affirm was made by every member of Congress who was induced to vote for the Tariff Bill by the threats and violence of South Carolina. I do not suspect the integrity of any one of those gentlemen; they may all be honest men for aught I know; nay, I am fully persuaded that at the time, they did really believe they were doing the very best in their power for the interests of their constituents. But allowing their conduct to have been sincere, I maintain that it was unwise; and without charging them with assaulting the constitution themselves, they have injured it not the less deeply by their over-anxious fears for its safety, as the fond mother destroys the health of her darling by debarring him from the exercise and exposure which are really necessary for his health.

Nor do I care to enquire whether the Tariff Bill surrenders or retains the principle of protection. It is enough for me to know that it is a bill which was passed in consequence of the threatening movements of South Carolina, and that it would not have been passed, if such movements had not taken place; that it was intended as a measure of concession by its author; that it was so regarded by the country, at large and that it was so received by the Nullifiers themselves.

I take it for granted in all that I have said and in all that I shall say on this subject, that the authority of the Federal Government is supreme throughout all the States, in those things wherein it exercises authority at all; in a word, that the doctrines set forth in the President's Proclamation are the true doctrines of the Constitution, and that the majority in Congress believed this. For if it were not so, if they received as true the opinions of Mr. Calhoun and believed the Union to be a mere compact between sovereign States, and the National Legislature only a Council of Ambassadors, then instead of finding fault with the conduct of those honorable gentlemen, I would revoke any word of censure against them, and acknowledge that they have acted wisely, and have made an excellent bargain for the manufacturers.

As a comparison, or an example, will often make a thing plain which definitions and general words cannot precisely set forth, I will here by way of putting this subject in a clear light, refer to the insurrection which took place in Pennsylvania many years ago, with which all are well acquainted. Let it be remembered that this rebellion differs from the one in South Carolina, so far as principles are concerned, in this only that the former was raised by discontented men upon their own authority; the latter upon the authority of the State. Let me suppose that the legislators of that day had fallen upon a method of putting an end to their difficulties, similar to the one which meets with so much favor at the present; that a proclamation had been issued warning the insurgents to desist from their treasonable doings; that, this failing to suppress them, Congress had forthwith set to work, and enacted a law reducing the obnoxious duties to a certain degree; that in this enactment also provision had been made for a still further reduction at a future day, and that now, exulting in their triumph, and uttering language of insult and defiance in the face of the government, the insurgents had retired to their homes, taking care to preserve their arms, ammunition, stores, military funds & military organization, expressing at the same time their determination to take the field again, whenever the administration of the national affairs should particularly displease them. I will not insult a my man's understanding by asking if he would approve of such a course. The whole matter may now be brought to a point in a few words, for I see no reason whatever in disguising it. Does the sanction of State authority legalize conduct which without such sanction would be punishable as treason? Or does the Ordinance of a State Convention afford a justification to the mal-contents of South Carolina, which every body, will deny to the insurgents of Pennsylvania? He who answers in the affirmative is a Nullifier, whatever he may say to the contrary. To Nullifiers I am not speaking, but to each one who holds sound principles, who believes that the fathers of the constitution intended that it should be maintained, and who yet approves of the late measures of Congress; to every such one I say,—would you hold in detestation the man who would advise such pitiful and yet such fatal measures as those which I suppose to have been adopted for putting an end to the Pennsylvania insurrection. Would you regard with contempt the magnanimous government that would adopt them? Would you pity the men who should so far deceive themselves as to congratulate the people upon the prospect of returning peace, laud the statesmanship which had bro't about such an amicable adjustment of differences, and thank their stars that the country had not been plunged into a civil war. If so then, look about yourself, and think how will you be regarded hereafter who approve of measures so nearly resembling those which you unhesitatingly condemn?

——mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur.

So manifest are the considerations which I have been urging, that many of those who speak highly of the Tariff Law, unable to conceal from themselves the mortifying fact that the passage of that Bill was a yielding up of the dignity of Government to appease an arrogant faction, seek to lay much stress upon the enactment of that other law which provides for the more effectual collection of the revenue.—They affect to think that by the passage of this Bill, the sovereignty of the government is maintained, and the evil consequences of a weak concession completely done away. I think these gentlemen are much mistaken. For to return again to the example already mentioned, let it be supposed that a similar law had been enacted after similar concessions had been made to the insurgents of Pennsylvania. What effect does any one think, such a law would have had upon the triumphant whiskey boys, to say nothing of the ridiculous figure which the government would put on in this poor attempt to preserve its dignity and authority? And here let it be borne in mind that the concession made to South Carolina is not the more dignified because it was made to a State authority, nor are the proceedings of those disorganizers the less rebellious because they are carried on under the sanction of a State Convention. He who says to the contrary is a Nullifier, and to Nullifiers I am not speaking. The truth is, this Revenue Collection bill (which, if it had been passed alone, would have been all that the Government had needed, without a further movement,) carries with it at present no other effect upon those whom it was intended to influence, than to excite the contempt of some, and the ridicule of others. They do indeed, pretend to be greatly exasperated with it, and will, no doubt, nullify it. For as that is the method by which they got rid of the tariff law which was obnoxious to them, so there is nothing to prevent them from getting rid of this in the same way. True, if they had to deal with a government which knew its own rights and had firmness enough to maintain them, they might be somewhat disconcerted at the passage of the Revenue law. But what reason is there to suppose that those men who gave up the Tariff to them, will not in like manner annul this law if it be attacked in a similar way?—I ask any man who is given to reflection, what good cause is there to believe that the Revenue Collection bill will not be repealed at the next session of Congress? Nay, I ask what security is there that any law will remain unrepealed, which shall displease the sovereign State of South Carolina? The same process that modified the Tariff can modify it still farther, and can indeed repeal any law whatever.

But there is another reason which the friends of this submission measure give us, to justify a course of conduct which they begin to see will not justify itself. This reason, though not openly insisted upon with much noise, is, it I mistake not, the one that operated most forcibly, though silently, in effecting this strange concession. They give us to understand that it would not have been safe to hold up the supremacy of the General Government, lest some other of the Southern States should make common cause with South Carolina. This "being wise beyond what is written," reminds me of what is told of the prudent man in the song, who being on the point of marrying happened to stand upon the bank of a stream which flowed near his door, and reflecting upon the danger to which his future children would be exposed of falling into the water, he was seized with such apprehensions that he wisely determined not to marry. And here I cannot refrain from mentioning once more the insurrection in Pennsylvania, for upon this I will insist as Shylock insisted upon the letter of the bond.—Who does not believe that similar apprehensions were entertained by many at that day, and that similar suggestions were made to the President: that a large portion of the country would sympathize with the insurgents that Pennsylvania would not permit a Federal army to enter her borders, with many other things of like nature? I will only ask every one to reflect and picture to himself what would be the condition of this republic at present, if such considerations had been yielded to then.

But for my own part, I see no reason to believe that South Carolina would have received the assistance of a single State, had she persisted in warlike opposition to the General Government; and had that Government maintained with dignity and with moderation its legitimate authority, her neighbors upon every side though influenced by the same interests as herself, instead of giving the least encouragement to her pretensions, openly declared that her conduct was unbecoming, and that her doctrines of Nullification were absurd beyond measure. Nay, I am much deceived if that State herself had not begun to repent of her rashness when she had reason to believe that the Government would continue firm. Startled at the tone of the President's Proclamation, disheartened by the universal reprobation which was poured upon her conduct from every quarter, and disconcerted by the powerful opposition which sprung up within her own borders, South Carolina wanted but a pretext to retire from a course which she feared might prove as dangerous as it was ill-advised. Else why not put the Ordinance in force after the first of February? Why that irresolution in acting comporting so strangely with their furious blustering? And then the Embassy from Virginia, might not that have been a thing agreed upon beforehand between certain ones, for the purpose of affording the State an occasion for retiring with decency from her demands, if it should be found impossible to fright the Government into a compliance with them? I mention this that it may be reflected upon by men who are wiser than myself. I am therefore persuaded, if South Carolina was daring at the first, it was because she believed that the Government would be timid, and if she is successful at last, it is because the Government has been pusillanimous. I am persuaded she would never of herself have brought things to dangerous extremities, nor unaided and unpitied have rushed into a war which the least reflection must have told her would result in her own shame, defeat and ruin. And without dwelling farther on this point, I think there is sufficient evidence in the history of this transaction, from circumstances and from the nature of things, to induce the belief, that her course at first was entirely contingent, depending for its future direction upon the measures that should be taken by the General Government.

I have no more to say upon this subject; I was induced to take it up at first because I thought that in the passage of the Bill so often mentioned, I perceived the setting of a dangerous precedent, which would open the door to the introduction and establishment of principles that would destroy the adjustment of power in the government which was fixed so wisely by our fathers. Besides I thought that I beheld in it, the triumph of a party whose attacks, though under different forms, have been continually assailing the rightful powers of the Federal authority for many years. This party has encouragement enough from the very nature of the contest. I do not wish to see those who are made the guardians of the Federal rights give it more. The leaders of that party possess every advantage in the combat. They have the more tangible passions of the people on their side, and can easily induce them to believe that the Federal Government is a kind of foreign tyranny seeking continually to weaken the powers of the States, which they will tell them are the immediate guardians of their rights and protectors of their liberty. This I say will not be difficult, for the affection which one bears to his native State is, if I may so express it, a natural passion which burns of itself, while the attachment he feels for the Federal Union is the offspring of reason and requires nourishment to be kept alive.

Y.

The Long Island Union Course Races, are fixed for Monday, May 27th. Besides other races, there is a sweepstake, a single four miles, for $12,000—three entries, $4000 each. Colonel Johnson's Blue Bird, Mr. Livingston's Terror and a full brother to Henry, are the competitors.

The Natchez Courier of the 22d ult., states that the Spring Races in that quarter were to commence on the following Tuesday (the 26th) with a match betwen Byron and Hardheart, for 1000 dollars a side; on Wednesday, Tachehana against Long-Waist, 4 mile heats, for $2,000 a side.—For Saturday, the 30th, Rosabella and Little Red were entered with a by-bet of $1000 a side—quite interesting.

M. St. Clair Clark, the clerk of the House of Representatives, was observed dashing through the fiery and smoking ruins of the Treasury Department, looking earnestly among the flying papers, without attempting to save them. Upon being enquired what he was at, he replied that he was looking for his account of the Contingent Expenses of the House. The gentleman smiled, saying you might as well look for a needle in a hay-stack. But Mr. C. contined his search, and in an hour afterwards held up a bundle of papers, exclaiming in triumph, '*Here are my vouchers for more than $100,000 expended. I shall sleep sound—to-morrow night.*"

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, April 27.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Citizens of Talbot county are requested to attend a meeting at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 7th day of May at 3 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the distressed condition of our fellow citizens of Cumberland and to adopt measures for their relief. It is hoped the meeting will be attended by all who can possibly leave home.

The Odd Fellows' procession at Cambridge has been postponed till Monday next the 29th inst.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, is elected to Congress; Mr. Bouldin, his predecessor, is elected to the Assembly.

From the Village Herald, a Jackson paper, of Tuesday last.

We were much surprised to find in the Easton Whig of last Tuesday some reproachful remarks respecting the complaints that have been made of the irregularities and tardiness of the Mails. Does the Editor of that paper pretend to insinuate that the complaints which have been made on this Shore are unfounded? We ask him then whether the mails (papers, &c.) have arrived here as *regularly* for any one month within the last 15, as they did formerly? Have the Baltimore papers of any three successive weeks, during that time, reached us *of as late dates* as under the old arrangement? Have they been for any three weeks regularly received of *later* dates? Was not the movement (?) of the E. S. mails, during the last session of Congress, so tardy that the Washington and Baltimore papers were *two, three* and sometimes even *four weeks old* before they arrived here? The experience of every man that has any thing to do with the post-office in this and the adjoining counties, will justify the assertion that the mails on this Shore for the last 15 months have been exceedingly irregular and intolerably slow. This is truth, and we cannot see how any real friend of the Post Office Department can expect to maintain either a character for veracity or the friendship of the Head of that Department, by concealing it or by misrepresenting what the whole community, by sad experience, know to be the fact. We think the true friends of the Department are those who expose the mismanagement of its faithless servants.

We have observed, that Letters from this place, published in different parts of the Union, have for some time past announced an approaching change in the Cabinet by the appointment of Mr. Secretary Livingston to the Mission to France. From a source which we think entitled to credit, we understand, that it that gentleman should receive the appointment in question, he will not depart before the Fall, and that in the mean time he has given up the elegant house of Mrs. Decatur, which he lately occupied, to Sir *Charles Vaughan*, and taken an establishment better suited to the moderate salary paid to our Heads of Departments.—*Nat. Intel.*

It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce, that Morgan A. Heard, who made an outrageous assault upon Mr. Arnold, a member of Congress, from Tennessee, in June last, and who has ever since been confined in the Jail of Washington City, was brought into Court on the 17th inst., and discharged, on his own recognizance in the sum of $500. He is considered insane and was not therefore put upon his trial.

Robbery.—The Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday says—"We understand that the Cathedral was entered on the night of Thursday last and the altar stripped of its furniture, consisting principally of candlesticks and crucifixes.—It was reported yesterday that the loss sustained was considerable, but we are happy to learn that it does not exceed a hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars. It is supposed that the thief was instigated to this sacrilegious robbery by the belief, that the large bronze candlesticks were of solid gold."

Farmer's Convention.—The farmers in the western counties of New York held a Convention on the 26th ult. at Le Roy, for the purpose of securing themselves against a coalition of speculators, who, they complain, have undertaken to regulate the prices of produce. The assembly is spoken of as having been large and highly respectable. In fact, the farmers must look to their own interests, say the growers at Le Roy. And to ascertain those interests truly, they should do as the other branches of industry have done—meet in general Convention—have frequent and free interchange of opinion—act in concert—and if not command the markets, at least be secure from the management of these who profess so to do.

Appointments by the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, for the ensuing twelve months:—

President—Dr. John S. Reese.
Baltimore—Eli Henkle, *St. John's.*
Frederick Stier, *Old Town.*
Georgetown—Thomas H. Stockton.
Alexandria—Levi R. Reese.
Mount Olive—Dr. Daniel Davis.
Tabernacle—William Kesley.
Prince William—Daniel E. Reese, Jr.
Anne Arundel—Dr. W. W. Wallace, J. W. Everson.
Pipe Creek—Isaac Webster, W. Sexsmith.
Shippensburgh—R. T. Boyd, one to be sent.
Juniatta—Hugh Boyle, one to be sent.
Williamsport—W. C. Pool, Josiah Varden.
Reistertown—Augustus Webster, Henry Myers.
Deer Creek—John W. Porter, B. Appleby.
Talbot—Charles W. Jacobs.
Queen Ann's—William Collier—one to be sent.
Kent—James Hanson, James Crouse.
Caroline—Nicholas Dorsey.
Snow Hill and Princess Anne—George D. Hambleton.
Dorchester—Stephen Taylor.

The next Conference is to be held at Alexandria, on the first Tuesday of April, 1834

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The following Circular has been handed to our press, with a request to publish it, which we do with pleasure and we recommend the subject not only to the members of Bible Societies every where, but also to all religious societies—thinking it would be well that every congregation in the State, of all denominations of Christians, should be represented in a Convention of this sort.—We cannot well imagine a more becoming object of general attention, of universal regard—and we would beg leave to suggest that every Christian Society, or congregation, that sends a delegate, should furnish him with an authenticated certificate from the Secretary, Clerk, Clergyman, or Elder, of that Society or Congregation, from which he goes. We hope to hear that meetings will be generally called, and immediately too, to appoint delegates.

Baltimore, March 2d. 1833.

Dear Sir,—The young Men's Bible Society of this city, in connection with other Societies, has recently commenced a second time to supply the destitute families in our State with the Bible.

In the general supply of the State a few years since, there was often found a great want of system in our operations; in consequence of which the work was not as thoroughly accomplished in all cases as could have been desired. Having learned something from the past, we are of opinion, that with a little timely attention and exertion, the errors of former inexperience may not only be avoided in the present undertaking, but a system devised which will insure a regular and permanent supply of the sacred scripures hereafter to every destitute household in our State.

In view of this contemplated re-supply, it has been thought by some of the friends of the cause here, that it would be extremely advantageous to establish such uniform plan of operations throughout the State as would secure the harmonious and efficient co-operation of *all*. For this purpose it has been suggested that a *Bible Convention for the State of Maryland* be held in the city of Baltimore on the *first day of May next*, to which every Christian congregation and Bible Society in the State, and that part of the District of Columbia lying north of the Potomac shall be invited to send one or more lay-delegates, without regard to age; as it is neither expected nor desired that the work should devolve exclusively upon the Young Men of Maryland. The Society we represent is but the organ of this call upon our brethren throughout the State, and we hope it will be heartily responded to by those of every age and condition in life.—When infidelity dares boldly to show its hideous front, and stalk abroad among us in open day; or in its more deceptive, but not less dangerous shape, attempts to subvert those precious articles of our holy faith which are alike the refuge of the sinner and the consolation of the saint;—surely it behooves the Christians of America to take the alarm in time, and make and keep their land a land of Bibles.

Many important suggestions are expected to claim the serious attention of the Convention and its proceedings cannot fail, we think to be regarded with no ordinary interest. It will prove a salitary example to the sister States of our Confederacy, and by the Divine blessing, must give a powerful impulse to the Bible cause throughout the Union. It is believed that it will be numerously and ably attended, affording gratifying evidence to our brethren abroad how much the Christians of Maryland love the truth and simplicity of the Bible, and how deep is the anxiety they feel that others may possess the heavenly boon. We feel assured that no Bible Society or congregation of Christians within its boundaries, can consent to remain unrepresented in a body assembled for the avowed and only object of consulting upon the great interests of man's salvation in the wide dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures. Let us then meet in the name of our common Lord & Saviour and amidst the cordial interchange of our friendly greetings, present to our country and the world a spectacle so solemn, so sublime, and so instructive, as that of an assemblage of Christians, of every sect & denomination—sacrificing for a season their differences of opinion at the foot of the Cross—the circulation of the BIBLE, *without note or comment*, their holy bond of union!

It is respectfully requested that this letter be submitted to your Society, who are hereby invited to elect one or more lay-delegates to the proposed convention as early as convenient.—You will oblige us by immediately communicating the result to our Corresponding Secretary.

In behalf of "*Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore*," we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. P. LEMMON, President.
Wm. Gwynn Jones, Corresponding Sec'ry.

Young Men's Temperance Society of Caroline County, Auxiliary to the Maryland Temperance Society.

At a very respectable meeting of the citizens of a large neighborhood convened at Jump Meeting House, on Tuesday evening 9th inst pursuant to previous arrangement for the purpose of forming and organizing a Temperance Society; Joseph C. Talbott, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Edwin P. Jump, appointed Secretary, the object of the meeting being announced by the chairman, a constitution (which had been previously formed and subscribed to by a very respectable number) was then read and unanimously adopted; it was then laid on the table for signers, and after receiving all who were disposed (at that time) to become members, on counting up the names it was found that forty one had united themselves to this noble institution.

Whereupon it was resolved that the society proceed to the election of their officers, which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen.

STEPHEN J. BRADLEY, President.
JOHN BELL, Vice President.
Edwin P. Jump, Secretary,
John Swift, Treasurer.

Directors.

John W. Bradley, Philip Mullikin,
James Hardy, George Baxter, and
James H. Barwick, Alexander Jump.

Resolved that the above proceedings be published in the Easton Gazette and Whig.

JOS. C. TALBOTT, Chairman.
Edw. P. Jump, Sec'ry.
April 18th, 1833.

The Frederick (Md.) Political Examiner of the 17th instant says—"We are authorised to announce George C. Washington, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Congressional District composed of Montgomery and part of Frederick county.

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