the lock works precisely as any common door lock. It may be locked under any word which being selected the particular pins representing the letters which spell the word are pulled up when a spring is touched which throws an impediment across the key hole, so that no key or instrument of any kind can be inserted; and thus it will ever remain until the same pins are again withdrawn, when the spring flies and the cams go back to their original position—leaving the lock acceptable to the key, when it is opened in the common mode of unlocking a door.

When it is designated to change the word under which the door is to be locked, resort is had to the back part of the lock inside the door where, by opening an iron box the pins present themselves as in front—it is easy to discriminate the pins constituting the word; for besides being marked with the letters of the alphabet they have another mark on them which shows them to have been inverted—by a pair of pliers they are turned round into their former position, when the cams are all even; then by going through the first process of drawing the from pins, the word may be changed at the pleasure of the party.

For bank vaults street doors, or any other place requiring great security, this invention will prove highly valuable. There is nothing complex in the machinery—it works very smoothly, and a slight examination shows its principles fully and satisfactorily. The lock is now at this office for inspection, and ingenious mechanics and others are invited to call and view it.—N. Y. Advocate.

It will be seen by the following that Lieut. RANDOLPH has been dismissed from the Naval service of the U. S.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21, 1833:

Mr. Snowden:—Having, this day, received a dismissal from the Navy of this Republic signed by 'Andrew Jackson,' after twenty three years arduous service, devoted to my country, as I have with ardent zeal been, both in war and peace, I think proper to give the public the first annunciation of the fact.

It was about two months ago, immediately after a full and complete examination of my conduct by a Court of Enquiry convened in Washington, under the testimony of many persons, when I was most honorably acquitted as an officer and gentleman, that the government paper (the Globe) proclaimed me to be a large public defaulter. I then requested a suspension of opinion upon the charge, vouching that the whole was infamously malicious, and that I would in time expose the nefarious measures, whereby the base accountant officer his favourites and coadjutors, were so wretchedly aiming to fix it upon me. This promise I have so far redeemed as to be able to declare, solemnly, that I have very recently cancelled, by proper vouchers and testimony, the iniquitous attempt to injure me, & by it brought the Department indebted to me not much short of one thousand dollars. My accounts have been most dishonestly, and with the most unprecedented hardihood, protested against, and even the decision of the Examining Court utterly disregarded.

My Counsel will immediately prepare a thorough and very connected statement of the manner in which I have been for nearly four years persecuted; from which the community will clearly discover that I have not had the smallest prospect of any thing like ultimate justice from the department.

I again ask of the public a little further forbearance from making any unfavourable conclusion against me. I pawn my every existence upon the fidelity and faithfulness with which my duties have been performed, which I independently, and with proper justice to individuals, especially one who has been dismissed from the high service of his country to gratify the most black hearted malevolence, fraught with views of the deepest iniquity, will please give publicity to what I now subscribe my name.

R. B. RANDOLPH,
Late of the U. S. Navy.

GEORGETOWN, (Del.) April 12.

SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND MURDER.—We understand that a base attempt at robbery, with intention to murder, occurred at a house near the head of Sassafras River, a few nights since, on a Mr. Baldock, by which the assassin fortunately fell a victim to his own hellish designs. The particulars, as far as we are able to learn by report are, that Mr. Baldock who was returning home after having disposed of a drove of horses in the lower part of this state, was persuaded to remain all night at the house of an acquaintance near the head of Sassafras. In the evening his host made a pretence of business at the house of a neighbor, upon which, and the apparent uneasy conduct of his host's wife, Mr. Baldock became suspicious that all was not right, and requested to be shown to bed. He took a light and went up stairs, and looking out of the window, he discovered a person digging near the house, and afterwards saw a negro approach the place where the man appeared to be digging a hole with a spade in his hand, upon which he became seriously alarmed, loaded his pistols, descended the stairs, went to the stable, saddled his horse and departed but had not proceeded far before he was hailed by the person digging, and asked why he was going away, that he thought he was going to remain with him all night, upon which Mr. Baldock stopped his horse and told him that he had intended to, but that urgent business required his immediate return to the head of Sassafras, when the man, who proved to be his host, sprang out of the hole which was no doubt intended for his guest, caught the horse by the bridle and demanded his money, when Mr. Baldock, put his hand into his pocket as if to draw forth the money, but instead drew out his pistol and instantly fired, the ball entered the miscreant's breast and he fell to the ground. Mr. Baldock immediately proceeded to the head of Sassafras and told his adventure. He did not kill his assassin on the spot, but it was supposed he could survive but a short time.—We have not been able to learn the name of the assassin.

A law has recently been passed by the Ohio Legislature, against gambling: subjecting the gambler, upon conviction, to a fine of $500 and imprisonment; and incapacitating him from afterwards holding any office, or exercising the right of suffrage in that state.

☞ We suspect that the following anecdote contains more of humour than of truth, but it is perfectly in character:

While Col. Crockett was at Washington, with his daughter, a young gentleman who had been paying his addresses to her, wrote to him requesting his permission that they might be married. The reply of the Colonel was in the following laconic style:

"*Washington*, ————

"Dear Sir—I received your letter. Go ahead.

"DAVID CROCKETT."

From the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.

GREAT SPORT EXPECTED ON THE CENTRAL COURSE, AT BALTIMORE FOURTEENTH NEXT MONTH. (MAY.)

—We have the most flattering prospect for a brilliant week on this new, beautiful, and deservedly popular course. The matches, plates, stakes, and regular purses, amounting to little, if any, short of $10,000, will attract the best nags of the north, the south, and the middle states; and warrant the anticipation of rare sport and a great concourse to enjoy it.—equalling in the number of horses and in fine running, any thing which has been witnessed in America. It has rarely, if ever before occured that a meeting has *commenced* and *ended* with a *four mile day*—the first for $3000; and the last for $1000. A match race for $1000 will come off on Monday, the 13th, between two Maryland bred nags, Monsoon and Upton. Bets are brisk and even. Neither party gives back, and, what is remarkable, both rely on coming out upon *bottom*, and may therefore be expected to go from the scrawl. For the great four years old four mile stakes six subscribers, Colonel Johnson goes his $500 on the famous *Julia*, of South Carolina, full sister to Bertrand, Junior; but *Medoc* is rather the favorite. *Florida* is in high health, and bears herself proudly; whilst Colonel Wynn thinks his *Ariel* is of good metal and can bear hammering with any of them; *Tobacconist* will give them wherewithal to make them smoke, and Capt. Harrison's *Sally Drake* may make lame ducks of them all.

The entries for the splendid Craig Cup are to be made the evening before the race, and none but good uns will go for it. This will be perhaps the quickest thing that has yet been done on our course. The beautiful and fortunate Annette,—now the exclusive property of J. Heth, Esq.—it is said, is in a "high state of salubrity," and will go for the "siller." Were the cup ten times as large, her owner has the heart to overflow it. Besides the high interest that the cup race will excite,—far beyond its intrinsic value with sportsmen of true spirit,—the contest which then comes off, between six of our native colts and young sportsmen, will make this a brilliant day. To make assurance doubly sure, the ladies have promised to attend.

It gives us pleasure to add, that the course promises to be in excellent condition, whilst the proprietor seems determined to spare no trouble or expense, in making such additional improvements as will insure comfort and gratification to those who may visit it.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Richmond Whig of the 27th ult. publishes a quotation from a letter of "a very well informed gentleman," of which the subjoined is a part.

"For some months past, the whole movements of the Executive seem as if they were shaped to suit the purposes of a gang of Bankrupts and Gamblers who have been trying to prey on the community. I do not mean to assert that this gang has influenced the course of the Government, though I am by no means satisfied that it has not done so. But I do intend to say, that if that gang had possessed the entire management of the relations of the Executive towards the Bank, they could not have pursued a course more favorable to their pecuniary interests than that which has been actually adopted, and meditated when it could not be carried into operation."

"They found the Executive, is, that it is refractory and unmanageable. When these people first came into power, on a current of overwhelming popularity, to which they thought every thing should yield, THEY CONSIDERED THE BANK AS A PART OF THE SPOILS, AND ONE OF THEIR FIRST EFFORTS WAS TO POSSESS THEMSELVES OF THE INSTITUTION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR PARTIZANS. All that would follow from the slightest concession was seen, and it was determined, since there must be war, to begin it on the frontiers, by letting them know they were to have nothing to do with the Bank. From that time they resolved, as they could not bend it, they would break it. This is the whole secret of their opposition. I know this so well, that I feel myself a much more profound jurist than all the lawyers and statesmen of Virginia put together; for in half an hour I can remove the constitutional scruples in the District of Columbia. Half a dozen Presidencies—a dozen Cashierships—fifty Clerkships—a hundred Directorships—to worthy friends, who had no character, and no money! Why, there is more matter for deep reflection in such a sentence, than any twenty of Tacitus and Montesquieu! It would outweigh the best argument of your Madisons, and Randolphs, and Watkins Leighs?"

This is severe: but its greatest severity is its truth. We do not mean its literal exactness as to facts, but its general truth as to principles. We have no idea (nor ever had) that the President of the United States was in any manner implicated in the fraudulent motives of the most bitter of the assailants of the Bank. We believe that *he* has been assailed, as well as the Bank, and has been, in fact, influenced to a certain extent by the band of political conspirators against that Institution, though they have hitherto failed to obtain the control of the Bank, which was their main object when they begun with the President. As for the Secretary of the Treasury, we do not believe he has ever been hostile to the Bank, otherwise than officially, in accordance with the views of the Executive. He could not be, if he gave credit to the evidence of his own senses.

We believe it to be perfectly true—it is indeed susceptible of demonstration—that, as stated by this writer, when the followers of the party came into power in 1829, they did consider the Bank as a part of THE SPOILS," and that they made cocksure of "possessing themselves of the Institution for the benefit of their partizans." We believe the inveterate hostility to the government of the Bank which has been fomented in the bosom of the President, and kept alive by daily artifices practised upon him, had its origin in the rage of the foiled and disappointed hunters after the Spoils. We will not say, with this writer, that a few Presidencies, Directorships, &c. would revolutionize the politics of the government party; but we are thoroughly satisfied that a *discreet* use of the power of the Bank, in this wise, and in proper season, would have saved it from all the unwarrantable persecution it has since experienced.

The Life and Adventures of Col. *David Crockett* have lately been published, in a duodecimo volume of 200 pages. Among his exploits it is said that he once grinned the bark off a large knot in the trunk of a tree and left it bare—and that, on another occasion at Washington, he stared a wild cat to death.

THE CUMBERLAND FIRE!

Address to the People of the United States.

The undersigned, being a committee appointed by the citizens of Cumberland, to draft an address to the people of the United States detailing the particulars of their late dreadful calamity, and the condition to which they are reduced, and of soliciting contributions in their behalf; are enabled, from their own view and from their enquiries on the subject, to make the following statement:

The town of Cumberland is situated at the junction of Wills creek, with the river Potomac. The national road passing through the place, has given it the advantage of a great amount of travel, and large sums were expended for its accommodation. The principal Hotel was a splendid building, and cost the proprietor upwards of twenty five thousand dollars. There were two other large and commodious Hotels, well kept and provided, upon the same square.

Cumberland being the chief town of Allegany county, and its seat of justice, the principal mercantile business of the county was here transacted. Here also the coal from the mines is brought and deposited for transportation. The merchants, tradesmen, and mechanics, were all in prosperous circumstances, and were located as near as conveniently might be, in the vicinity of the Hotels, which formed the centre of business

The calamitous fire, which forms the occasion and the subject of this address, broke out at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday the 14th of April last. It originated in a joiner's shop, and is said to have been occasioned by a lighted cigar, which a careless boy threw amongst some shavings. This shop unhappily stood at the northwestern extremity of the business portion of the place, and a strong *north west wind* prevailing at the time, the flames, burning shingles, and other combustibles, were carried directly through the heart of the town. The citizens laboured first to save the building, which was frame, adjoining the shop where the fire commenced; but this was soon abandoned as hopeless.

The panic then became general and uncontrolable, and each endeavouring to save his own effects, carried out store goods, beds, bedding, clothing and furniture into the street: but the houses on both sides were now in a full blaze, the progress of destruction was rapid beyond conception, and those who had placed their effects in the street, were driven from them by a body of flame and scorching smoke that filled the entire space from side to side, burning up sideboards, chairs, tables, articles of male and female attire, beds and bedcloths, before the eyes of their owners.

The next effort of the citizens where the flames had not yet reached, was to carry their goods to the houses of their friends at a considerable distance from what was supposed to be the scene of danger. In the midst of these labors, what was their consternation, when they beheld these places of refuge, even the most distant with all the intervening houses on fire.

The inhabitants now withdrew in despair to a distance from the raging element. From right to left, one unbroken sheet of flame extending full a quarter of a mile, raging and roaring like a tornado, was the awful spectacle presented to the eye. The two sections of the town were completely separated from each other: to those on the west, the fate and condition of their friends beyond the flames, were involved in mystery and dreadful apprehension. Mothers were separated from their children, and wives from their husbands!

In two hours and a half, seventy-five houses fronting on the principal street of the town, including the 3 Hotels, all the stores save one, all the dwellings, shops and materials of the tradesmen and mechanics, were burnt to the ground. The whole number of buildings destroyed, including barns, stables, and other out buildings, cannot, it is believed, be short of one hundred and fifty. In this brief space of time, seven hundred people have been rendered houseless and otherwise deplorably destitute. The value of the property destroyed has been estimated at $272,000, and the undersigned believe this estimate to be rather below than above the truth.

In appealing, in behalf of the Cumberland sufferers, to the generous sympathies of their countrymen, the undersigned cherish a lively hope that the appeal will not be in vain. The spectacle of a thriving village, daily increasing in all the comforts of life, reduced in so short a time to a melancholy waste of broken walls & naked chimneys, cannot fail to call forth those principles of active benevolence that form so distinguished a characteristic of the American people.

The following gentlemen residing in Cumberland constitute the committee, to receive contributions and distribute them among the sufferers, namely, John Hoye, Thomas J. McKaig, Richard Beall, Rev. L. H. Johns, Wm. McMahon and James P. Carleton. They are not among the sufferers; and have been instructed and will feel it their duty to apply all contributions received by them, to the relief of those who are most destitute. The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to assure the public that all donations which may be entrusted to the care of these gentlemen, or either of them, will be faithfully applied and accounted for.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
ABRAHAM SHRIVER,
THOMAS BUCHANAN,
A. W. McDONALD,
JOHN McHENRY,
WILLIAM PRICE,
JAMES DIXON;
FRED'K. A. SCHLEY,
JOHN KING.

N. B.—Printers throughout the United States will be pleased to give the above an insertion.

Yankeeisms.—We extract from the comedy of the "Green Mountain Boy," a small portion of a sprightly dialogue:

Homebred. Where's the squire?

Wilkins. Find out! would you have me tell you all I know!

Homebred. Well, I guess that wouldn't take you long?

Wilkins. You grow impertinent, if you don't leave me sir I shall kick you sir.

Homebred. Kick me will you? well, talking is talking but do you think you could *dew it?*

Wilkins. Really this is not to be borne! who are you, sir? and who was your father?

Homebred. Who was my father? My father was the first inventor of *thrashing machines*. I am the first of his make, and can be set in operation at a very little expense, and at the shortest notice! so, look out.

His description of his newly invented machine seemed to tickle his audience amazingly. Of his machine, he says, "you drive a hog into the centre of it, set the screws a going, and it will produce *ready made sausages* from one end, and *patent scrubbing brushes* from the other."

Black Hawk and his son—the Prophet and his son, and the other Indian hostages surrendered under the late treaty, waited on the President on Friday to receive his orders. The President met them kindly. He directed the articles of dress provided for them to be exhibited to them, and told the principal chief that the whole would be delivered to him to be distributed with a view to their common comfort—that they must repair immediately to Fort Monroe, and remain there contented, until he gave them permission to return to their homes—that the term of their detention depended upon the conduct of their respective tribes—and that they would not be restored to their families until it was ascertained that the stipulations of the treaty had been complied with by their people, and all the bad feeling which had led to the bloody scenes on the frontiers banished.

The Prophet replied to the President, and said that they expected to be permitted to return immediately to their people; that the war in which they had been involved, grew out of their attempt to raise provisions, where they supposed they had a right to do so; that they had lost many of their people, as well as the whites: that their tribes & families were now exposed to their enemies, the Sioux and Menominees, and that they hoped to be permitted to return to take care of them.

Black Hawk added to the remarks of the Prophet, that they considered that like Keokuck, they had come to visit the President, and like him, would be permitted to return to their homes. He entered into some brief explanation of the aggressions on the frontier.

The President told them in conclusion that he was well apprized of the circumstances which led to the disasters alluded to—that it was unnecessary to look back to them—it was his purpose now to secure the observance of peace—to prevent the frontiers from being again stained with the blood of its inhabitants, the peaceful and helpless. That they need feel no uneasiness about their own women and children—they should not suffer from their enemies, the Sioux and Menominees. He meant to compel the red men to be at peace with each other, as well as with their white neighbors. That he had taken measures with this view, and when it was ascertained that they were effectual—when the tribes had learned that the power they attempted to contend with, was equally able and disposed to protect the peaceful, and to punish the violence of aggressors—when his information assured him that their people in particular were convinced of this; and were disposed quietly and in good faith to observe the terms of peace granted to them, then they would be restored to their family. He then gave his hand to the Chiefs and dismissed them.

Black Hawk is not an ill looking man. His countenance is intelligent and not savage. The Prophet, we think, has more the look of the mischief maker, and indeed he assumed to be the principal in the interview with the President. He was, we suppose, the instigator of the massacres perpetrated on the frontier. His utterance and manner as well as his countenance indicated a dark and ferocious character.

Globe.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Sentinel, dated Harrisburg, April 17 1833.

A very important trial has just terminated in the Circuit here, before Judge Rogers. It is said to have been a new case in Pennsylvania, portant principle. The cause was that of John Bolton *vs.* Colder and Wilson, stage proprietors. The facts appear to have been these.—The stage from Reading to Harrisburg, belonging to Colder and Wilson, on its way to the latter place, stopped at Kuhn's Tavern on the 4th of February, 1832, the object of which was to give the horses drink. While standing there, John Bolton passed, in the same direction, in a dearborn wagon. The stage overtook the wagon, about half a mile from the place. Bolton took the left of the road, and approached the bank, as near as was safe for him. The stage proceeded on in its usual speed, and without turning to the right or left—caught the hind wheel of the dearborn, upset it, and broke the thigh of Mr. Bolton, and left him entangled in such a way that he must have perished, had not the passengers, at some distance prevailed on the driver to stop, when they went back and relieved him, by righting the wagon; placing Bolton in it, and one of them driving it to town. Bolton lay some weeks under the doctor's hands—endured great suffering—is yet a cripple, and in all probability will remain so all his days. Bolton brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, against Colder & Wilson for damages—the cause was arbitrated, and an award of 75 or 80 dollars rendered in favor of Bolton, from which he appealed, and removed the cause into the Circuit Court. On Tuesday it was taken up for trial—the testimony was closed yesterday, before dinner—the cause was argued in the afternoon—the jury was charged between 6 and 7 o'clock, and this morning at 9 o'clock, a verdict was rendered, in favor of the plaintiff for twelve hundred dollars damages, and six cents cost. The damages were laid at $5000. The counsel for the defendants moved for a new trial, for six several reasons, which they assigned—all alleged to be errors in the decisions of the Court—which being refused, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, upon the same ground.

If the decisions in this case be confirmed, (and little doubt exists but they will) they establish regulations, not generally known, but which it is important the public should know. They are these; that a stage has no rights upon a public road, superior to any other vehicle. That in meeting each other, all carriages are bound to keep to the right—but that no carriage is bound to give any part of the road for another to pass it, at a swifter gait—that is, that a wagon, or cart or dearborn, or gig, or sulkey, is not bound by law to turn aside, to let a swifter vehicle pass, which may happen to overtake it. So that a swifter carriage, if it sees its way clear, may pass a slower one, on either side, but must be responsible for damages—nor can it, by right, force the one before it, to turn out. And a driver is identified in law, as the owner, and the proprietor of a stage is as much responsible for the acts of his driver, connected with the stage, as he would be if he were driving it himself.

I understand, this case will be reported, at large, for the papers.

The Snuff taker and Sir G—— R——.

Some time since, during the argument of a heavy cause in the Court of Chancery, a friend having in vain endeavored to draw the attention of the witty Sir G——, then Mr R——, from his brief, as a last resource presented him with a pinch of snuff. Sir G——, however on declining the offer observed with an air of solemnity, "Had the Creator intended my nose for a dust hole, he would not have turned it upside down."—[The Lawyer.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT,

For the promotion of Education in Talbot County:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Commissioners for Talbot county be and they are hereby empowered and authorised to draw on or before the 10th of July next, and every year thereafter, on the Treasurer of the Western Shore, and he is hereby required to pay to their order, the annual dividends arising from the Bank Stocks heretofore invested as the Free School Fund of Talbot county, and the annual income of the Free School Fund apportioned to said county, and it shall be the duty of said commissioners and they are hereby required to distribute the same, in equal proportions, between the several common schools now in operation, or that may be put in operation agreeably to the provisions of this act, in the several election districts of said county, *Provided* said distribution shall not be made to more than five schools in district No. 1., six in district No. 2. five in district No. 3. and five in district No. 4.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the Commissioners for Talbot county shall, at their first meeting, or as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, assemble for the purpose of appointing and shall proceed to appoint three suitable persons as District Commissioners in each election district of said county, whose duty it shall be upon being notified thereof, which notification shall be served by one of the constables of the election district where the persons so appointed shall reside, (by order of the commissioners for the county,) to proceed to lay off the election districts wherein they shall reside, into school districts, being restricted to the number as provided for in the first section of this act, as also being governed by motives of convenience to the people in deciding upon the metes and bounds of said districts, whose duty it shall be to describe and number the same and make return thereof to the commissioners of the county within thirty days after the notification of their appointment, and for every day they shall be so employed, each and every commissioner shall be entitled to receive one dollar per day to be levied on the assessable property of the county to be paid as other county charges are.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there may be schools now in operation that are suitably located in any of the school districts, to be laid off agreeably to the provisions of this act, & the same shall be ascertained by the district commissioners, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to make report thereof, as also the names of the trustees of said schools to the commissioners for the county, as soon as may be thereafter, and in all cases where there shall not be trustees already appointed to said schools, it shall be the duty of the district commissioners to appoint a time and place for the inhabitants of the school districts who may be interested therein, to meet for the purpose of appointing not less than three nor more than seven, who shall act as trustees of said schools and be residents in said school district, and on receiving their appointment shall report themselves to the district commissioners, to be by them reported to the commissioners for the county.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That in all school districts where there may not be school houses already erected, it shall be the duty of said District Commissioners to give notice by advertisement at least ten days previous to the time for such meeting to the inhabitants of such school districts as are interested therein, to meet at some convenient place for the purpose of providing some suitable house for the accommodation of a school in said district, and if they shall refuse or neglect to provide such house they shall not be entitled to receive any of the benefits intended to be conferred by this act, but the money hereby appropriated to the election district within the bounds of which such school Districts shall be located, may be appropriated by the Commissioners for the county to the other schools that may be put in operation in such Election Districts; *Provided* it be required to pay for the education of charity scholars that may be taught therein.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each and every school that shall have complied with the provisions of this act, under the direction of the district commissioners, to proceed forthwith to select and admit within said school or schools to be placed under the teacher that may be employed by said trustees, such indigent children to any amount not less than eight yearly scholars if such number can be obtained, *Provided always*, that said trustees be and they are hereby empowered to contract with said teacher for any amount of time they may in their discretion think best or most advisable, for said indigent child or children, to be placed in said school, under said teacher, and said trustees shall be the only and sole judges of the proper objects to be by them received as pupils in the school or schools under their direction.

SEC. 6, *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for the county, to pay the claims of those persons who shall be employed as teachers in any of the schools authorised by this act, but in all cases it shall be the duty of said teachers before payment shall be made to obtain the certificates of a majority of the trustees of the school wherein the services were rendered for which payment is claimed, setting forth that they, the said trustees believe the said teacher justly entitled to the amount of the claim by him so rendered.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to provide for their clerk, a good and sufficient book or books and it shall be the duty of said clerk without fee or reward, to make correct entries therein, describing the localities of the several schools, in each election district, with the names of the trustees appointed to each school, returns whereof shall be made by the district commissioners to the commissioners for the county, and also to keep fair and correct accounts and statements of the proceedings of said county commissioners, in relation to the duties assigned them by this act, setting fourth the amount of money by them received from time to time, in conformity to the provisions thereof, and exhibiting in a particular manner, how the same has, or may have been appropriated and disposed of, which said book or books shall be kept open and accessable to the examination and inspection of the citizens of the county and all other persons that may be interested, or in any way concerned therein.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or any parts of acts, inconsistent with, or repugnant to the provisions of this act, so far as the same relates to Talbot county be and the same are hereby repealed.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

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."

WHEREAS, it is declared by the Constitution of the United States, that the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; that the electors in each state shall have the requisite qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature; And whereas, it is declared by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed the twenty second day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "an act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the fifth census," that from and after the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty three, the House of Representatives, of the United States, to be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every forty seven thousand and seven hundred persons in each state; computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, according to which apportionment this state is entitled to eight representatives in the Congress of the United States, instead of nine, to which she was heretofore entitled.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of choosing eight representatives in the Congress of the United States, instead of nine as provided for by the act to which this is a supplement, this State shall be and it is hereby divided into eight districts, which shall be numbered from one to eight, that Worcester county, Somerset county and Dorchester county, shall compose the first district; Caroline county, Talbot county, Queen Anne's county, Kent county and Cecil county, shall compose the second district; that Harford county and Baltimore county, shall compose the third district; that all those parts of the city of Baltimore, composed of wards number six, seven, eight, nine ten, eleven and twelve, as each of them are now known, designated, marked out and bounded shall compose the fourth district; that the residue of Baltimore city, composed of wards, number one, two, three, four, five, as each of them are known, designated, marked out and bounded, and Anne Arundel county including the city of Annapolis, shall compose the fifth district; that Montgomery county and all those parts of Frederick county, known by election districts number one, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, all that part of district No. 3, which may by force of an act passed this General Assembly at its present session, be laid off as a separate district and designated No. 14, as each of said districts are now known, designated, marked out and bounded, shall compose the sixth district; that Allegany county, Washington county, and all those parts of Frederick county, composed of election districts number two, ten, twelve, and so much of district number three, as may not be laid out and designated as number fourteen, and which has not by this act been made a part of the sixth congressional district, as each of said districts are now known, designated, marked out and bounded, shall compose the seventh district; that Prince Georges county, Calvert county, Charles county and St. Mary's county, shall compose the eighth district; and each district shall be entitled to one representative in Congress.

Sec. 2. And be enacted, That the election of representatives for the state, to serve in the Congress of the United States, shall be made by the citizens of this state, qualified to vote for members of the House of Delegates, (and each citizen entitled as aforesaid, shall vote by ballot) on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and on the same day in every second year forever thereafter, at the places in the city of Baltimore, and in the city of Annapolis and in the several counties of this state, as prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, for the election of delegates to the House of Delegates.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the judges of elections now appointed or hereafter to be appointed under the corporation of the city of Baltimore, in wards number ——, in said city, in making the returns for representatives in Congress under this act, shall designate therein, that the said wards at which they presided as judges, are part of district number ——, as laid out by law to choose a member to represent this state in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the Mayor of the city of Baltimore for the time being, shall cause public notice to be given of the elections for Representatives in Congress under this act, act in all the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in the same manner as provided for in any act or acts to which this act is an additional supplement.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if at any time hereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called to commence at such period as to make it necessary in the opinion of the governor and council that the representatives in Congress from this state should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor, by proclamation published in the newspapers throughout the state, and otherwise at least thirty days before the time to be appointed for the election by said proclamation, to appoint a day for the election as aforesaid representatives in Congress; on which day said election shall accordingly be held to the same effect and in the same manner, and under the same regulations as in case of elections of said representatives on the days fixed by law.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, respectively, under the penalty of fifty dollars, or at least three weeks previous to every election regulated by this act, shall cause public notice to be given within their respective counties, by advertisements set up at the most public places within each election district of the county, of the time and place of holding the election for members of Congress under the act as well as all other elections as directed in the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement as may be found inconsistent with this act, shall be and is hereby repealed.

Great Failure in Calcutta.—We are informed that letters have been received in this city, announcing the failure of the house of Alexander & Co. in Calcutta, for the enormous amount of *eighteen millions of dollars!* The effect of this will no doubt be severely felt by several mercantile houses in Europe. The establishment consisted of 7 partners and upwards of 1200 clerks; on one floor were 12 counting rooms.—*Boston paper.*

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