stacle, of a serious nature, to steam communication with England, and other trans atlantic countries, will be removed. But be this as it may, we have arrived very nearly to the point of time when the crossing of the Atlantic by steam will be undertaken as a regular business. The year 1837 will witness the attempt. Steam ships for this purpose are now building in New York, Liverpool and Bristol. The raising of the stern-frame of the last mentioned vessel was deemed an event of so great importance in Bristol, that it was greeted by salutes of artillery, and "three times three cheers" from the multitude of beholders. Her keel is to be longer than that of any steam vessel or ship of war hitherto built in the United Kingdom, and she is to be driven by a power equal to that of four hundred horses. At the Bristol dinner on the occasion just alluded to Mr. Guppy said, "We contemplate that the intercourse between this port and New York, between the Kingdom and America, by this vessel, and by others belonging to the Company, will be conducted in a manner never, till the present time, imagined to be possible."—*N. Y. Journal Commerce.*

From the Boston Advertiser of Nov 5

RELEASE OF DUFAVEL.

We published lately a narrative from Paris papers, of the accident by which a mechanic named Dufavel was buried alive to the depth of 63 feet, by the caving in of a well, and of the efforts which were made for his deliverance. The accident happened on the 6th September, and our narrative was brought down to the 12th, when his release was hourly expected. We now learn from a London paper of the 21st, that it was not until the morning of the 15th that the indefatigable labors of the engineers and soldiers were effectual, in reaching the place of imprisonment of the sufferer. For the last three or four days the sappers were obliged to proceed with such caution, that they advanced but two inches in an hour, expecting every moment that the earth might fall in, and destroy the object of their labors.—When at length they cut through the planks, the prisoner took hold of the sergeant of the engineers by the neck and he was drawn out. The earth immediately caved in and closed the cavity in which he had been confined. He was laid on a blanket in the horizontal gallery and soon after drawn up and conveyed on a litter to his own house, where a warm bed was prepared for him. At the last date he was doing well.

From the Baltimore American.

We learn from the Georgetown Metropolitan that an ordinance of great severity against free negroes and mulattoes has just been promulgated by the Corporation of Washington. By this act all free colored persons are obliged to have their title to freedom recorded; and to give bonds, renewable yearly, with five good and sufficient freehold securities in the penal sum of $1000, for their good and orderly conduct, under a penalty of $5.00, and an instant departure from the city, on the order of the Mayor, or imprisonment for six months on refusal. By the third section the Mayor is prohibited from granting licenses for any purposes whatsoever to colored persons except to drive carts, drays, hackney coaches, or wagons. The fourth section totally prohibits colored persons from selling all kinds of spirituous or fermented liquors, either on their own or on another's behalf, or from 'keeping any tavern, ordinary, shop, porter cellar, refectory, or eating house of any kind, for profit or gain.' A rigid construction of this section would break up even the apple stalls. The fifth prohibits private meetings of any kind, & meetings for religious worship, after ten o'clock at night—Colored persons staying after this hour at any such meeting shall be liable for every offence to a fine of five dollars—and police constables who shall neglect or refuse to disperse the same, render themselves liable to a fine of fifty dollars, and become incapacitated from holding office under the Corporation for one year.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

The character of the paper which, for the sins of the Administration, it is its misfortune to have identified with it as its official organ, has become so notorious as in a great degree to render unnecessary the revolting task of noticing its scurrilities or refuting its calumnies. Occasionally, however, we find a misrepresentation so artfully contrived, as to give it plausibility and possible credence with the unsuspicious multitude. Of this description is the following statement which appeared in a recent number of the official paper:

'What General Jackson's opinion is of the relative merits of Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison, was shown in sending the first on the highest embassy abroad, and in the recall of the latter from Colombia, where he was embroiling the affairs of this country, by interfering with the political concerns of that to which he was sent.'—*Globe.*

Now, so far from General Harrison having been recalled from his mission to Colombia for any misconduct, real or imputed every one at all conversant with public events will recollect that Gen. H. was superseded by the appointment of Mr. Thomas P. Moore, even before news had reached this country of his arrival at Bogota, the seat of Government of Columbia. How brazen, therefore, must be the impudence that could make the assertion quoted above.

An assortment.—Old S —— of Burlington, was noted for keeping in his store the most incongruous assortment ever offered for sale. A wag once bet with a friend that he would enquire for some nick nack which Jemmy could not supply. The bet was clinched and the two proceeded to the shop of the old antiquarian:

'Friend S—,' said the quiz, 'have you on hand a good second hand pulpit?'

'Yes sir,' replied the unsuspecting shopkeeper, without the least idea of there being anything uncommon in the question—'yes sir I bought one yesterday from the trustees of the Methodist church, who are fixing up the interior of their meeting house.'

So saying he showed them to the barn where this most curious article of trade had been deposited. The winner laughed, the loser bit his lips and paid the wager, while Jemmy's character for keeping an assortment of goods became more firmly established that before.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, November 19.

PUBLIC MEETING.

TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1836.

A large number of the Citizens of this county having convened at the Court House, in compliance to previous notice, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the revolutionary movements in the State, Col. Wm. *Hughlett*, was called to the chair and William W *Higgins* appointed secretary. The meeting was addressed by John Leeds Kerr, Esq in a speech explanatory of the existing powers of the state government to remedy present difficulties and dangers and the competency of the Legislature to make enactments and legislate to that end was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the meeting. Mr. Kerr concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

We, the Citizens of Talbot County, opposed to *Revolution* and *forced Reform*, have convened at the Court House, in Easton, for the purpose of calmly deliberating on the existing posture of our State affairs, and to consult together on the best means of averting the dangers that may result from the crisis in to which the whole people of Maryland have been precipitated by the reckless conduct of a few individuals.

Deeply impressed with the enormity of that sudden Revolutionary movement, on the part of *nineteen* members of the College of Electors, assembled at Annapolis under the suffrages of the people, and, as was supposed according to the Constitutional expression of their will, for the *sole* purpose of *selecting a new Senate*, and with the evil tendency of the slightest sanction to such a measure, many of us held it to be a solemn duty, which we owed to ourselves, and to our fellow citizens at large, immediately to assemble together and frankly declare our sentiments on so extraordinary a proceedure. We then declared and protested in substance, (as we now declare,) that we viewed the conduct of those citizens specially elected, according to the forms of the Constitution, to choose a Senate of the State, in openly refusing to discharge the functions which they had assumed, so soon as they found a majority of their colleagues unfavorable to the advancement of their own party views and demands, and thereby causing a suspension of the operations of government an unpardonable violation of social and political duty and a breach of a high public trust. The course of subsequent events and the bold defiance which seems to be given to the opinion of the people distinctly and emphatically expressed, as it has been in every part of the State, against the movements of the projectors and the aiders and abettors of this *Revolutionary project*, call again upon all sober, reflecting and patriotic citizens, to rally round the banner of the *Constitution* and to support the laws and existing authorities of the State, under any and every emergency.

Amidst the general solicitude which was manifested by our peaceful citizens, upon the first agitation of the questions arising on the step which had been taken by the *nineteen* recusant electors, some of us supposed that a temporary effervescence of party zeal, during the pending elections, would afford but a short lived existence to their scheme of *forcible* Reform, and we trusted that the merited rebuke which they were sure to receive from their betrayed and insulted constituents would deter them from their enterprize of wild and lawless ambition. But the *would-be-destroyers* of the venerable instrument of the People's will—adopted and cherished by them for more than sixty years, though modified and changed by themselves in the specific mode prescribed by its patriotic framers—although they have heard the disapproving voice of that same people, resounding from every quarter, in tones both loud and deep with one single honorable exception, still persist in their daring refusal to discharge their duty, and the whole associated band of aiders and abettors are moving forward to the execution of their avowed purposes, under a vain calculation of their reckless leaders, that the government of the State, must soon dissolve, and that the People will be compelled to repose under *their* 'provided machinery of peaceful Revolution."!

The indignant feelings of the people of Maryland at the conduct of those political sovereigners are every day uttered in louder and louder accents, and even a large portion of 'the party' to which they belong seem to have disavowed their acts and reprobated their course.

As inhabitants of one of the *Old Thirteen States*, who together shook off the tyranny of Great Britain, at the glorious era of 1776, and together achieved their independence—We feel proud of the venerable Constitution, which our forefathers, in the fulness of their experience and patriotism, established *for the sure formation and permanent security of the State*. Time and circumstances [illegible] equal progress of population and public improvements and experience of the practical operation of the system upon the rights and interests of the people have, from time to time, called for changes in some important provisions of our organic law. These have been accomplished agreeably to the voice of the majority, in the safe, regular and *popular* mode prescribed by the patriotic statesmen, who framed the original instrument: And, in now reviewing our bill of Rights and the original form of government, together with the various amendments which have been adopted, we recognize therein the noblest principles of civil and political liberty, and believe that under the provision originally prescribed, and ever since pursued in the enactment of every alteration, the State has prospered, and the people have enjoyed as perfect freedom, security and happiness as are ordinarily given in the course of Providence to the lot of human society.

Still, many citizens now present are desirous of some further amendments of their constitution, and will be at all times ready, in the Constitutional mode, to unite with other citizens and with other counties, in effecting every alteration which may be called for consistently with the rights, security and interests of the whole people; but we cannot perceive that it would be useful in any degree here to indicate *our* particular views on this point, whilst we are in the midst of threatened revolution, and even under a declaration or a menace made by the professed Reformers, that the government *is to-be dissolved.*

The people of Talbot county now assembled have viewed with painful regret the obstinate persistance of a portion of their fellow citizens in their dangerous and lawless design of abolishing the existing Constitution of the State, by a forced Convention of their own devising, and in no wise sanctioned by the voice of the People. They see with regret, but not with dismay or even alarm, the perseverig efforts of a few still to instigate the bold and to dupe the weak and ignorant into a participation of these designs to overturn the existing Constitution. We confide too, fully in the patriotism and bold Republican temper of this people, to bear their abject submission to the dictation of any set of individuals, who shall dare to set up an authority over them, in the face of their own chosen Constitution, and of their own existing Government, and we hail with our warmest approbation the primary measure which has been recently adopted by the Executive Government in the extraordinary juncture of public affairs, and we feel it a duty to express our admiration of the Proclamation of the Governor, calling upon the Senators and Delegates to meet in General Assembly, on the 21st instant, not only as a manifestation of a judicious and patriotic foresight, and a prompt, decided and manly fulfillment of his own sacred duty, but for its simple, clear and decisive exposition to the people of the true state of the exigency which demanded the measure and its dignified, temperate but *firm* resolve "that the Constitution of the State must be preserved, and the government maintained *as they now are*, until altered, changed or abolished in the manner constitutionally provided for."

Be it therefore Resolved. That we decidedly approve the course adopted by the Executive of the State, in referring to the Representatives of the People in *General Assembly*, the consideration of the present condition of public affairs and the adoption of such measures as, to them may seem meet and expedient, in relation thereto: and of the further proclamation of the Governor that he will exert to the utmost all the powers, which have been or may be vested in him, *by the Constitution* and *laws*, and which it may become necessary to employ to curb the spirit of anarchy, disorder and Revolution.

Resolved, That the patriotic firmness, *temperance* and patience, maintained throughout by the qualified electors of the Senate, still assembled at the seat of government, merit the applause and future confidence of their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens in every other County of the State, and particularly on the Eastern Shore, be and they are hereby entreated to give their most anxious deliberation on the dangerous effects that may flow from their giving countenance, in any degree, to the irregular and unconstitutional project of a convention without the sanction of a legislative act or the expressed will of the People.

Resolved That we have an abiding confidence in the love of freedom and independence of the People of Maryland and in their attachment to the system of a regular and established constitution, and that they will hurl from their confidence the aspiring and ambitious spirits, who shall dare to usurp their name and authority to *do their own will.*

Resolved, That we are convinced that the Constitution & existing laws, contain ample provisions and give adequate powers to the General Assembly for remedying the evils of the present extraordinary crisis, and that we confide in the firmness, independence and fidelity of the representatives of the People in General Assembly to enact suitable provisions for the peace, safety and security of us all.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance composed of five trusty citizens of each election district of Talbot County, be now appointed for the purpose of obtaining and communicating timely information to the People of the actual state of public affairs and to hold correspondence with their fellow citizens in other counties.

At the suggestion of gentlemen of the several districts the following gentlemen were appointed committees in their respective districts.—To wit. for

EASTON, J L. Kerr, Edward N. Hambleton, A. Graham, H. L. Edmondson and Henry Hollyday, Esquires.

TRAPPE, Tench Tilghman, William R. Trippe, John Council, Josiah Chaplain and Solomon Mullikin, Esquires.

CHAPEL, William H. Tilghman, Francis E. Jump, Nicholas Rice, Ennalls Martin and Zebdiel Pratt, Esquires.

ST. MICHAELS, Joseph Bruff, William Hambleton, Foster Maynard, John Harrington and James Seth, Esquires.

On motion and vote it was determined that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette.

WM. HUGHLETT, Chir'n.

WM W. HIGGINS, Sec'y.

REPORT

OF THE

UNION DORCAS SOCIETY OF EASTON.

The Board of Officers, of the Union Dorcas Society of Easton, having finished the duties of another year, now offer to the Society, the second Annual report, of the scenes which have passed before them, and the labours in which they have been occupied, during the last twelve months.

And first, they desire to cherish a grateful reminiscence, of the merciful regard, and gracious oversight, of that superintending Providence, who has sustained them in life and health, amidst the numerous afflictions, which have been so prevalent and desolating, within the course of the last year. While so many have been called by death to witness the realities of their future existence, the Board have been preserved from his merciless stroke, and are still favoured with the disposition, and the privilege of commiserating the wants and woes of their fellow creatures, and by the kind assistance of a benevolent public, have been able in some degree, to alleviate their miseries. But whilst we rejoice for our safety, and adore the hand which has shielded us from the lowering storm and added us in carrying on our benevolent enterprise, we cannot but deplore the loss, which the society, and the poor, have sustained, by the death of one of their chief friends and patrons, the Hon Robert H. Goldsborough; no less distinguished for the benevolence of his disposition, and his kindness to the indigent and necessitous, than for his patriotic virtue, and solicitude to promote the happiness of the commonwealth, and to perpetuate the means of their security, made frequent, and liberal contribution to our Society, by which, we were enabled with greater facility, to supply the necessities of the many, who look to us for assistance. This greatly respected and much lamented gentleman, furnished the Dorcas Society, with 4 bushels of meal every month, which he sent into them semi-monthly. And whilst we mingle our sympathetic tears, with the lamentations of his immediate friends and relatives, we also condole the misfortunes of that class of his neighbours who always shared in his compassion, and received assistance, from his benevolent hands.

The duties which the Board of Officers have to perform, are truly arduous: but their hands are strengthened by the reflection, that the cause in which they are engaged, is the cause of GOD. And He hath said—he that giveth to the Poor, lendeth to the LORD' And while they are thus Divinely encouraged and have the countenance and support of the community, as they always have had, they are resolved to proceed in their labour of love, and to mitigate the sufferings of their fellow beings, as far as they may have it in their power. The demands for our assistance, increase and abate, according to the mildness, or severity of the season. When the weather is fair and warm, as it is in the season of summer, so that labour can be performed, the most of those who receive assistance from us, are able to provide for themselves; and there is then little necessity for our charity, except where individuals are prevented from labour, by disease, decrepitude, or some other misfortune, of a similar character. But, when Nature puts on the garment of mourning, and the cold blasts of winter seal up the resources of animal subsistence, and prevent the industrious poor from following the various avocations of life, and thereby obtaining bread by the sweat of their brow, then our burden is greater, and there is greater need, for increased vigilance and care to seek out the necessitous who are worthy, and to administer to their real wants.

In the month of November, in which, we commenced the labors of the present year, 5 cases of suffering were relieved by our committee. In December 16; in January 28; in February 40; in March 24; in April 16; in May 11; in June 11, in July 6; in August 3; and in September 4: from which it will appear, that the Board of Officers, observe the greatest caution on the bestowment of their charities, always ascertaining as accurately as they can, the character and circumstances of those, to whom they render relief. And when in their judgment, any person is able by industry and economy, to furnish the means of his own subsistence, no aid is afforded him by the Board. Our services are bestowed, exclusively upon such, as WE conceive to be, really in need, and deserving our assistance.

Having now passed through our statement of the proceedings of the last year we will give a brief account of the state of our Funds.

Amount remaining in the Treasury November, 1835.	$1 44
Collected at the Anniversary meeting Nov. 1835.	16 00
Subscription for membership,	31 80
Donations and fines,	45 93
Making the sum received during the year	$95 22
There has been expended, the sum of	91 47
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of	$3 75

Besides the above donations in money, the Board have received sundry others in Wood, Groceries, &c which were distributed amongst our pensioners according to the rules of the Society, but of which no regular, or accurate account was made.

Before we close our report, we feel it to be incumbent upon us to present our grateful acknowledgements, to the Friends and Patrons of the Society, by whose liberal contributions, we have been sustained in our efforts, and we can assure them that whatever funds may be put into our hands for the support of the needy, shall be appropriated, with the most scrupulous reference to economy and the actual necessities of those, for whose benefit they are intended. And we also feel it to be our imperious duty, to recommend the Dorcas Society to the inhabitants of Easton, as an institution worthy of their serious attention, and most liberal support. The good resulting from it, and the evils which it obviates, are almost incalculable. It not only affords a solace for distress, but it also furnishes the means of lasting happiness; for whilst we are visiting the poor, and administering to their temporary wants, we endeavor at the same time, to direct their minds to the fountain of consolation and urge them to trust in, and serve Him, who, is the only source of permanent bliss. It is moreover manifest, to all who have taken the pains to observe it, that the course pursued by the Dorcas Society has almost put a stop to the practice of begging from door to door; to which humiliating practice many of the mendicants of our town and its vicinity, were forced by their actual state of suffering. And those who felt a backwardness in persuing such a self degrading course, were left in solitary seclusion, to endure the miseries which had fallen upon them, unnoticed, and unrelieved by their neighbors—and those in general, the most deserving objects of charity. But now the indigent of every class, are diligently sought out, and those who are worthy, are supplied with such articles, as are essential for the support of life; and in such a way, that if they would, they cannot appropriate them to any other use, than that for which they are designed.

And now in conclusion, we would take occasion to remark, that if our Society has been an advantage to every class of the community already, and it promises to be still more useful, as it certainly does, ought it not to have the most prompt, and ready support, from every friend of mankind? What we propose to do, by your assistance, the Scriptures enjoins upon all men as an imperious duty; and though we expect no personal aggrandizement, nor desire any temporal reward, yet we take pleasure in pressing home upon you, the demands which your suffering fellow creatures make, by the secret sorrows, of their miserable condition. And we urge you to come forward, with redoubled liberality, in support of our Institution, and thereby enrol your names upon the annals of benevolence, as the faithful and untiring friends of your species. And then may you expect to have the blessing of GOD in this life and to share the unfading glories of his Kingdom in the World to come.

November, 1836.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THOMAS W. VEAZEY,

Governor of Maryland

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by the Constitution of this State, and with the view, as well of perpetuating an essential branch of the Legislative Department of the Government, as of providing for such changes in the members thereof periodically, as the people might desire to make, it was provided that the people of the several Counties, and of the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, duly qualified as electors, should, on the first Monday of September last, elect two persons for each of the said counties and one person for each of the said cities, to be Electors of the Senate, who were required to meet in the City of Annapolis, on the third Monday of said month; and they, or any twenty-four of them, so met, were directed, after having qualified in the manner provided for, to proceed to elect fifteen Senators, who, when so elected, and duly qualified as such, were to constitute 'the Senate of Maryland,' in the place of those who then constituted that branch of the General Assembly;

AND WHEREAS, Eighteen of the persons who were chosen as Electors, in pursuance of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution, and in conformity to Law, have failed to perform the duty enjoined upon them as aforesaid, by refusing, and continuing, to refuse, or neglect to meet the other Electors who have attended, qualified and held themselves in readiness to perform their duty: in consequence whereof no new Senate has yet been elected,

AND WHEREAS, the said unfaithful agents of the people, in addition to their violation of duty as aforesaid, seem vainly to have imagined that the effect of their conduct would be the destruction and overthrow of the Constitution and Government of the State, which many, if not all of them, had heretofore sworn to support; and, accordingly presumptuously proceeded to recommend measures for substituting another Constitution and Government for that which they seem to have supposed they had destroyed, or, at least, mortally wounded;

AND WHEREAS, sundry evil disposed, or misguided citizens have taken, and are continuing to pursue and prosecute measures in accordance with said recommendation, and designed to carry out and consummate the disorderly designs and purposes aforesaid,

AND WHEREAS, these unprecedented, unconstitutional, disorderly and Revolutionary occurrences and proceedings, although wholly inefficient to accomplish any of the avowed objects of those engaged in them, are fraught with incalculable evils and mischiefs, and *must* if persisted in, and sustained by any considerable portion of the people, greatly disturb the tranquillity and peace of the State—impair her credit and resources—arrest her great works of internal improvement—blight her lately brilliant prospects of increasing prosperity, and finally, involve us in all the horrors and unspeakable calamities of anarchy, intestine commotion and CIVIL WAR and therefore demand from the Executive the adoption of such Constitutional and legal measures as may seem to them best adapted to quiet the public mind, which has been thus wantonly disturbed, to defeat the unholy designs and purposes aforesaid, and maintain and support the Constitution and authority of the Government, by all the means and powers with which they are entrusted;

AND WHERAS, we are well advised, & entirely satisfied, that the aforesaid unfaithful "Trustees of the public," and their abettors, have as entirely mistaken their power of destroying the Constitution and Government of the State, as they have clearly violated a solemn duty—that the Constitution and Government yet exist in all their integrity and power—that the Senate elected in September 1531, continues to be "the Senate of Maryland," and will so continue until superceded by the election of successors as constitutionally and lawfully provided for, and, with the *House* of Delegates elected in October last, now constitute "the General Assembly" of this State;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS W. VEAZEY, Governor of the State of Maryland, with the advice of the Council, & in virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, deeming it proper and necessary, in the present crisis of our affairs, that the General Assembly should be convened before the time fixed for the next annual Session, to which it stands adjourned, DO HEREBY APPOINT AND PROCLAIM

MONDAY,

THE 21st OF NOVEMBER,

Instant, as the time of the next meeting of the *General* Assembly and call upon and require the several Senators and Delegates to attend at the Seat of Government, on that day, to take into consideration the present condition of our public affairs, and adopt such measures as to them may seem meet and expedient in relation thereto, and for the transaction of such other business as the welfare of the State may require.

And I do furthermore declare and proclaim, to all whom it doth or may concern, that, as Chief Magistrate of the State, I shall exert to the utmost, all the powers which have been, or may be vested in me by the Constitution & laws, and which it may become necessary to employ, to curb the spirit of anarchy, disorder and revolution, manifested by the aforesaid conduct and proceeding; and to support the Constitution and enforce the laws upon all offenders against their majesty, who shall proceed, by OVERT ACTS either of resistance to the constituted authorities of the State; or of carrying out and consummating the revolutionary designs and purposes of the aforesaid recusants and their abettors; and I do hereby require and enjoin all civil officers of the State, to be vigilant in the performance of their several and respective duties, at this important crisis, and upon all military officers and citizens to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may become necessary in aid of the civil authorities, to maintain the public peace, repress disorder, uphold the Constitution, or enforce the Laws; and finally, with humble supplications for, and reliance upon Divine Providence for direction and aid, and also with the firmest reliance upon the people of the State, to support, and if necessary, enforce the declaration, I do solemnly DECLARE AND PROCLAIM that the Constitution of the State MUST BE PRESERVED, and the Government maintained, *as they now are*, until altered, changed or abolished,' in the manner Constitutionally provided for.

L. S. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THO. W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council,

ORDERED, That one thousand copies of the foregoing Proclamation be printed in hand bill form, & that it be published, until the time fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly, in all the newspapers printed in the State whose proprietors and conductors are in favor of upholding the Constitution and Laws, and defeating the Revolutionary designs and proceedings intended to accomplish their overthrow.

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