be raised on the subject. Yet being aware that the authority of the General Assembly in this respect, has been not only questioned but strenuously denied, we deem it proper to refer to a few conclusive authorities in support of it. That eminent Jurist, James Kent, late Chancellor of New York, in the 2nd volume of his commentaries, says—that 'the power of election, or the supplying of members in the room of such as are removed by death or *otherwise*, is said to be a power incident to, and necessarily implied in every aggregate corporation, *from the principle of self preservation*.' that 'it was decided in the case of *Newling, vs. Francis, 3d Term Reports*, 189,' that 'when the mode of electing corporate officers, was not regulated by charter or prescription, the corporation might make by-laws to regulate the election, provided they did not infringe the charter.' And he refers to various other authorities in support of his position. Such power being 'an incident to, and necessarily implied in every aggregate corporation' how can it be doubted that the Legislative authority, which grant charters of incorporation, possess at least equal powers of 'self preservation?'

That there is no existing legal provision for an election to supply vacancies in the Senatorial Electoral College, it is presumed, is for the same reason, that the punishment of the crime of Parricide, when first committed in the Athenian Commonwealth, was found to be unprovided for: because it had never entered into the conceptions of the Framers of the Constitution or Laws, that such a provision was, or would become necessary.

A sufficient number of the recusant Electors having, since the issuing of our Proclamation and before the day assigned for the meeting of the General Assembly, attended the electoral college, qualified and joined with those faithful electors who had from the first been ready to perform their duty, and a new Senate having been elected, it will now only be necessary in reference to the conduct of the recusants and their abettors, to provide appropriate remedies to meet any future like conduct or occurrencies. And for this purpose, we respectfully recommend an amendment of our election laws, providing for new elections to fill any vacancies which may occur in any future electoral college, by death or resignation, or by refusal or neglect to attend and qualify within a specified time; and we also recommend an amendment of our criminal laws, providing for suitable and adequate punishment of any agents of the people who may hereafter solicit and receive, or accept of any public trust, and refuse or wilfully neglect to perform the duties enjoined by the constitution or laws.

Supposing that you will concur with us in the opinion, that at this extraordinary session your attention and labors ought to be confined to the special objects of calling you together, and such other business of importance as the welfare of the state requires to be acted upon without delay, we shall forbear to call to your notice or attention any other subjects of interest to the State. Among these, we esteem the passage of such laws as you may deem necessary and proper for suppressing all revolutionary designs and proceedings; for the better support of the constitution and government, and for bringing to justice and deserved punishment their future violators. As the constitution provides that no part thereof shall be altered, changed or abolished, unless a bill so to alter, change or abolish the same shall pass the General Assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the *first session* after such new election; and as several bills for alterations of the constitution were passed by the last General Assembly, it is necessary to their confirmation as a part of the Constitution, that you should act upon them at the present session.

And as the act of Congress, providing for the deposite with the States of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, requires that legal provision shall be made by each State for receiving her proportion thereof, and giving the required obligation for its return when legally called for, before receiving any part of said surplus, and as the distribution is to commence on or soon after the first day of January next, we recommend the passage of a law in conformity to the requirements of the act of Congress: a copy of which, with a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, we herewith submit for your consideration.

Reform of the Constitution, having been held forth by the recusant Electors as their *ostensible* object in the course of conduct pursued by them and their abettors, our views upon that subject are perhaps justly and properly expected.

In an address to the people of the State, the recusant Electors undertook to defend their attempt to subvert the Constitution by Revolutionary means, upon the unfounded assumption that all hope of adequate amendment, or, in the cant, various meaning, and undefined phrase of the day—*Reform*, by the Constitutional method, are vain and illusory; and they quote, with a view to support their assumption of right to pursue the course they had adopted and recommended to their co-adjutors, from our Bill of Rights, the unquestionable truth, 'that whenever the ends of Government are perverted and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new Government.' But they omitted all attempt to show that these circumstances had occurred; or, that they were the *people*, or even the Representatives of any part of them *for such a purpose*.

What are *the ends of Government?*—The security of life, liberty and property, may be the brief but comprehensive answer; and we state with honest pride, and in the fullest confidence, that in no community have these *ends* been more effectually provided for, or more amply enjoyed, and that an instance cannot be cited from our history, under the Constitution, in which any of them have been violated, by colour of law. 'When public liberty is manifestly endangered!?'—As it is notoriously felt by all, so it needs no argument to prove, that public liberty has never been endangered, or even threatened here save by the rash or misguided men, and their abettors, whose conduct is now under review. But, were it otherwise, and had these events occurred can it be said, with the least semblance of truth, 'that all other means of redress' have been tried and found ineffectual?' No other Constitution or Form of Government has provided more amply for its amendment, or a mode more ready, easy, safe and judicious for that purpose than ours; nor has there ever occurred, since its adoption, a time when the assumption or assertion that there is no hope of reform under it, was so evidently untrue as at the present.

In the lapse of sixty years, the position of society has materially varied, so that the provisions of the Constitution are less perfect in theory, and less adapted to ideas of right, and to the present condition, wishes and interests of the people, than at the time of its establishment.—There are several parts of the instrument which it is generally believed might be beneficially changed. The establishment of a different basis and apportionment of the representation is required by a just regard to the rights, interests and wishes of the people of the more populous sections of the State, and there is every reason to believe that such a change, in this respect as ought to satisfy the large & populous sections & can be safely conducted by the smaller & less populous, can & will be obtained, in the Constitutional manner, and with general consent. The comparative inequality of the representation of different sections of the State, with reference to population, taxation and business, has been pressed upon the attention of the people and the Legislature for several years past, and, as evidence of the impression which had been made in favor of conceding to the more populous sections, an increase of representation and political power, or, in other words of the advance of the principal cause of reform, the General Assembly, at the last annual Session, and but just before it has been so boldly, but untruly asserted or assumed, that all hope of obtaining reform in the Constitutional mode, was vain and illusory, passed two bills, such as had frequently before been rejected, which, when confirmed, will give an increase of six Representatives to the *most populous* sections:—two to the City of Baltimore, and four to the people who now compose the Counties of Baltimore and Frederick!!

Can any sane mind believe, under these circumstances, that the *real* and *main object* of the recusant Electors and their abettors, in the course they have pursued, was reform in the Constitution? But one answer, in substance and truth, can be given to this question. It is as manifest that the *ostensible* was not the *real* and *main object*, as that the assumptions upon which their measures were predicted, were, and are utterly destitute of foundation, untrue, and have been disproved by unquestionable facts.

We feel warranted by the facts which we have stated, and by the evidences of public sentiment in every quarter of the state, in expressing the fullest confidence, that wherever, and in whatever peaceable and orderly manner, the people of the state shall have clearly indicated the *kind* and *extent* of further just, reasonable and proper amendments desired by them, that their wishes will be carried into effect, in the regular manner, and with as little delay as a just and prudent consideration of, and the necessary action upon them, will admit of.

As a change in the basis of representation, is the great question of reform most generally desired and justly insisted upon, we beg leave to suggest for consideration, as a fair compromise of the conflicting views and interests in relation to the nature and proper extent of such change, and as suited to our condition and local circumstances, that our constitution, in this respect, be altered so as to conform, as nearly as our circumstances will justify, to that of the United States: that the representation in the House of Delegates be based on population of Federal numbers, limited however, by a maximum for the larger counties, and the City of Baltimore, and by a minimum for the smaller counties and the City of Annapolis, and that a Senator be allowed to each county, and the City of Baltimore.

And lastly,

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

It is with you to consider of the necessity or expediency of exerting the powers with which you are clothed by the constitution, 'as the grand inquest of the state, to enquire into the complaints, grievances and offences,' which have occasioned you to be called together.

With humble supplications to Divine Providence, that all our labors may be directed and controled by virtue and wisdom, and result in the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the state.

We remain,
With the highest consideration
And respect,
Your Obedient Servants,
THO. W. VEAZEY.

Ada Byron.—A private letter from London received by the Roscoe, at the office of the *N. Y Times*, and which speaks by authority, says:—'Lord and Lady King, (late Miss Ada Byron,) will sail in February for New York, where they will remain until the opening of the spring. They purpose to remain some years in America, and bear letters that will ensure their proper reception in society. She is a sweet creature, quite the *beau ideal* of her father's hopes. Lady Byron, it is said, will accompany them. I believe you will soon see as visitors, perhaps as residents, several of our high families, whose genealogical trees flourish more greenly than their fortunes.—They talk of America as they do here before of the continent, and the interested sneers of the Trollope tourist avail no more than does the dread of the voyage, to deter them from the undertaking."

[This arrival, no doubt, will create great sensation. The noble pair will be *feted*, and courted, we doubt not, *ad nauseam;* and they will return to England, with their lips curled into the profoundest sneers, at the court fly propensities of professed republicans.]

TAKING THE VEIL.

We witnessed on Monday morning last the highly interesting ceremony of taking the white veil by four young ladies, in the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown.

We confess that we embraced the rare opportunity afforded by the occasion, with greatly interested feelings, is being in many respects different from the ceremony of the final renunciation of the world, on the taking of the black veil, which we formerly witnessed in the same place and described in this journal, and in some respects more striking.

It is impossible at this day and in the present state of the social relations of society, not to look upon this solemn rite, which is associated in every mind with so much of historic sanctity and so much of prescriptive awe, without the deepest and most varied emotions. The times are widely different from the dark and troubled era, when the ruthless law of State necessity, or the cruel code of personal and family aggrandizement so often consigned the young female to the relentless solitude of the cloister, or when the prevailing severity of violence and blood too frequently rendered the religious sanctuary a necessary and acceptable asylum for innocence and purity. To become a nun;—to take the veil,—are terms of mysterious significancy which have come down to us from such periods, and which on their recurrence now, when the feelings of the heart and the charities of life are so bright and warm—and when impulse only can actuate design—still grate upon the mind with even more than the austerity and harshness of their long acceptation.

But not to prolong thoughts of natural suggestion to all, let us proceed to the description.

The chapel of the convent was opened at six o'clock, and from that hour the scene was perfectly solemn and unworldlike.—The small and beautifully ornamented chapel, which the affectionate piety of the sisters has decorated with so many evidences of female accomplishments and taste, with its dim religious light just showing the undying lamp like a star at twilight, which forever burns before the rich altar;—the solitude rendered more impressive by the low breathings of the few silent worshippers who were present, and the silence heightened into deep solemnity by the sweet and plaintive voices of the unseen choristers, whose unceasing chant, filling the sacred air, had at such a time an effect saddening and devotional, were all wonderfully calculated to prepare the mind for this ceremony of touching interest. Towards nine o'clock the chapel gradually filled—and when one of the nuns threw back the black curtain which shaded the mysterious grating that separates the convent from the chapel, every eye was directed to the spot. All the nuns were seen to slowly enter, in long procession, and two by two they knelt down the whole length of the aisle; their hands folded on their breast, and their heads bent towards the ground in an attitude of deep humility. Presently the novices were led towards the grate,—the chanting ceased, and the organ touched by a master hand, filled the air with the delicious tones of the noble anthem 'Gloria in excelsis.' We gazed anxiously at the fair young creatures who were now all absorbing objects of the ceremony. They were all young,—in the first flush of girlhood, and the beauty and grace of early youth were heightened by a dress of bridal splendour. Every charm of form and features—and two of them at least were exquisitely lovely—was enhanced by the nicest arrangement of the rich white dresses in which they were arrayed.

Each was covered with a flowing veil of white, and side by side they knelt silently down before the grating. The anthem ceased when the Archbishop, in his gorgeous canonicals, advanced to the front of the altar, and shortly and eloquently addressed the congregation, and the young novices about to enter on that probationship. When the discourse was finished, his Grace blessed the sombre vestments, which were so soon to replace the splendid dresses for the last time now worn by the proficients. They then, one by one, solemnly answered the interrogatories of the rite, and repeated the vow which severed them from the world, preparatory to its final renunciation. After this, in like manner, one by one, the bridal veils were taken off and replaced by the Archbishop with the hood significant of their new profession, and the symbolic torch was placed in their hands. Then coming forward, for the last time, their baptismal names were formally abjured, and receiving their new conventional title, the lovely and interesting young creatures were led away from the affectionate gaze of their relatives, and the very sight of that world of which their beauty and accomplishments would have rendered them the admiration and the ornaments would have rendered them the admiration and the ornament. The whole sisterhood received them with lighted tapers in their hands, the peal of the organ again swelled upon the ear, and the dark folds of the falling curtain shut them *forever*, perhaps, from the public sight. We have been thus particular in describing this ceremony, because, to us,—and we have no doubt to all other Protestants,—it is one associated with the deepest and most painful interest.

The sacrifice was voluntarily,—the object sought by it was eternal happiness. The cares and miseries, and wickedness of the world they resigned, they were all too young and innocent to know—their friends and relatives sanctioned the solemn act,—But still, with the most respectable reverence for the sanctity of religious conviction and admiration for the self-denial of the act, we could not repress the wish that they could have found it incompatible with their duty to serve their Maker if these relations of life there young ladies were all so well educated to adorn. But why should we judge?—We perhaps look at the subject in a sectarian. Religion is between God and the heart;—the object was immortal inferior like the motive as respected as it was purely.

The names of the young ladies are—Miss Elizabeth Grennell, of Charles county, Maryland; now Sister Boromea, aged 16 years—Miss Ann Hurley, of Philadelphia, now Sister Mary Rose, aged 16—Miss Rosa Neale, of Charles county, Maryland, now Sister Mary Leonard, aged 16—Miss Mary Hunter, of Baltimore, now Sister Mary Loretta, aged 16—*Georgetown Metropolitan.*

From the New York Mercantile, Nov. 23, 3 P. M.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BRISTOL, AND SIXTY SEVEN LIVES.

In our paper of yesterday we announced the loss of this ship, and expressed hopes that the passengers and crew would be saved. Mr. Minturn, one of the owners of the ship, returned last evening at six o'clock from the wreck, and gave us the following melancholy account of her loss.

The ship Bristol arrived off Sandy Hook Bar on Sunday evening at nine o'clock, but not seeing any pilot boat, stood off at 11 o'clock, the Highland Light bearing W N W. At a quarter before 4 A. M. she struck on Far Rockaway Bar, and we regret to state that three cabin and sixty steerage passengers and four of the crew were drowned. The names of the cabin passengers lost were Mr. Donnelly, a son in law of the late Michael Hogan, and two gentlemen of the name of Charlton,—the cook and steward, threw themselves overboard.

Those that came on shore describe the lamentable catastrophe in terms almost too shocking to record. Mothers calling to their children, and husbands for their wives, and on the next wave they were buried in the deep.

The ship went ashore, on the bar, at 4 A M. on Monday, the wind blowing a gale from S. E. as soon as she struck she broached to the wind and headed seaward. The steerage passengers rushed on deck and were swept away by the waves almost as soon as they made their appearance. The cabin passengers remained below, until the deck cabin was washed off, in which time Capt. McKown had made preparations for their safety, as far as lay in his power, by which the majority of them were saved, together with many steerage passengers. The ship had bilged and gone to pieces at our latest advices. The passengers saved, had nothing but what they stood in.

Their trunks, which had drifted ashore, were immediately broken open by the *'worse than demons'* on shore, and their contents stolen. The ship was insured for $24,000 in this city, as well as the greater part of her cargo—the remainder insured in England.

Steam Ships for the Atlantic.—Late letters from England announce—says the New York Commercial—that the British and American Steam Navigation Company, have contracted for the building of the first steam frigate for the projected steam-packet line between New York and Liverpool. She is to be the largest steam vessel ever built, and is to measure 1700 tons; between perpendiculars 235,220 feet keel, 40 feet beam.—Three decks, and every thing else in proportion. She will carry two engines of 225 horse power each, 76 inch cylinder, and 9 feet stroke. In addition to her steam power, she is intended to be rigged in such a manner as to give her sailing qualities equal to any sailing ship, so that between steam & wind, we hope, she will make her way across the Atlantic in tolerable time. The expense of this steam frigate is estimated at £60,000. It is intended to have her ready for her first voyage in one year from the month of March ensuing.

Take care how you make a Bargain.—A complaint relative to a most extraordinary transaction was yesterday made at the Upper Police. As the magistrate did not consider that he could take cognizance of it, and that the parties must have recourse to a civil suit, we abstain from mentioning the names of those concerned in it; but think it right to mention the occurrence, as a caution to people in making a bargain.—It appeared that on Wednesday last, a Mr R. who keeps a grocery store in Hudson street, agreed to sell his stock in trade to a Mr. C. for for $624, to be paid for in cash at 4 o'clock that day. C. paid $10 on account, and got a bill of sale of the goods and immediately went to a Mr. H, to whom he owed a debt, and confessed a judgment for $800; and a little after four o'clock on the same day, H. put an execution in the Sheriff's hands against the property which C. had purchased from R. and swept away the whole of it, although R had received only $10 on account of it. Outrageous as the transaction appears to be, it seems to have been managed so as to avoid a criminal prosecution.—*New-York paper.*

FIRE.—A slip from the Winchester (Va.) Republican Office, of Thursday last, says:—'One of the houses erected at the Rail Road Depot was last night, about 10 o'clock, discovered to be on fire. It was entirely destroyed, with its contents, consisting of the train of burthen cars (three) that arrived last night laden with dry goods, groceries, salt, &c.—About 20 yards of the rail road was also burnt.'

From Havana.—We learn by the brig Casper Hauser, which arrived yesterday from Havana that there was a good deal of excitement there, in consequence of the vigorous measures of Governor General Tacon to bring the Governor of St. Jago de Cuba to submission. It appears that the latter had proclaimed the Constitution of 1812, although orders had been received that it was not to be done till after the meeting of the Cortes. The Governor of St. Jago had previously written to Governor Tacon, in which he said that he would not take any steps without consulting him, but in the very face of this declaration, he did proclaim the Constitution. Governor Tacon was very much incensed at his conduct, and consequently put a stop to all intercourse with St. Jago. Vessels were hauling out, which would sail in a few days, and it was understood Governor Tacon's orders were that the Governor of St. Jago must be taken dead or alive. All we know the character of the Governor General will admit that he is not the man to trifle with.—*N. Y. Gaz*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, December 8

THE COURT OF APPEALS,

Commenced its November Session on Tuesday the 29th November, 1836. Present Buchanan, Stephen, Archer, Dorsey, and Spence, Judges. Judge Chambers being absent, but having signified his preference of Thos C. Nicols, Esq. as Clerk—the Court appointed Mr. Nicols, Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore.

Wednesday the 30th, the same Judges attended with the addition of Judge Chambers.

H. D. Evans, Esq. of Baltimore was admitted and qualified as an Attorney. The case of Spencer, Adm'r of Redman vs. Ringgold and Worrell was argued by Harrison and Carmichael, Senr. for the appellant.

Thursday, 1st December, all the Judges attended.

The case of Coward vs. State use of Worrell was argued by Loockerman for the Appellant and by Evans and Kerr for Appellee. Judge Chambers having acted as Counsel in this case, withdrew from the bench.

Friday, 2d Dec. Court met, all the Judges in attendance except Judge Chambers.

The argument in Coward and Worrell, was concluded by Carmichael, Senr. for appellant.

The case of Negro Wm. Murray vs. V. Benton a petition for freedom was argued by Carmichael Senr. & S. Spencer, for the appellant and notes forwarded by Carmichael, Jr. (sick) for the appellee.

The Judgments in Spencer adminstrator Redman vs Ringgold and Worrell, and the Judgment, Murray vs. Benton, were both affirmed.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The returns from the different states, come in slowly—but enough has been heard from to justify us in saying, that Van Buren is elected.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

The House, of Delegates adjourned on Saturday last, until the first Monday in December. There were not a sufficient number of the new Senate, present, to form a quorum.

In another part of our paper will be found the very able Message of Governor Veazy.

NINETEEN—A MAGICAL NUMBER

One of the glorious nineteen, was elected in September, by a majority of 19—he again runs as a delegate to the General Assembly, and was beaten, in October, by 19 votes. The reformers met in the city of Baltimore for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to be held in the city of Annapolis: not being able to agree, they put the question to vote, and were defeated by a majority of 19. The 21 took their seats in the Electoral College on the 19th of September—Four of the recusants went in the College on the 19th of November, a Senate was made, some minutes, (19 no doubt,) after 9 o'clock, P. M; and the proceedings are recorded in 19 lines precisely.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says—It is reported that Mr. Francis Thomas left that city by the rail road for Frederick, in Car No. 19, at precisely 19 minutes after the arrival of the news from Annapolis, that a Whig Senate had been elected.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

SIR,—I noticed in the Whig of Saturday last, an editorial paragraph, stating that a biographical sketch, of the life and proceedings of the Editor, of that paper, directed to the 'Gazette' had been found and handed to him, and was in his keeping, subject to the damand of the author. now sir, I positively disclaim the authorship, for having been so unfortunate as to be acquainted only, with the prosody of his life, the Orthography, Etymology and Syntax of it, having passed away before I had the honor of his acquaintance, that I should of course be prepared to give only a very partial sketch. but sir, I should like very much, for the sole purpose that a record of the life and proceedings of our prominent citizens should be preserved, and their illustrious deeds not be blotted from the pages of our remembrance, that, that Biography, since he has been so good as to inform us it is written, should be published. I would therefore only suggest the idea, for argument sake, whether if he does not see proper to gratify the wish of the author, (who has no doubt, diligently and studiously investigated and portrayed the subject,) by publishing his production himself, it ought not to be the rightful property of the 'Gazette,' to do with it, as in its judgment may seem most proper and correct.

Yours,
AMINADAB STRAIGHT FACE.

Resignation of the Hon John M. Clayton.—The Wilmington Del. Gazette says:—We learn from a gentleman, just from Dover, that Mr. Clayton has sent in his resignation as United States Senator.

England and France.—Bets have been made at Lloyd's London, at the odds of one to five, that there will be a war between France and England before the first of next July. We hope not.

The Speaker of the House of Delegates has named the following gentlemen as the standing Committees, viz:

Committee on Ways and Means—Messrs Alexander, Eccleston, Kershner, Crisfield, Worthington, McDaniel, Matthews

Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice——Messrs Harris, Keene, Tuck, McLean, Handy, Maulsby, Kerr.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Boyd, Usilton, Billingsley, Henderson, Waters, Boyle, Smith.

Committee on Internal Improvement—Messrs. Brengle, Primrose, McLean, Townsend, of Worcester, Dawson, Comegys, Bruce.

Committee on Education—Messrs. Hemsley, Carpenter, Culbreth, Crisfield, Gough, Buchanan, Shower.

Committee on the Militia—Messrs. Ridgely, Ely, Doub, Parran, Martin, Donoho, Harrison

Committee on Divorces.——Messrs. Carpenter, Boyd, Pierson Coombs, Dunbracco, Rentch, Frazier.

Committee on Insolvency—Messrs. Maulsby, Price, Perry, Fooks, Hopewell, Townsend, of Talbot, Nelson.

Committee on Crimes and Punishments—Messrs. Primrose, Nelson, Nicols, Ghiselin, Richardson, Hyland, Matthias

Committee on Pensions by County Assessment—Messrs. Duke, Henderson, Darby, Carter, Shaw, Donoho, Mann.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Hood, Coombs, Taylor, Doub, Jump, Swingley, Powell.

Committee on Manufactures—Messrs. Ely, Usilton, Iglehart, Townsend of Talbot, Matthias, Ballard, Laveille.

Committee on Inspections—Messrs. Ghiselin, Boyle, Simmons, Mann, Hyland, Pierson, Shower.

Committee on Expiring Laws—Messrs. Palmer, Hood, Nicols, Gardiner, Dawson, Laveille, Perry.

Committee on the Coloured Population—Messrs Eccleston, Tuck, Ballard, Worthington, Ridgely, Hemsley, Parran.

Committee on Lotteries.——Messrs. Richardson, Fooks, Ford, Smith, Taylor, Simmons, Price.

Committee on Corporations—Messrs. McLean, Townsend, of Worcester; Shaw, Hicks, Brengle, Martin, Gardiner.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Gough, Dunbracco, Risleau, Carter, Ford, McDaniel, Buchanan.

The following will be fully appreciated by every true son of Maryland, deemed as worthy of being written in letters of gold.—*Balt. Pat:*

From the New York American.

HONOR TO MARYLAND.—Our readers will rejoice, we are sure, to find that the orderly march of constitutional government is restored in this State, by the attendance, in the Senate Electoral College, of a sufficient number of the recusant Electors, to enable that body to choose a Senate.

Honor to the Whig electors who nobly resisted all compromise of their constitutional rights and duties—honor to Gov. VEAZY for the determined course announced in his proclamation—and honor to the intelligent and law loving people of Maryland, who sustained both.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette

MARYLAND

We congratulate the people of Maryland, of both parties, upon the return of a portion of the recusant Electors to their duties—whatever may be said of *them*, in returning under the lash of the Governors proclamation, still, the State is benefitted—thanks to that proclamation and its spirited and patriotic author.

We shall use the first opportunity presented to record the names of those who so gloriously stood by the Constitution and the people in the hour of peril. There was a moral courage exhibited in their deportment, worthy of all commendation—and they have deserved of the friends of good order throughout the Union, a place among those who have served and saved the Republic.

We subjoin the list of the new Senators, with such remarks as their *numbers* and quality suggest. We may remark, however, from our own knowledge of the character of some of these Senators, and the representation of a friend who personally knows most of them—that they, by weight of character, by acquired knowlege, and political sagacity, constitute a body that any commonwealth in, its most palmy state, might be proud to claim as its Senate.

From the Annapolis Republican of Saturday.

THE LATE SENATE OF MARYLAND.

It is grateful to us to be able to record the prompt and unanimous acquiescence of the members of the late Senate in the movement which was contemplated by the Executive of the State in issuing his Proclamations. We ought to have mentioned in our last the arrival and attendance at the seat of government of those gentlemen, according to the requisitions of that proclamation.—Most of them were on the spot on Monday morning, and all of them it is understood would have been here during that or the next day; prepared to contribute once more to the welfare of the State they have so often and so essentially served. They retire from a tour of five years duty, with the blessings of all those who are aware of the public spirited and patriotic course of State policy which they have throughout sustained. May the State always find for her Senators, men who shall fill the duties of the station, with the disinterested firmness, and statesman-like abilities which di[stinguish]

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0063.jpg