napolis, until after the promulging of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease, five delegates in and for Baltimore county, five delegates in and for Frederick county, and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county and four delegates in and for each of the several counties, respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince Georges, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll, and Washington; and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Allegany.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and permanently established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have, by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census, of fifteen thousand and not less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand and not less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates: and the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect: provided and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled, by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the seventh section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty is taken, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of the said section for the said session, but nothing in this proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis, until after the promulging of the census for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, as allowed by the section aforesaid, for the said purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for Senators to be held after the election for delegates for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty seven, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place, and manner of holding elections for Senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their term or tenure of office.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the Constitution and form of Government as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor; subject nevertheless, to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

Sec. 14 *And be it enacted*, That the Governor shall nominate, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers of the state, whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for, by the Constitution and form of Government, or by any laws consistent with the Constitution and form of Government, provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair, in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous Executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or to alter, abridge, or change the tenor, quality or duration of the same, or of any of them.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the same office or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuing the commencement of the next regular session of the Senate, which ever shall first occur.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the same person shall, in no case, be nominated by the Governor a second time during the same session for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the Senate, unless after such rejection the senate shall inform the Governor, by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration; and in case any person, nominated by the Governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the Senate, it shall not be lawful for the Governor, at any time afterwards, during the recess of the Senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill the said vacancy.

Sec 17. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session, in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter, during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18 *And be it enacted*, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor, at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or, if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect, by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the Governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor, for the residue of said term, in place of the person originally chosen: and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, ad interim, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the State, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of President of the Senate, shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed ad interim, with the Executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no President of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of Speaker of the House of Delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, ad interim, with the Executive powers of government.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted*, That the term of office of the Governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding election in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the same judges by whom the elections for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a Governor of this State whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next, ensuing the day of such election, & continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor, at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for Governor, and the person voted for as governor, shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being, and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district, from which the governor is to be taken, at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined, as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the State shall, be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Northwestern District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts, in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed, as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, shall present to the President of the Senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, Northwestern District, and the President of the senate shall thereupon draw from the said box the said several ballots in succession, and the District the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen Governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen Governor at the second election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district, and the district the name of which, shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district; and the person to be chosen Governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, on his return to that body, and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter, to be signed by the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the secretary of state, if appointed and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

Sec 21 *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place, and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby, and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner, as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save that the form of the certificates shall be varied to suit the case, and save so so that the returns instead of being made to the Governor and Council, shall be made to the Senate, and be addressed to the President of the Senate, and be enclosed under cover to the Secretary of State, by whom they shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

Sec. 22. *And be it enacted*, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having in the judgment of the Senate, the highest number of legal votes and possessing the legal qualifications, and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be: and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the person voted for as governor shall be decided by the Senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the Senate and House of Delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

Sec. 23 *And be it enacted*, That no person who shall be elected, and shall act as governor shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term

Sec. 24. *And be it enacted*, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day, in every year thereafter, for the election of governor, on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of Senators, of the first class on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, & on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of Senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of Senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day, in every sixth year thereafter.

Sec 25 *And be it enacted*, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county, in the same manner as in elections for electors of President and VicePresident.

Sec. 26. *And be it enacted*, That the relation of master and slave in this State, shall not be abolished, unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a *unanimous* vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, *nor then* without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 27. *And be it enacted* That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government; & the place for holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of chancery.

Sec. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form government then and in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

FRENCH INDEMNITY.—The Poland at New York, from Havre, brought seven hundred and nine thousand francs on account of the fifth instalment of the French Indemnity.

A SCENE AT THE CAPITOL.

The following is, we believe, from what we heard of it, a pretty fair description of the state and condition of the *House* of Representatives on the last night of the late Session of Congress.—*Nat. Intel.*

[*Correspondence of the Boston Advocate*]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1837.

"There was a mob in the *House* of Representatives last evening, as direct as mobs was ever got up, and more than two thirds of the members of Congress were literally driven out of their seats.—Had they been *pressed* ever so hard by the rioters, they would not have offered the least resistance; and when the officers of the House attempted to expel the mob, the members not only withheld all aid from the mob but actually refused to suffer the rioters to be driven from the seats they had usurped. It was the most lovely mob that fancy could sketch, or art and taste adorn—a mob of brilliant, beautiful ladies.—Disregarding all the rules of the House, & not a few of the rules of propriety, some two hundred ladies, comprising the beauty and fashion that is centred here from all the Union, rushed into the Hall, and pressed into the aisles and the very seats of the members, until, instead of representatives there were ladies occupying half the seats, and the members standing in the passage-ways and outside the bar. This, of course, put an end to all business; and was quite as bad in effect upon the public interest as the raving speeches of Peyton and Wise, which had consumed the night before. It was a gross impropriety, and should be prevented recurring by some decisive measures. The business of the nation is *sometimes* paramount even to politeness to the ladies. But who could turn out the fair intruders? The House was in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Smith, of Maine, in the Chair. At every attempt of the Clerk to read a bill, some of the members would exclaim that they could hear nothing, there was so much confusion. The ladies were buzzing with nods and wreathed smiles, as if the Hall had been converted into a drawing room; and they were evidently electioneering at a great rate with every member who had the felicity to sun himself in their smiles. In vain the Chairman called upon members to resume their seats, and attend to business.—The ladies only looked delightfully with all their might, and kept their seats unmolested. Well-bred impudence is the most imperturbable thing on earth, and what did the members care for the Choctaw bill, when a lovely woman was a much more agreeable subject of discussion? Nothing could be done. The Speaker resumed his chair, and tried his authority. The rules of the House, he said, must be enforced; the Hall must be cleared, and the members must resume their seats.—This rebuke prevailed on about half the beautiful intruders to leave the desks, and go inside the bar, but enough remained to throw all business into confusion. They sat it out most of them, till near midnight. The confusion was like that of a town meeting, and the sound of voices like that of many waters drowning even the powerful voice and distinct enunciation of the Clerk."

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, March. 10, 1837.

You have seen the last dying speech and confession of one President and the Inaugural address of another: attached together with something like that mysterious link which connects the Siamese twins, as much as to say 'we who have struck out so many novel principles in the science of government, must not have our speeches separated at this juncture.' You have read also the vivid descriptions in the Globe of the interesting spectacle of two patriots, the one retiring from, the other coming into power, amid the hearty gratulations of assembled thousands, and the general welcome of their fellow citizens—the bright and glowing visions of future happiness, and harmony in the Democratic family, &c. &c.—Well! can you believe, so soon after this beautiful disquisition, that discontent, bickering, jealousy, and discord have found their way into this grand political Eden. It is even so, and I speak with prophetic breathing when I tell you that ere Martin closes his career, there will be at least one of the leading features of his 'illustrious predecessor' carried out—to wit, the dissolution, the entire breaking up of his first set of ministers.

John Forsyth, the Secretary of State, sent in yesterday his resignation in a note addressed with the uncourteous superscription, '*Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States*' A copy of this, together with an address from Mr, Forsyth, to the citizens of Georgia, was sent to the Globe, and would have appeared this morning had it not *been suppressed the evening before by consent of parties.* What concessions were made by Van Buren to Forsyth, or how the storm was quieted, I am unable to say; but the facts as I relate them to you are substantially correct. That Mr. Van Buren was alarmed at the idea of a rupture of his Cabinet so early in the outset of his political career, I have no doubt, and that he is anxious to get rid of Forsyth I have just as little doubt.—Some say that Mr. Van Buren offered the Secretary a Mission to Austria, and hence that his pride was deeply wounded at the idea of *being offered a mission to a third rate Court!*' What will the Imperial House of Austria say, could he hear of such a speech from an American Secretary of State? This man is ignorant even of the relative rank of the Courts of Europe.

Such was the alarm lest this thing should leak out, that all the persons in the Globe office were specially informed that no mention was to be made of what had occurred—and yet the thing *has leaked out*—and I pledge my faith to you, nay proof if necessary, of its correctness.

L. N.

SALARY OF R. M. WHITNEY.

Mr. Garland, Chairman of the Select Committee, has reported to Congress that they have ascertained that R. M. Whitney is the agent of *twenty* deposite Banks, twelve of which pay him together an annual salary of $6,575. There can hardly be a doubt that this man makes out of the Deposite Banks at least $15,000 a year. Several of the Banks refused or failed to state what salary they paid him, and others declined telling whether he was their agent.

A curious fact, showing the influence of Whitney in the distribution of the deposites, is established by this report—67 Banks that do *not* employ Whitney, had on the 1st of October, 1834, only $3,133,684 of the public deposites. On the same day, 20 Banks that did employ Whitney; enjoyed nearly seven millions of the public money. On the 1st of October, 1835, the 67 banks above had but $4,212,925, and on the 1st of October, 1836 $18,899,887. Whitney's *twenty* pets on these respective days had $13,672,852—and $24,227,144; proving incontestably the advantage of Whitney's services to the Banks that employed him, and his absolute control of the money of the people.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 25

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Wednesday last, having passed 311 Laws.

The Baltimore Gazette, says—

THE LEGISLATURE of this State closed its session yesterday; the business of the two houses was finished about one o'clock, P. M. from that time 'till four was occupied in engrossing and examining some of the bills, and in signing the laws by the Governor in the presence of both Houses. There was much less hurry in transacting the concluding business, than has been experienced for many years—and nearly every important measure was deliberately acted upon. At four o'clock the two houses finally adjourned, and about half past four the Steamboat Maryland arrived at Annapolis from Easton having been delayed longer than usual in her passage by a strong head wind. A great proportion of the members came up in her to this city.

The same paper says in reference to the Session.

It has been an important and an useful—their acts have in general been such as entitle them to the thanks of their constituents—and Baltimore especially should feel grateful for the continued evidence afforded of liberal legislative support—in the disposition of the surplus revenue, and in the grant of additional beneficial privileges to her rail road Companies, which will ensure just remuneration to the stockholders that will tend to revive and increase the disposition to promote that description of improvement, which is now indispensable to the welfare of our city. In their action on the great and exciting question of reforming the Constitution, if they have stopped short of the expectations of the most sanguine, they have gone, in several instances, beyond what some sincere friends of rational liberty deem safe and judicious—we think it may reasonably be admitted, that they have evinced a sincere desire to preserve that happy medium which will be most useful, least susceptible of abuse, & more congenial to the wishes of a majority of their constituents. It is however a subject of regret, less applicable to this Session than to some previous ones, that a number of bills of an useful character both public and private, have necessarily remained without that final action which would give them effect as laws, for want of time.

We call the attention of our readers to the Reform Bill, which we insert in another part of our paper, as passed by both houses of our State legislature.

Great failures at N. Orleans—Papers of the 7th instant, inform of failures to an amount that must shake the public credit.—One influential house to the amount of seven millions, carying with them others to the amount of upwards of five millions more!

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—On the 14th inst. W. H. Roane, formerly a Representative in Congress, was elected by the Legislature of Virginia a Senator of the U. S. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Richard E. Parker, Esq.

CYRUS L. WILLIAMS has been appointed Postmaster at Berlin, Worcester County, Md.

FROM FLORIDA—A slip from the office of the Mobile Register of date March 9, brings us the following alarming report:

'An express arrived at Pensacola on Saturday evening, from the Agent of the Apalachi Indians, stating that several bodies of the hostile Creek Indians, which were estimated to amount to from 300 to 400, where in the neighborhood of the Black Water, (about 30 miles from Pensacola,) and had murdered several families, and committed many other depredations. A meeting of the citizens of Pensacola was called, and raised a volunteer company of mounted men, and appointed a committee to wait upon commodore Dallas, who had prepared an expedition to depart to-day at 12 M.'

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE?

This question may be well asked—but the answer—will the royalists give it? Heretofore they have been in the habit of throwing all failures and delays on the '*factious and aristocratic Senate?*' But what subterfuge will they resort to now, to delude and gull the people? Is the Senate still a "*factious and aristocratic body?*" Oh no—it will not do so to speak. It votes well for a Public Printer at least; and of course, is no longer 'FACTIOUS AND ARISTOCRATIC.' *How* stands the *House* of Representatives? Why, that too votes well for Public Printer, and therefore, must be exactly as it should be. What then is the reason that the two bodies have failed to redeem the pledges made to the people? During the last year, we were assured that since the administration had secured a *majority* in both Houses, all things would go on smoothly; and every thing would be done to the satisfaction of the people. The compromise bill was to be repealed—the revenues reduced—the public lands secured against greedy speculators—the currency purified—the metallic basis enlarged—and reform and economy introduced. What has become of all these promises?—Where is the compromise bill? It stands where it was. Where are the tariff duties? Just where they were. Where is the *reduction?* None has been made. Where is the land bill? In the tomb of the Capaulets Where is Mr. Wright's humbug bill? Sleeping among the rubbish, Where is Mr. Cambreleng's humbug bill? Lying by the side of its companion. Where is the currency bill? In Gen Jackson's pocket, wending its way to the Hermitage.—Where are the precious metals? On the way to Europe. In short, where is the whole crop of humbugs which have been flourishing for the last four years? All bitten—blasted—mildewed forever.

Now, what is to be done next? *Sow* another crop?—of course this must be. He who angles, when he loses his bait, has but to bait again. We shall have as many humbugs again before August, as we had at the beginning of the session. Be it so. If the people of this country choose to permit themselves to be deceived a hundred times by the same shallow artifices, it is their own fault, and they deserve to suffer the consequences. We wash our hands of all participation in the business.—they have been told, from time to time, that the royalists were deceiving them. They would not hear nor heed. If, notwithstanding the past, their appetite for humbugs is still unsatisfied, they will have fresh dishes served up for them.—*Washington Reformer.*

Independence of Press.—Charles Hammond. Esq. Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, makes the following pungent remarks on inserting a communication in his paper:—"I have not read it and therefore give it no sanction. An opinion seems to be prevalent, if not universally so, with many at least, here in Cincinnati, that the news-paper press is properly free for every body but its Editor. In deference to this prevalent opinion, this communication is inserted."

The "opinion" he speaks of is not confined to that place—we believe it is universal in this country.—*Philada. Herald.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, March 17, 1837.

In Senate, to-day, the following bills, among others, were passed:

The bill authorizing the building of a bridge over the Little Gunpowder, in Baltimore and Harford counties.

The further supplement to the act authorizing the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the city of Baltimore, with limited jurisdiction.

The supplement to the charter of the Washington County Bank.

The bill to change the divisional line between Frederick and Carroll counties.

The bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Alleghany.

Mr. Schley's amendment to the bill relative to Clerks and Registers was adopted, and the bill then passed.

In the House, Mr. Crisfield submitted a series of resolutions to rescind the resolutions relative to the revision of the laws adopted at a former session: They further proposed to elect by joint ballot a person to make a digest of the Laws for $80,000. They lie on the table.

The bill to incorporate the St. Martin's Canal and Navigation Company was passed.

Also, the Havre de Grace Bank bill was passed.

Also, the bill to incorporate, the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company.

Mr. Alexander's resolutions directing the Attorney General to investigate the manner in which the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company applied the loan of 1834, was taken up.

Mr. Buchanan offered a substitute of an opposite character.

The subject gave rise to a long debate, in which Messrs. Alexander, Brengle, Eli, McLean, Puck, Ridgey and Kerr participated—and the whole subject was referred to the next General Assembly by a vote of 37 to 24.

For the Easton Gazette.

DESULTORY REFLECTIONS,

No 1.

Mr Editor:—The columns of your periodical for some time past having partaken of discussions, or perhaps more correctly speaking, bickerings of a somewhat religious character; I have concluded to throw a mite into the general treasury. However, I do not design having any thing to do with your brave controversialists; the objects that I have in view, are such as to lead me in a different direction. Controversy is a thing for which I have no great natural, or acquired fondness; and I hope that the contents of this paper, if favored with a publication, will involve me in none.—Nevertheless, should I be attacked, so long as I possess a few pennies to procure quills, ink and paper, I shall try to scribble in my own defence; provided that, in addition to the above mentioned requisites, life and health be afforded by the Divine goodness.

By casting a mite into the general treasury, as previously suggested, I do not intend to wage war of any description, I mean, that as you allow communications of the kind, as mentioned above, to appear in your paper, I will offer to the public, through the same medium, if permitted, a few moral reflections also. I think that such articles are approvable, when the combatants are not too personal and severe, as I think is a little the case with some of them. But I merely *think* so—I don't say that I *positively know* it; consequently, I cannot be so very greatly censured, as if I were to speak dogmatically.

If the different gentlemen of the Town, and its vicinity, who can wield able pens—not however, including myself—and gentlemen also, who are the decided friends of right actions, and of the christian religion, would furnish moral and religious essays for publication in the newspaper, much substantial and inestimable good might result from their well directed and benevolent endeavors.—Think not this an innovation too unworthy of being seriously considered. Good writers, by pursuing the plan now suggested, might be the successful instruments of renovating, to some extent at least, the corrupted taste of the rising generation in this town and the neighborhoods surrounding, with respect to their reading.

Those Books which the writers might severally think the most proper and profitable for the youth of both sexes to peruse, should be recommended through the newspaper. Are there not philanthropists and christians enough here to do this? Methinks so. There are many young men, and young ladies, who are very fond of reading works that are fraught with solid materials, and sufficiently able to purchase them: but are destitute of information with regard to such literary productions. The writer, when young, lost very much, or at any rate missed of gaining a great deal, by not having some friend to recommend to

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