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 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 the 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 places of holding the elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for December session of the year hundred and thirty eight, and before same judges by whom the election 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 or such election, and 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 Saint 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 herein after 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 North-western 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 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 person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for Governor 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 for Governor 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 person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; & 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 certificates shall be varied to suit the case, and save also, 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, & 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 persons 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 the 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, & classification & on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; & 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.

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, and the place of 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 of 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 constitue 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.

From the National Gazette.

THE WINDING UP OF GENERAL JACKSON'S HUMBLE EFFORTS TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY;' BEING THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

In General Jackson's self glorification manifesto, entitled his 'Farewell Address,' we find the following passage:

'My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that, if mistakes have been committed, *they have not seriously injured the country* I so anxiously endeavoured to serve; and at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this people *prosperous and happy*, in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace, and honored and respected by every nation of the world.'

This document, as is shown by the above quotation, was issued at midnight of the 3d of March, that being *the moment*, at which the signer surrendered his last public trust, and it is not a little remarkable that *on the very next day, being the anniversary of his entering up*on the duties of his office, the winding up of his financial experiments, which he knew had 'not seriously injured the country,' commenced at New Orleans. The first symptoms of mercantile failures were exposed in that city on the 4th of March, although they were not published until the 7th, and from that day to the present, there has been in every quarter of the Union, a daily succession of events, establishing *the truth* of the declaration, that the people are *'prosperous and happy.'*

As the writer of these articles intends them as historical records of *the most disastrous period which this county has ever witnessed in its pecuniary concerns*, he considers it as a necessary part of his duty to state what the *prosperity* and *happiness* are, of which General Jackson has left 'this great people,' in the full enjoyment. 'Time indeed,' has not yet been afforded, for any thing more than a partial display of these boasted blessings, and for the present he will therefore content himself with enumerating only the following which have been thus far developed.

1. The failure at New Orleans of all but four or five of the principal cotton factors, through whose credit and capital the planters of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, were enabled to purchase lands and slaves, to improve their plantations, and to anticipate the proceeds of their crops, involving responsibilities estimated at thirty millions of dollars.

2. The failure at New York and Philadelphia of several large houses, who were under acceptance of New Orleans and other Southern bills of exchange drawn in anticipation of shipments of produce, or remittances of sterling bills, which were never made, owing to the failure of the drawers.

3. The embarrassment or ruin of the parties who had purchased these bills at the South, many of whom were country merchants, and the consequent loss or embarrassment of the merchants at N. York and Philadelphia, to whom they were remitted in payment of debts.

4 The failure in New York of more than one hundred and fifty merchants, manufacturers, brokers, and wholesale dealers, since the sixteenth of March, the day on which the news of the disasters at New Orleans reached that city, involving an amount of responsibilities estimated at fifty to sixty millions of dollars.

5 The embarrassment and ruin of a large number of small dealers and manufacturers all over the country and in the cities, consequent upon the failures of the large dealers

6. The failure of many large manufacturers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, by which thousands of laboring men, women and children must be thrown out of employment.

7. A pressure for money, which has existed for many months, and which, since December last, has shewn itself in Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the market rate of interest from one to three per cent a month upon the best mercantile paper.

8 A general prostration of business at the North, by which sales of no species of merchandize or property can be forced without a sacrifice of from 20 to 50 per cent

9. A general depression in the market price of Bank, Insurance, Rail Road and other stocks, arising in part from the pressure for money, and in part from the apprehended loss of Banks, by failures, and of other corporations by diminished business

10. A fall in the price of cotton in Europe and in this country of six cents per pound, which, upon the one million of bales supposed to be still held at home and abroad on American account, amounts to twenty millions of dollars.

11. A fall in the price of tobacco equal to 25 per cent upon an export of eight millions of dollars, and amounting to two millions, by which a number of failures have been produced in Richmond and other places.

12. The ruin of many purchasers of public lands, who embarked in speculations owing to the facilities offered them by loans of the public money, raised by other sales of public lands.

13. The almost entire stop put to Internal Improvements in some of the States, and the partial suspension in others, owing to the want of funds, and the impossibility of obtaining loans on any terms to carry them on, by which means thousands of laborers will be deprived of employment.

14. The almost entire stop put to the commencement of new buildings in large cities, and particularly in New-York, by which thousands of mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, brickmakers, painters, glaziers, carters, cellar-diggers, timber-cutters, lime burners, marble masons, blacksmiths, &c, must be left without employment.

15 The embarrassment of a large portion of the merchants in all the Atlantic cities who trade with the Western country, owing to the failure of their accustomed remittances.

16 The great check that has been given to ship building by the prospective diminution of foreign trade, by which ship carpenters, riggers, mast-makers rope makers, sail makers, wharf buildings, ship painters, ship smith, boat makers, steve dores, draymen, coopers, caulkers, pilots, &c. must be dismissed.

17 A general diminution of every species of manufacturing industry, by which an immense number of laboring hands will have to be discharged

18 Extensive failures of merchants in all the cities and towns of the United States, of which a sample is given in the following article extracted from the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 14th of April:—'There is no business, which may be called business, transacted in market. There is a little trade to be seen going on here and there, but it is mournful even to look upon that, as it leads to comparisons. Where *nine tenths* of the merchants of a city, which until recently flourished and prospered beyond all others of its population, *have suspended payment*, it is enough to despond the stoutest heart.'

19. An immense number of law, suits, arising from contracts and sales, engendered by the speculative spirit created by loans of the public money, by which thousands of families have been ruined. As a specimen of this species of *prosperity and happiness*, the following will suffice:

From the New Orleans Bee, April 1.

'The difficulty of raising money seems to be more pressing in the State of Mississippi even than in New York. A writer in the Mississippian declares, that nearly *three millions* are to be recovered in the three counties of Hinds, Madison, and Yazoo, and *proportionally in the other counties of the State.*'

20. The probable adoption of relief laws and stop laws, and Lynch Laws, in some of the States, which would appear to be near at hand from the following article in the New Orleans American of 5th April.

'In Hinds county, Mississippi, more than a thousand suits have been brought. The citizens in self-defence petitioned the Governor to convene the Legislature for the purpose of passing a relief or replevin law. He not having done so, they have called upon the Sheriff to resign just before the April term commences, threatening vengeance against any one who will except the office *pro tempore*.'

It is the knowledge of this fact which has dictated the course pursued by the Washington Globe ever since the winding up of the experiment began. General Jackson is at this moment the President of the United States as relates to all power over the specie circular.—*His* will, and not that of Mr. Van Buren, constitutes the law of the land; for who can doubt for a moment; that if he were to assent to its repeal, the 'author of the letter to Sherrod Williams,' would hesitate a second about it? —The columns of that Journal are every day filled with bold attempts to shew that the disasters of the country are the effects of speculation and over-trading, without even as much as breathing that the cause of this speculation and overtrading was the creation of THREE HUNDRED & FIFTY-SEVEN new banks, and the augmentation of paper credits, which never could have had an existence, but for the 'humble efforts' of General Jackson to restore 'the constitutional currency.' Nor, is the Globe at all particular as to the truth of what it vouches for. It deals in round assertions, & sometimes so indiscreet as to furnish, itself, the evidence for disproving its own statements Thus, it published a few days ago, a table shewing the imports & exports of gold & silver coin & bullion, for the eight years of General Jackson's administration, during which time the imports were 79 052.814 dollars, and the exports 36,-249,273 dollars proving an excess of imports amounting to 42 803,571 dollars,* and yet in the face of this, its own statement, it asserts on the 19th of April, that 'EIGHTY MILLIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER, the greater portion of which the policy of General Jackson's administration has brought into the country,' had been 'diffused.'

Again, some time ago it published a statement of the sales of public lands from which it appeared that during the three years from 1831 to 1833, inclusive, they amounted, to 0,567 318 dollars, but that during the three years from 1834 to 1836, they amounted to 44,857,671 dollars, thus shewing the speculative sales of land to be the *source from which nearly every dollar of the surplus revenue*, the loan of which has occasioned so much disaster, *was derived*. And yet will it be believed, that this official organ, of the Government, in its editorial columns of the 19th, employs the following language. 'To do justice to the deposite law, it gives support to the country, returning to the interior, that pays the duties, the money of which *the tariff* robs it?' Must not an administration, that requires to be bolstered up by such flagrant misstatements as these consider its position to be desperate.

But can it be possible that ruin shall talk over the land, destroying all private interests that fall in its way, without reaching the government itself? It is impossible. The public revenue must feel the scourge, in more ways than one. The failures which have taken place in the Atlantic cities must have occasioned defalcations in the payment of a large amount of duty bonds. Many more must be over, and the amounts in many cases must be lost

The failure of land speculators in the West must occasion heavy losses to the deposite banks and some of these too will unquestionably fail. Receivers of public moneys and other agents of the government, will be found to have availed themselves of the funds in their hands to speculate with, and losses may be looked for in that quarter. But the great deficiency will arise in the future revenue. The imports for the ensuing year must be greatly reduced, partly from the loss of credit which the country will sustain abroad from the failure of so many of her merchants and partly from the inability of the country to pay for a large amount of imports, owing to the diminished prices of its staple productions, and the general prostration of industry. The sales of public lands must be reduced to a trifling sum, or it can hardly be doubted, that actual settlers for five years to come, will not be enabled to buy of the speculative holders, or at sheriff's sales, at lower rates than of the government.

AN EXAMINER.

---

*Of this amount less than *thirty-two millions* accrued after the removal of the deposites, which is the whole augmentation that can be ascribed to 'my humble efforts.'

The following capital article is from the New York Express.

The New Times—New Modes of Living—New Fashions—New Prices—Simplicity and so forth.—Every body, the *Millionaires* excepted, and they are always frugal and economical for that is the way they win their millions, must begin to accommodate himself or herself to the new times. Simplicity is now and henceforth to be the order of the day—The men must not visit the tailors often.—The women must keep away from the milliners. The bottle of wine must not go so freely upon the table. Family dinners must be given instead of parade-dinners. The old times must come back, when a friend could pop in and see a friend, without pomp and display—with a place for him at table, if he is there at the eating hour—with a wife glad to welcome, and not reddening her cheeks, if she has on a calico frock—no silver forks—no rich china dining service—no servants in livery—no *bon bons*, grapes, whip sillabubs, and so on.

Our beloved country has been running stark mad for the eight or ten years past. Our pretty ladies have been floated over sea, in those floating Palaces of ours to while away a winter in a Parisian *soiree*—to be made happy by the quadrille, or mazurka of some Baden Baden in Summer—to be captivated by the delicious softness of Tuscan melody, or dazzled by Roman pomp, and enervated by Neopolitan effeminacy—and when they come home to this matter of fact land of ours, they come bewitched with visions of European glory, and bewitching all of us—for who in his heart—man foremost and first of all, can withstand the temptation of asking eyes, or the mellifluous eloquence of rosy lips?

They ask, and they win—and *Eyes* have won cities which a Napoleon stormed in vain—and empires have thus fallen, where the battle axe and the pike have for nought shed oceans of blood. A hard hearted husband is he, whose soul is not touched by what the eyes of his wife demand, and a monster he must be if he can withstand the asking lips. Women thus win only by asking.—They ask for palaces, and they have them, conjured up Aladin-lamp fashion, not by the magic of old, however, but by the magic of credit and bank paper. They ask for cottages, and they come—and country seats, and estates, and gorgeous furniture, upholstery, and trappings, and jewelry, come with them. The milliner transfers them from sweet country girls, as they were—the Venuses de Medicis of the American forest—the Dianas of the woods—into Egyptian caryatides, supporting columns of hesu dresses, or Egyptian mummies stocked and bandaged, as when they came out of the inmost recesses of the Pyramids. The lusty waists of that *beau ideal* of Grecian beauty, that captivates the world on its pedestal in that jewel of a room in Florence—the good, firm, generous foot—the compact, strong, and hearty body, that looks as it had been fed on Yankee Indian pudding and could run six miles an hour without being out of breath, would horrify a belle now a days!

The fact is, our sweet country women, the prettiest on earth, in spite of fashion;—and dolls though they love to be instead of WOMEN, have got some wrong ideas in their heads; unless we who are beginning to be bachelors, can get them out, the beginning is *the begum*, and bachelors, alas! we shall be, —floating houseless, homeless, heartless, and hapless, down the sad tide of time:—for who, now-a-days, dare marry—unless he has a Tattersall's, a millinery, a furniture warehouse an upholstery shop,—a jewelery manufactory, one rail road at least, two towns in lithograph, and two Banks in Wall street. Think of a poor horrified husband who has been sleeping to the age of 25 in a boarding house in Broadway, in a room just big enough to make a respectable sized man a coffin,—dining in a cellar in Wall or Water street at two and six pence per day,—met by his beloved Angelina three weeks after marriage, with her arms thrown around his neck, and her head on his shoulder, with a "My dear," or 'dearest,'—(*dearest* is a word that always finishes a poor man quite up,) 'did you see Mrs. Bobadil Bellino's beautiful French handkerchief last night? Oh, how charming it was;—and can't you now, *dearest*, just give me the money to buy one such?' 'But, my dear, it cost 500 francs in Paris!' 'I know it; but then you know, if one goes into company, one must *appear* as others do' Think now of the attitude, and then of the request,—and who would not buy for the wife he loved, the handkerchief, cost what it may?

Here is the error. The wife is in the wrong, when she says she must *appear* as others *appear*.—Others appear! Can old Mrs. Ugly appear like the Maid of the Mist whom the fog has blanched, and nature has modelled in the choicest perfection of beauty? People cannot appear alike: and it is the pride of a man of genius and of a woman of genius, while they *seem* to appear like others *to be* as unlike them as possible What nonsense then is this attempt at appearance? when if reputation, fashion, or admiration be what one seeks, all can be won not by imitation, but by creation For example, every body decks and adorns a house with mahogany.—but Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, was made beautiful and glorious by his old oak tables, and old oak chairs.

There is not a place in that street of palaces in Genoa, not even the one, which robbed Venetian gold to adorn it, so beautiful as simple Abbotsford, with its oak furniture, oak panellings, oak every thing. Simplicity and taste have their triumphs as well as gold and gilding. One of the most delightful in the country seats there is in the Lake country, in England is that of the traveller Hamilton, who abused us, none to his credit,—a house it is on a solid ledge of rock,—with walks cut out around it,—his little garden patches made of earth brought there, yet all arranged so tastefully, that in its very simplicity, it is more beautiful than the frowning palace of the Duke of Gordon So in the interior of a house a wife may honor herself, and make her home charming by *not* appearing as others appear Instead of magnificent Ottomans, Persian carpets, vases and candelabras, and flashing mirrors, a cabinet of shells may have a place. A library of well chosen books is a prettier ornament than a Parisian mirror. A painting or two, a piece of statuary even, if one has the means, shows that there is a soul in such a house for the fine arts, that needs but developing,—but what of beauty, what of service to the mind, or to the budding intellect of a family of children is there, in twisted pieces and dove-tailed joints of mere mahogany! Home is a woman's empire and taste and science may make that home cheering, which wealth can never do A few flowers, a few birds cost less, and effect much more. What one admires in the character of the French women, and what gives them an influence over men which the women of no other nation have, is their consummate tact in uniting the useful and the beautiful. The classic arts of Greece and Rome are studied by them even in so small a thing as arranging the tapestry of a bed chamber, & yet the same women who will do all this and even direct the making of a chair after the mode of the Pompeii, buried for hundreds of years, will go into a kitchen, and make up a dinner of little or nothing, in the way of a *material* as it seems to an English or an American eye, which a prince might dine upon, and be proud of too. Such women then can afford to seem extravagant:—but after all, now a days, there is little or no extravagance in France, though there seems to be much.

Would that we could learn from Europe only all the Good and reject all the Bad. The attempt to engraft European fashions upon American institutions is preposterous, and when it does not make us ridiculous, will ruin those who attempt it. Simplicity is the genius of our institutions, and severe, rigid simplicity will alone save them Extravagance stimulated by the political contests of the times, is teaching us a lesson now which may do us good. Every thing must come down, and a great revolution is going on in prices, men, manners, fashions and the times. The old dynasty is shaken from its throne, and a new dynasty is about coming up. New York is a city o Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and the attempt to make it any thing else, is all nonsense and humbug while death under our laws is such a terrible leveller. Thus the going a visiting at 10, 11, 12 o'clock at night is an invention of the aristocracy over sea, who select this hour, not that they like it, but to distinguish themselves from the merchant and others, whose avocations are such that they must work days, and sleep nights. Then again, the extravagancies of wealth are the inventions of a people where the law of primogeniture prevails—where the army and navy, and the Church are open exclusively for the younger sons,—where property depends not upon credit, but it barricadoed and hedged up by estates tail and entail,—in formedon and by remainders devised and contingent withed by all the formalities of the feudal law.

Our people are a business people, and *ought* to be an economical and frugal people. We play the fool when we ape Europe in its magnificence, and the attempt seems very like what is called a 'lightning bug' setting its little blaze in opposition to the broad glare of a noon day sun. God has given us a country to work in. Our destiny is traced out by the finger of Providence in the current of our majestic rivers, and spoken in the thunder of our cataracts. Every thing on this continent of our bears the the impress of SUBLIMITY. We are Giants in a giant land—Princess all of us, and all of the royal blood—with the characteristics of liberty, political equality and self government If we keep ourselves Americans, each one of us has more to be proud of than any monarch of Europe upon the throne,—and the day will come when the Rock of Plymouth will be more famous in history, and a place more eventful, than the Palatine Hill with its Remus and Romulus.

DIVORCES IN GEORGIA—A poor unfortunate wight, whose local habitation is in the State of Georgia, but whose name we know not, recently applied to one of the Courts for a divorce. 'Truly honest in all his dealings, he was unwilling to deprive his wife of her share of his property, to which she was entitled under the laws, and, therefore, when called upon for an inventory of his real and personal estate, he presented the following very satisfactory schedule:

One fifth part of an undivided tract of Land, containing two hundred and twenty-three acres.

One Pine Chest, containing my wearing apparel.

A very small lot of experience.

A still less quantity of good judgment.

A small share of Temperance, and

A great deal less of Prudence.

A small stock of Industry, mixed with

A smaller stock of Economy.

As much Honesty as was sufficient to keep a man poor,

And Fortitude sufficient for any man in no better circumstances.

The above is a complete schedule of all the property that I owned, held or claim'd, on the day that I was unfortunately married, which was on the 23d of September, 1813.

What action has been taken by the Court we know not, and we are curious to learn what portion of his estate was given to his wife.

TO POSTMASTERS—The following regulation relative to the opening of Newspapers by Postmasters, appears in the new act passed by Congress. We publish it for the purpose of reminding some Postmasters that there is such a law, knowing that some of them have short memories; *Here it is*—past it up in your offices.

'Newspapers are always to be considered of *equal importance* with letters, and Postmasters are FORBIDDEN to open them for the purpose of reading them, or for any other purpose than that required by law, and are forbidden to lend them to any person.'

MAJOR WILLIAM GATES.

The decision of the Court martial, appointed to try this officer, has been published His acquittal is full. Of each of the specifications the court found him *not guilty*, and therefore do *honorably acquit him*,' and the decision having been approved, Major Gates has been ordered to resume his sword and join his regiment.

What an illustration of the despotic course of the late President!

TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.—The Wolverene, published at Ann Arbor, Michigan gives us the following:

"A man that would cheat the printer would steal a meeting house, and rob the grave yard. If he has a soul, ten thousand of its size would have more room in a mosquito's eye than a bull frog has in the Pacific Ocean. He ought to be winked at by blind people, and kicked to death across lots by cripples."

FROM NEW YORK

MORE FATAL RESULTS FROM THE PRESSURE—THE GREAT CANAL THREATENED

The gentleman who had undertaken to build the new aqueduct across the Genessee, have, as we learn from the Rochester Democrat of April 21st given up their contract and stopped the work. No money is to be had.—On the 16th the *Forwarders* at the same place representing the *sixteen regular lines of canal boats* resolved not to start a boat on the canal until the banks give substantial financial aid. They cannot get along with *ten day* discounts

It is rumoured that by the failure of the great Tennessee house of Yeatman, Wood & Co., General Jackson is a severe sufferer, and that he had loaned his name to a relation closely connected with land speculations, to the amount of $300,000. If so, the Old Chief has to break also, an apt illustration of his own measures.

SIGN OF THE TIMES

Reduction being the order of the day, the New York, Albany and Troy Steam boat Company, have fixed the rate of fare to Albany, by their boats, at two dollars.

We are desired to say, by one who can speak advisedly on the subject, that the house of Lazardi, in London, is not among the number of American bankers who received aid from the Bank of England. They did not ask for the best of all possible reasons—they did not need it.—*Courier.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

COUNTRY MONEY.

The chief indeed almost the entire circulation of our city at this time is the notes of the Banks of other states. This is justly regarded as great evil Not receivable at the Banks in payment of dues or upon deposite, the holders of them are obliged to submit to heavy and ruinous discounts in order to render them available, and thus the currency of the city is, every hour becoming more vicious and degraded. No single individual can encounter the risk and expense of sending them home for redemption, and such a service is hardly to be expected of the Banks, already charged with extraordinary duties to meet existing exigencies. In this state of things, the suggestion of an association amongst the merchants and traders, having in view the redemption of these notes, appears to us to be worthy of consideration. It is proposed that this association appoint a weekly committee, whose duty it shall be to receive all country money and to issue a certificate to each depositor, specifying the amount of his deposite. This certificate, lodged with a bank, will be received as collateral security for an immediate loan for fifteen, twenty or thirty days. In the mean time, the country paper, having been sent home, will have been returned in the shape of available funds, and may be applied, under the direction of the committee, to the payment of the debt to the Bank. The losses and inconveniences attendant upon the circulation of foreign paper are becoming so serious that this or some other measure seems indispensable.

STEADY—STEADY—A few weeks more of forbearance, confidence, exertion, energy, and the crises may be passed.

We understand that, on his recent visit to this city, Mr. Biddle expressed the opinion, that, if Baltimore could weather the present storm, it would put her twenty years ahead of her sister cities—She *can* weather it! If her Merchants and her Banks are true to each other and true to themselves, she can weather it—and win for herself the bright distinction of being the only city on the seaboard, which rode out, in safety, the rudest gale that ever shipwrecked the commercial hopes of a nation. We have high, animating encouraging prospects before us. Let no man falter—let no man despair—let the strong support the weak and *we will all weather the storm*, and in safety, in honor, and in the proud consciousness of a victorious issue of a deadly struggle, the haven of ease, security and plenty.

Balt Chron.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0152.jpg