line—somewhat analogous to the law of chemical equivalents.

I prefer lime to marl in general, because it has more identity in its composition, and consequently more of a definite uniformity in its action. Marl is often found in a *gangue* of ferruginous salts and other substances, fatal to vegetable life, and it varies in its contents of the calcareous matter from five or ten to sixty per cent. or more, and considerably often in the same bed.

Of manures in general, we have unlimited resources: besides those of the regular farm yard, we have the surface soil of the forest, the bottom mud of marshes, branches and ponds—these require to be passed through the farm yard, to receive a portion of the saline effal; or to be heaped in the fall previous to their application, with lime or ashes to correct their acidity—the oxalic acid prevailing, it is generally believed, in the former, and the sulphuric in the three latter—and to allow time for their intimate incorporation and maturity; which method, be the rationale, right or wrong, the experience of many years has assured me, is essential to a good result.

Surface manuring, which is apparently at variance with every known relative principle, has some able advocates in experience—the adversary principles appear to be well established; yet the inferences drawn from them, may possibly be fallacious; or, others yet to be discovered, may preponderate. It is a question of primary importance, to ascertain the facts in the case, which may enable us to adopt the true practice, and arrive at the true principles on which a correct theory may be settled.

This leads me finally, to remark upon the inveterate antipathies of many, to the very name of 'theory,' and of 'books,' and agricultural 'science.' Upon this subject I have before dwelt with much earnestness, in the full belief of the marvellous and pernicious prevalence of the sentiment.

I assume 'CONSENSU OMNIUM,' that facts are essential to this, as well as to every art or science—a graphical history of facts, records and preserves them from being lost or forgotten, and necessarily accumulates and virtually multiplies what is essential to the art or sciences: Theory digests, arranges and makes inductions from the facts collected and preserved, and though the conclusions may be as various as the minds that draw them, and therefore cannot all be correct: yet they contain the various views and best judgment of those, who are in the habit of reflecting and reasoning upon such subjects—and they present for the consideration of others, a comparative view of the various relations and and inductions, of which the facts are susceptible. And thus they enable a very untutored mind to form a correct judgment upon subjects which it could not have attained, without the assistance of books and the elucidations of science.

Of these advantages chemistry and geology afford well marked instances.

By 'chemistry,' we learn the ultimate principles of bodies, and their several combinations; and, by a detection of those, which, in point of fact, are conducive to vegetable life, as well as those which are inimical to it, we are enabled to correct the one and supply the other, as interest may incline us,—and, often by the agency of foreign substances, cheap and easily obtained, to convert rancorous poisons into salutary nutriment. Sulphate of iron for instance, is a deadly poison to the vegetable system; the metal itself is innocent; chemistry teaches, that the acid having a stronger affinity for lime, than for iron,—by its addition, the poisonous compound is converted into sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris, a valuable, exciting manure, leaving its former base, the 'iron,' in its unoffending metallic state: innumerable instances might be adduced to the same effect.

The science of geology, for many practical purposes is useful to the 'farmer,' as chemistry teaches the ultimate, so does geology inform us of what may be termed the proximate principles of the earth: by geology we may learn the proportions of the four primary earths present in the soil; 'silicia,' lime,' alumina, and magnesia,—which, combined with animal and vegetable matters, constitute the 'soil:' and by their various proportions, make the various qualities which we daily witness.

A mode of geological analysis has been proposed by Professor Eaton, which I have found very convenient and simple: pursuing the course of geological deposition in miniature; that is, soils may be deposited from water, in a common tumbler, after a suitable preparation, so that the proportions of these earths may be ascertained; for which, he has given an excellent formula.

The advantages to be gained from these and other branches of 'science,' notwithstanding the popular prejudices; are too obvious to need further remark: rest assured, that self-conceit, and vanity have much agency in the adversary sentiment; and, as in the physical man, so in the moral and intellectual, the more inveterate, the more incurable the affection.

If any feel disposed to the *futuity*, he should arrest it in the germ; he should make the earliest efforts to resist the vicious habit of his mind; to such I would address myself in the emphatic language of St. John, 'sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee.'

From these views, it is obvious, that 'books,' as well as 'ploughshares,' are fit instruments of agriculture; and, that this ancient, useful, and honorable profession is based upon, and essentially connected with 'science,' in the broadest import of the term, extending to all the intricate plans and operations of the supreme architect of nature, comprehended within the vast orbs of the heavens, and of the earth; they are all directly, or indirectly, subservient to the great purposes of agriculture.

We have, then, it will be conceded, a legitimate foundation, as well as a useful art, of which its votaries may boast. Yet, as it would ill become to the great author of all good, we have in prospect, some black and ominous clouds: it is not my duty, if it were my will and power to discuss their origin, or foretell their issue. It would seem that not only the laws of the material world are working a deleterious revolution in our 'climate'—but, that nature herself, had suffered a concussion, had lost her centre of gravity, and is tottering on the eve of perdition; and, that the whole machinery of the universe, with the ingenious developements of the human faculties, the fruits of time and experience, in moral and political discipline, for the social and individual happiness of man are in imminent peril.

But it is consistent with true philosophy, to dismiss those grave and solemn forebodings—and to exert the best faculties of mind and body to avert approaching evils, and confide the issue to the great God of nature.

'Who *knows*, but *He*?—whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves Old Ocean, and who wings the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose, to scourge mankind.'

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by relatives, is like tying the bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and then he will never need the bladders and not go to the bottom. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a 'start, which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—On the afternoon of Sunday 19th ult., a little boy about 18 months old, the son of Mr. Samuel King, of Camden, N. J. was observed suddenly to exhibit signs of great agony. Upon stripping him to ascertain the cause of his distress, a needle was found to have entered his body, just below the breast bone, the head of which could be seen protruding from the skin. The father endeavored to extract it with his fingers, but in the confusion of the moment, it was broken off, and a physician was sent for. Dr. Harris, who immediately attended, could feel the needle in the flesh, and while he was engaged in making an incision, for the purpose of reaching it, he discovered that the spirit of his little patient had winged its way to Him who gave it.—Upon a post mortem examination, by Drs. Harris and Fisler, it was found that the needle had entered the lungs, and the consequent suffusion of blood had caused immediate suffocation.

[From the West Chester Village Record.]

FIRE—CRIME AND ITS REWARD.

The grocery store of J. Clinton, in the first story of the 'Odd Fellows' Hall, in this borough, was discovered to be on fire on Thurday night last, about 12 o'clock, midnight. Three young men were passing, and incidentally lifted the latch of the front door found it unfastened, and the building on fire. The door was closed, and the alarm given. In a short time our citizens were aroused, the engines upon the ground, and the fire was soon extinguished without any considerable damage. The damage done did not exceed $100. Had the fire progressed a few moments longer without discovery, the whole building and its valuable contents worth but little short of $20,000, would have been in the most imminent danger.

It was at first apparent that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The principal fire was in the centre of the store near the stove—but the large money drawer under the counter, in which were kept many of the books and papers of Mr. Clinton, was also on fire; and $650 had been taken from the desk, and the other papers set on fire. It was also said that seven barrels of flour had been removed or consumed. It was perfectly certain that the fire was not the result of carelessness or accident; no disclosure took place during the night; but rumor was busy with its thousand tongues.

Next morning this subject, of course, was the town's talk. Every one visited the scene of the fire—and examined the damaged boxes of teas, coffees, sugars, &c. The trap door that communicates, with the cellar had been forced open—whence, no doubt, the incendiary had entered! What was most wonderful was that the flour was gone; what could have become of the seven barrels of flour?—The story of Mr. Clinton looked so improbable; that many began to suspect he himself had been guilty of the arson; and that the money had not been stolen. It was said that he had borrowed money of one or two neighbors the day before—that he had recently got his goods insured at two insurance offices to four times their value. Heaven seems to have set its mark on the guilty action; and every effort to blind the public, seemed to open new light to their eyes. The money was advertised, the handbill was headed $650—but the notes described amounted to upwards of $900. The house of a respectable citizen was searched also, for the goods—but in vain—the mystery was not unravelled. The day passed over—the store was put to rights—the damage estimated by a committee of the Insurance company—and Mr. Clinton prepared to go to the city next day for fresh goods!

On the ensuing night, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Impertinent Curiosity, constable CALANAN, took it into his head to investigate the trunks of Mr. Clinton. It was a daring proposal, and reflecting in the highest degree upon the *dignity* of Mr. C. It was done however—and the stolen goods found in the trunk—*all but the flour*. The money was carefully wrapped up in a handkerchief, and the books and papers supposed to be burned were there.

Clinton was arrested and taken to jail, where he now is—awaiting his trial for one of the most diabolical acts of which a man can be guilty. He is a young man with every faculty to have made himself a useful citizen, and an ornament to society; he has been a resident in this borough several months. He may probably have indulged in gambling—and here is the melancholy finale—a charge of arson, perjury, and—the fear of the penitentiary! In a day—an hour—a character may be forever ruined, which required years to establish.

Calithumpian Serenading.—On last Tuesday night, or very early on Wednesday morning, a number of persons, probably not less than a hundred, and, for the most part, *very young* men, as we understand, undertook to celebrate, in this city, the late Whig triumphs in New York and other States, by having what they were pleased to term a Night Frolic. The *modus operandi* was certainly a very unusual one. Sallying forth about midnight, with a Calithumpian band of extraordinary strength, the party proceeded along Seventh street, and, in front of the Postmaster General's dwelling, set up such a tremendous noise with, drums, fire-pokers, rattles, gutter spouts, catcalls, horns, tongs, shovels, and other similar instruments, as must have roused from their quiet slumbers every person in that immediate neighborhood, and perhaps to some distance beyond it. Besides doing this, the party uttered nine long, sonorous, and awfully-dismal groans, and afterwards fired a swivel (which they had mounted on wheels,) three times, before they moved from their halting place on Seventh street.

When the party left that street, they went, as we hear, to the houses of Mr. F. P. Blair and Mr. Woodbury, and made another grand flourish of their Calithumpian instruments repeating, of course, the salute with their swivel. We understand that the Mayor was called up, and remonstrated with the party against their unlawful proceedings, and urged them to desist; but without effect. As friends of the public peace, reprehending, as we have uniformly done, the practice of those who have perambulated our public street in the night, disturbing the quiet of our fellow-citizens, we cannot but express our regret at the occurrence which it has become our duty, thus briefly, to notice in this public manner; and our sincere wish is, that no *such* mode of celebrating a political triumph (supposing such to have been the intention of the proceeding,) may ever become fashionable in this Metropolis.—[Nat. Intel.

HERALD OFFICE,
NORFOLK, Sunday, Nov. 26.
FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet Georgia we have received our regular files of Charleston papers to Friday.—The following is the only article of intelligence we find in them relative to Indian affairs:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 14.—The Florida returned from Mosquito on Sunday last.

Brig. Gen. Hernandez and suite, came passengers. Twenty-one negroes belonging to Messrs. Cruger and Depeyster, Maj. Heriot, and the Estate of Maj. Woodruff, were brought up in the Florida. The negroes state that a large number of Indians are assembled near Indian River, ready to fight.

Two Indians were brought into town yesterday, who were captured on the West side of the Saint Johns. They confirm the report of the negroes who were brought from Mosquito, that the Indians are concentrated and waiting for a fight. They say they are in number about 2000.

Herald.

The remainder of the Cherokee Delegation arrived in this city last week. They are the bearers of a talk from John Ross, an influential chief of the Cherokees, to the Seminoles. They have authority to convey unharmed, any of the Seminole Chiefs who may desire to visit the City of Washington, for the purpose of concluding a treaty.

The delegation had an interview with the Chiefs in the Fort on Saturday. We understand this interview was strictly confined to professions of friendship between themselves. We further learn that these Chiefs were delighted at the interview, and are sanguine as to the favorable result of their undertaking.

The Seminoles are little inclined to treat, we think, except to procrastinate, and of such treaties we have had enough.

Ib.

[From Bicknell's Reporter.]

THE TIMES.

"The prospect brightens. All around us we perceive indications of the dispositions on the part of the banks, to resume specie payments at the earliest moment practicable. Most sincerely do we rejoice at this, for if ever a people's patience was tried, their profits taxed, and their business retarded, it has been since the suspension of specie payment by the banks, and the consequent issue of "shin plasters," or corporation notes in every variety and form with which our community is at this time flooded. We have now before us, no less than 25 descriptions of notes of the character referred to, many of them issued by broken down corporations, and known to be insolvent, and which their signers and endorsers knew at the time they issued them would never be redeemed. This is strong language but it is true; and the indignation of a suffering people, cannot be too strongly expressed, with regard to such base and villainous frauds. We say base and villainous—for we cannot conceive of no crime more black and heartless, than that which involves a deliberate robbery of the poor and honest laborer of the toilsome earnings of his daily avocations. These facts are not exaggerated; for not a day goes by that individuals mostly working men, do not present at our counters, parcels of from $1 to 5, of the worthless trash referred to, taken by them in most cases, under a belief that it was redeemable and good."

From the New York Courier & Enquirer,

THE FESTIVAL.

The delegates from the several States—with two or three hundred citizens—assembled at the Table prepared for them at NIBOL'S—Mr. MAYOR CLARK presiding, assisted by the following Vice Presidents,

Egbert Benson,	Simon Draper, Jr.
Jas. Watson Webb.	Daniel Ullman,
Prescott Hall,	Wm. S. Johnson;
Joseph Blunt,	Matth. C. Paterson,
M. M. Noah,	Philip Hone,
David Graham, Jr.	R. C. Wetmore.

After the cloth was removed, Aaron Clark, Esq. the Mayor arose, and after addressing the assembly in a brief, but eloquent speech, proposed the following toast, which was received with the most tremendous applause:

OUR COUNTRY—One in interest, one in renown, one in constitution, and one in destiny.

Ald. Benson then addressed the assembly in an able speech, as a preface to the second regular toast.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Her sun *is* risen, and the universal land is gladdened by its brightness.

Simon Draper, Jr., then proposed the next toast, which he prefaced by a few eloquent remarks.

THE STATE OF MAINE—That gloriously broke the chains of party despotism, and led the van in defence of the constitution and laws.

Mr. Jewett, one of the delegation from Portland, arose and addressed the assemblage in return for the toast just proposed. He was happy to be able to say that Maine had been born again, and was now regenerated and disenthralled. To New York all eyes had looked, and when the news of the glorious victory here was received, it came like a pardon to a condemned criminal. Maine had thrown out the challenge for the combat; and New York had taken up the gauntlet, and nobly had she battled for it—and nobly had the victory been won. Mr. J. addressed the meeting at some length, and in a manner which was deserving of the highest credit, but which our limited space forbids us to particularize. He concluded by offering the following toast:

The Government of the U. S. owes the people an enormous debt—The Whigs of the Western and Northern States have commenced a settlement, and be it the glory and honor of New York State to adjust the account.

Mr. John Neal, of Portland, then addressed the meeting, and after a few pertinent remarks, proposed.

"The Merchants of New York" which was received with three times three.

Redwood Fisher, Esq., returned thanks for the Merchants of this city, in a style which elicited the most unbounded applause.

Daniel Ullman, Esq. then proposed the following toast, which he prefaced by a few remarks.

VERMONT—The Thermopylæ of the Union; her rocks and defiles have proved impregnable; her Green Mountain Boys have never "bent the knee to Baal."

Mr. Adams, from Vermont returned thanks for the kindness extended to his state, and to the delegation from that state, and he offered the following sentiment, which was received with tremendous cheering.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Great in the extent of their territory and resources—great is their humiliation under the temptation of the spoils and the tyranny of caucusses—greater in their support of the Constitution and the country.

J. Prescott Hall, Esq. with a few appropriate remarks offered the next toast, which was received as it deserved to be, with an enthusiasm rarely equalled.

RHODE ISLAND—Her freemen, have staid the efforts of corrupt government agents, and have given an impetus to the cause of our country in this State.

Mr. Curtis of Rhode Island, in behalf of the delegation, arose and in a feeling and eloquent manner presented his thanks for the honor conveyed in the sentiment just then proposed, and he offered the following toast, which was responded to with enthusiasm—

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK, success has imposed upon them the obligation to persevere.

Wm. S. Johnson, Esq. with a few remarks proposed the following toast.

CONNECTICUT—Her common schools and colleges have scattered their bright jewels throughout the land;—she is coming to the rescue.

In behalf the delegation from that State, Mr. Flagg, the Mayor of New Haven, addressed the meeting in a happy and eloquent manner and concluded by offering the annexed toast.

THE WHIG EDITORS OF NEW YORK—Seated in the Ark of the constitution and safely moored on the Ararat of Liberty—may they enjoy in company with their patriarch Noah the Victory they have achieved and the happiness they deserve!

The next toast was proposed by Joseph Blunt, Esq.

OLD MASSACHUSETTS—American Liberty! she loves to linger beside the cradle where her infancy was nursed.

The Hon. Wm. Sturges arose in obedience to an unanimous call from the assemblage, and made a most eloquent address, which was received with the meed of applause, most fully deserved, and after enchanting the audience for a half hour, he concluded by proposing the following toast, which was drunk with the greatest applause:

OUR CITY OF NEW YORK—New combinations of the elements of power have given her an impulse unfelt before—and will carry her *onward* and *upward*—until she reaches a height from whence her glance will be *downward* upon all of human greatness that the page of history records.

Alderman Patterson proposed the next toast:

New Jersey, and her well tried and worthy sons who honor us this day as guests—The spirit that chased the Hessian spoilers at Trenton, is still true to its ancient fires.

This was responded to in a brief but felicitous manner by Dr. Aycrigg, of New Jersey.

The next toast was offered by Col. Webb.

Pennsylvania—A state distinguished for its practical illustrations of the happiest social system; for its enterprising spirit of internal improvement, and for its devotion to republican principles.

Wm. Reed, Esq. of Philadelphia arose, and briefly thanked the meeting for the honor thus conferred, and offered a toast, which was a response to that previously offered, but which has now been mislaid. He was followed by John C. Montgomery, Esq. who after offering the following toast, introduced to the assemblage the Hon. Charles Naylor, who spoke for a few moments, with a most powerful effect and he concluded by giving the annexed sentiment.

The spirit that actuated the freemen of New York during the glorious three days—May it become as universal as the atmosphere we breathe and fill every bosom throughout our widely extended republic.

Major Noah offered the next toast:

Delaware—one of the old continental States distinguished for patriotic services during our revolutionary war, always consistent and always triumphant in her political career.

This was responded to in a brief eloquent manner by Mr. Rodney of Delaware.

Philip Hone, Esq. proposed the next sentiment, which was received with the most enthusiastic approbation.

Maryland—We sympathised in her struggle against the united forces of Jacobinism and Locofocoism; we rejoiced in her triumphs over them, and we bid a cordial welcome to her distinguished sons now here, to share in our victory and our joys.

This sentiment was responded to by Reverdy Johnson, Esq. who after addressing the assemblage in the most eloquent & powerful manner, in a speech which drew down the most tremendous applause, gave the following toast.

The State of New York—While Maryland in the prompt overthrow of her destructives, has killed but one head of the hydra of Van Burenism, New York has finally strangled the serpent.

Messrs. John P. Kennedy and Meredith also addressed the meeting in behalf of the Baltimore delegation, and the former gave as a toast,—

"Harry of the West,"

which was received with three times three.

David Graham, Jr. then proposed the annexed toast:

Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee—They set the ball in motion, which rolling from West to East, seems destined to make the circuit of our land, till it shall have obliterated the "footsteps of my illustrious predecessor," and crushed all who walk therein.

Mr. Brown, of Ohio, in a few words, thanked the Whigs of this city for the honor thus conferred upon his State, and proposed the following toast:

The city of New York—The main spring of the Empire State—The balance wheel of the Union—While she is virtuous, as she is intelligent, the country has nothing to fear from her oppressors.

The last regular toast was proposed by R. C. Wetmore, Esq. which was received with shouts of applause, never before heard in these halls.

The Conservatives of New York.—Who practised what they professed, and proved their devotion to country, by forgetting party; we applaud their conduct and honor their courage.

The Globe is amusing itself with the accounts published in the papers of the late enthusiastic meeting of Whigs in Boston, at which Daniel Webster presided. It takes especial pains to discover some ulterior object in the proceedings, and divines from them that Mr. Webster is determined at all events to be a candidate for the Presidency. It may be well to put such a supposition to rest, at once. It is perfectly well understood, amongst Mr. Webster's friends, that he will not stand in the way of the success of the Whig candidate. Who that candidate is to be will be settled by a National Convention.—Whether it be Mr. Clay, Gen. Harrison or Mr. Webster, the man selected by that convention will be the *only Whig* candidate. If either of them, in defiance of the voice of the great Whig party, as expressed through a convention, should push his pretensions, to the prejudice of the selected candidate, he might, possibly, succeed in defeating that candidate, but the gratification of the spirit of rivalry would be his only reward. He would, forever after be excommunicated, so to speak, by the Whigs of the country. In any future contest, he would be obliged to look, exclusively, to the ranks of the enemy for his supporters. This is the universal, all pervading sentiment—we may say—the settled system of the Whigs. No man, who wishes to be considered a true Whig, will dare to defy this sentiment. Woe be to him, who shall attempt it. The Whigs are now strong—they intend so to conduct, that they will become supreme.

[Balt. Chron.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Late Medical Convention of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The Proposed Medical Convention met on the 22nd of November, 1837, in the Town of Easton, agreeably to a call heretofore made in the public newspapers. And on motion of Dr. Robert Goldsborough, Jr., of Centreville, was organized by calling Dr. Wroth, of Chestertown, to the Chair, and appointing Dr. S. M. Jenkins, of Easton, Secretary, and Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, Treasurer.

The objects of the Convention having been stated by the Chair, and suggestions made by several members, it was agreed by the Convention, that the Chair should appoint committees to report on the various subjects proposed for its consideration

Whereupon, On motion,

Dr. Kennard, of Kent, Dr. Boardly, of Queen Anne's, and Dr. William H. Thomas, of Talbot, were appointed by the Chair, to report a code of Medical Ethics, and on motion of Dr. Kemp, the chairman of the Convention was added thereto.

On motion,

Dr. Harper, of Queen Anne's, Dr. Kennard, Dr. William H. Thomas, Dr. Robinson, of Caroline, and Dr. Bayly, of Dorchester, were appointed a committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform rate of charges.

On motion,

Dr. Boardly, Dr. Bayly, and Dr. S. T. Russum, of Talbot, were appointed a committee to draught a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of the difficulties of the University of Maryland.

On motion,

Dr. Wroth, Dr. Goldsborough, Dr. Kennard, Dr. Crane of Queen Ann's Dr. Lecompte of Dorchester, and Dr. Robinson, were appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of the grievances of the Medical Faculty of Maryland.

On Motion,

Dr. Crane, Drs. Denny, and Spedden, of Talbot, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of establishing a College of Pharmacy in the State of Maryland to regulate the business of Apothecaries, and to draught a memorial to the Legislature on said subject.

On motion,

Dr. Crane, Dr. Kennard, Dr. Wallace of Dorchester, and Drs. Thompson and Jenkins of Talbot, were appointed a committee to report; what support this convention will yield to the cause of temperance.

On motion,

Dr. Wroth, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and Dr. Samuel T. Kemp, of Talbot, were appointed a committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing County Societies, to meet annually or semi-annually to further the interests of this association.

On motion,

Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins, was delegated to enquire what would be the probable expense of publishing the code of Ethics, and the proceedings of the convention.

On motion,

The convention then adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The convention met according to adjournment, and after being organized, the various committees made their reports.

On motion,

The reports were read and laid over for further action. At 7 o'clock, the convention took a recess of an hour, after which, it again met, and upon motion, it was agreed to take up the reports of the committees in order.

Whereupon, Dr. Kennard from the committee appointed to draught a code of Medical Ethics, reported one consisting of twenty-one articles, which, after being maturely considered and some amendments made, was adopted, when, on motion the convention adjourned to meet again next day at 9 o'clock, A. M.

November 23d. The convention met according to adjournment, Dr. Sol. M. Jenkins being absent from indisposition, Dr S. T. Kemp was appointed by the Chair, Secretary, pro tempore.

Dr. Harper from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform Bill of rates reported favourably thereon, and presented a bill prepared by the committee to the convention to that effect; after considerable debate thereon, Dr. R. Goldsborough, Jr. submitted the following resolution to wit: Resolved that it is inexpedient at this time for the convention to adopt any bill of rates, which was adopted.

Dr. Boardly from the committee appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of the difficulties of the University of Maryland, presented a memorial to that effect, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Wroth from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of preparing a memorial to the State Legislature on the subject of our grievances, submitted the following report to wit:

"The Committee to whom was referred the duty of enquiring into the expediency of preparing a memorial to the State Legislature on the subject of our grievances, having taken the subject into consideration, agree in submitting the following report, viz: that two members of the profession in each county of the Eastern Shore of Maryland be appointed to draught a memorial, praying the Legislature to pass a law making some compensation to Practitioners of Medicine for attendance on acknowledged paupers, or who shall be considered such by the Levy Courts, and to place us on an equality with those who furnish the necessary funeral charges, by making our accounts for attendance during the last illness of deceased persons,

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