EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XXI. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1838. No. 19.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning*, BY

Alexander Graham,

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, the clerk of Baltimore City Court, the register of the high court of Chancery, and the registers of wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; *provided nevertheless*, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the court of appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city Court, and as registers of wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 2 *And be it enacted*, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place of holding elections 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 under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the City of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be; and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any one of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be selected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of elections for delegates.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

Sec 6. *And be it enacted*, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of notice and the day of election, shall be given.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore City, and one delegate in and for the City of Annapolis until 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 mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's 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 Ann's Caroline, Talbot, Saint 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, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the City of Baltimore, shall be graduated and 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 souls, and 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 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 eighteen 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 ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundel County, the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

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 terms 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 herein after specified and mentioned.

Sec. 14 *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall nominate, and 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 alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, 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, whichever 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 farther 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 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 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 the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and before the 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 of 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 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 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, North-western 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; 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 election for electors of President & V. President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; & 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; 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 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 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, and 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; & 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 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.

CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of Government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

THE LATE OYSTER LAW.

The following Law was passed by the Legislature of Maryland at its last session.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, the powers and authority granted in the law to which this is a supplement, to the sheriff of the counties shall be and are hereby granted to all constables, and all other officers, civil and military, to carry into effect the provisions of that law, & of the several sections hereinafter contained, and that the mode of proceeding under this law, shall be such as is there prescribed for the action of the sheriffs.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any one, to catch or take from, the creeks or rivers within the limits of any counties in this State, Oysters, with Tongs, Rakes, or any instrument whatever, unless the party so catching, or taking, shall be at the time thereof, a resident of the county, in which such creek or river lies, and in those cases in which a creek or river shall be the divisional line between two counties, the privilege of taking Oysters therefrom, shall belong to the residents of said counties so divided, in common and to none other.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That for every offence committed against the provisions of this law, or the act to the which this is a supplement, the offender upon proof, adduced before a justice of the peace, of the county within which the offence shall be committed, or if committed within the waters of a creek or river dividing two counties, the justice of the peace of either thereof; and upon conviction of the same, shall be subject to a fine of not less than 5 dollars or more than 50 dollars to be levied upon the body, goods and chattels of the offender, and the said justice shall adjudge and condemn, as forfeited, the boat or vessel, in possession of the party so offending, together with her papers, furniture, tackle and apparel, and all things on board of her, at the time of her seizure, and shall sell the same to the highest bidder, after ten days notice.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, other than residents of the counties bordering on the same to take, carry away, or otherwise destroy any oysters within five hundred yards of the shore in any of the waters of this State, and that for every offence against this provision, the same penalties shall be attached, imposed and executed as are prescribed in the aforegoing sections.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That all the powers granted to the sheriffs in the sixth and other sections of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be and are hereby granted to the officers mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That after the payment of the costs of prosecution of offenders under this law and the act to which this is a supplement, the balance arising from the fine and sale of the boat or other articles hereinbefore mentioned, shall be apportioned in the following manner: one-fourth thereof to the sheriff or other officer making the arrest or seizure, and the balance among those whom he may have summoned, and who have aided in the same.

Sec 7. And be it enacted, That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

For the Easton Gazette.]

April 24th 1838.

Mr. Graham,

Sir,—I avail myself of the first intervals of leisure allowed me from the perpetual interruptions incident to my situation, to make a few disjointed remarks on that portion of the 13th letter of your correspondent PLANTAGENET, published in your Gazette of the 24th ult. which has reference to the Catholic Church.—That letter, Sir, to speak in the mildest terms of it, certainly does not exhibit any of the benevolent features or spirit of the Epistles of the Great Apostle of the Gentiles. With the intelligent portion of the public, it is always considered dishonorable to assume a disguise in order to propagate, with greater security, even truth itself, for the purpose of detracting from the good name of an individual, or body of individuals, and thereby subjecting him or them to contumely and scorn; how much more disgraceful then must it be to employ a similar stratagem, to circulate misrepresentation and calumny for a similar purpose. If his acknowledged patriotism—splendid genius—highly polished and nervous style have proved insufficient to shield the reputation of the real author of Junius's letters from the reproach of an anonymous calumniator, what possible hope can Plantagenet indulge that his diguise will protect his reputation from even greater reproach, or that his malignant, stupid second hand calumny and misrepresentation of the Catholic Church will not subject him to deeper condemnation. And why then you may ask me, "do you venture on an expedient, which you condemn as dishonorable in another."—I answer in the first place, that the Laws of self defence, justify the use of the weapons of an adversary—I answer secondly, that my object is not to disparage or injure my adversary—but to defend the Church, of which, I have the happiness to be a member, although an unworthy one—not to render him infamous, but to expose and refute his calumny and misrepresentation, in justification of my faith: and if in doing this, his reputation should suffer, he being the unprovoked aggressor, is in fact the author of that suffering, and consequently the blame must rest upon himself.

Some twelve or eighteen months ago, if my memory serves me, you, Mr. Editor, had a correspondent in Easton, over the signature of Plantagenet, who manifested great zeal in his efforts to introduce the mephetic effusions of the maculate Maria Monk, into the female schools of your Town: from the indentity of his signature with that of your northern tourist and from that alone, I infer the indentity of the correspondents, if the inference be correct, Plantagenet, the tourist, in his villification of the *Roman Church* is entitled to credit for consistency, in acting out the character of Plantagenet the admirer, and advocate of the now universally repudiated, Maria Monk. He is only laboring in his vocation, right or wrong, to pull down the Church of all ages, and all nations, in order to clear the way for building up his own spurious conventicle on its ruins. All his puny efforts, however, like all that have preceded them, will only result in defeat and mortification. That church—whilst kingdoms and empires and dynasties have successively risen, and fallen, and sunk into oblivion—that church, built on a rock, and supported by its Divine Architect, in spite of the gates of hell that have been opened against it, has withstood the pelting of all the pitiless storms of the most ruthless persecutions from the days of Caiphas, Pilate and Herod, down through every clime, and every age, to the date of Plantagenets malignant effusion in the closing sketch of his northern tour,—a certain guarantee that it will continue to the end of time to triumph over the malice and machinations of all its enemies.—The gates of hell shall never prevail against it—says Truth Himself.

Let us now take a glance at Plantagenets letter, in which he says—"leaving this place (Carthage) "we proceeded on our voyage to Oswego 65 miles"—and as he afterwards says "in twelve hours "arrived at the mouth of the Oswego, and had a delightful prospect of the magnificent scenery on the river and near," &c. After reading this who can believe, that whilst his attention was drawn off to the contemplation of the delightful "prospect of the magnificent scenery" successively rising to his view during his twelve hours passage, he was at the same time and all the time studiously engaged in making the careful examination he speaks of a little further on.—At some time during the voyage, but what length of time had elapsed from its commencement, is not mentioned, nor is it of any material importance to the question, he says, "I observed a plain, modest "looking female attentively reading a du-"odecimo volume: I took the first op-"portunity which presented to obtain a "glance at her book she so earnestly pe-"rused and found it to be a "book enti-"tled the New Testament of our Lord "and Saviour Jesus Christ, illustrated "from the Holy Fathers. After carefully "examining it I could not find one cor-"rect verse in the whole volume," taking it for granted then, that the good lady's duodecimo was, as its title imported, really a New Testament of some sort or other, then I ask Sir, is there the slightest shade of probability in the whole of the above recited passage: is it not, on the contrary a tissue of inconsistency and contradiction. Who ever before saw or heard of a book published as, and under the title of, the New Testament that did not contain one correct verse. And who before, ever heard of any person who did or could so carefully examine, a duodecimo volume of some hundred and thirty or forty closely printed pages at a glance, or momentary view, or even in twelve hours, as to enable him to declare with any hope or credit, that he could not find one correct verse in the whole volume—and yet, it is on this faithless foundation that Plantagenet has risked his reputation for veracity, a careful examination conveys the idea of a patient, diligent, attentive, studious and critical scrutiny, not only with regard to the correctness of the Letter, but with respect to the spirit or meaning of the letter. This requires time, learning, knowledge, wisdom and judgment. It is very certain, from his own account that Plantagenet could not at the period referred to, command the first of these requisites, *Time*. And, with me, his possession of the other requisites is a very questionable point, although without them he could not make the careful examination he speaks of. But as the plain, modest females of America are not generally conversant with what are called the dead languages, it is presumed the duodecimo volume in question, was a translation in the English language. Then if it was a New Testament, as its title imported, it must have been a translation from some other language. The New Testament was originally written partly in the Hebrew, partly in the Greek, and partly in the Latin language, in order then to ascertain the accuracy or inaccuracy of a translation a critical knolwedge of these languages is necessary. Does Plantagenet possess it. If he does, did he, in his careful examination of the good woman's duodecimo, carefully collate the translation with a copy in any of the original languages? or with any other translation from the original languages? For if he did not; he could not have carefully examined it; and if he did, by what means did he, first ascertain that the copy with which he did compare it was not corrupted either in whole or in part? The Scriptures themselves either in the original languages, or in any of the versions, do not, any where testify to the truth or accuracy of the letter of a single verse contained in them, much less, to the true and undoubted sense or meaning of the letter; and therefore Plantagenet could extort no evidence from the scriptures to justify his indiscriminate condemnation of every, or any verse, contained in the decent females duodecimo, nor could he support the justice of the sentence he had passed on the unfortunate duodecimo, by an appeal to church authority, because that authority is condemned by his creed, and his creed in turn, is condemned by the same authority, so far then as I can see Plantagenet's denunciation of the incorrectness of the

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0361.jpg