er at the October election every fourth year, And also into the expediency of electing members of the House of Delegates annually, as at present, and to be distributed among the different counties and the city of Baltimore as follows: to the county with the largest population, six delegates; by which ratio the other counties to be apportioned with this proviso, that no county should have less than two delgates, and Baltimore city to have a delegation equal to the largest county! or on some other more equitable basis than at present. And also into the expediency of abolishing the present Executive council, and the Governor hereafter to be elected immediately by the people, every second year. And in all other matters of appointment to office, or in the discharge of such other duties as he is at present required to perform by and with the advice of the Council, he shall hereafter perform by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which shall in all things stand in the place of the present Executive council.

The clerk of the county court and court of appeals to be appointed as they now are by their respective courts, for the term of seven years.

The register of wills to be elected by the people, for seven years, with this proviso, that neither the clerks nor register now in office shall be removed in any other manner than that provided in the present constitution.

Which was twice read.

Mr. Alexander, moved to amend said substitute, by inserting after the words 'Baltimore city,' the words 'and one from the city of Annapolis.'

Mr. Gough accepted the amendment.

Mr. Ford then moved to lay the order and substitute on the table.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Mann, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:

Yeas—44—Nays 24.

So the order and substitue was laid on the table.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, entitled an act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government of this State, so far as it relates to the representation in the House of Delegates from the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Crisfield, moved to postpone said bill, and make it the order of the day for Wednesday next, the 11th inst.

Determined, in the negative.

Mr. Carpenter, then moved to postpone said bill, and make it the order of the day for Monday next, 9th inst.

Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:

Yeas—81. Nays—35.

So the house refused to postpone said bill.

The said bill was then read the second time, and the question put, shall the said bill pass,

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Duke, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:

Yeas—53 Nays—15.

So the bill passed.

Presidents Message.

TEXAS.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. STATES.

During the last session, information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain "the political, military, and civil condition of Texas." I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent, who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the executive towards the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have bean left without further remark, on the information now given to Congress, were it not that the two houses, at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever sastisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power." This mark of interest in the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgement of a new State as independent, and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy, and responsibility; but more especially so when such forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition, under these circumstances, if not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or the new world, have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them until the clearest evidence was in their possession, to enable them not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation. In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the revolutionary movements in those kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government, that we have under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence compelled to decide. It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all inference in disputes, which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interests and views, or the merits of the original controversy.—Public opinion here is so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry even been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognising a new State; a power, the exercise which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power now here expressly delegated, and only granted in the constitution as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers, and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils, must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own county, and is perfectly guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my opinions of the course the the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented in realtion to which it would be more dificult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing; but on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies, we stood aloof, and waited, not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugatad had entirely passed away.—Then, and not till then, were they recogoized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct Governments of those Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Granada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their inpependent existence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas, nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence of such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions.

But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution.—Texas was once claimed as a part of our property, and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, but regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this country.

A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, poltical and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by the ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of Goverment with our own, & have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independece, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us, considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence.

She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude if not until Mexico itself; or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognise the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the government constituted by them.—Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long established policy of our government—a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting, with simplicity and directness, the views which after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence, that if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Message having been read, after some discussion 20,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

After some time spent in the consideration of the bill to establish the United States Mint and regulate the coinage.

The House adjourned.

MARRIED

On Thursday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. L. Lacey, Mr. Philemon Skinner, to Miss Susan Jones. all of this county.

On Friday 6th inst. by the Rev. Jas. A. Massey' Capt. Samuel Davis, to Miss Rose Ann Insley, all of this county.

On Thursday, the 12th inst. by the same, Capt. John McCreedy, to Miss Sarah Langrell, all of this county.

WM. T. LEONARD M. D. Dentist respectfully intimates to the Ladies & Gentlemen of Cambridge, that he will leave for Easton, on Saturday morning, the 14th inst, therefore if any should need his professional services they will please make immediate application.

January 9th 1836.

Ordinances

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

WHEREAS, on application by petition in writing of a number of the citizens of the Town of Cambridge, for the appointment of a Wood Corder or Wood Corders for the said town, *It was ordered and determined* that Messrs. George W. Wingate and William R. Perry be, and they are hereby, appointed Wood Corders for the said town; whose duty it shall be to measure all wood brought to the said town for sale, and to have for their services six and a quarter cents per cord, and two cents by the quarter of cord, for all wood by them or either of them measured, and in proportion for a less quantity, to be paid in each instance at the time by the seller.

And it was further ordered and ordained, That if any person or persons shall willfully neglect the above Ordinance, or violate the same by the sale of wood without measurement in the said town, every such person or persons shall incur the penalty of fifty cents for every cord so sold, and so in proportion for a less quantity—one half of such fine to be paid to the Wood Corders equally, and the other half to the Bailiff for the use of the town; the same to be recovered under the Act of Assembly of 1793, chapter 66, section 23, before a Justice of the Peace.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners believe that the 10th section of the Act of Assembly of 1831, chapter 323, (which renders it unlawful for any retailer, ordinary keeper, or other persons, at any time to sell ardent spirits to any free negro, mulatto or slave, without the license or permit therein prescribed,) is habitually violated by some persons, *It is, therefore, ordered and determined*, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Bailiff to report to the Commissioners of the Town, any retailer, ordinary keeper or other person who shall sell any ardent spirits after 8 o'clock at night in the months of October, November, December, January, February and March, or after 9 o'clock at night in any other month.

And it is thereupon unanimously Resolved, That if any information shall be given by the Bailiff, *or any other person*, of the violation of the above Ordinance, the Commissioners do hereby unanimously pledge themselves to make application in writing to the County Court, if in session, or to the Orphans' Court, for a discontinuance or withdrawal of the license of any such delinquent.

By order

WILLIAM REA, Clerk.

Jan. 14, 1837 3w

Notice:

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed from the house which he lately occupied, and kept as a tavern, to his recently erected establishment on Main street, Cambridge, where he will continue his former business. His present stand, nearly opposite the Court House, and the nearest public house in Cambridge to the river, is believed to be one of the most extensive and commodious of its kind on the Eastern Shore. Tendering his grateful acknowledgements to those who have heretofore with so much liberality extended to him their patronage, and indulging the hope that he will hereafter merit and receive their countenance and support, he pledges his assidious attention to his business, and the employment of his best exertions to please and give satisfaction to them and others who may favor him with their custom.

His Bar will at all times be supplied with choice wines and liquors, and his table with the best the market affords.

☞Boarders will, as hitherto, be taken by the year, month, week or day, on moderate terms.

JOHN BRADSHAW.

Cambridge, Jan. 9 tf

DR. F. P. PHELPS,

HAVING removed from Cambridge, for the convenience of those indebted to him for professional services, has placed his accounts for collection in the hands of Nicholas L. Goldsborough, esq. and embraces this method of respectfully requesting all who are indebted to him to call immediately on Mr. G. and either pay off their respective accounts, or close them by giving their notes. Those refusing in a *reasonable time* to comply with this *most reasonable* request, cannot expect to be indulged.

Eldon, 9th Jan. 3w

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the high Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door, in the Town of Cambridge, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. on Monday the 13th day of February next,

200 Acres,

more or less, of valuable wood and cleared land, being part of the tract called "Good Rich's Choice," "Rochester, and Trippe's Good Luck," comprising within its limits, the Farm upon which William Bonner Jnr. formerly resided. This property is situated in Cabbin Creek Neck, in the New Market District of this county, and distant, about a mile from navigable water. The improvements upon it, are highly respectable, I understand the soil reasonably productive, and the situation very conducive to health. The title is in fee simple and believed to be indisputable. Any further description of the premises, is deemed unnecessary, as those who are disposed to purchase, will examine for themselves.

According to the terms of the Decree, one third of the purchase money, must be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by obligation with security to be approved by the trustee. As soon as the entire purchase money is paid, I will convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers.

JAMES A. STEWART Trustee.

January 5th 1836. C. 3w

B. K. HODGES, Artist, respectfully informs the public that he intends leaving Cambridge, on Saturday 14th inst, therefore persons wishing his professional services will please apply immediately.

January 9th 1836.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Dail, Woodard & Co.* and all persons who have contracted accounts with me, since the dissolution of the above firm, are once more earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN W. DAIL.

Dec. 26 3w (C)

Singing SCHOOL.

G. GURNEY respectfully announces to the citizens of Cambridge, that he proposes to give a course of lessons in the art of Singing, He has taught with success in various parts of the State, and pledges himself to give general satisfaction. His Terms will be moderate. To Parents who send several children, a reasonable reduction in the price of tuition will be made.

Subscription list to be seen at this Office.

December 26th 1836.

To Rent,

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given immediately, the House and Lot heretofore occupied by Mr. Edward Street. Also that spacious Store Room, lately occupied by Messrs. Reed and Pattison. To good Tenants, the Terms will be accommodating,—And none other need apply.

JAMES PATTISON.

Unity Hill near Cambridge.

Dec. 26th 1836.

CAPT. JOHN HOOPER, Jr. keeper of the Light Boat, stationed in Hooper's Straits, requests us to state, that he has not resigned, nor does he intend resigning that situation. This statement he wishes made, in consequence of having learned, that a report had been in circulation, that he had given up the station. In justice to himself and the public, he has deemed it proper, to declare the rumor entirely unfounded.

Dec. 26, 1836.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

REED & PATTISON,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL PATTISON, who is closing up the business.

CHAS. W. REED.

SAMUEL PATTISON.

Dec. 19, 1836. tf

Painting.

B. K. HODGES, Artist, of Baltimore, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cambridge, to call and examine his specimens of PAINTING, as he proposes to form a class, for the purpose of teaching a beautiful style of *Oriental, Landscape, Flower and Fruit*

PAINTING,

in a few easy lessons. Being also prepared to execute *Portrait, Miniature, & Profile Painting*, upon unerring principles, and would be happy to wait upon those who may favour him, either at their own dwelling or at his rooms, at Mrs. Flint's Hotel:—

Mr. H's. stay in Cambridge will necessarily be short, therefore application should be made immediately.

Dec. 19 1836.

CURE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

DR. D. JAYNES' Carminative Balsam. A safe and effectual remedy for most diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Diarrhœa or Looseness, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Cholic, Vomiting, Sick or Nervous Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, &c. and that frequent and fatal malady among children termed *Cholera Infantum* or *Summer Complaint*. It is very pleasant to the taste, and will readily be taken by children Its success has been unrivalled, and it is now used in the practice of a great number of physicians, many of whom have forwarded certificates detailing cures of great importance.—Hundreds of certificates have been received from physicians, clergymen, and families of the first respectability, who have used it, and have testified to its great utility, may be seen by calling on any of the agents for the sale of this medicine. The following from Dr. M. L. Knapp, late physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and agent of the Maryland Vaccine Institution, is deemed sufficient:

Baltimore, March 27th, 1836.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir—You ask me what proofs I meet with of the efficacy of your medicine. I can safely say that I never prescribed a medicine for bowel complaints that has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients so speedy and perfect relief as this. Whenever introduced into a family, it becomes a standing remedy for those ailments, and is called for again and again, which I think a pretty good proof of its usefulness and efficacy. In the Summer Complaint of children, it has frequently appeared to snatch the little victims, as it were, from the grave. "It saved the life of my child, and of such and such a child," I have repeatedly heard said. In dysenteric affections of adults, I have time and again seen it act like a charm, and give permanent relief in a few hours, I may say in a few minutes. In fine it is valuable medicine and no family should be without it.

Respectfully, M. L. KNAPP, M. D.

It is hoped that all will perceive the true value of this medicine, and by resorting to an early use of it prevent many attacks of dangerous illness, and preserve many valuable lives. For sale by Dr. D. Jayne, Salem, N. Jersey.; at wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, druggists, 100 Fulton, corner William St. New York, only wholesale agent for the State; and by Mess. R. FULLER & Co. No. 99 State Street Schenectaday N. Y.

Dec. 12th 1836.

WANTED immediately, an apprentice to the Printing Business. One from the country would be preferred. His board only will be allowed for the first year,

December. 5 1836

NOTICE TO

Sportsmen.

THE subscriber, having rented of Samuel Dickinson his Marsh, situated up on the borders of the Great Choptank River, hereby forwarns all persons from shooting upon the said premises—his object is for profit.

It is presumed all gentlemen will attend to this notice—vagabonds and strollers will be kept off.

PETER WEBB.

Dec. 19 3t

IN CHANCERY.

December 5th, 1836.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of John Griffin and others against Rebecca Griffin and Samuel Griffin, made and reported by the Trustee James A. Stewart, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be Shewn to the contrary on or before the 6 day of Fedruary next, provided a copy of this order be published in some news paper once in each week for three successive weeks before the 10th day of January next. The Report states the amount of sales to be $431,00.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 19, 1836.

Notice.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious Tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esqr. hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, *RUFUS M. PARSONS*, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and provisions suited to the season. His Stables, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers.—He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable, those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's ob't. serv't,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, Sept, 12, 1836.

N. B. His carriages will always be in readiness to convey passengers to and from Princess-Anne, to the Steam-boat, White Haven.

17

POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,	King's Own,
Jacob Faithful,	Newton Forster,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Pacha of Many Tales,
Frank Mildasay,	Japhet in Search of his Father,

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last days of Pompei,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Dever-ux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten dollars in cash, complete set of either Bulwer Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21, 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, or $3 for Maryatt, complete.

CLUBBING.

Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for $5

Do. do. and Celebrated Trials, for $5

The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book for $5

Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for $5

Saturday News, Sketch Book, and Celebrated Trials, for $5

Marryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for $5

Or a remittance of $5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full, and $2 on account of subscription to Lady's Book.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English Literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

Saturday News and Bulwer or Maryatt's Novels can be had for $5.

All orders must be addressed, free of postage, to

L. A. GODEY & CO.,

100 Walnut street

Notice.

THE subscriber, intending to leave the county this fall, would dispose of his entire stock of

GOODS,

Persons wishing to commence the Mercantile Business, would do well to call, as the Goods have been selected with great care, and are such as are adapted to the present season.—Those wishing to engage in the above business, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

NICHOLAS B. PRITCHARD.

N. B.—All those indebted to the late firm of Pritchard & Smith, and to the subscriber individually, are notified, *for the last time*, that if they do not come forward, on or before the 1st., day of November next, and liquidate their accounts, they may, without respect of persons expect to be warranted and executed, for I will not wait any longer.

September 26, 3w. N. B. P.