TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Impelled by a deep and solemn sense of duty to acquiesce in the necessity which imperiously required a surrender into your hands of the high trust committed to us—it becomes us to submit fully and frankly the considerations by which our conduct has been influenced. It is well known that, in those counties and cities which we represent, the great body of the people are unchangeably rivited in the conviction, that the government of this State is based and administered upon unjust and anti-republican principles, and that similar views are entertained by respectable numbers of our fellow-citizens residing in other parts of the State. That such an opinion is well founded, seems scarcely to admit of controversy. By the existing government, the Governor and members of the Senate are not elected directly, as they ought to be, by the people; and many public officers who ought to be subjected to the control of those who are trustees they are, hold their respective offices, contrary to sound political principle, by a tenure for life.

In the formation of both branches of the Legislature political power is apportioned arbitrarily without regard to any principle of moral or political justice, our representation in the Electoral college and House of Delegates, is not based upon population, nor territory, nor a mixture of both. But every acknowledged and just foundation is disregarded, and an arbitrary rule substituted, by which the majority is allowed fewer representatives than the minority: thus inversing the first principles of a free government, and rendering the majority's inalienable rights of personal liberty, personal security and personal property, subject to the operation of laws, in the enactment of which, they are not permitted an equal participation.

Whatever may have been the views or principles with reference to which the government of Maryland was instituted, it is perfectly manifest that its practical operation carries out and enforces, to a most odious extent, the minority's right to rule. It pervades the whole compact and enters into the constitution of each department of the Government.

By the organization of the Legislative powers, the counties of Kent and Calvert, with a population of 19,401, are allowed as many representatives in the Senatorial Electoral College and the House of Delegates as the counties of Frederick and Washington with a population of 71,056, and Kent and Calvert, each, have double the number of Delegates allowed to the city of Baltimore with a population of 80,625.

The executive department is the *creature* of the Legislature, being elected thereby, the judicial and most of the civil officers receive their appointment from the executive; so that the minority of one-fourth of the people having the right to elect a majority of the members of the Legislature, control all the departments of the government. This minority not only rules and governs in the enactment of the laws, but likewise in the appointment of those by whom they are to be expounded, administered and enforced, Can a government thus organized, be termed republican? The tenure of the rights and immunities of the majority is thus held at the will of so small a minority, that it cannot be expected, such flagrant injustice will be for ever endured. We do not believe that a respectable portion of our fellow citizens, who will, without prejudice calmly contemplate this gross inequality of political rights, can desire to perpetuate it. We have too much confidence in the high sense of justice, the virtue and patriotism of the people of Maryland to believe that they will, when well informed as to the extent of the evils we have attempted to arrest, condemn the measure which has been adopted for that purpose.

It is true, the framers of our Constitution, forseeing that amendments would become necessary, in that instrument, have authorized the Legislature to correct all the evils of which the people of Maryland justly complain. And it may be asked, why have we undertaken to arrest the formation of one branch of that body with which the power is entrusted. To such an enquiry a satisfactory answer may be readily given. The present constitution was formed in 1776, and at that time the representatives in the House of Delegates and in the Electoral College were appointed amongst the several counties and cities in proportion to their population as nearly as that could be done. Our fathers, then, recongnized freely the binding force of that great principle that all free men have an inalienable right to enjoy equal rights in the choice of their governors. Anticipating those changes which have occurred in the condition and location of the population of the State, those who established our constitution gave power to the Legislative department to incorporate those amendments therein, which experience and time might make expedient and just. We must say, and all candid men will express, that this solemn trust has not been faithfully exercised.—Year after year, repeated, earnest petitions have been presented to the Legislature, asking, praying, and at last, demanding a redress of those gross grievances of which the majority of the people have long complained. These petitions and memorials have been again and again rejected. The minority, who rule, have persisted for near half a century to disregard the just demands of the majority who are governed. What then was to be done? Were the Republican yeomanry of Maryland to be doomed to endure that galling yoke of political bondage which has so long pressed heavily on them, and is felt to be more insufferable because the freemen of almost every State in the Union delight in the enjoyment of equal and equitable political principles. Tame submission was not to be thought of with the least patience, and the undersigned proceeded to examine, with anxious solicitude, the extent and nature of the power entrusted to them, to discover a mode in which it could be peacably and honorably exercised so as to provide an effectual remedy.

We preferred that an arrangement should be made with our colleagues in the Electoral College by which the rights of our constituents could be secured, and the honor and prosperity of the whole people of the State be promoted. The nature of that arrangement and the cause of its failure are disclosed in the accompanying correspondence. The first letter proposed an equitable apportionment of the members of the Senate amongst the several counties and cities. It was on the day of its date, delivered by our Chairman and Secretary to one of the Electors to whom it was addressed, who was in the Senate chamber at the time, in company with others of the 21 members of the College, with whom we desired to open a communication at an early day.

After retaining it a few minutes it was returned to our chairman by the same gentleman, who alleged that no communication of that character could be received until the College had been constitutionally organized.

This proceeding we could but consider unreasonable. We were known to be Electors; the Senate, and felt fully authorized to correspond with our colleagues touching the discharge of our duties, before or after the vote which had been taken. In pursuance of this opinion, another letter was sent to the same gentlemen, through the same channel, and again a refusal to hold a correspondence was the reply. Unavailable efforts were also made, informally, by several of the undersigned, by personal applications to other of the 21 Electors, to open a correspondence.

Being convinced by these repeated refusals that no Senate could be formed, disposed to respond to the known wishes of our constituents, the high power reposed in us is respectfully returned to the people to whom it belongs legitimately, and by whom we are confident it will be exerted so as to secure to them and their posterity, no matter on what part of the soil of Maryland they may be located, those dear, inalienable rights, for which our fathers fought and bled. We have declined to participate in the election of a Senate in the full expectation that the people of Maryland in Convention assembled, can and will provide for the election of that branch of their legislature, more wisely than we could have done, and at the same time, organize anew their whole government, subjecting all its functionaries to their sovereign will, and laying its foundations on the immutable principle of liberty, equality and justice.

We are fully sensible that an acquiescence on our part, in the purpose of our colleagues, would not have left without power to redress their wrongs, those whom we represent. We might have qualified, and thereby have afforded to those 21 gentlemen an opportunity, in conformity with the letter of the Constitution to elect a Senate, and this too, they would probably have done, although they are the representatives, of but 85,179 of the free inhabitants, and received more votes at the polls than were given to those who claim the right, and were prepared to exercise it, to make one branch of the legislature—a body constituted for, and clothed with power to check and control all the operations of the entire government.—Still, if this had been done, the people of Maryland would not have been absolutely without means of redress. The framers of our Constitution have expressly reserved to them, in our Bill of Rights, the power "to reform the old or establish a new form of government." But this authority, by the same instrument, is declared to exist only "whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual." It is manifestly a revolutionary remedy, inherent in all communities, and of which one generation of men cannot deprive those who are to succeed them. And it is obviously a violent mode of redress, not to be thought of untill all others have been ineffectually tried. Unwilling that evils and inequalities, oppression and injustice, should be piled, like Ossa on Olympus, on the people until sufferance would no longer be esteemed a virtue, we have taken the dower with which you had clothed us, to insure the permanent peace, at the same time that we hope to have provided the means to perpetuate equal privileges to the whole of the state, with whose destines we are all deeply identified. The measures used are neither violent nor unconstitutional.

To three fifths of the Electoaal College, the Constitution has given the power to form the entire Senate of the State. It so happens that those who desire to perpetrate the rule of a party in Maryland, who, it is well ascertained have forfeited public confidence, do not constitute the number of Electors. The contribution same constitution has secured exceptions, [illegible] eighteen of our members, [illegible] which is strictly consumation of this purpose. [illegible] in that instrument was designed [illegible] protection of the minority. If then, we were the representatives of that minority, the power to adopt the course which has been pursued, would not be denied, although its propriety might under such circumstances, be questioned. But standing as we do, in relation to the people of Maryland, will it not be granted by all liberal unprejudiced and enlightened Republicans that our conduct, under most delicate and trying circumstances, has been prudent—and may we not, without presumption, add, patriotic.

No political principles are better established than that all public functionaries are but trustees for the benefit of those by whom they have been appointed. And it is equally undeniable that all depositories of political power are bound to surrender it to those from whom it was derived whenever it cannot be exercised for their benefit. Those elementary principles have been so sanctioned—we might say without irreverance, sanctified by the conduct of public functionaries in the country, that instances need not be adduced to show that we have not acted without numerous precedents to justify us. Senators of the United States, Governors of States, Legislators, Judges and other officers, or trustees of the people, have repeatedly, when made sensible that they could no longer exercise advantageously the authority with which they were clothed, returned it to the great fountain of all legitimate authority to be again deposited in other hands. Resignations, surrenders of power in instances such as we have adverted to have produced no shock, have afforded no pretexts for political panics. On the contrary, they have been hailed by the Democracy of the whole country as proof, incontestible of the admitting sovereignty of the people, of the patriotism of their agents, and of that firmness and durability which is fondly claimed for our republican institutions by all who would not, if opportunity offered, be Aristocrats in practice, though they are Republicans in profession,

Not only have individual public officers surrendered authority entrusted to them, but whole legislative bodies have done likewise. In a few if any of the state constitutions formed in this country, after the revolution, was these authority expressly given to the legislature to pass a law calling a convention to new model and amend them. And yet who does not know that Maryland, alone of the old thirteen states, has never had the benefit of a convention to impart new life and restore, youthful vigour to its institutions. These conventions were assembled in pursuance of a law passed by the several state legislatures. And whence, we ask, did such laws derive this binding force and obligation? But undoubtedly their validity, justice and propriety had its origin in the belief of the legislators, that the time had arrived when it became their duty to surrender to the people all power necessary to reorganize this defective government. Why, we ask, should senators, governors, judges, and whole legislatures be commended for a surrender of power which they believed could no longer be rightfully and beneficially exerted by them, and we be condemned for refusing to afford to others the opportunity to form a most important branch of our legislature, when we felt, and now feel, a deep and abiding conviction, that "the will and wishes, the rights and interests," of our constituents would be trampled upon and violated by our consent to be present at the unholy sacrifice. We do not anticipate that such an inconsistent judgement will be rendered by that great and just tribunal to which we appeal. Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain.

It does not become us to prescribe the manner in which the vast power now tendered to the people of Maryland, shall be exercised. We cannot, however conclude without expressing an earnest conviction that there is no cause for the least apprehension or alarm, or even anxiety, as to the security of all our personal rights and civil privileges. It will be admitted that the resignation of all the members of a state legislature could not endanger public liberty or private property. Such an event would only make necessary a Convention to reconstruct that department of the government. With what propriety then can the alarmists (the "panic makers") contended that "we are in the midst of a revolution as yet." True, a State Senate has not been organized but the process is very simple by which that defect in our institutions can be remedied. If we could be permitted to do so, we would most humbly and respectfully recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the State, to proceed forthwith, to elect on the first Monday of November next, six delegates from each county and city, to meet in Conventional Annapolis, on the third Monday of the same month, clothed with full powers to extend the authority of all civil and military officers now in Commission, until a Convention hereafter to be chosen, can be convened to amend the old or form an entire new government for the people of Maryland.

By such a prompt movement on the part of the people, all apprehension would be quieted and the panic avoided which may possibly be attempted by individals whose deep personal interest in the present form of Government, renders them incapable of appreciating the the great and inestimable advantages to be derived from a re-organization of our system, and the substitution of wholesome Democratic features, for its present odious Aristocratic ones. For ourselves, we cannot indulge the hope of escape from censure, by some of those whose possession of power may be disturbed or expectation of office disappointed, by the course which a fervent and conscientious devotion to the public interest, constrained us to elect. It is natural that it should be so. Man's perception and acknowledgement of rights which do not accord with the tenure by which he enjoys power, are generally slow and reluctant.

This must always constitute an impediment even to the most necessary reform of existing institutions. It was the greatest obstacle, which the present constitution of the United States had to encounter, "the interests of a certain class of men to resist all changes which might hazard a diminution of the power, emolument and consequences of the offices held under existing establishments." We trust however, that there are but few, very few indeed who are not willing to surrender upon the holy altar of disinterested patriotism power and office, with all their filuements, when the public weal demands it; and that instead of becoming alarmists, they will unite and co-operate with their fellow-citizens in providing such amendments as shall plant our institutions upon the deepest and most enduring foundation, the affections of the people. This can only be done by making them just and equitable—diffusing equally their burdens and benefits.

Let but our fellow citizens put abroad our ship of state, pilots of tried skill and integrity, men who know how

To steer the bounding bark with steady hand,
When the waves thicken and the [illegible] boil.

And the gallant vessel will soon [illegible] permanently and securely moored in harbor of peaceful and abounding prosperity.

We are yours, fellow-citizens,

CHAS MAGILL,
ROBERT WASHPEN,
[illegible] Political
JOHN FISHER,
GEORGE ELLICOTT,
EPHRAIM BELL,
JOSHUA VANSANT,
JOHN EVANS,
GEO. A. THOMAS,
SAM'L. SUTTON,
WASH. DUVALL,
ROBERT T. KEENE,
M. FOUNTAIN,
ENOCH GEORGE,
JOHN B. THOMAS,
SPRIGG HARWOOD,
THOS. HOPE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM,
JOHN S. SELLMAN,

[The Correspondence in our next.]

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

INTERESTING NATURAL PHENOMENON.

On Wednesday before the last, August 24, I had the good fortune to behold, in conjunction with several friends, the splendid mirage I ever beheld. This interesting spectacle, known under the names of the Spectre of the Brocken, Fata Morgana, and Spectre Ships, is much more frequent than is generally supposed, and though now divested of its supernatural character by the searching scrutiny of science, is yet an object of intense delight to the philosopher and the lover of nature. It was an object of superstition among the early American colonist, and has been happily seized upon by Washington Irving, in his beautiful description of the storm ship. Baron Humboldt, in his travels in South America, describes a very curious mirage, in which cows were seen at a great height in the air. Scoresby, during a voyage to Greenland in 1822, says that, having seen an inverted image of a ship in the air, he examined it with a telescope, and found it to be his father's ship the Fame, immediately announced it to the officer of the watch. Many more interesting instances of a similar nature might be mentioned, but I hasten to describe the one we saw.

The phenomenon is more interesting, as it differs from any on record. It was well seen from the verandah of the New Cove house, near Philip's beach. The day was unusually clear and pleasant, and we were on the look out for the aerial images as one of our party had seen them on a similar day, a few weeks before.—Towards 3 o'clock, P. M. the shore, south of Nahant, known as the south shore, began to loom, and, in a few minutes, the mirage was upon the coast for leagues, and the Flying Dutchman, the terror of sailors, was before us in all its beauty. That part of the coast nearest to us appeared, to the naked eye, to rise to a great height, and looked as if it were formed by immense perpendicular sand cliffs. On examining it with a glass, double images of all discernible objects were beautifully distinct. If a house was seen at the foot of the cliff, directly above it, and at the top of the cliff, was also seen an erect image of the house, having as perfect outlines as the real object.

On following the coast towards the most distant part, the mirage assumed a different and more interesting character. The extreme visible cost seemed projected and hanging over the sea for miles, without foundation. It looked as if the sea had washed away its basis, and left its upper portion dangling in mid air. By the Telescope, this was found to be the inverted image of the coast below the horizon, and perhaps many miles beyond the limits of direct vision. The tops of the trees were just dipping into the sea, and above them a small boat was seen sailing in the shrubbery. Presently the hitherto hidden coast rose from the waves, and now it looked as if it had been cleft by some mighty effort, and the light of heaven were shining through the chasm. Trees were seen corresponding to the inverted images above, and the little boat was seen sailing near the coast. Following the images out to sea, something like a balloon was seen floating in the air, but by the glass it was found to be the inverted image of a sloop under sail and below the horizon. Vessels of all descriptions were seen sailing in the air, with their hulls uppermost, in some instances the real object not being visible, and in others being blended with the image so as to make a vessel of twice the ordinary height. Sometimes the image met the object vessel at the top of its mast, and at others was high in the air above it. The phenomenon lasted about an hour, with a constantly varying character.

The mirage is doubtless the origin of the Flying Dutchman, and under a variety of forms was a source of superstitious terror until within the last fifty years, since which time it has become an object of scientific investigation and is now reduced to definite laws, can be produced at pleasure on a small scale. It is the effect of a double refraction through a stratum of air of irregular density. Those who are interested in the subject will better understand it by referring to Brewste's letters on natural magic as it is there explained by plates.

C. G. P.

A SCENE ON THE NEW YORK CANAL.

This reminds me of a scene told of Lockport. A clown there walked up leisurely to the stall of one of those small traders who furnish canal tourists of limited means with "wittles and drink;" and just as he was on the point of vending a large lot of sausages to a hungry looking traveller, which were to last him until his arrival at Buffalo, the vagabond, looking suspiciously at the article, and addressing the seller, said.

"Is them good sassengers?"

"Yes, they *are* good sausages, you ignorant ramus. You would like to keep me from selling em, if you could fix it that way, I don't doubt."

"No I wouldn't," responded the loser; "I don't know nothing special about them sassengers, they *may* be good sassengers; I don't say they *an't* good sassenges all I do say is, that wheresomever you see them kind o' sassenges, *you don't see no dogs!*"

"I guess, on reflection," said the traveller, "that I won't negotiate for them articles. That man's last remark has gi'n me a dislike to 'em,

Knickerbocker

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

We are informed that the Hon. F. Granger and the Hon. T. Ewing, in the due course of electioneering tour, arrived here last evening. We perceive, by a public notice, that these gentlemen will address the people on Saturday, on which occasion the unusual spectacle will be exhibited of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and for the United States Senate, publicly haranguing the people, to get their support.

Mr. Ewing, it will be recollected, is the distinguished bank orator of panic memory, who, in the height of our prosperity, declared our canal to be '*a solitude, and our lake a desert waste of waters,*'

The arrival of this panic orator, could not have been more opportune, in order that the [illegible] days lake, as fierce and [illegible] to his hour of sailor pronounced visitor's Senatorial harangues have been flying before it with their canvass torn their spars and rigging damaged, and their timbers groaning beneath the vehement assaults of the ambitious waves. On our own shores the wreck of a vessel and the bodies of shipwrecked mariners have been cast.

[Cleveland Daily Advertiser.

AN ARMENIAN WEDDING.

BY DR. WALSH.

We went about eight o'clock in the evening, and found the house lighted up, and full of the lady's friends, among whom were the priests who was to perform the service, and his wife, both very plain and simple-looking persons. We passed thro' several ante-rooms full of people, and were finally ushered into an inner and secluded chamber, round which was a divan. On this sat cross-legged a number of Armenian ladies, two or three deep, and at the far corner was a motionless figure, like a bust in a niche, covered with a rich veil, glittering with gold, which hung down on all sides, so as entirely to conceal her figure beneath it.—The bust was the bride. Across the room was a line of men two or three deep, who stood gazing on her in silence. In compliment to our Frank customs, chairs were procured for us in the neighborhood, on which we sat, and continued gazing on her in silence in the same way. To gratify us, the bride permitted her veil to be raised a little; it was instantly dropped again, but the glimps we had showed us a slight figure and pale face, with a countenance exceedingly pensive and joyless. Her companions; however were of a different character They were all unveiled and displayed faces radiant with beauty and cheerfulness. Some of them were exceedingly lovely, crowned with coronets of gold, and their long hair floated about them in extraordinary profusion down to the divan like the veil of the bride.

Though seemingly in high spirits, they spoke in whispers, and all their motions were tempered by gentleness and modesty After some refreshments and music, an open space was cleared before the bride, on which two embroidered mats were laid On them were placed two enormous candlesticks, containing wax tapers of a proportionable size, and between them was a third, of still greater magnitude, without a stand, but bound upright to the other two by ribbons.

This mysterious emblem was called "the nuptial taper." It represented the maiden state of the girl, and was to burn till that state expired. It was then extinguished, and kept as a relic by the family. The snuff of the wick became the perquisite of the priest, who attributed to it many conjugal virtues The priest was now called on to perform another important ceremony. A low table was placed near the nuptial taper, covered with a white cloth. The priest took from his bosom a small crucifix, and waving it several times in the air over the table, he uttered a benediction and concluded with a psalm. We were curious to see what mystery was under this cloth. It was slowly lifted up and there appeared a rich shawl, which was taken up and wrapped about the bride. This ceremony was deemed one of the most important parts of the marriage service, and was called "Blessing the nuptial shawl." When these and other rites were over we expected to see the bridegroom but he never appeared. He was down in Galatia enjoying himself with his friends; nor was it till the end of three days that the bride was carried to him wrapped up in her shawl like a child in swaddling clothes, when the husband saw her for the first time, and the final ceremony was performed.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS.

For the Eastern Shore—Wm. A. Spencer
For the Western Shore—Hugh Ely.
First District—James A. Stewart.
Second District—Edward Lloyd.
Third District—J. T. H. Worthington.
Fourth District—W. Frick & A. Thomas.
Fifth District—Joseph Holman.
Sixth District—Washington Duvall.
Seventh District—John B. Brooke.

We lay before our readers this morning, the "Address of the Nineteen Democratic Senatorial Electors, to the People of Maryland." We have accidentally deferred the publication of this interesting paper, until the present period; but deeming it worthy of record, we present it to our readers, as we shall that of the Whig Electors next week.

Circumstances over which the Editor has no control, has caused a deficiency of matter in the columns of the Whig this morning. This defect will be remedied for the future; and the Editor hopes to be enabled to furnish a greater quantity of matter hereafter, to the readers of the Whig, than has been heretofore, and make its columns in every respect, more worthy of their attention He will certainly feel under obligations to his friends and patrons, if they will overlook the apparent negligence that has attended the publication of the paper during his illness, and by way of remuneration therefor, he can only promise renewed exertions and diligence to make up the deficiency.

THE ELECTION.

We are informed (for sickness prevented our witnessing the fact) that yesterday was a gay day for politics. A greater turn out we believe has never been known in Talbot, or a stronger poll made than the result below exhibits. Every means within the power of the Wigs was resorted to, to create a panic about reform. They wielded this weapon, powerful in this county, with almost unrestrained license against us, and the result has been defeat to the Ticket that dared to hoist the broad [illegible] of Reform. We will keep it flying, nothing daunted by this result, and in the words of the gallant dying Lawrence to his veteran tars, we can but say for our friends "we will never give up the ship! No, never while there is a spar left standing, or a shot in the locker to give the enemy a fight.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

	Easton,	St. Michaels,	Trappe,	Chapel,	Total.
DEMOCRATIC REFORM TICKET.					
Sherwood	167	172	92	132	563
Horney	167	168	92	131	561
Colston	166	193	91	130	580
Lowrey	163	177	102	125	567
Commissioners.					
Bartlett	168	180	92	132	572
Ridgaway	156	170	89	129	544
Sheriff.					
Benny	172	150	98	128	548
FEDERAL TICKET.					
Kerr	176	231	177	80	664
Townsend	175	248	174	80	677
Martin	173	234	168	91	666
Boyles	171	230	175	85	661
Commissioners.					
Edmondson	173	235	172	85	665
Leonard	181	240	175	86	682
Sheriff.					
Harrington	164	280	167	73	684
Hopkins	000	000	30	95	125
Turbutt	000	000	17	00	17

RETURNS FROM CAROLINE.

	Upper,	Middle,	Lower,	Total.
Carter	210	224	176	610
Nicols	209	214	173	596
Jump	211	219	[illegible]	602
Charles	207	204	177	588
Sheriff.				
Richardson	213	211	168	592
Hardcastle	118	192	280	590
Keene	121	183	286	590
Fountain	118	181	274	573
Thawly	124	180	279	583
Sheriff.				
Johnson	118	191	283	592

From the Baltimore Republican.

Two of the Whig Electors, have no right to seats in the Electoral College.

The 14th article of the Constitution says that the Electors must have the same qualifications as members of the House of Delegates

The 37th article of the Constitution says that no Delegate shall hold any office of profit during the time for which he is elected.

Messrs. Brawner, of Charles county, and Dalrymple, of Calvert county, are both Registers of Wills for their respective counties.

These two gentlemen are Whig Electors and the offices they hold are undoubtedly offices of profit. It will not be pretended therefore, that they could under the Constitution hold seats as members of the House of Delegates.

If they cannot as Registers of Wills, sit in the House of Delegates, then neither can they under the 14th article, hold their seats as Electors of Senate. They are disqualified.

THE HUSBAND.

The fond, protecting love of a devoted husband is like the tall and stately oak, that rears its graceful foliage beside some happy cot, to which its leafy honors afford reviving shade; while its spreading branches shelter the melodious songsters of the verdant grove, who within its hallowed precincts nurture their callow brood unmolested by school-boy pranks.

Oh! 'tis the Ægean shield, which casts far and wide, its bright, defensive rays around the timid, waking form of the best most tenderly beloved one of his warm heart's pristine love and veneration.

The hallowed affection of such a husband is the goal to which the adoring wife's most ardent wishes fly, borne upon the strong, untiring pinions of woman's faithful, never ending love.—Cheered by the smile of such a faultless being, the envious summer's parching heat, the ruthless winter's pinching cold, to her impart no pang; they pass unheeded by her well defended head, light as the fleecy cloud; unregarded as the zephyr's balmy breath. Supported by his manly form, what sorrow can assail, what care invade her bosom's soft repose; serene as the smooth surface of this glassy lake, unruffled by the storm's blasts, her peaceful hours speed on pleasure's wing

How beautiful is such a union! How much more rare than beautiful! Oh 'tis a sight that angels might delight to fix their lingering gaze upon, lost in mute rapture and admiring awe. Mutually giving and receiving strength, the blissful pair tread life's thorny path, 'on light fantastic toe gaily tripping on unmindful of us all, of care or woe; his powerful arm each dangerous brier removes; her delicate fingers present to his refreshed senses each beauteous flower that sheds its perfume on their illumined way.

In our country exclaimed an Italian. In our country, sir, we have the ever burning Vesuvius.

Have you indeed, replied a son of America, and in our country we have the falls of Niagara, which would put it out in five minutes.

A SCIENTIFIC TAILOR.—A tailor lately replied to a gentleman who complained that his coat fitted badly, I beg pardon, sir, but the coat must fit, for the measure's right, and we always cuts on a jometry principle.

A clergyman at Baltimore, a few days ago officiated at the baptism of an infant at which there were present five generations in a direct line, viz: the child, its mother, its grandmother, its great grandmother, and its great great grandmother.

A crocodile estimated to be upwards of one hundred years old, measuring 12 feet 4 inches in length, and weighing 55 pounds, was killed in the Red River, near Natchitoches, La. on the 26th ult.. His paws after being dissected, weighed 27 pounds—and the carcass yielded 11 gallons of oil.

Public Auction.

THE Subscriber's wish offer at Public sale on Tursday next, the 4th inst. at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. Ten second hand Gigs, and two high wheel Carriages, all have Harness, and are in good repair throughout. Terms of sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the Purchaser giving notes with good security bearing interest from the date.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Oct. 1 2t

RACE.

WILL be run for, over a first rate Track at Elkton, on TUESDAY the 11th October, inst a purse of Two Hundred Dollars, three mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding owned on the Eastern Shore of Maryland or State of Delaware, carrying weight according to the rules of the Baltimore Jockey Club.

On Wednesday, a purse of One Hundred Dollars, two mile heats, free as above, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

On Thursday A Sweepstake, one mile and three best in five; free as above.

☞ Persons entering must pay five per cent on the above purses.

JOHN F. CAZIER

Oct. 1 2t

Denton Hotel FOR RENT.

TO RENT for one or more years, the well known and commodious Brick Hotel in the town of Denton, adjacent to the Court House, situate in the town of Denton, at present and for some years past occupied by Abraham Griffith, and known by the name of the DENTON HOTEL.

This property is commodious and comfortable and possesses many advantages as a public house. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given the first day of January next. Those who may wish to rent are requested to examine the premises. For terms apply to James Sangston, Denton, or to

JOHN SNOW,

near Hillsborough, Caroline county.

Sept 10 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Queen Anne's county court the undersigned commissioners will sell at public sale at Queen Anne's on Saturday, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock the real estate of Dr. James Seth, late of Queen Anne's county, consisting of a tract of land called Cedar Dale, lying within two miles of Queen Anne's town, containing about

700 ACRES,

The terms of sale are as follows—one third to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money in three payments, viz: twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond to the Chancellor of Maryland, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money and interest. When the sale is ratified by the court, upon payments made the commissioners are to execute a deed to the purchaser.

WM. GRASON,
ROBT. B. A.
GERALD OC.

Aug. 16.—ts

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