or he will continue his journey the existence of a vast conspiracy in the army is believed in. On the night of the news arriving here, several officers of the garrison of Warsaw were arrested and taken off nobody knows where, under escort of the gendarmerie.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

On Thursday last a fine, interesting child of LEONARD SEAWELL, Esq of this vicinity, aged about six years, was thrown with great violence from a Horse which, with boyish daring, he had mounted, and was so badly injured, that he died almost instantly! The accident is rendered more distressing by the absence of his parents, who left here a few weeks since on a visit to Alabama.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Register.*

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We learn by a letter from the Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON, of Camden, S. C. that WILLIAM P. FERRAND, Esq. of Onslow county, was suddenly and unaccountably killed by the overturning of the Stage, 10 miles south of Chesaw, on the 7th instant. The Stage was filled with Passengers, but none others were injured. Mr F. was sitting on the middle seat; when taken out, a slight cut was discovered on the forehead over the eye. He spoke once—complained of his head—and died in less than ten minutes. His remains were interred on the farm of a Mr. McMillan, in whose hands his effects are, where they will remain perfectly safe until called for. Mr. F. was on his way to Alabama, and had a considerable sum of money about him. He was one of the Candidates on the Van Buren Electoral Ticket, in this State.—*ib.*

EXECUTION.—On Friday last, LEVI MILLER, convicted of the murder of JOHN WHITAKER, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law at Louisburg, N. C. He had been recommended to mercy by the Jury who tried him, and by many of the citizens of Franklin and Wake, but Gov. SPAIGHT said, that from the evidence given on the trial of his father (Moril Miller) he thought the son the more guilty of the two; and as the public seemed satisfied of the father's guilt, he deemed the young man a fit subject of execution. A letter from a friend at Louisburg, says:—"The youth of Levi, and the general belief that his father was the cause of his being involved in the crime for which he suffered, caused an almost universal sympathy in his behalf, and, I believe, I do not exaggerate when I say, that nine-tenths of the persons assembled to witness his execution, would have been highly gratified if a pardon could have been extended to him. I learn from those whose duty required them to assist in the Execution, that the young man exhibited but little firmness. He said that his father had brought him to his awful condition. The arrangements made by the Sheriff were very judicious, and the execution was attended with nothing adventitious to add to the horrors which such a scene is naturally calculated to inspire."—*ib.*

ACT RELATIVE TO PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, except in case of an election of a President and Vice President of the United States, prior to the ordinary period, as hereinafter specified, Electors shall be appointed in each State for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year succeeding the last election; which Electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may, by law, be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen should come into office: *Provided always,* That where no apportionment of representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing Electors, then the number of Electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Electors shall meet, and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, at such place, in each State, as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof; and the Electors in each State shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes by them given, and shall seal up the same, certifying on each that a list of the votes of such State for President and Vice President is contained therein, and shall, by writing, under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of, and deliver to the President of the Senate, at the seat of Government, before the first Wednesday in January then next ensuing, one of the said certificates; and the said Electors shall forthwith forward, by the post office, to the President of the Senate, at the seat of Government, one other of the said certificates; and shall, forthwith, cause the other of the said certificates to be delivered to the judge of that district in which the said Electors shall assemble.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of the Electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the Electors on or before the said first Wednesday in December; and the said Electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the lists of their votes.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That if a list of votes from any State shall not have been received at the seat of Government on the said first Wednesday in January, that then the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody such lists shall have been lodged, who shall forwith transmit the same to the seat of Government.

Sec. 5 And be it further enacted, That Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three and on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors, and the said certificates, or so many of them as shall have been received, shall be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained and declared, agreeably to the Constitution.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, in case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of Government on the arrival of the persons intrusted with the lists of the votes of the Electors, then such persons shall deliver the lists of votes in their custody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be safely kept and delivered over, as soon as may be, to the President of the Senate.

Sec. 7 And be it further enacted, That the persons appointed by the Electors to deliver the lists of votes to the President of the Senate shall be allowed, on the delivery of the said lists, twenty-five cents for every mile of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from the place of meeting of the Electors to the seat of Government of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person, appointed to deliver the votes of the Electors to the President of the Senate, shall, after accepting of his appointment, neglect to perform the services required of him by this act, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate protempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that Electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States within thirty-four days preceeding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing: *Provided,* There shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the Electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty four days preceeding the first Wednesday in December, in the year next ensuing, within which time the Electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen, and the Electors shall meet and give their votes on the said Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said Electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.

Sec. 11 And be it further enacted, That the only evidence of a refusal to accept, or of a resignation of, the office of President or Vice President, shall be an instrument in writing, declaring the same, and subscribed by the person refusing to accept, or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the term of four years for which a President and Vice President shall be elected, shall, in all cases, commence on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the Electors shall have been given.

Approved, March 1, 1792.

ADAMS'S EULOGY ON MADISON.—We have received a copy of John Quincy Adam's Eulogy on the life and character of JAMES MADISON, fourth President the United States delivered at the request of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston, September 27, 1836. It is a noble performance, and makes a pamphlet of 87 pages large 8vo.—We annex the concluding paragraphs.—Jour. of Com.

This Constitution, my countrymen, is the great result of the North American Revolution. This is the giant stride in the improvement of the condition of the human race, consummated in a period of less than one hundred years. Of the signers of the address to George the Third in the Congress of 1774—of the Declaration of Independence in 1776—of the signers of the Articles of Confederation in 1781 and of the signers of the federal and national Constitution of Government under which we live, with enjoyments never before allotted to man, not one remains in the land of the living. The last survivor of them all was he to honor whose memory we are here assembled at once with mourning and with joy. We reverse the order of sentiment and reflection of the ancient Persian king—we look back on the century gone by—we look around with anxious and eager eye for one of that illustrious host of patriots and heroes under whose guidance the revolution of American Independence was begun and continued, and completed. We look around in vain. To them this crowded theatre full of human life, in all its stages of existence, full of the glowing exultation of youth, of the steady maturity of manhood, the sparkling eyes of beauty, and the gray hairs of reverend age—all this to them is as the solitude of the sepulchre. We think of this and say, how short is human life! But then, *then,* we turn back our though's again to the scene over which the falling curtain has but now closed upon the drama of the day. From the suddening thought that they are no more, we call for comfort upon the memory of what they *were* and our hearts leap for joy that they were our fathers.

We see them, true and faithful subjects of their sovereign, first meeting, with firm but respectful remonstrance, the approach of usurpation upon their rights. We see them, fearless in their fortitude, and confident in the righteousness of their cause, bid defiance to the arm of power, and declare themselves independent States. We see hem waging for seven years a war of desolation and of glory, in most unequal contest with their own unnatural stepmother, the mistress of the seas, till under the sign-manuel of their King, their independence was acknowledged; and last, and best of all, we see them toiling in war and in peace to form and perpetuate a union, under forms of government intricately but skilfully adjusted, so as to secure to themselves and their posterity the priceless blessings of inseparable Liberty and Law.

Their days on earth are ended, and yet their century has not passed away. Their portion of the blessings which they thus labored to secure they have enjoyed, and transmitted to us, their posterity. We enjoy them as an inheritance—won, not by our toils—watered, not by our tears—saddened, not by the shedding of any blood of ours: the gift of Heaven, through their sufferings and achievements, but not without a charge of correspondent duty incumbent upon ourselves.

And what, my friends and fellow-citizens, what is that duty of your own? Is it to remonstrate to the adder's ear of King beyond the Atlantic wave, and claim from him the restoration of violated rights? No. Is it to sever the ties of kindred and of blood with the people from whom we sprang? To cast away the precious name of Britons, and be no more the countrymen of Shakspeare and Milton, of Newton and Locke, of Chatham and Burke. Or, more and worse, is it to meet their countrymen in the deadly conflict of a seven years' war? No. Is it the last and greatest of the duties fulfilled by them? Is it to lay the foundations, of the fairest Government and the mightiest nation that ever floated on the tide of time? No! These awful and solemn duties were allotted to them, and by them, they were faithfully performed. What then is our duty?

Is it not to preserve, to cherish, to improve the inheritance which they have left us won by their toils, watered by their tears, saddened but fertilized by their blood? Are we the sons of worthy sires, and in the onward march of time have they achieved in the career of human improvement so much only that our posterity and theirs may blush for the contrast between their unexampled energies and our nevertheless impotence? Between their more than Herculean labors and our indolent repose? No, my fellow citizens; far be from us, far be from you—forbear, he now addresses you has but a few short days before he shall be called to join the multitudes of ages past—far be from you the reproach or the suspicion of such a degrading contrast. You, too, have the solemn duty to perform of improving your own. Not in the great and strong wind of a revolution, which rent the mountains, and break in pieces the rocks before the Lord—for the Lord is not in the wind; not in the earthquake of a revolutionary war, marching to the onset between the battle field and the scaffold—for the Lord is not in the earthquke; not in the fire of cival dissension; in war between the members and the head; in nullification of the laws of the Union, by the forcible resistance of one refractory State—for the Lord is not in the fire; and that fire was never kindled by your fathers! No! it is the still small voice that succeeded the whirlwind, the earthquake, and the fire. The voice that stills the raging of the waves, and the tumults of the people; that spoke the words of peace, of harmony, of union And for that voice may you and your children's children, "to the last syllable of recorded time," fix your eyes upon the memory, and listen with your ears to the life of JAMES MADISON.

AMERICAN LITERATI.

It may be of some interest to our readers to know what the mass of our distinguished literateurs are about. Washington Irving has just published a new volume of adventures (not his own) in the West Countree, entitled "Astoria" Simms, the author of "Guy Rivers," &c. is reading the proof sheets of a new novel, in continuation of a series of which the "Partizan" was the commencement. Bird is dreaming of a new romance. Hart, the author of "Miriam Coffin or the Whale Fisherman," one of the most successful works of its day, is bargaining with the Harpers in respect to a novel which he has completed, of which the hero is Aaron Burr, and the Heroine Mrs. Blennerhassett. It is entitled "Catherine Blennere, the Queen of the West." Bryant the poet, has just issued a new edition of his exquisite poems, in a splendid dress. Willis is traveling, and the critics of Gotham are cutting him fore and aft. Cooper is reposing upon his laurels, and watching the reception by the public (for he professes to care nothing for the critics) of his 'Sketches of Switzerland' David Paul Brown has just issued a five act tragedy which is modelled upon the plays of Shakspeare, and is a most successful imitation of the general style of the immortal Genius of Avon Ingraham, the author of the "South West" and "Lafitte," is editing the "Portland Daily Advertiser," formerly conducted by the letter writer Brooks. Upon Kennedy, the author of "Swallow Barn" and "Horse Shoe Robinson," are saddled the sins and virtues of "Shepperd Lee," a foudescript in the book line which appeared a few weeks back.

Our Western Literatures, likewise, have their what abouts and where abouts Flint, the author of "Francis Berrian," and some score of other successfull works is reposing upon his laurels at Alexandria, in dignified ease and intellectual retirement, Hall, author of "Legends of the West," &c. is reading the proof sheets of a statistical work on Ohio, and officiating as Cashier of the Van Buren Bank at Cincinnati Neville, author of "Mike Fink," &c is receiving money at the land office in Cincinnati, and making preparations for a march to the Balize, in the performance of duties pertaining to an appointment which he has received in the United States Army. F W. Thomas, author of "Clinton Bradshaw," is now at Philadelphia for "the purpose of buying out his East and West," and in company with him went Thomas H. Shreve, with the manuscripts of a volume of much uniqueness and humor. M'Cuing, the talented author of "Camden," "Charles Morsell," &c. is figuring at the bar in Mason and the neighboaing counties, having given his first love, literature, the go by for the present. Otway Curry and John B. Dillon, two of the sweetest bards of our forest land, are turning their attention to partizan politics. B. Drake, known as the author of many pleasant stories, is dividing his time between law and literature W. Tannehill is driving his quill in the Bank of Kentucky, and with J. H. Perkins and Mann Butler, is adding value to the pages the Western Magazines by their interesting communications. L. F. Thomas, author of a number of beautiful and sweet poetical effusions, is engaged upon a play or two, which will be produced either here or at Cincinnati during the present winter. And the editor of the "Western Literary Journal," our friend Gallagher, is presiding over the critical department of his magazine with great industry, to keep the whole of our literary force in good order.—Louisville Gaz.

A FAIR BANTER!—Col. WM. WYNN, of Virginia, a thorough going Van Buren man, and a turf man, too, of high standing, offers for sale his whole stock of thorough breds, including old *Virtilla, Isabella* and sundry others of note in the sporting world, and at the conclusion of his advertisement he says:

"I sometimes bet, and upon this occasion I challenge the world, that I will bet the whole kit to $30,000, that Martin Van Buren will be elected next President of the United States—laying out Hugh L. White, Gen. W. H Harrison, and Daniel Webster, Esq as cold as a whetstone. If the above challenge be accepted, the same must be negociated in some one of the specie paying banks of the U. S. by the first day of Oct. next."

HAMMOND writes us from Augusta, Ga. under date of the 30th Oct. that the Imp. Velocipede filly, LADY CELESTE, the property of Henry Elliott, Esq and himself, has broke down in her left fore leg. He thinks she would have been able to compete with any horse in his stable, but for this unfortunate occurrence, and this is saying a great deal, when we know he has in training John Bascomb, Hickory John, Bill Austin, Long Measure, ect. ect. A colt from her and John Bascomb would be rattlesnake to moccasin, and its owners would enter such an one in the biggest stake in the Union. Hammond writes that his horses are "all moving fine," and that he is getting the steam up pretty high, without much danger of bursting boilers. But hear him tell his own story:

JOHN BASCOMB, I firmly believe, can beat any two horses in the United States—let one run him the first heat of four miles, while the 2d stands in his stable, ready to start for the second heat. I should like to see him run one more race, to show the public what he can do, for as yet his powers are comparatively unknown. I have got the long train on him and it can beat the world! He is finer than ever I saw him, and can run three seconds quicker to mile now than he ever has done in public or in private trials!

We are glad to find Hammond in such spirits, and Bascomb doing so well, for the victory will be the more brilliant if Rodolph, Maria, or Mingo should happen to flirt their tails in his face. His friends have given Bascomb a fearful name to sustain, and he will have ugly customers to deal with before "the Ides of March." By the way, letters before us from Tennessee and Mississippi prompt us to bid Hammond to beware of the Leviathans, and produce of "the great Pacific."—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

EASTON, MD

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1836.

The "glorification" storms of the Whigs have passed away, and an awful calm is about to succeed. They are done bawling "victory," "glory," &c. They certainly have been sorely disappointed in their expectations, and stand as usual most peremptorily rebuked by the great fiat of the people. They believed their *geographical* candidates for the Presidency would, from sectional jealousies, cause the election to devolve on Congress, where they, as adepts in political jugglery, might possibly defeat the will of the people. And even this poor chance is gone; in fact they have no hope left, and must bow in humble submission to the omnipotent decree that has gone forth.

☞Last night's Mail brought but very little news of importance. The election returns from the South come to hand slowly, but we have seen quite enough to ensure the election of Mr. Van Buren by the Colleges. He will probably receive 167 electoral votes.

ANNAPOLIS.—The House of Delegates have transacted no business of importance.—It adjourned we understand on Saturday.

We were unable to publish the Governor's Message this morning owing to the late hour at which we received it, but will do so on Saturday.

We copy the following article from the Washington Globe for the purpose of shewing our readers a few of the causes which had an immediate tendency to operate upon the late election in Pennsylvania, and which gave the opposition slight hopes for momentary triumph. It will be seen from the article that Biddle and his agents have been long actively engaged in planning and maturing schemes, to lull the fears of the people, and in an unsuspecting moment to surprise and take captive the democracy of the old Keystone State. But we are rejoiced at the satisfaction of knowing that the friends of Van Buren and Johnson were found honestly true in their support and well suited to the great emergency.

"In PENNSYLVANIA, it will be perceived we have kept the reckoning right The result, it seems now agreed on all hands, will yield the Democracy a victory by a majority of FOUR OR FIVE thousand. This is enough, and more than enough, to satisfy the hopes of the democratic party in other States, when the circumstances of the contest are considered. Throughout the State, in every county, the Bank had its agents to lull its opponents into security, by declaring that it was ready to surrender its charter at once, such was the overwhelming power of public opinion expressed in the October election. We were ourselves induced to believe this by a friend who had it immediately from Mr. Biddle himself, and we so published it. But while Mr. Biddle was thus artfully putting the democrats to sleep after the first struggle, his agents who were scattering the opium without hand, awaked and roused his friends to secret and strenuous exertion in every quarter. He had projected rail-roads and canals running through various sections of the State, on which hands were put to work.—These intersected many strong democratic counties. In the midst of the active season, the works were brought to a sudden pause. The agents and superintendents turned round from the interrupted improvements to spread panic throughout their vicinities. The State, it was declared, would never finish the works that the bank had begun—a secret shudder gave impulse to every bank man, and every internal improvement man, and every selfish speculator, to exert all his power of persuasion, of deception and corruption. They left nothing undone that stealthy cunning, bold impudence and falsehood, or still viler means could accomplish. At particular points, the enemies of popular rights were supported by branch banks, as fortresses at points of importance, and these had direct communication with the system of works planned to operate upon the election. Mark the branches planted at ERIE, PITTSBURG, BRAVER! With such a cordon on the western frontier—bound with such chains, in the hour of sleep and false security—we are amazed at the giant strength, the noble disinterestedness, the fearless and independent spirit, the vigorous promptitude, with which western democracy begirt itself for the unexpected contest. It triumphed gloriously. If time and warning had been allowed, the majority would have been doubted. The lesson of the late conflict will not be lost—the guile of the Federal crocodile will never deceive again."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—WILLIAM FRICK to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Baltimore, vice James H. McCulloch, deceased.

The above appointment will give very general satisfaction in this city Mr. Frick is a native of Baltimore, universally known, and as universally esteemed—even by those who do not agree with him in political opinions.—[Balt. Gaz.

We are authorised to state, on the authority of a gentleman who saw the letter, that WILLIAM PRICE, ESQ., of Washington county, recently elected one of the Senate of Maryland, declines accepting the appointment.—Ib.

[From the Washington Globe.]

ELECTION NEWS.

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press gives this item of news:

"The Van Buren electoral ticket has been elected in this State by a large majority. In this county our majority is about 1,500. The opposing ticket received but 7 votes."

From the same paper we learn that a great majority of democratic members has been returned to the Legislature of the State, and it seems it is expected that this result will lead to an immediate reconsideration of the convention vote, rejecting the admission under the provisions of the act of Congress: We suppose that the final decision will be accomplished in time to give the State a vote for President and Vice President.

EXPRESS MAIL.

The following letter was received by the Express Mail:

COLUMBUS, GA. Nov. 18, 1836.

SIR: We have returns from Louisianna and Mississippi, which show that those States have gone for Van Buren. In Louisiana the question is decided in favour of Van Buren; the whigs give it up. The same is the case in Alabama, although we have not received sufficient information here to enable us to decide positively, Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties, which both gave large White majorities in August have given Van Buren majorities for electors.—the former 200, and the latter 125. John M'Kinley, formerly in the Senate from Alabama, will be Senator in Moore's place. Election on the 31st instant. Report says that the Van Buren party in the Legislature has determined to support M'Kinley, instead of Clay both of whom are candidates. Georgia has gone for White.

From the Frederick Citizen.

REFORM.

In the wondarful proclamation of our sapient Governor, not one word is said in reference to a reform, of the evils under which the people composing a large majority of the State, have so long groaned; except to assure them, that they shall bear these evils, until it pleases the Legislature to grant them relief. To show the probability, of obtaining a reform of the abuses complained of, we will state, that in the first place, it requires an act, passed by a majority of two thirds of both houses of the Legislature, at two successive sessions, before any amendment can be constitutionally made, of the present fundamental law of the State; and in the second place, we will show that it is folly in the extreme, to expect our wishes will be realized, by that mode, as seven of the smaller counties can at all times prevent it. Those seven Counties contain a population of 40,514, and send to the House of Delegates 28 members, or more than one third of the whole representation; and the advantages, which they derive from the present state of things, are too great, to justify a belief that they will willingly or voluntarily surrender them however great the injustice or oppression, sustained by their brethern in other portions of the State.

The following table will show the amount of money paid into the Treasury annually, and drawn out by these Counties, which possess this power, and the number of their population—and the aggregate amount which the larger Counties are compelled to pay over and above their expenses, for these Counties.

Counties.	White population	Amount paid in Treasury
Kent	5044	$1278,61
Caroline	6254	1072,70
Talbot	6291	1041,85
Queen Annes	6254	1210,36
Calvert	3788	595,94
St. Mary's	6094	1627,91
Charles	6889	1748,67
	40,513	$8603,04

These seven Counties with a White population of forty thousand five hundred and fourteen, (40,514) and paying into the state Treasury but $8603,04, send one third of the whole number of delegates to the State By the letter of the Treasurer it appears that the expense of the State for the sessions of the Legislature last year was $80,169,67, one third of this sum is chargeable to these seven Counties and amounts to $26,723,23

Deduct from this the amount of their taxes 8603,04

And it leaves a deficiency of $18,120,18 to be paid by the larger Counties and Cities, for the delegates which these Counties send to the Legislature, and the incidental expenses of the Legislature incurred by them It will be seen by this statement, that the whole amount of the taxes paid by these Counties last year, fell short of defraying their proportionate part of the expense of Legislating for the State, $18,120,18

In addition to this must be added the expense of the Judiciary for these Counties, 7,083,33

Showing that the last year they cost the State $25,203,51 more than they contributed towards its support.

Moreover. The Eastern Shore of the State sends 6 Senators, or more than one third of the whole numbers of Senators, and 32 Delegates, which are more than one third of the whole number of Delegates. Supposing therefore, that the House of Delegates should as was once the case; agree to change, or amend the Constitution; it is not to be supposed that any of the Senators from the Eastern Shore, would consent to it. For by the present mode of electing the Senate, the smaller and anti-reform Counties, having the power of sececting all the members, would not fail to appoint a majority of the whole Senate, (and all the members from the Eastern Shore,) unfriendly to a reform.

This statement not only shows the gross injustice, and inequality of benefits and burdens resulting from the present system of Government; but must we think, convince every candid mind of the utter hopelessness of obtaining reform through the means prescribed by the Constitution; and insisted on by Governor Veazey. The two strongest incentives to human exertion, the love of gain, and the thirst of power, are here combined to prevent it. These Counties under the present operation of the State Government, not only enjoy power, but are rewarded for exercising it In this consists the secret, of the long and obstinate opposition of the Legislature, to any radical change in the Constitution; and it always will remain until human nature is changed, the same indomitable grasping, and energetic spirit—the moving spring of human action. Are we then to bide this perversion of Government, to fold our arms and quietly submit to this tyranny, merely because our forefathers inserted Constitution a clause the effects of which they neither foresaw nor intended should be placed? If we do we are indeed degenerate sons of gallant sires, and deserve still heavier burdens and deeper degradation, to be heaped upon us—yet this is "CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM." and we are told by the great Governor Veazy, and his little satellites, we *must* submit to it—If we must we must, but the blood courses through the veins of the independant yeomanry of the land, the sacred spark of liberty burns less brightly in their bosoms, and resistance to tyranny animates their hearts, in a smaller degree than we believe, if they do submit to tyranny in any shape.

The Boston Advertiser says:—'Capt. Inglee of brig Banian, entered a protest at Smyrna against the unwarrantable detention of that vessel by the French Commodore on that station, which, with a representation of the affair, has been forwarded by the American Counsul to our Government, the adjustment of which will be left to the respective Governments.'

What is law like?—Law is like a country dance; people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out. It is like a book of surgery; there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like physic, too; they that take the least of it are the best off. It is like a homely gentleman; 'very well to follow,' and like a scolding wife; very bad when it follows us.—Law is like a new fashion; people are bewitched to get into it; and like bad weather, most people are glad to get out of it.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION. At a late term of the Court of Common Pleas, held at Exeter N. H. a case of breach of promise of marriage was decided. The plaintiff was Mary Ann Stevens and the defendant Joseph Floyd One of the reasons urged on the attention of the jury by defendant was that the lady had become somewhat deaf, which made it an unpleasant task to converse with her. Judge Greene decided that nothing, but such an infliction by the providence of God, as absolutely incapacitated the individual from performing the duties of a wife, was an excuse. If she has a paralytic shock, or has become entirely blind, or perfectly deaf, it would appear that God had made marriage in such cases improper; but no less important charges would be sufficient to excuse the breach of truth. If every handsome woman should become as ugly as any woman on the face of the earth, it would be no excuse And the deafness in this case could be no excuse whatever. Accordingly the jury, after due deliberation, gallantly assessed the damages at five hundred dollars!

MR. McMAHON —We regret to be compelled to say that the apprehensions expressed by our Annapolis correspondent, in regard to the rumoured refusal of this gentleman to serve in the post of Sena or to which he has been called, are probably well founded.

ALFRED CUTHBERT has been re-elected a Senator from Georgia in the Congress of the United States.

WASHINGTON.—"Before I left Princeton for Rockhill I saw, for the first time, the man of whom all men spoke—whom all wished to see. was accidental. It was a pictured. No painter, could have grouped a company of horsemen better or selected a back-ground better suited for effect. As I walked on the road leading from Prince on to Trenton, alone, for I ever loved solitary rambles, ascending a hill, suddenly appeared a brilliant troop of cavalry mounting and gaining the summit in my front. The clear autumnal sky behind them equally relieved the dark blue uniforms, the buff facings and glittering military appendages. All were gallantly mounted—all were tall and graceful, but one towered above the rest and I doubted not an instant that I saw the beloved hero. I lifted my hat as I saw that his eyes were turned to me and instantly every hat was raised, and every eye was fixed on me. They passed on, and I turned and gazed as at a passing vision. I had seen him. Although all my life used to the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war,—to the gay and gallant Englishman, the killed Scot, and the embroidered German of every military grade—I still think the old blue and buff of Washington and his aids, their cocked hats worn side-long, with the union cockade, their whole equipment, especially at that moment, was the most martial of any group I ever saw."

The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States will assemble in the city of Annapolis ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY IN DECEMBER to perform the duties enjoined upon them by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Act of Assembly 1805, ch. 97, sec. 21.

The duties of the Electors when so met are prescribed by the 12th article of the amendments of the U. S. Constitution.—Fred. Herald.

DIMINUTIVES.

The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle, chronicles a visit paid to that town by Mr. & Mrs. Boothe the minutest specimens of humanity; within the Editors knowledge They collected something over thirty dollars there. To smallest Mrs. Booth is 30 inches high to a hair, and 30 years years old—their years being of the length as those of big folks. Mr Boothe, her husband, is 50 inches high and 42 years old a complete manikin Their home is in Brunswick, Vt. where they cultivate a few acres of ground, on a small scale of course.

Mr Boothe is a native of Canaan, and his wife originated somewhere in New York,—They have had three children, and Mrs B. was the only dwarf among a number of brothers and sisters.—"Whether", says the Eagle "the match of this diminutive couple was one of love, or whether it was a mere match of size and proportions, of inches and half inches, we know not, neither is it our business. It would not probably take long for such little things to find each other out and come together. They are said to be very intelligent and converse well—particularly Mrs. B whose knowledge is thought to be much above her years it not her stature."—[Boston Trans.

From Bicknell's Philadr Reporter Nov. 22

A BANK FAILURE.—In consequence of the recent failure of the Prest. of the Nahant Bank at Lynn, Mass there was a run on the institution last week, for specie, and the result of which was, as we are informed by our Boston correspondent, and also by a gentleman who left that city last Saturday, that the bank, unable to meet its notes with specie, was obliged to stop payment.

CHOLERA.—Capt. Andersen, of schooner Hero, arrived at New York, from Smyrna, reports that he spoke in the Straits of Gibraltar

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