From the Richmond Enquire.

CURSORY SKETCHES.

We have returned to our post, after a most agreeable trip to Washington; but we found our table so covered with exchange papers, our columns so much filled with the proceedings of Congress, the important opinion of the Attorney-General, the journals of our own Legislature, and the favors of our Correspondents, that we can command neither space nor time for many Editorial remarks. We will take up the pen for our next number. In the mean time, we extract the following items from the Budget we have collected.

The prospect is bright at Washington. The Cabinet of the new Administration will be a strong one. All the late members remain for the present—Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of State—Woodbury, of the Treasury—Dickinson, of the Navy—Poinsett, who arrived with his family on Sunday, comes in as Secretary of War—Kendall, as Postmaster General—and we rejoice, that B. F. Butler will continue as Atterney General.

The Inaugural is a masterly production. It has given great satisfaction, and commands high confidence in the course and principles of the new administration. One pledge in it alone is calculated to sink deep into the hearts of the Southern people. Mr. Van Buren declares that he will veto any bill which may abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slaveholding States, or which may interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. This declaration itself is a pledge of the firmness with which he will administer the Government. But it is all excellent. We would not spare a line or a letter. Its delineation of the blessings of the Union, and of the causes necessary to preserve it, is beautiful, and striking—and in some parts of it, original.

Its accompaniment, the Farewell Address of the late President, is admirable. We recommend every American reader to peruse it, again and again. No impartial man can rise from it without having his principles improved, and his patriotism eminently heightened.

The illustrious man, who has given it as his last political legacy to his countrymen, was to have set out for the Hermitage on Monday morning. He was expected to reach Frederick on Tuesday nigh', Hagerstown, on Wednesday, and thence, by way of Wheeling, to his home. He would be attended by his family, and by Dr. Lawson of the United States army. No one who was not present at the brilliant inauguration of Saturday, can form an adequate conception of the enthusiasm with which he was greeted, or the respect which he commands. He is indeed an extraordinary man—"one man of a century," as one of the purest and ablest men of his cabinet called him. He was naturally gifted with high powers—sometimes too quick and rapid in coming to his conclusion, and carried off by the impetuosity of his feelings; but possessed of a species of instinctive sagacity, which generally arrives at his object in the readiest and happiest manner. Age has not frozen up the energies of his mind; but he is still enthusiastic, active, fearless, and frequently deserves the epithet, which Fenelon assigns to Ulysses, "the eloquent old man." No one ever attained to the public honors with more pleasure than he lays them down. 'I congratulate you, Sir,' (said a friend on Saturday last, immediately after the inauguration, while he was surrounded by the brilliant multitude at the White House,) "I congratulate you on your retirement. You are this day more fortunate than your successer. You are laying down your cares; while he is taking them up." "I thank you," (replied the old man, with his cheeks flushed, and his eyes sparkling with pleasure,) "you are right, Sir, I am now happy. I lay down my office with delight—I am now free from care." But the day before, he declared "that the mines of Peru would not induce him to remain in this House six months longer. That the bitterest cup which had ever been presented to his lips, was when the second term of the Presidency was offered to him, and he was forced to swallow it for the sake of his country." "We part, Sir," (said the old man on Sunday, to the same friend—but before their hands were unlocked, he observed with a great deal of feeling and dignity,)—"You Virginians, will not do justice to my proclamation. I have read the political writings of your own Jefferson and Madison, and I cannot perceive how the principles of my proclamation, as it was intended, clashes in the slightest degree with the principles of those illustrious men." "Well, General, does the authoritive exposition published four years since in the Globe, express the principles of your Proclamation?" "It does, Sir." "May we consider it as subscribed by the name of Andrew Jackson?" "Certainly—certainly." We have no words to express the energy with which the old man spoke. On Friday, he looked care-worn and oppressed with public business. On Saturday, when he appeared at the Capitol, and afterwards at the White House, his spirits were high, and he looked better. On Sunday, his health seemed already improved.

He declared, that no'hing should detain him from witnessing the august spectacle at the Capitol on Saturday; that he wanted to see the great moral phenomenon of one citizen, who had been proscribed as a Minister to London, elevated to the Presidency, now sworn in by another citizen, who after he had been twice rejected by the Senate, was now made the Chief Justice of the United States—and both changes effected by the force of public opinion in a free country.

The very close of his administration was graced by the recognition of the indepence of Texas. We can never forget the effect of the information which reached the House of Representatives about 12 o'clock on Friday night. When it was announced that the President had just sent into the Senate the nomination of Mr. Labranche (Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana) as Charge to Texas, and Judge William Smith of Alabama, and Judge Catron of Tennessee, as the new additional Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the news electrified all who heard it. It thrilled through every friend of Texas and of liberty.

We regret the failure of the currency bill; we regret that General Jackson was prevented, by his own impressions on the sentence of the court, from doing General Scott ample justice; but justice will be done him. The papers which had been presented by the Court of Inquiry on Monday, were returned by the President for modification—the court to meet at Washington instead of Frederick—but the court, though it met, had no time to act, and they adjourned over to Tuesday last, and we cannot doubt that the new President will do Gen. Scott ample justice. This thing will go right, be assured of it. As to the currency bill, and the Treasury circular, there is some difference of opinion among our friends; but we cannot entertain any serious apprehensions of the adjustment of this question. The opposition will, of course, attempt to make as much mischief out of it as they can; but we trust the good sense of the President, and the discretion of his cabinet, to put matters to rights.

The loss of the land the tariff bills is to be attributed to the waste of the precious time of the House by the slangwhanging orators. Messrs. Wise, Peyton, and Adams, are mainly responsible for the delay of the public business, the defeat of hundreds of important bills, and the falling off of the order and dignity of the House of Representatives. Mr. Balie Peyton has authorized the National Intelligencer to state that he "declines to be considered a candidate for the next Congress." He is considered decidedly a superior man to Mr. Wise, who, it is easy to see, is one of those ambitious orators whom much puffing by his whig partisans has blown up into no little conceit of his own powers. He was too often on the floor during the last two days of the session, and is rapidly speaking himself out. And as to Mr. Adams, he is a sort of knight errant, who gives more trouble than he commands respect, and is considered as a general nuisance, whom the voice of the people, must hereafter abate. The miserable odor, in fact, to which the House of Representatives has brought itself, calls upon every man in the nation to exert himself, in order to restore its dignity.

The new Senate was organized on Saturday—and they are proceeding during this week, to pass upon the Cabinet appointments, and various nominations (among them, some 40 or 50 in the Navy) which were laid over for the Extra Senate—Among these nominations also, are those of the Charge to Texas, and the Judges for the two new Circuits in the West, which have been created by the present Congress. The Senate will probably adjourn to-day or to-morrow.

The friends of the Administration have been baffled in their attempts to reduce the Tariff and the Revenue—but they will not relax in their efforts. It is one of those great principles which constitutes an article in their political creed. It forms a broad line of distinction between them and their opponents. Some now insist, that fewer public lands should be thrown into market—and that this constitutes the best remedy for the omissions of the last Congress—that this course, too, will enable the President to modify or rescind altogether the Treasury Circular—that it will circumscribe the rage for speculation, the over issue of the State banks, and the accumulation of a large surplus. The idea is certainly entitled to serious consideration.

The administration has to do its duty—and its friends keep united—and all will be well.

The whigs flatter themselves that we are divided by a struggle between Messrs. Benton and Rives. We have looked into this thing, and if we are not grossly mistaken, the whigs will find themselves egregiously disappointed. They also flatter themselves with the idle report that the Globe is to be superseded as the official paper, and that Mr. Alexander Everett, (a gentleman of fine talents,) is either to be placed at the head of the Globe, or of another official pa er, which is to take the place of the Globe. We can assure them that, in this hope, they will be disappointed—that Mr. Blair remains at the head of the Globe—the Globe continues as the official paper—and that the spirit and talent with which it will be conducted, will deserve the support of the friends of the administration. The whigs are again counting without their host.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS,

ON TAKING THE CHAIR OF THE SENATE.

Gentlemen of the Senate. In entering upon the discharge of the duties of the presiding officer of this body, the necessity of addressing its members has been much lessened, if not superseded by the opportunity afforded me of presenting some of my sentiments when I accepted the situation.

I cannot, however, permit the present occasion to pass without again tendering to you my grateful acknowledgments for the honour conferred upon me by your choice.

There is not, in my opinion, upon this globe, a legislative body more respectable and more exhalted in character, than the Senate of the United States, and there is not, perhaps, a deliberately assembly existing where the presiding officer has less difficulty in preserving order. This facility is attributable principally to two causes: the intelligence and patriotism of the members who compose the body, and that personal respect and courtesy which have always been extended from one member to another in its deliberations. These qualitiss have a tendency to produce a unity of design, and a mutual confidence, in the ultimate object of all, whatever difference of opinion may exist in relation to the means of gaining the common end; and inculcate the sentiments of equality among the members which constitute the essential principle of our free institutions, and which will never cease to animate a body so enlightened as th s. These reflections have mitigated the intense anxiety of mind, and well founded apprehensions, arising from a consciousness of my own deficiency of qualifications to preside over this elevated body.

In the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Constitution, it shall be my effort to pursue that course of conduct which has recommended me to the consideration of my fellow citizens—a faithful discharge of my public duties to the extent of my abilities, and in a manner that shall seem best calculated to give satisfaction to all. Contemplating the duties and ceremonies of this day, it might be considered improper in me to consume any more of your time by adverting to other subjects, however relevant to the new position which I now occupy. I shall therefore close my remarks by informing the Senate that I am now ready to proceed with the business for which we are assembled.

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS,

UPON TAKING LEAVE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENTLEMEN:—The Twenty-fourth Congress has now closed its deliberations; and being about to be dissolved, I seize the moment of our separation to return to this House my profound acknowledgments for the many evidences I have had of your indulgent kindness, and generous confidence and support during the period I have presided over your deliberations; but more especially do I return to you my sincere thanks for the vote you have been pleased this day to pass, approving my official conduct in the Chair. No language, gentlemen, can adequately convey the deep sense of gratitude which this testimonial of your good opinion has excited in my breast. The gratification which it has afforded is the greater, because the resolution which you have passed conveys the voluntary and deliberately expressed opinions of gentlemen, with many of whom I have been long associated here; all of whom have been the eye-witnesses of my conduct as the presiding officer of this House, and whose friendship, esteem, and confidence, I shall cherish to the latest hour of my life.

I entered upon the duties of this high station with a full sense of the responsibility which must often devolve upon, and with the fixed purpose, if I know my own heart, so to discharge those duties as to merit the respect and good opinion of this House, and the approbation of the country. I have had no other desire, than that the rules and parliamentary laws, by which our proceedings are regulated, should be properly expounded and correctively administered. It is due to candor to say, that the steady and unwavering support which you have upon all occasions given me has alone enabled me, successfully, to discharge the duties assigned me. The anxiety and solicitude which I have often felt, and especially in seasons of great political excitement, from which our deliberations have not been exempt, to perform my duty, not only with faithfulness, but acceptably to the House and to the country, can be known and appreciated only by him who has filled this chair.

Amidst the embarrasments and difficulties which have often surrounded me, it has given me pleasure, upon all occasions, to court the advice and correction of the House if I erred; and it is a source of the highest gratification to me to know that, upon the numerous occasions when the House has been appealed to, to affirm or reverse the official decisions which it was my duty to make, you have promptly given me your support. I am not vain enough to believe I have passed through the many trying occasions which have occurred in the course of our deliberations, during which many difficult and often novel, questions of parliamentary law and practice have been suddenly presented for instantaneous decision, without having often fallen into error. If, however, I have erred, I trust it has not been on points material; I know it has not been intentional; and the approbation of my official conduct which you have this day expressed, affords the highest proof that you have generously overlooked my errors, and done more than justice to the unwearied efforts I have made to merit your good opinion, and so far as depended on my official acts, to promote the interets of our constituents.

If, gentlemen, in the course of our deliberations, as the representatives of the nation, there has been occasional excitement or feeling, growing out of political collisions, now, that we are about to separate, many of us never again to meet in this Hall, or this side of the grave, may we not hope that all recollection of unpleasant incidents that are past may be forgotten, and that each one of us, whatever may be his future destiny, may devote himself to the advancement of the best interests of our country. In taking leave of you, gentlemen, I wish you a safe return to your families and friends, and my prayer is, that the blessings of an overruling Providence may rest upon all.

And now it only remains for me to perform the last duty assigned me, by the adjournment of this House, and accordingly, I announce that this House stands adjourned without day,

REASONS OF PRESIDENT JACKSON

FOR NOT ACTING DEFINITIVELY ON THE BILL ENTITLED "AN ACT DESIGNATING AND LIMITING THE FUNDS RECEIVABLE FOR THE REVENUES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The bill from the Senate, entitled "An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States," came to my hands yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On perusing it, I found its provisions so complex and uncertain, that I deemed it necessary to obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States on several important questions, touching its construction and effect, before I could decide on the disposition to be made of it. The Attorney General took up the subject immediately, and his reply was reported to me this day at 5 o'clock, P. M. As this officer, after a careful and laborious examination of the bill, and a distinct expression of his opinion on the points proposed to him, still came to the conclusion that the construction of the bill, should become a law, would be yet a subject of much perplexity and doubt, (a view of the bill entirely coincident with my own,) and as I cannot think it proper, in a matter of such vital interest, and of such constant application, to approve a bill so liable to diversity of interpretations, and more especially as I have not had time, amid the duties constantly pressing on me, to give the subject that deliberate consideration which its importance demands, I am constrained to retain the bill, without acting definitely thereon; and to the end that my reasons for this step may be fully understood, I shall cause this paper, with the opinion of the Attorney General, and the bill in question, to be deposited in the Department of State.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, March 3d, 1837, ¼ before 12 P. M.

From the Washington Globe.

Mr. Speaker POLK and Maj. DONELSON (who came to Washington to accompany his uncle, General Jackson, on his return,) left the city in the yesterday's cars, and will probably overtake the late President at Frederick. They will attend him to the Hermitage.

General JACKSON was conveyed by the President in his carriage, to the place where he entered the public conveyance on the rail road; on which, for the sake of ease and comfort, he will travel until he reaches his private carriage, which awaits him where the rail road. connects with the macadamized National road. The President took a most affecting leave of the General, and gave him a promise, we understand, to visit him, some time during the summer of the next year, at the Hermitage. The Cabinet also atended the late President to the place of embarcation.

General JACKSON remained at the Presidential mansion until he left this city. The President occupied his private residence, and discharged his duties at that place. General JACKSON dined with him on the day of the inauguration.

The members of the House of Representatives have for the most part, left the city, a few only remain, attending to the business of their constituents in the departments.

The Senate remains in session, passing upon the new nominations submitted to it. The results of its action will reach the public through our columns. It will adjourn, probably to day.

EPIGRAM.

Our footman, John Thompson (deny it who can,)
Since his nose is all gone, is a fright of a man.
To be rid of this fright, then, I humbly propose
That Thompson be ordered to *follow his nose.*

A dandy was one day sitting in a tavern porch dressed in tights, when a wagoner coming along, said, "Stranger, I'll bet you a bottle of wine, that wi h my whip I can cut your tights and not touch your skin." "Done," said the dandy; and at the word the wagoner drew his whip with all his might, and cut the fellow to the bone, at the same time calling for the wine and declaring that he had lost the bet.

HOW TO DISBURSE A MOB.—The Boston Post says, that the most expeditious way is to hand round a contribution box, and as proof, says that a tumultuous meeting in favor of abolition, in a meeting house at Northampton Mass. was lately dispersed by this simple process.

THE UNITED STATES.

The recent admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union, making the number of States TWENTY-SIX, and the question of also admitting Texas into the confederacy, which is now being pressed upon the attention of Congress and the people generally, would seem to render interesting a retrospective view of the steps by which our republic has been gradually extending its dimensions until it now extends over an extent of country equal to one twentieth of the habitable land of the whole Globe.

The thirteen United Colonies, which first adopted and issued the immortal Declaration of Independence, entered into the confederation of 1778, and formed the constitution of 1789, were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. All the other states, which are now members of the Union, have been since admitted in the following order, viz:

Vermont, which was separated from New York, was admitted into the Union in the year 1794.

Tennessee, which was separated from North Carolina was admitted 1796.

Kentucky, originally a part of the territory of Virginia, was admitted 1769.

Ohio, which was formed from lands northwest of the Ohio river, that had been ceeded to the general Government by the States to which it belonged, was admitted in 1802.

Louisiana, formed from the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1812.

Indiana, from a portion of what is called the North West Territory, admitted 1816.

Mississippi, from part of the territory of Georgia, admitted 1817

Illinois, from the North West Territory, admitted 1818.

Alabama, from part of Georgia, admitted 1819.

Maine which was separated from Massachusetts, admitted 1820.

Missouri, formed from a portion of Louisiana purchase, admitted 1820.

Arkansas, from a portion of the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1836.

Michigan, which was constituted a territory in 1805, admitted 1837.

It is a fact, probably not generally known, that more than half of the territory included within the present limits of the United States, contains few or no settlers, and is not yet formed into States. If a line were drawn from the mouth of the Sabine river due north to the Missouri river, and thence in a northeasterly direction to the south end of Lake Michigan, the eastern division would include nearly all the population, though less than half the territory. The other division is almost wholly in the possession of the Indians.—*Hartford Democrat.*

GENERAL JACKSON'S SAVINGS.

The following is from one of those excrescences of the federal press—the tribe of letter-writers, paid to infest this city during the winter in the character of INCOGNITOS, and pander to the spirit of defamation which reigns in their party:

"It is estimated that General Jackson will carry home with him about 80,000 dollars, saved out of the $200,000 he has received during his eight years' administration. Many say he has saved $15,000," a year, out of his salary of $25,000."

We stop at this fact, omitting the vile conclusions.

The facts are, that when General Jackson came from the Hermitage to the Presideney, he took an outfit from his private means of five thousand dollars. This he expended, and lost a large additional amount by his eight years' absence from his estate in Tennessee, and the burning of his house and furniture. On squaring his accounts in this city, he had scarcely as much money left of his eight years' salary as would pay his expenses to Tennessee. *Globe.*

MR BENTON.

A great Public Dinner was given at Tammany Hall, on the 4th, in honor of the Inauguration. Among the letters which were received from numerous distinguished citizens in answer to invitations, was one from Mr. Benton, accompanied by the following sentiment:

"Martin Van Buren, President elect of the U. States—May his administration be auspicious to his country; and may his re-election be a matter of FORM, and not of contest"

This sentiment is emphatic. It speaks the wishes of Mr. Benton; and, we know, it was intended to speak them, in relation to the next Election. He wishes Mr. V. B.'s election to be auspicious to his country; and in that case, he wishes him to be re-elected, without any CONTEST. Certainly, there will be no contest from himself—and, therefore, he declares himself off the field.—Such, too, is the sentiment of Mr. Rives—and of course all fear of clashing and contention, which the Whigs have been so solicitous to get up, may seasonably be removed. It is their INTEREST to avoid DIVISION—We believe it to be their DESIRE—We know it to be their DUTY.

The federal press accuses General Jackson with violating the Constitution, because he did not return the Currency Bill, as it is called, which he received within the last forty hours of the session. As usual, these partisans, bold from mere desperation, deny what they know to be the right of the President, plainly expressed in the Constitution, obviously given that he may not be hurried into the signature of laws which he has not had time to reflect upon and approve, or veto upon due consideration. The right of suspending a law ten days, in his hands, is allowed him with this view; and if Congress adjourn in the interim, then, says the Constitution, "it shall be no law." Not two days of the ten had elapsed, and Congress adjourned; and yet the federalists charge the President with "stealing" the bill! Does the Constitution authorizes stealing? Here is the clause:

"If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."—Globe.

FARMING THE POOR.—The Middletown Sentinel of the 3d inst. contains the following advertisement:

NOTICE.

The POOR of the town of Chatham WILL BE SOLD on the first Monday of March, 1837, at the house of Zebulon Penfield, Esq. at 6 o'cloak, in the forenoon."

In the county towns of Connecticut, annual contracts are made with persons to take care of and provide for the poor. The sale is by vendue for the poor are struck off to the *lowest bidder.*

Give such hogs as you have in your pen, once a week, a few shovels full of charcoal, or pieces of rotton wood.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1837.

We invite particular attention to an article from the Richmond Enquirer, published in our columns this morning, headed Cursory Sketches.

The Washington Globe of the 14th inst. says: Our latest news from Gen. Jackson is that he recovers strength at every stage of his journey, and had proceeded without interruption or accident."

GEN. JACKSON'S VALEDICTORY.

We transferred to our columns last week the Farewell Address of General Andrew Jackson on his retiring from the Presidency, which no doubt has been read with that interest which it could not fail to excite in all but disaffected minds. It contains much good and wholesome advice, conveyed to the people in the language and spirit of patriotism, and which we fear not, will be seriously and impartially considered by every reflecting freeman in the Republic. The Address is well worthy of its distinguished and venerable author, and will become in the progress of time an inestimable reference and landmark for the friends of equal laws and equal rights.

We are not at all surprised to find a goodly portion of the whig press, with its usual malignity, attacking the motives that actuated General Jackson in the promulgation of his Farewell Address; the man whom it has been their daily task and study to slander and calumniate. When the Father of his country, the illustrious Washington, could not escape party vindictiveness, and was persecuted with all the calumny that the malice of his enemies could invent, it is not to be expected that the followers of the same party in the present day, have grown more honest or magnanimous, or could remain content to let General Jackson escape with less abuse than their paternal friends did General Washington.

THE INAUGURAL.

Mr. Van Buren's sentiments on the Abolition question, as expressed in his Inaugural Address, do not meet with much favor from the Whig-Abolitionists. And while some of them have the effrontery to apply their old slang phrase of non-committal to the sentiments of the Inaugural, others of the genuine abolition caste, seem to think that he has fully committed himself at least on the subject of slavery, and that he is determined to preserve the Union by the protection of its domestic institutions. The Southern agitators, and their northern coadjutors, will find no favor from the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and their nefarious design of separating the Union must sooner or later find its merited doom in dishonor and contempt.

Mr. Van Buren has taken a correct view of the agitating subject of Abolitionism, and handles it with a boldness and freedom worthy of a Republican President. Before his election, Mr. Van Buren used this language in relation to the subject of Slavery:

"I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, aganist the wishes of the slave holding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists."

In his Inaugural Address he reterates the same language, and assures his countrymen that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive his constitutional sanction.

The Abolitionists (the political friends of Frank Granger whom the people of Maryland did *not* vote for as Vice President, but who did receive her vote in the United States Senate,) are in arms against the Inaugural, and from what we have seen, they have declared an uncompromising war against Mr Van Buren, and promise to increase their exertions, and fearlessly meet every issue, "until the land rocks with commotion and runs down with blood." The decided stand the Abolitionists take against the President are "proofs as strong as holy writ" that the charges made by many of his oponents relative to his opinions on the subject of slavery were false in the extreme; entirely gratuitous, and propagated solely for political effect. We were induced to give to Mr. Van Buren all the support in our power, more cheerfully than we otherwise would, because we believed him sincere in what he stated in his letter to S. Williams, Esq. on the subject of Slavery, and we are strengthened in our confidence by his inaugural, and honestly believe the slaveholding states that gave him their votes for the Presidency, will find that they have not misplaced their confidence.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

The Hon. Jno. N. Steel, it is stated, declines being a candidate for re-election. Thomas K. Carroll, and Jno. Dennis, Esqrs. are spoken of as successors.

The Frederick Herald very plainly says it will be labor and time misspent in bringing out a Candidate in the sixth Congressional District to oppose Mr. Thomas.

"Every intelligent whig, says the same paper, we think, will admit that the Van Buren party in Maryland labored under unprecedented disadvantages during the late Presidential election, yet, notwithstanding all the difficulties in which their indiscretion involved them, and which caused them to be left upwards of three thousand votes in the rear in that memorable contest, they continued to maintain a majority in the Sixth Congressional District. Has any thing occurred since the election of November to give assurance of a more favorable result in this district, in case another trial should be made? If there be no reason for believing that such change has taken place, and we know of none, it would be worse than useless to incur the trouble of opposition with a probability, almost amounting to certainty, of our being unsuccessful. We think it may be safely asserted that no Whig candidate will be brought forward in this District at the ensuing Congressional election."

REFORM.

The subjoined synopsis of the Reform Bill is from the Annapolis Gazette; we expect to be enabled to give the bill entire in our next.

The bill, entitled, An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed the House of Delegates, (as amended in Senate) on Tuesday last, by a vote—yeas 59, nays 14.

The Act provides, that at the December session 1838, and forever thereafter, the Senate shall be composed of twenty-one Members, to be chosen as therein prescribed.

Sec. 9 provides "That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year of our Lord, 1838, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, (until the promulging of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and the right to a seperate delegation shall cease,) five delegates in and for Baltimore county, five delegates in and for Frederick county, five delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter, next mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince Geoge's, Hartford, Montgomery, Carroll, and Washington; and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively hereinafter next mentioned, to wit. Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Allegany."

In all elections for Senators to be held after the election for Delegates for December session 1837, Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec, 13. provides "That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the council to the governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and the whole Executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the governor; subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

The Yeas and Nays appars as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.—Messrs. Gantt, Speaker Ford, Shaw, Usilton, Primrose, McDaniel, Price, Ridgely, Iglehart, Hood, Simmons, Ely, Worthington, Shower, Risteau, Townsend. of Talbot, Martin, Kerr, Boyle, Hyland, Ballard, Crisfield, Hicks, Eccleston, Frazier, Coombs, Tuck, Alexander, Culbreth, Harrison, Palmer, Dunbracco, Hemsley, Townsend of Worcester, Handy, Powell, Brengle, Bowlus, Doub, Matthias, Maulsby, Nelson, Gough, Boyd, Carter, Jump, Nicols, Hardcastle, McLean, Richardson, Mann, Rentch, Kershner, Harding, Darby, Waters, Dawson, Smith, Bruce—59.

NEGATIVE.—Messrs. Hopewell, Parran, Billingsley, Duke, Laveille, Carpenter, Matthews, Gardiner, Comegys, Henderson, Taylor, Fooks, Buchanan, Perry—14.

Mr. NICHOLAS KELLY, is elected Sheriff of Carroll county—majority 22 votes.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Jacksonville Courier of Thursday last, received by this arrival, has the following:

JACKSONVILLE, March 9.

The prospect of peace which three weeks ago, opened bright and beautiful upon us, is growing dim and indistinct with the smoke and clouds of anticipated and renewed warfare.

After all the time spent—all the indulgence given, all the credit vouchsafed to the SIMON chiefs and their Munchausen tales of being tired of war, of wishing to surrender, they have not yet come in—or had not at the last intelligence from Fort Armstrong Micanopy, Phillip and Oseola, have young warriors, yet unsubdued, unhumbled, proud, daring, and as greedy for the battle's broil as ever. Our confidence, even what little we had, of the war being over, is growing fainter and fainter—BECAUSE the Indians linger in coming in—they have not done as Jumper and Alligator promised. They seem to be acting a deceptive part—they are manœuvering, and are ambiguous and enigmatical in their "talks," so far as we can judge from what we hear, and because Gen. Jesup himself, in our opinion, places very little confidence in those chiefs, who have come in.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

WILLIAM H. ROANE was elected on Tuesday last, a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Parker, who had been chosen by the Legislature one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

GREAT FAILURES AT NEW ORLEANS.

The True American of the 7th says:—"We are called upon to record several extensive failures, involving an amount alm st alarming to the general credit. On Saturday, one of our largest and most influential houses failed for seven millions, carrying with it full five millions more. When and where this is to stop we know not."

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

There was received in the Penitentiary of Maryland, durring the year ending on the 30th November, 1836, 104 prisoners, 45 of which number are whites—being 44 males and 1 female—56 blacks, being 43 males and 16 females. 87 Americans and 17 Foreigners. Seventy-one of the number are natives of Maryland.

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