AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec 9. And be it enacted, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty eight and at each succeding 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 an forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease,) five delegates in and for Baltimore county, five delegates in and for Frederick county, 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 George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll, and Washington; and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, St Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Allegany.

Sec 10. And be it enacted, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken, and officially promulged, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties, and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say:—Every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census, of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates, and every county having by the said census, a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect: provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, shall not after the said census for the year 1840, shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight such county shall nevertheless, after said census for the year eithteen hundred and forty, or any future census and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in this provision contained, shall be construed to include in the representation of Anne Arundle county the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis, in the said ninth section of this act.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That in all elections for Senators, to be held after the election for Delegates for the December session, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making the returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

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

Sec 14. And be it enacted, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the State, whose offices are or may be created by law, whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; Provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair, in any manner, the validity of the commisions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment when this act shall go into operation, or to alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality or duration of the same, or of any of them.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuing the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, which ever shall first occur.

Sec 16. And be it enacted, That the same person shall in no case be nominated by the Governor a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the Governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the Governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the Senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor, at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill the said vacancy.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, (if it be confirmed,) and annually thereafter during the regular session of the Senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a secretary of state, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and such compensation as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec 18. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district, from which the Governor for said term is to be taken, to be Governor for the residue of said term, in place of the person originally chosen, and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the secretary of state by virtue of his said office shall be clothed, ad interim, with the executive powers of government, and in case there shall be no secretary of state, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the State, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate, shall by virtue of his said office be clothed ad interim, with the executive powers of government, and in case there shall be no president of the Senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the State, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the house of delegates shall by virtue of his said office be clothed, ad interim with the executive powers of government.

Sec 19. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the Governor who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a Governor of this State, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next, ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor, at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qulification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district, from which the governor is to be taken, at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined, as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:—the State shall be and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows, the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Easter District; the counties of Saint Mary's Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, (inclusive of the city of Annapolis,) Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined, as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany, counties, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North Western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts, in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, shall present to the President of the Senate, in the Senate Chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, Northwestern District; and the President of the Senate shall thereupon draw from the said box the said several ballots in succession; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall, be taken from the said first district, and the district the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election, to be held under the provisions of this section and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district; and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate, and be reported by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, on his return to that body, and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter, to be signed by the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate by law, all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding election for Governor, and of making returns thereof, not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby, and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for Electors of President and Vice President, save that the form of the certificates shall be varied to suit the case, and save also that the returns instead of being made to the Governor and Council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of State by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate, at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

Sec. 22. And be it enacted, That of the persons voted for as Governor at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes and possessing the legal qualifications, and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the Governor at such election is to be taken, shall be Governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality in the votes given for each and any person voted for as Governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as Governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the Senate and House of Delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be Governor; and the one which, upon counting the ballots shall have the highest number of votes, shall be Governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

Sec. 23. And be it enacted, That no person who shall be elected, and shall act as Governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 24. And be it enacted, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of Governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the second class on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the third class on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That in all elections for Governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec 26. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave in this State shall not be abolished, unless a law so to abolish the same shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 27. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, and the high Court of Chancery.

Sec 28. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeable to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing, in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE NIGHTS OF TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Mr. John Q. Adams has taken up one entire week by the excitement he produced in introducing a petition, purporting to come from slaves; then, another entire week was taken up by Messrs. Peyton and Wise, by the trial of Reuben M. Whitney, for an alleged contempt, which resulted in his discharge, and a thorough and general conviction, that his persecutors have pursued him from feelings of personal malice and party rancor, and exhibited a profanity and violence, while in the discharge of their duties in the committee, without an example in the annals of Congress.—After these delays had reduced the session to a couple of weeks, the appropriation bills, which must orginate in the House, were partly gotten through with, and sent to the Senate, and returned with amendments. The last twenty-four hours of the session had come. The committees had prepared with much care and labor, the bills providing for the decrepid and worn out petitioners, who had, for twenty years, been urging their just claims on the Government. There were a hundred bills which had received two readings, and were wanting the form of a third reading.—There were on the Speaker's table a multitude of bills from the Senate, which had passed to a third reading in the House, comprising the most important measures to the public, and nothing but the form of a third reading was necessary to their perfection. They had been discussed for months in the Senate, discussed and amended in the House, and were free from objection, and equally interested the whole country. In these circumstances, the civil list bill was returned from the Senate with trifling amendments; to complete it, it was necessary, by the rules of the House, to go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. When the House is in committee, there is no mode of preventing debate—every member speaks as long as he pleases; but propriety, and a sense of decorum towards the House, and duty to the country, have heretofore been found sufficient checks. No member was ever known to be so forgetful of these considerations, as to attempt the defeat of the business of a session, and the best interests of the Government, by speaking the session to an end, and preventing action on matured bills. But the time has come, when recklessness, violence, and partisan phrensy is let loose by the disaffected leaders in Congress, to gratify the rancor of mad ambition, and put a stop to the Government. Thus, at nine in the evening, when the civil list bill was within a few minutes of passing out of the committee, and becoming a law by the sanction of the House, Mr. Peyton rose in his place, and offered an amendment to appoint an agent at a salary of $3,500, to correspond with the deposite banks, making it the occasion of assailing R. M. Whitney, and the administration in general, with unrestrained abuse.

Mr. Wise and Mr. J. Q. Adams were by him, to aid in the debate, even during his progress: every pains was taken by assaults on others designating individuals, to raise an excitement in the House of a high and outrageous character. The attacks on Mr. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, and others of the most respectable members of the committee, were direct and flagrant. Replies, to some extent, it was impossible to avoid. Mr. Peyton kept up the debate aided by Mr. Adams, in abuse of R. M. Whitney, for five hours or more and then Mr. Wise took up the discussion, and continued it until nearly six o'clock in the morning—they having consumed about nine hours! and the House, at daylight, prostrate, and incapable of further business, adjourned, after having almost unanimously rejected Mr. Peyton's proposed amendment. That the speaking was against time, and to defeat the labors of a three months' session of Congress, was not concealed or denied; and the members go home, carrying with them the melancholy intelligence that two individuals have proved to Congress and the country that they are capable of stopping the wheels of Government We state facts, and decline comment.—*Globe.*

The melancholy news communicated in the following paragraph is not only felt as a misfortune by the personal friends of Major Lee in this country, but as a misfortune to the nation. The great work with which Major Lee had undertken to adorn the literature of the age, and raise the reputation of his own country, by writing the history of the grandest epoch in European annals, now falls half finished from his pen. The work, so far as published, is certainly the finest specimen of historical writing that English literature has afforded since the day of Hume. The power with which he has eviscerated the truth and exposed the fictions which Sir Walter Scott had gathered from the writings of those employed by the policy of Governments to defame Napoleon, has done more to restore the glory of that great name than all that has been or could be, said by Frenchmen. The family of the Emporor end the French people will, we trust, take care that his widow shall not be cut off without hope, like the interrupted work to which her husband devoted his life.—Globe.

The following notice of the death of Major Lee is from Galignani's (Paris) Messenger:

DEATH OF MAJOR HENRY LEE.

Author of the Life of Napoleon, etc.—This distinguished American has fallen a victim to the epidemic which now pervades the capital. He expired yesterday morning, after much suffering, from a short illness of complicated influenza:

In the prime of life, and in the full vigor of a well cultivated intellect, the riches of which have already contributed to the literature of the age, his untiring assiduity has been suddenly arrested in the promising career in which his hopeful friends, with so much pleasure, saw him fast advancing.

While letters lose in him a zealous votary, his numerous friends, who knew the greatness of soul which characterized his actions, the suavity of his temper, his modesty and urbanity of manners, will mingle their tears with those of a disconsolate widow, and long regret "that hand which was as firm in friendship as it was strong in battle" has been so soon palsied by the cold grasp of death.

Mr. WEBSTER.—In reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Webster, by a committee of the city of New York, he says:

"My desire to relinquish my seat in the Senate, for the two years still remaining of the term for which I was chosen, would have been carried into execution at the close of the present session of the Senate, had not circumstances existed, which, in the judgment of others, rendered it expedient to defer the fulfilment of that purpose for the present."

From the Baltimore Chronicle of the 3d inst.

IMPROVIZATION.

Baltimore Lyceum.—We notice in the papers from many parts of the Union, that the subject of Improvization is exciting public attention. To be so well acquainted with the various subjects of human investigation, as to be ready, when called upon, without preparation, to deliver a Lecture on any given subject, is a valuable acquisition, requiring no small share of self confidence, as well as knowledge.

We are led to make these remarks by observing in our advertising columns, that the subject of improvization will come up before the Baltimore Lyceum this evening. The novelty of the subject in this city will, we are confident, excite considerable interest. The subject of the Lecture, we understand, will be selected by the audience.

By the Southern Express Mail.

There are no slips from New Orleans by last night's mail.

WAR IN FLORIDA ENDED.

A slip from the Savannah Georgian office has the following:

Black Creek, March 10, 1837.

Dear Brother:—An express arrived at this place 12 o'clock last night, bringing this agreeable news from Gen. Jesup, that the war is in reality closed. The Indians have surrendered. All the chiefs but Oseola, have come in, and have consented to removal. All are to assemble at Tampa Bay by the 10th day of April next, prepared for removal to their western homes. The Indians say that Oseola is on the Suwanee, and that they will bring him to Tampa Bay by the 10th of April. In great haste, or I would write more fully.

Yours, &c. BENNET M. DELL.

To Col James Dell, Jacksonville.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA

Georgian Office,
Savannah, March 16, 1837.—2 P. M.

The steamboat *Charleston*, Capt. Bonnell, arrived this morning from Garey's Ferry, Florida, and conveys the gratifying intelligence that hostilities have ceased, and a treaty had been concluded with Jumper and other Chiefs. We have been favored by several gentleman with the following extract of letters, which induces us, at length, to believe that a termination of this savage and bloody warfare may be effected, and our gallant army relieved from a duty which they have met with alacrity, while bleeding Florida will obtain that repose her suffering inhabitants so much need.

Capt. Harris is the bearer of despatches, and has a copy of the treaty with the Indians.

We learn that Philip and Micanopy had not signed the treaty. Micanopy says that he has been blamed for being against the war; that if they made a treaty he would sign it; that Payne's treaty will be recognied.

TREATY CONCLUDED.

"March 6—*afternoon.*

"Jumper, Cloud, Ho-la-touchy, and others, have just signed a treaty of the following effect. All hostilities are to cease from this time, and by the first of April all the Indians are to be south of the Hillsboro, and of a line drawn east through fort Foster.

"By the 10th of April all are to be in as Tampa with their families to take transport for the West. All the privileges of the treaty of Payne's landing are secured to them; they are to be paid for their cattle and ponoys, and to receive rations. Hostages remain with us.

"In ten days Micanopy is to come in, anp stay where the Commanding General chooses. The negroes that are *bona fide* their own are also secured to them."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Army, at Garey's Ferry, to a friend in this city, dated

"March 11, 1837.

"I understand that a treaty has been entered into with the Indians—that they agree to be ready to go west by the 10th proximo. Micanopy is to be kept as a hostage until all leave."

Another letter states, that in consequence of a letter from Head Quarters "there is good reason to believe the war at an end."

Proscription with Vengeance.

When the Magistrates Court first went into operation last spring Col Thomas Johnson was appointed, one of the Judges for the Jefferson District. A vacancy occurring by the death of one the Judges, Col Johnson wrote to Mr Bowlus recommending a certain individual as a person well qualified to fill the vacant seat. In answer to this letter, Mr. Bowlus informs him that the gentleman recommended by him had been named to the Governor and Council and would no doubt be appointed, at the same time, he says he is compelled by a sense of Justice to inform Col. Johnson that he will be turned out, and gives his reasons for this assertion in the following remarkable language '*The Governor and Council, I am informed will refuse to appoint any who took sides with the recusant electors.*"

Col Johnson immediately upon the receipt of this letter, addressed a letter to the Governor and Council informing them that as they possibly did not remember the fact he would remind them that he also held the commission of a colonel, in the militia which they might feel disposed to deprive him of.

Such an exhibition of impotent malice was reserved for the sapient Boladil, who figures, as the Governor of this State. Elevated to a station once honoured because filled with men of intelligence, and integrity, he is the mere tool of the meagre minority who elected him, and was chosen for the express purpose of gratifying their depraved appetites for revenge. Had he have possessed either more or less, intelligence and virtue, he could not have been chosen. With more he could not have degraded himself, to become their tool as this worthy Governor has, with less they would not have dared to perpetrate so flagrant an outrage upon the good sense of the people, as to have made him Governor: the experiment has already been carried to its extreme verget Frederick Times.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

The Emancipator of Wednesday is remarkably amiable. It speaks of the President's inaugural address in the following mild and soothing terms:

"The new President has delivered his inaugural address, and taken on him the oath and responsibilities of office. The devil is unmasked. In the face of heaven and earth, the President of these United States stands forth avowedly, the enemy of freedom, the opponent of equal rights, the defender of slavery, the slanderer of freedom's friends, and the instigator and patron of mobs. About to assume the responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a professedly free people, he steps forth, with tyrant heart and face of brass, and, lips of slander; and declares the effort to give freedom to the enslaved, injurious to every interest that of humanity included." &c. &c.

* * * * * *

"Very well, if Martin Van Buren can afford thus to slander the friends of liberty and equal rights, and invoke on them the fury of the mob, and lick the dust and proclaim himself the tool of tyrants, the defender of slavery, and swear himself forever, upon her altar, so be it. And if, in consequence, the spirit of slavery grows more rampart in every part of the land, louder and more overbearing in its demands at the South and North, more violent and blood-thirsty in its inflictions on the bond and the free, trampling all law and restraint under foot, and breaking forth on the right hand and on the left in acts of violence and blood, so be it. We are glad to know the worst—to see the flag nailed to the mast. We shall not shrink from the conflict. On the contrary, most cheerfully and resolutely shall we breast us to the onset anew. We tell the President, that if he expects to put the question of abolition at rest, and secure to himself a quiet administration, by the position now taken, he, for once, at least, has reckoned without his host. At the Presidential nod, let the influence and the machinery of party be turned upon us, and under the broad shield of Presidential sanction let popular indignation, at the bidding of hireling presses, pour the vials of wrath upon us, and outrage follow outrage, until the land rocks with commotion and runs down with blood, we shall meet it. We have sworn ourselves upon the altar of freedom, and under freedom's God, come what may we shall meet it. Not an inch shall we yield, not an effort relax, not an agent recall, not a publication repress. On the contrary; we shall multiply our presses, and our agents, increase our efforts fifty, yea an hundred fold, and move onward in our struggle for freedom, if need be, to the death."

There's one comfort in all this. These bloody minded fellows are only so on paper. Garrison roared and foamed and blustered much in the same way—and crawled beneath a pile of shavings!

THE VILLAGE PREACHER,

BY CHARLES MINER ESQ.

'Father forgive them.'

— Go, proud infidel—search the ponderous tombs of heathen learning, explore the works of Confucious; examine the precepts of Seneca, and the writings of Socrates; collect all the excellencies of the ancient and modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Savior. Reviled and insulted; suffering the grossest indignities; crowned with thorns and led away to die, no annihilating curse breaks from his breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirings of a mother for her nursling ascends the prayer of mercy on his enemies, 'Father, forgive them.' Oh it was worthy of this origin, and stamped with the bright seal of truth that his mission was from Heaven!

Acquaintances have you ever quarrelled? Friends have you ever differed? If He who was pure and perfect forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish your anger? Brothers, to you the precept is imperative: you shall forgive; not seven times, but seventy times seven.

Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes make you petulent, and disappointment ruffles the smoothest temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions; controlled, they are the genial heat that warms us along the way of life, ungoverned they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attentions, and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not but eradicate the thorn that grows in your partner's path: above all, let no feelings of revenge find harbor in your breast. Let the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word; an obliging action; if it be a trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David, in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as hostile to religion. Let him whose heart is black with malice, and studious of revenge walk through the fields when clad with very dure or adorned with flowers—to his eyes there is no beauty; the flowers to him exhalt no fragrance. Dark as is his soul, neature is robed in deepest sable. The smile of beauty, light not up his bosom with joy, but the furies of hell raged in his breast and render him as miserable as he would wish the object of his hate.

But let him lay his hand on his breast and say—'Revenge, I cast thee from me; Father forgive mine enemies;' and nature assumes a new and delightful garniture. Then, indeed are the meads verdant and the flowers fragrant then is the music of the groves delightful to his ear, and the smiles of virtuous beauty live to his soul.y

PAY THE MECHANIC.

The rich man who employs a mechanic, does not always know to how much inconvenience, loss of time and expense he exposes him, by neglecting to pay an undisputed bill, on presentation. Without going too deep into the subject, let us propose a very simple example, of constant occurrances. A mechanic undertakes a job, for which his honest charge is fifty dollars. It is done to the satisfaction of his employer. The mechanic is an industrious but poor man. He expects his pay on the presentation of his bill. Why should he not receive it? He has no bank credit. He pays cash for stock, and he pays cash for labor. He has been employed for a week or two on that job, with two or three journeymen, besides furnishing the raw material, paying shop rent, and other expensive contingences. Why should he be asked to wait six months or a year for his money? He must pay his hands on Saturday, provide for his family during the week, pay for his stock, and lay up something against rent day. Is it reasonable—is it just that his ready employer should ask him to wait for his pay until his convenient time, when cash is not scarce—when three per centum a month is not to be had on the loan of money which belongs to others, or which ought to be appropriated to to the payment of the honest debts instead of sleeping and fattening at interest on post notes, or contributed to the artificial wants of his family, or gratifying a reckless spirit of speculation in visionary stocks? Is it righteous, is it just that a man of supposed wealth should do this and leave the honest and hard working mechanic to the clamors of small creditors, the importunities of journeymen, and the rapacity of usurious extortioners?—Certainly not Boston Transcript.

Lotteries in Maryland.—According to a report made by the Commissioners of Lotteries to the House of Delegates, it appears that the amount of tickets of the Maryland State Lotteries disposed of during the fical year 1836, ending November 30th, was $416,426-67. The amount sold in the State, $347,712.93! More than five times as many tickets sold out of the state as in it.

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