MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA

We subjoin the Report of the special Committee of the Maryland House of Delegates, to whom had been referred that portion of the Message of the Governor in relation to the demand of the Executive of Pennsylvania upon the governor of Maryland, for the surrender of Nathan S Bemis, Jacob Forwood, Edward Prigg and Stephen Lewis, citizens of Maryland, as fugitives from justice. The facts connected with this unpleasant circumstance are detailed in the Report, the resolution accompanying which was adopted in the House by a vote of 50 to 4. Messrs. Maulsby and Alexander of the House constitute the Committee, together with a member of the Senate, to proceed to Harrisburg.—*American.*

The special committee to which was referred the communication of the Governor, with the accompanying correspondence and papers in relation to the demand of the Executive of Pennsylvania upon the Governor of Maryland for the surrender of Nathan S. Bemis, Jacob Forwood, Edward Prigg and Stephen Lewis citizens of Maryland, as fugitives from justice, made in pursuance of an order of this house on the 20th of December ultimo, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to Report in part.

That your Committee have ascertained that the only offence alleged against the citizens demanded, was the arrest and bringing into Maryland certain slaves which absconded from Margaret Ashmore, of Harford county; as whose agents the citizens demanded acted without complying with the laws of Pennsylvania, although it appears, application had been made by them to a justice of the peace of that State for the county where the negroes were, and a warrant obtained for their arrest, which was executed by a constable of the county, and the negroes brought before the justice who refused to act further in the case, and that the negroes thus arrested had, upon coming into Maryland filed their petitions for freedom in the Harford county court at the August term last of said court, and had been found by a jury and adjudged by the court not to be free.

Your Committee further report that the citizens so demanded have been agreed to be surrendered by his excellency the Governor of Maryland, and authority for their arrest and removal to Pennsylvania for trial, forwarded by him on the 27th day of November last, to the agent of Pennsylvania, but the warrant so issued has not yet been executed.

The Governor of Maryland before agreeing to surrender the said citizens consulted the Attorney General of this State, whose written opinions he required on that subject, and that the Attorney General was of opinion and so advised his excellency, that he was bound under the Federal Constitution to surrender the persons demanded. That the Executive of Maryland then despatched a deputation to the Executive of Pennsylvania in order to induce him, is possible, to withdraw the demand, and that the mission was attended with no other success than delay until the result of the trials of the petitioners in Harford county court for freedom should be known; and that the demand not having been withdrawn, the Governor has felt himself constrained to comply therewith and order the arrest and delivery over of the citizens demanded.

Your Committee view the principle involved in this case, of the utmost importance to the interests of Maryland, and are of opinion if yielded to, will to a great and injurious extent, admit the power of the non slave-holding States in effect to nullify that Article of the Federal Constitution which recognises the relation of master and slave and guarantees the right of property in persons held to service. They are [illegible] to procure any [illegible] of guilt in the citizens demanded in the capture and bringing away their slaves. Your Committee are not yet prepared to report the legislative enactments proper to be adopted by Maryland upon this all important subject.—They are of opinion however, that conciliatory measures should be first resorted to, and with this view your Committee respectfully submit the following message to the Senate:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body, to appoint a deputation from the Legislature of Maryland to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be immediately to proceed to Harrisburg and confer with the Legislature now in session at that place and demand from them the dismissal of the indictments now pending in York county Court against Nathan S. Bemis, Jacob Forward, Edward Prigg & Stephen Lewis, citizens of Maryland, for the alleged crime of kidnapping; and such modifications of the laws of that State relating to negroes, as will effectually recognize the right of the master to arrest and bring away his absconding slave, and we have appointed Messrs.

to join such gentlemen as may be named by your honorable body to constitute such deputation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

I. D. MAULSBY, Chairman.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following is a copy of these resolutions, as they passed the Senate.

I Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the most perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

II. Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to the full extent to which those powers were not thus delegated, and are alone responsible for them; and that any intermeddling of any one or more States or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, political, moral or religious, or under any pretext whatever, with the view to their alteration or subversion, is not warranted by the Constitution, tending to endanger the domestic peace and tranquility of the States interfered with, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

III. Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity, and that, in fulfilment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers, as not to interfere with the stability and security of the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist, to the extent of its constitutional power, all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to assail the domestic institutions of another, or to [illegible] such institutions.

IV. Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States, and that no change of opinion, or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks, thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

V. Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the sessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

And Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm, and just apprehension, in the States sustaining that domestic institution, would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the Abolition of slavery therein, and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

LATEST FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

From the N. York Papers, Wednesday evening.

Gen. Scott and Gov. Marcy have arrived at Buffalo. The General is to take military charge of the frontier with such of the militia as the Governor shall place under him.

Both the belligerent parties are quiet—baring a random shot or two at a boat or breastwork There is a rumor which comes from a creditable source, that three American schooners with salt from Oswego, have been seized at Whitby 35 miles below Toronto, by a party of royalists most of them Orangemen.

Mr. Beardsley, the Attorney General of this State, is also arrived at Buffalo.

It is expected most of the regulars of the lower province will pass up the seat of war, and that the place of the former will be supplied by 2000 militia, tendered by the Governor of New Brunswick.

The Toronto Patriot of the 5th contains further official documents of the Caroline affair, among them a letter from Gen. Arcularius to Col. McNabb, dated Jan. 2, suggesting to him the "suspension of an attack of the assemblage now lodged on Navy Island" until he can demand from them a surrender of the arms and ordinance stores of the State, of which the 'assemblage' had obtained clandestine possession.' Col. McNabb in reply cordially assents to this "noble desire," as he terms it, on the part of New York to put down the "atrocious pirates."

The "Captain, Andrew Drew," who commanded in the affair of the Caroline, in his official despatch Dec. 30, states that in obedience to his orders from McNabb, to destroy the piratical steam vessel between Navy Island and the American shore:

I ordered a look out to be kept upon her, and about 5, P. M. yesterday when the day had closed in, Mr. Harris of the Royal Navy reported the vessel to me as having moved off Navy Island.—I immediately directed five boats to be armed and manned with forty five volunteers, and at about 11 o'clock, P. M., we pushed off from the shore for Navy Island, when not finding her there as was expected, went in search, and found her moored between an island and the main shore.

I then assembled the boats off the point of the island, and dropped quietly down upon the steamboat. We were not discovered until within twenty yards of her, when the centry upon the gangway hailed us, and asked for the countersign, which I told him we would give when we came on board; he then fired upon us, when we immediately boarded and found from twenty to thirty men on board, who were easily overcome, and in two minutes she was in our possession.'

The battle is thus briefly despatched. The boat was then towed out, he said, that she might be set fire to without injuring American property.—He then says distinctly, "all those on board the steamboat who did not resist were quietly put on shore," as he "thought it possible there might be some American citizens on board." He adds, "those who assailed us were dealt with according to the usages of war."

He speaks in rapturous terms of the coolness and bravery of officers and men—much could not have been required where the party assaulted were asleep and unarmed. He says 5 or 6 of the "enemy" were killed

The "honorable Col. McNabb" in communicating the above to Col Strachen, military secretary assures him of Capt Drew's modesty; and says of the affair "it was a most daring and spirited action," and that he feels "most grateful" to the captain for "this desperate service," [!!!] He says he shall early communicate "the names of the party," that the country may know "every actor in that gallant affair."

The people in the western part of the State are exceedingly anxious to get hold of the names of the perpetrators of the outrage.

To sum up all, Col McNabb, in a general order dated Chippewa, Jan. 3, announces that he has the satisfaction to state that the capture of the Caroline, "has met with the 'unqualified approbation'" of his Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. Sir Francis Head, who begs to offer his "thanks" to the officers and men engaged in it.

It is estimated there are $30,000 worth of State property in possession of the patriots on Navy Island.

It was generally thought the arrival of Gen. Scott on the frontier would speedily put an end to the war.

The grand jury of Niagara county have indicted McNaub and six others as implicated in the murder at Schlosser.

The report that Mr. Beebee was killed at Navy Island, is untrue, according to the Rochester Democrat of the 12th. The reply of the Upper Canada provincial parliament in reply to Gov. Heard, is in part a mere echo to the Governor's speech. It is rather tame in its royalty—it does not call the patriots "pirates"—and says the cause of the disaffection is misgovernment at home—promises ample supplies if required.

TWO O'CLOCK.

We have conversed with a gentleman just from the frontier, who has been on the Canada side, as well as at Lewiston and elsewhere on the frontier. He tells us that no attack will be made on Navy Island. Sir Francis Head having come to the conclusion, some two or three weeks ago, that even a successful issue would not be worth the blood and lives it would cost, and that the Navy Islanders must abandon their position before long, in any event.

We also learn that Gen. Scott has notified the owners of sundry steamboats &c. who were about to place them at the command of Mr. Mackenzie, that such an act would work their forfeiture; the owners consequently notified Mr. Mackenzie that he must pay in advance, not only for the use but value of the boats and Mr. M. being made unable to comply with this condition, the Navy Islanders are in a quandary.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A slip from the Office of the Louisville Advertiser [illegible] the details of an attempt to rob the [illegible] Savings Institution of that place, [illegible] in Murder and Suicide.

The treasurer, H. S. Julian [illegible] disease, leaving the first Clerk, [illegible] in the Bank. [illegible] seems Chapman [illegible] into the institution by Mr. Parker, [illegible] acquainted with Dicks from boy[illegible] what profession Dicks entered, [illegible] immediately after obtaining [illegible] be matter of conjecture. It appears that Mr. Parker was killed at his [illegible] blow with the hammer [illegible] paid.

He was struck on the top of [illegible] the hammer buried to the handle in his brain. At this instant it is supposed Dicks commenced his search for money, as a drawer in which bank notes are usually kept, was found partly drawn out—when Mr. Julian, the Treasurer, arrived and knocked at the door of the building. Dicks opened the door, admitted Julian, shut the door again, and commenced an attack upon him with the hammer with which Parker had been killed. Julian, unapprised of what had occurred, parried the blows aimed at him, and begged Dicks to pause, assuring him that he was mistaken.—Dicks continued his assault—making blow after blow—until Mr. Julian had an opportunity to seize the hammer, when in struggling with his adversary Julian fell but not without wresting the hammer from Dicks. Deprived of the hammer, Dicks began to feel for his pistol. The aim of Dicks was seen, and as Julian rose from the floor, he discovered Parker lying dead in the room. Suddenly Julian raised a chair threw it at Dicks, and thus gained time to rush out of the door, and gave the alarm to some two or three persons in the immediate neighborhood.

At this moment, Dicks, finding detection was inevitable, raised his pistol to the side of his head, and shot himself.

Mr. Julian though badly wounded on the head and face is not considered dangerous. Parker was cut off in the prime of life, leaving an interesting wife and three children, the former in a state of mind that beggars description. The cause of all this is gambling! Dicks, having lost every thing at the gaming table was driven by desparation to commit the dreadful crime of murder. For years he had been an honest and respectable clerk in Louisville, but overcome by the infatuating vice that proved his ruin, he acted dishonestly to obtain employment. His sad end is already told.

ARKANSAS TRAGEDY.

We published some time since an account of a tragedy enacted in the house of representatives of Arkansas. The following more detailed particulars of the transaction, copied from the Rochester Democrat, are pretty interesting.

On the 4th of December, a bill authorising the payment of a bounty on wolves, was under discussion. Upon its third reading, an amendment was proposed by Major Anthony, that the bills of the Real estate Bank, located at Little Rock, should not be offered in payment of the bounties until the name of the President, and also a magistrate, should be affixed, as security for their ultimate redemption. It appears that the President of this bank (Col Wilson,) is speaker of the House, and looked upon this amendment as a personal insult. He accordingly deliberately rose from his seat—drew his bowie knife, and walked directly towards Anthony. The members made way for him, says our correspondent, "and he retreated a few paces, for the purpose of drawing his bowie knife, the blade of which was nine inches longer than Wilson's) and as W. came up, A. struck at him with his knife. W. threw up his left arm, upon which he received a blow, which nearly severed it, at the wrist. A. struck W. another blow, which he received on his right arm. Col. W. then threw down the chair which A. had placed between them, and thrust over the chair at Antony.

His knife struck A. as near the middle of the body as you could lay your finger. The knife split the breast bone, and passed directly through the heart of Anthony. He threw the chair at Wilson, fell back, and expired. was up at the State House a short time after and saw A. lying on the table—a doctor was examining him. I never before saw such a sight and never wish to again. The shirt and clothes were clotted with blood; the table where he had been laid a small puddle of blood upon it, and on the floor there had been dirt strewn that slaked up the blood. A. was a large powerful man. So was W. The gash was about two inches wide. The knife W struck with was 9 inches—A.'s knife the blade about 18 in length. They all carry knives here, or pistols. There are several kinds of knives in use, a narrow blade, and about 12 inches long, is an Arkansas tooth pick."

The trial of Wilson was commenced at Little Rock on the 13th, before Justices Fuller and Hawkins, and continued the 16th. Messrs. Fuller and Hawkins decided it to be a bailable case, Mr. Brown dissenting. The amount of bail required was [illegible]

FACT.—We [illegible] with the Boston Mercantile Journal [illegible] good story:

A late English paper mentions that [illegible] Swindler, a farmer of Pohill, in Yorkshire, had a steer, which fell ill appearing affected in a singular manner, differing materially from the symptoms of any disease observed among cattle. It continued to grow worse several days, when it died. Mr. Swindler feeling astonished at so sudden a circumstance, it led him to have the body opened, when he found in the windpipe a large snake, three feet long. The reptile had its head close to the heart of the beast. It is conjectured that the snake had sprung into the mouth of the steer whilst grazing in the pasture.

The Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Lieut. Scott sailed from Boston on Friday morning, agreeably to instructions, to furnish assistance to vessels on the coast. She has on board supernumerary seamen, and an abundant supply of provisions, water, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 12th, 1838.

In Senate, to day, a message was adopted on motion of Mr. BOWIE, proposing the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the subject of Bemis's case, so the sense of the General Assembly, on the important questions involved, may be expressed in the form of resolutions, and such instructions prescribed to the deputies as will enable them to utter authoritatively the feelings of the citizens of this State.

The House upon receiving this message, adopted one in reply agreeing to the conference.

The bill from the House divorcing Mary Ann and Josiah Bailly, jr. of Dorchester, was passed.

A letter was received from THOMAS H. HICKS, Esq., accepting his appointment as a member of the council.

In the House Mr. GALLAGHER obtained leave to report a bill authorising a union of the Baltimore and Port Deposite, Wilmington and Susquehanna and the Philadelphia and Wilmington Rail Road Companies.

Mr. ALEXANDER, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted the report in chief, of the Committee, an interesting document. It urges the passage of the Bill accompanying it, entitled "Bill for the Maintainance of the Public Credit." This Bill authorizes the Treasurer to receive gold and silver coin, made current by the act of Congress, for the payment of such public creditors as declined to take current bank paper in payment of their dues—and for the payment of such as may hereafter solicit payment in specie. It also provides that all public dues shall be receivable in such gold and silver, as aforesaid, or in current bank paper to be designated from time to time, by the Treasurer, at the election of the debtor. In reference to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, it requires them to pay in said gold and silver, such portions of the interest due on their bonds to the State, as may be required to pay the amount of specie demanded by the holders of the public stock issued for their benefit, in payment of the interest or dividends thereof. The Report will soon be printed.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1838.

The Legislature, in both its branches, is at the present time, engaged with private or local bills.—Among the former may be cited six or eight divorces, and among the latter bills in relation to county roads.

The currency committee has taken away, seven of the most active members, and the important Committees have made as yet but few reports. The Ways and Means committee, by their chairman, made a report on Friday accompanied with a bill, providing for the payment of the interest of the public debt in coin. This is the most important provision of the bill, and I am glad to believe that it, at least, will pass without difficulty.

The splendid chandelier, in the Senate Chamber, fell down on Friday night, as the door keeper was lighting it. It had been secured by a screw in a beam, and ever since the Legislature met he has been turning it round always the same way, till he loosened the screw sufficiently and down it fell—breaking several of the branches, and shivering the glass shades, which all may, however, be repaired for a small sum—fifty or sixty dollars.

Those who left Baltimore in the steamboat Maryland on Friday morning from this city, had an unpleasant time before they reached here. Just after the boat got out of the river Patapsco, the shaft of the engine broke. Fortunately a vessel, bound for Baltimore, passed about this time, and the mate of the Maryland went in her up to Baltimore, and gave information of the accident to the Captain of the Relief, who, as soon as possible thereafter, started for the *relief* of the Maryland took the passengers off and brought them to Annapolis, and then returned and towed the Maryland back to Baltimore.

Mr. PRATT, of the Council, reached here on Friday night.

ANDREW BRUCE, Esq, of Allegany county, took his seat in the Senate to day. Mr. BOWIE, from the committee of Internal Improvements, made a favorable repor. on the bill from the House, supplemental to the charter of the Balt. and Port Deposit Rail Road Company.

On motion of Mr. KERR, leave was given Messrs. KERR, ALEXANDER, MAULSBY, GILES, and CARROLL, to report a bill to remove the present disabilities under the common law and statutary provisions of the State, in reference to the property and individual rights of married women.

Mr. BLOCHER submitted resolutions, which lie on the table, directing the agents who represent the States Stock in the C & O. C. Co. to use their exertions in all future elections to secure the election of one or more citizens of the State, as Directors—on the ground that the State holds a large amount of stock therein; and further, expressing it as the opinion of the General Assembly that the deposits of the portion of the funds of said Company obtained from the State, ought to be made in good and solvent Banks of this State, and should only be drawn therefrom in such sums as the actual necessities of the company may require—and, therefore, directing the agents to endeavour to induce the company so to deposit its funds

ANNAPOLIS, Jan, 17th.

The Legislature is doing nothing—and therefore I have nothing to write about. They meet every morning at ten o'clock—pass a divorce bill or two, open or shut up a county road in some dumb quarter, read the papers, wait till twelve o'clock, with impatience, and then adjourn.

The committee on Ways and Means have not entered fully upon their investigation of "persons and papers." They have summoned a number of witnesses, and on Monday begin with question and answer. On that day, I understand, Mr. [illegible] President of the Ohio Rail Road [illegible] with several of the Directors [illegible] seriously talked of by [illegible] to adjourn over for a week or [illegible] business.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1838.

The House was to-day cast into a state of deep excitement by the calling up of the Mississippi Election. Mr. Claiborne one of the sitting members was absent, confined to his bed by sickness, & Mr. Gholson, his colleague, had just been able to drag himself into the House. Messrs. Prentiss and Word, the gentlemen who claim the seats of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, had been allowed to take temporary places. Mr. Howard of Maryland, then asked the House to direct the Clerk to read a letter, which had been received from Mr. Claiborne, containing a statement of all the facts in relation to the contested election.

Mr. Bell of Tennessee, objected, on the ground that it was not consistent with parliamentary law to print the document.

Mr. Wise objected, and said that for the information of Mr. Howard, and the House, he had to state that a paper prepared by Messrs. Prentiss and Word which was yesterday printed and laid on the desk of the members, was printed at the expense of the gentlemen and not by the House.

Mr. Gholson, rose and asked Mr. Howard if he had made a motion to print the document?

Mr. Howard said that he had not done so, but intended to submit such a motion at the proper time.

Mr. Gholson said his only object in propounding the enquiry was now accomplished, and he had to add, that neither he or his colleague, Mr. Claiborne, came to the house, to beg it to print their papers at its expense. The intimation of the gentleman from Virginia, that they had drawn $50 was infamous and vile, and was only worthy of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Wise rose, and pointing to Mr. Gholson, said, "if Mr. Speaker, impudence and ignorance can constitute a blackguard, there stands one."

Mr. Gholson, said that none but a coward and a scoundrel could be guilty of using such language on this floor, and as such he pronounced Mr. Wise to be.

Mr. Polk demanded order, and the demand was promptly obeyed. Messrs. Wise and Gholson both took their seats uttering in an undertone, language toward each other which was too profane to be repeated.

A motion to print the letter of Mr. Claiborne was now taken up, and after a brief discussion it was adopted. The House was now proceeding into its business, when

Mr. Dawson of Georgia now rose, and after expressing his regret, that the House was so often annoyed by scenes so disreputable, offered a resolution, the substance of which was, that as Messrs. Wise and Gholson, had made use of language which was offensive to the character of the House, they both be required to submit to the House. Messrs. Wise and Gholson, both submitted apologies to the House, but refused to say one word conciliatory to each other.

Mr. Mercer of Virginia, now submitted a resolution, the substance of which was, that the two offending members, should be required to pledge themselves to this House, that they would not pursue the quarrel out of doors.

A long and a profitless debate ensued on this resolution, and the more it was debated the smaller was the prospect of reconciliation. In the course of this part of the debate, Mr. Howard of Maryland, made a short speech, distinguished for its comelness and gentlemanly good will, the object of which was to preserve the dignity of the House, and if practicable, bring about an honorable reconciliation. By the time that I found it necessary to close my note, the House had resolved itself into a Court of Honor, and was struggling, vainly I fear, in attempting to bring this affair to a happy and an honorable reconciliation.

In the Senate, the Vermont Anti-slavery resolutions were debated at length, finally received and laid on the table

I cannot suffer the subject of the quarrel between Messrs. Gholson and Wise to escape me, without saying that the whole affair from beginning to end, was disgraceful to the parties, to the House and to the country. I say this with reluctance, because I cherish for the parties no other feelings than those of good will.

Yours, &c. J.

BEAUTY.

'The wind passeth over it, and it is gone.'

'How often do we hear men eager in the pursuit of partners for life, enquire for beautiful women: and yet how brief the existence of what they seek, and how unproductive of happiness is its possession.

We know full well the satisfaction that sleeps beneath the snow white lids of a beautiful eye; in the haughty curl of an exquisite lip; in the blush of a rose that leaps into the budding cheek; in the fine turn of a swan like neck, the gentle motions of a symmetrical form or in the shadowy redundance of dark and beautifully flowing tresses The hearts of the young and passionate leap gladly, and are filled with high impulses, whilst gazing upon these things—but when the soul is scrutinized, and found unblessed by elevated thoughts and generous imaginings, when the intellect is uncultured, and the imagination cold, the slumber of forgetfulness will soon fall upon the dreams of beauty, and the flame of affection be quenched in apathy or disgust.

With men of genius, strong feelings and powerful passions are ever associated, and if beauty is unmingled with the qualities of high thought and affection: delicacy, and virtue are not admirably blended with mental attractions, the light of love will soon be extinguished, and the general impulses of the bosom chilled by apathy and contempt. Men of intellect may yield a momentary homage to a beautiful woman, dispossessed of other fascinations; even a village urchin will chase the gilded wing of a butterfly, but in both cases the eternal splendor pails upon the senses, and some trait of an innate character is sought for, to [illegible] the regard which beauty excited. 'Nothing is so flattering to the feelings of man as the exhaustless and quenchless regard of a sensible female, and no incense so rich can be offered upon the shrine of a woman's ambition, as the avowed and enthusiastic affection of a man of genius Beauty! thou art a mean and unmeaning toy, when contrasted with depth of feeling and power of mind; and she who would arrogate to herself consequence, from the little ambition of personal beauty, is too imbecile in her aspirations, to merit the attention of an elevated thinker.'

Aphorisms, selected from the writings of Lord Kames, Jeremy Taylor, and others:

The young are slaves to novelty; the old, to custom.

When a man has a passion for an ill-favored woman, it must needs be violent.

Men often go from love to ambition, but seldom return from ambition to love.

Unjust resentment is always the fiercest.

Envy cannot exist in perfection, without a secret esteem of the [illegible]

True love is more frequent than true friendship.

The love that increases by degrees is to like friendship, that it can never be extinguished.

The beginning of love is in the power of every one; to put an end to it, is not in the power of some.

Ingratitude is of all crimes what in ourselves we account the most venial—in others, the most unpardonable.

The injuries we do, and those we suffer, are seldom weighed in the same balance.

Men generally put a greater value upon the favors they bestow, than upon those they receive.

A man will lay hold of any pretext, to lay his fault upon another.

To laugh at men of humor, is the privilege of the serious blockhead.

None are more loath to take a jest, than those who are the most forward to bestow it.

It is a miserable thing to be injured by one, of whom we dare not complain.

Nothing is more easy than to do mischief; nothing more difficult than to suffer without complaining.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1838.

☞ We are indebted to F. Jump, Esq. of the Maryland House of Delegates, for several important documents, for which we tender him our thanks.

☞ The Legislature is doing but little else than local business; a number of the leading members being absent on important committees. We are informed that on their return the Reform Bill will be brought up, and that it will meet with considerable opposition from some of the members from the lower counties of the Western Shore.

THINGS WE HAVE SEEN.—We have seen the man who in 1828, was foremost in charging Mr. Clay, the then Secretary of State, with *bargain, unholy ambition, not addicted to scruples, a nefarious conspirator against morals*, and a thousand hard things, elected to the U. S. Senate by the Whig members of the Maryland Legislature, and introduced in that body by the self-same Mr. Clay whom he once so loudly denounced in an Address signed with his own proper name.

We have seen proposed for the same station of U. S. Senator, an individual's name who once drank in a toast "Damnation to Democracy!"

We have seen elected to the Executive Council, a Mr. Pratt, who speaking on the reform question, in the House of Delegates, made the memorable declaration that *"he would rather live under the despotism of a Russian Czar, than under a Government of a majority of the people."*

All these things have come to pass, and yet are regarded by some as matters of no importance. Devotion to certain political tenets is would seem covers a multitude of sin.

☞ A Coroner's Inquest was held on Thursday last in this town over the body of a negro woman, named Judah Potter. Verdict: death by drowning, or by some cause unknown to the jury

The debate on our first page, on the bill to restrain the currency of small notes in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes will be found of more than ordinary interest.

We have been compelled to delay its publication until the present time, but it will not we hope, be the less acceptable on that account.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We are gratified to find the Van Buren members in our Legislature zealously urging investigation into the manner in which our State rulers are performing their duties to the people. Mr. Grason has brought "His Excellency" out, upon a resolution enquiring, if extra allowances have not been made to the Clerk of the Council, Messenger, &c. The Governor modestly responded that the Clerk of the Council had received some four or five thousand dollars, and quotes some old, and possibly obsolete proceedings of the Legislature, hunted up for the occasion, to justify this lavish expenditure of the people's money

☞ The *Whig* Committee of the Maine Legislature have decided that Mr. Kent is elected Governor of that State for the ensuing year. There were 68,627 votes polled—and Kent is said to have received a majority of 193!.

☞ Specie, it is said, commands no more than one per cent. in New York.

OHIO.—The Democratic State Convention of Ohio adjourned on the 9th inst. after nominating William Shannon, of Belmont County, for Governor. The election takes place in October next. Mr. Shannon is the first native son of Ohio who has ever been a nominee for the chief executive office of that State. He is represented to be a sound and unbending republican, and an able and worthy man.

From the resolutions adopted, we select the following:

Resolved, 'That this convention approves of the principles contained in the messages of the President of the United States, as delivered to Congress at the special and general sessions of 1837, and particularly of the recommendation to divorce the treasury of the United States from any dependence upon Banks—either National or State.

☞ In the House of Delegates on the 11th inst. Dr. Risteau, of Baltimore county, submitted the following orders, which were adopted without discussion,

Ordered, That the Committee on the currency be and they are hereby authorised & clothed with full and ample power to examine into [illegible]

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