gentlemen who heard you, affirming that it is substantially correct.

You cannot but be aware, sir, that the imputations which your language conveys are calculated, if believed, to destroy my character as a man, and that the charge is one which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. If I caused the removal of the deposites for the base purpose of enriching myself or my friends by any of the results which might grow out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not to be inflicted upon me. On the contrary, if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact, be a fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty, is too mild for him who wilfully makes it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privilege under which this imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures.—That privilege it is in no degree my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the abuse of it. But I exercise only the common right of every citizen when I inform you, that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular, not having for the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered the offspring of a morbid imagination or of sleepless malice.

I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, honor and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as it has been uttered—it being the most appropriate mode by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives, that they may institute the necessary proceedings, to ascertain the truth or falsehood of your imputations, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will neither do justice yourself, nor place the matter in a position where justice may be done me by the representatives of the people, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and before I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will be stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to stab the reputation of others without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c., ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun, U. S. Senate."

I do not intend (said Mr. C.) in what I propose to say, to comment on the character or the language of this extraordinary letter. It has excited in my bosom but one feeling—that of pity for the weakness of its author, contempt for his menace, and humiliation that one occupying the office which he does, should place himself in a situation so unworthy of his exalted station. Nor do I intend to invoke the interposition of the Senate to protect the privilege attached to a Senator from one of the sovereign States of this confederacy, which has been outraged in my person. I seek no aid to defend my own privileges; and, so far from being intimidated, I shall be emboldened to express myself with greater freedom, if possible, to denounce the corruption of the Administration, or the violation of the laws and of the constitution. I leave to the Senate to determine what measures the preservation of their own privileges demand.

Much less do I intend to comply with the request or demand, made of me; demand has no place between equals. and I hold myself, within my consitutional privilege, at least equal to the Chief Magistrate himself. I, as a legislator, have a right to investigate and pronounce upon his conduct, and to condemn his acts freely, whenever I consider them to be in violation of the laws and of the constitution. I, as a Senator, may *judge him*—he can never judge me.

My object is to avail myself of the occasion to reiterate what I said, as broadly and fully as I uttered them on a former occasion, here in my place, where alone I am responsible, and where the friends of the President will have an opportunity to correct my statement, if erroneous, or to refute my conclusions, if not fairly drawn. I spoke without notes, and it may be that I may omit something which I said on the former occasion that may be deemed material, or to express myself less fully and strongly than I then did. If so, I will thank any Senator to remind me, so that my statement now may be as strong and as full as then.

If my memory serves me, I opened my remarks, when I spoke formerly, by stating that so many and so subtle were the devices by which those who were in power could, in these times, fleece the people, without their knowing it, that it was almost enough to make a lover of his country despair of its liberty. I then stated that I knew of no measure which could better illustrate the truth of this remark, than the one now before us. Its professed object is to restrict the sales of public land, in order, as is avowed, to prevent speculation; and by consequence, the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the Treasury. The measure is understood to be an administration measure. I then stated that, so far from preventing speculation, it was, in fact, but consummate the greatest speculation which this country has ever witnessed—a speculation originating in a state of things of which those in power were the auth rs; by which they had profited; and which this measure, should it become a law, would but complete.

I then asked what had caused such an extraordinary demand for public land, that the sales should have more than quintupled within the last three years?—and said that, to answer this question, we must look to the state of the currency. That it was owing to the extraordinary increase of bank paper, which had filled to repletion all the channels of circulation. The Secretary had estimated this increase, within that period, from six dollars and fifty cents per individual, to ten dollars. I believe the increase to be much greater—the effects of which have been to double the price of every article, which has not been kept down by some particular cause. In the meantime, the price of public land has remained unaltered, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre; and the natural consequence was, that this excessive currency overflowed upon the public land and has caused those extraordinary speculations which it is the professed object of this bill to prevent.

I then asked what had caused this inundation of paper? The answer was, "the Experiment,"—(I love to remind the gentleman of the word)—which had removed the only restrictions that existed against the issue of bank paper. The consequence was predicted at the time—it was foretold that banks would multiply almost without number, and pour forth their issues without restriction or limitation. These predictions were at the time unheeded; their truth now begins to be realized.

The experiment commenced by a transfer of the public funds from where they were placed by law, and where they were under its safeguard and protection, to banks which were under the sole and unlimited control of the Executive. The effect was a vast increase of Executive patronage, and the opening a field of speculation, in describing which, in anticipation, I pronounced it to be so ample, that Rothschild himself might envy the opportunity which it afforded. Such it has proved to be.

The administration has profitted by this vast patronage, and the prejudice which it has excited against *the bank* as the means of sustaining themselves in power. It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks, in illustration of this. The truth of the statement is known to all the Senators, who have daily witnessed the party topics which have been drawn from this fruitful source. I then remarked that, if rumor were to be trusted, it was not only in a political point of view that those in power had profitted by the vast means put in the hands of the Executive by the experiment, they had profitted in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view. It has been frequently stated, and not contradicted, that many, in high places, are among the speculators in public lands; and that even an individual connected with the President himself, one of his nephews, was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. McLemore.

Having established these points, I next undertook to show that this bill would consummate those speculations, and establish the political ascendancy which the experiment had given to the Administration. In proof of the former, I availed myself of the declaration of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, who had stated that the speculators had already purchased and held a vast amount of public lands, not less, as I understood him, than twenty-five or thirty millions of acres, and that if this bill did not pass, the scenes of the last two years would be repeated in this and the coming year. I then undertook to show, from the showing of the Chairman himself, that these speculations would prove ruinous without the aid of this bill. He had stated that the annual demand for public land, resulting from our increased population, could not exceed five millions of acres.

Now, assuming that the quantity on hand is thirty millions of acres, there would be six years' supply in the hands of speculators even if the land offices of the United States be closed; and that if the bill did not pass, according to his showing, it would take double or treble the time to dispose of the lands, which, in that case, will be in the hands of speculators. All must see the certain ruin, in that event, of those who have borrowed money to speculate in land; particularly, if the sales of public land should be free and open to every one, as it now is, to purchase to the extent of his means. I next showed that the contest was between the Government, as a dealer in public land, and the speculator; that they held in market at least an equal quantity in value to that which the Government now has offered for sale, and that every restriction imposed upon the sales of Government land, must of necessity, increase the advantages of its rival dealers.

I then showed that very onerous and oppressive restrictions, of an odious character, upon the sales of the public lands, would be imposed, if the bill should pass. No one, hereafter, could purchase land of the Government without license—a license, in my opinion, as offensive and odious as would be a license on the press. To obtain this license, the oath of the applicant was required; and then it could only be obtained on payment of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, for which the citizen may now receive a grant in fee simple. After he had made his purchase, under authority of his license, the purchaser has to comply with the condition of settlement and cultivation, and must within the period of five years, prove to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver, who are made high judicial officers, a compliance with the conditions, before he can receive his title; and if he fail to comply, by accident or otherwise, he forfeits both his money and the land. I stated that this was a virtual increase of the price of the public lands to the actual settler; so much so, that any sober minded man would prefer to give the speculators two dollars per acre for land of the same quality, to giving the Government one dollar and twenty five cents for a license, with these oppressive conditions.

Having established this point, I then undertook to show that it would increase vastly the power of the Government in the new States, if they chose to exercise this patronage for political purposes. That they would so use it, we have ample proof in the past conduct of the Administration, and in the principles which have been openly avowed by its friends. A former Senator from New York, high in the confidence of the party, and now Chief Magistrate of that State, had openly avowed, in his place on this floor, that to the victor belongs the spoils, for which he was reprimanded, at the time, by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) in a manner worthy of his distinguished talents. Assuming, then, that the power would be exercised with a view to the political influence, I showed that it would place a vast number of the citizens of the new States, probably not less than one hundred thousand, in a condition of complete dependence on the Receivers, and of vassalage to the Government.

These are the sentiments which I delivered on a former occasion, and which I now reiterate to the full extent—omitting nothing that is material, as far as is connected with the letter of the President and for the delivery of which my privileges as a Senator and those of this body, have been so grossly outraged.

Mr. Grundy and Mr. Walker rose and stated that they had been attentive listeners during the debate alluded to in the President's letter, and corroborated the correctness of Mr. Calhoun's statement of what he had said on that occasion.

Mr. Calhoun then said that he was gratified at what had been said, and that all might now see, from their statement and the acquiescence of others, what little cause the President had for the outrage upon his privilege, and that of the Senate, and for applying language to him which is never used in intercourse between gentlemen, and better suited to the purlieus of Billingsgate than to the mansion of the Chief Magistrate.

From the New York American.

The President's letter to Mr. Calhoun, requiring explanation and reparation for words imputed to that Senator, and spoken in debate in the Senate, will be found in our columns to day, together with the comments thereon of Mr. Calhoun, and the reiteration of the original imputations—if, indeed, they are so considered by the party.

Gen. Jackson, it is notorious, and, indeed not denied, indulges himself in all sort of vindictive language and charges against members, alike of the Senate and the House, who happen, for the time being, to become the objects of his wrath, Mr. Bell and Mr. White particularly, are spoken of by the President in highways and bye ways—in his own house and in taverns—in terms quite in keeping with Gen. Jackson's early associations, but exceedingly unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the country; and yet none among his friends and admirers is found to condemn *openly*, such prostitution of his dignified office. But if, in the course of debate, and in order to illustrate necessary truths, allusion is made in Congress to speculations and schemes for obtaining "the spoils" among persons high in the confidence of the President, nay, connected with him by ties of kindred—the violence of Gen. Jackson breaks out, and overleaping all restraints of decorum, and all constitutional immunities cast around the Legislature—he, who was, during the past year, on his journey to and from Washington, a common defamer—charges "calumny," "stabbing of reputation," on a Senator, and menaces him with an appeal to the people if he do not retract—and this, his friends defend on the ground of innocence to unjust impeachment. Yet, at the same time, to any effusions—such as were made by Messrs. Wise and Peyton in the House, to Gen. Jackson's ambulatory denunciations and invectives last summer—they object as unjust and disrespectful to the President.

The Senate having taken no order on this letter, it is of course to be inferred that they do not consider themselves other than as registers of the good will and pleasure of a master, and that not one among his liege dares to whisper even a faint disapprobation of such a contemptuous violation of the dignity of the body to which they belong.

Perhaps they judge rightly—for after the expunging process, the cup of degradation was drained, and dignity and the Senate of the United States, ceased to have any relation to each other.

"Mr. Calhoun has sought to throw another firebrand into the Senate," says the Richmond Enquirer. Not so. General Jackson threw the firebrand, which Mr. Calhoun took up with a pair of tongs, and threw back again from whence it came.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

M. M. NOAH.—The veteran and venerable editor of the N. Y. Evening Star delivered a lecture in that city, on Tuesday last, before the Mercantile Library Association, "on the identity of the Jews with the American Aborigines, and the descent of the latter from the Ten Tribes!" It is spoken of as a highly interesting and eloquent discourse.

CHRONICLE.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX."

DAVID P. HOGE--EDITOR

Cambridge, Maryland:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday next, 27th instant.

The unpleasant debate in the Hsuse of Representatives, which originated in an inquiry addressed by Mr. Adams to the Speaker, relative to a petition purporting to be signed by a number of slaves, has been happily terminated, without censuring the Ex-President—a measure proposed and advocated zealously by many members. Mr. Adams seems to be the victim of a strange fatuity, in regard to the subject matter of the petitions, which he has been obtruding upon the attention of Congress, to the great detriment of the public business, during the whole of the present session. It is to be hoped however, he will now in some measure, cease the agitation of the questions embraced in his memorials, the respectful reference of which he has been in the habit of insisting upon, with so much pertinacity. In regard to the petition from slaves, the House resolved that it could not be received, and that "slaves do not possess the right of petition secured to the citizens of the United States, by the Constitution." Had a resolution of censure been adopted, the venerable Ex-President would have had a great deal more difficulty in getting it *expunged*, than the great "solitary and alone" was forced to contend with, from the time he set the expunction ball in motion, up to the present moment.—Mr. Adams, though no doubt equally as pure in heart and as upright in purpose, as the present Chief Magistrate, has not yet been called "immaculate" by his friends. His supporters in times past were men of a different stamp from those who bend the knee, and worship at the shrine of him who has been said to be "the greatest man that ever lived in the tide of time." He was regarded by his supporters as nothing more than mortal; he was looked upon by them as a fellow being, who was liable to error. Unlike Andrew Jackson, to whom while yet among the living, divine honours have been paid, he *never* perhaps could have succeeded (if he or his friends *could* have desired it,) in procuring an obliteration of the journal of the house of representatives. No man that has heretofore lived in our country, and no party that has heretofore been in power would have dared to inflict the wound upon the Constitution which the present Executive and his parasites have given it, by the mutilation of the Senate's Journal.

We publish to day the letter of the President to Mr. Calhoun of the Senate. It is indeed an extraordinary production—more disgraceful to its author, if possible, than the communication made by the same high personage some time since to the chairman of the investigating committee of the House. How degrading, how humiliating does such a proceeding appear in the Chief Executive officer of this country! The representative of one of the sovereign States of this confederacy, utters language in *debate* which the President deems exceptionable; forthwith he is called to account for it, and threatened with the blasting and withering influence of the name of the Chief Magistrate, if he does not retract the supposed calumnious imputations. What is this but an effort on the part of the President to destroy the freedom of discussion—to infringe the liberty of speech? What is it but a glaring, a palpable outrage upon the privileges of the Senate, and a bold attempt to overawe and intimidate by a menace of exposure, a member of that body, whose rights he has so often violated, whose dignity he has so often insulted, and whose independence he has labored to destroy! But the pure and elevated patriot against whom the vain threat was made, is not the man to cower before an array of all the terrors which the name of Andrew Jackson carries with it. He spurned the menace; he reiterated what he had said, and retracted nothing. This letter will serve to show to those who will live after us, how far a President of a free people may go, when sustained by the popular voice, in the prosecution of a wicked purpose of destruction against a co ordinate, and until lately, an opposing branch of the Government. There are but two more steps now necessary on the part of the Executive to complete the prostration of the United States Senate. A member has been already threatened with public indignation if he does not obey the President—The next thing to be done is to send forth a threat of personal violence; and the last is to execute it by ordering an armed force to arrest the offending member.

We understand that Mr. Charles Corkran is the contractor for carrying the mail through the lower part of this county; which it is presumed will soon go into operation.

Richard E. Parker, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Virginia has been elected by the Legislature of that State, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Mr Parker was recently elected to the United States Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. W. Leigh. The Legislature of his State, seems disposed to heap honours upon him, whatever may be his merit. The Chronicle (Baltimore) says, and we suspect truly, that "the Senate gains by losing him, and the Court loses by gaining him."

Our correspondent "Civis" may be assured that his communications are acceptable. We shall be glad to hear from him frequently.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We received last night from the New Orleans Bulletin slips of the 6th and 7th inst.

Advices had reached that city, from *Vera Cruz*, as late as Jan. 22. They contain the important intelligence that the announcement of the liberation of Santa Anna had caused great rejoicings in the city of Mexico. As soon as the news was received, the officers in charge of the government issued an order to the authorities at Vera Cruz, in the event of his landing at that port, to receive him, with all the honors due to the President of the Republic.

The national flag, which had been kept at half mast since his capture at St Jacinto, is now restored to its usual position. Three days of festivity and general rejoicing were likewise had, and the most extravagant joy manifested by the people on the occasion.

It was expected that Santa Anna would reach Vera Cruz by the middle of February, and that he would be immediately re elected President. Bustamente, who was the prominent candidate, and who would, without doubt, have been chosen, if Santa Anna had not been liberated, declined in his favor, and has tendered his sword to his government, and with it resigned his command as leader of the army for the invasion of Texas. All naval preparations for that purpose have been suspended, and in fact the wheels of government are completely at a stand, awaiting the arrival and dictation of Santa Anna.

Conjecture is rife, as to the course of Santa Anna, but the demonstrations on all hands clearly show, that his will will be the law. All doubt in regard to the independence of Texas, as a distinct government, must now be at an end.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

A slip from Charleston, of the 13th instant, by last night's Southern Express mail, has the following:

Col. Andrews, U. S. Army, arrived at St Augustine, 11th inst. by express, and states that Gen. Jesup had an engagement with the Indians, which lasted two days; on the sec and day Jumper and Alligator came in under a flag of truce, and surrendered themselves, stating that the Indians were in a distressed situation, and anxious for peace.

During the engagement, four U. S. soldiers and four Indians were killed—one hundred Indians and Negroes were taken prisoners. Col. Andrews says that Jumper and Alligator appointed the 18th inst. as the day to conclude a treaty at Dade's Battle Ground, and had despatched expresses to the Indians to inform them of the arrangement. They stated that Powell was on an Island in the Withlacoochee with about one hundred and fifty followers; they supposed that he would come to terms, and should he refuse they would point out where he was. All hostilities were to cease by both parties until after the 18th inst.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The Texas Telegraph of the 27th ult, has been received at New Orleans.

President Houston had returned from the Army, and reports it to be in excellent health and fine spirits. He thinks there are not twenty men in it over forty years of age.

The remains of those who fell at the defence of the Alamo are to be disinterned, and buried, with the honors of war.

The Message of President Jackson communicating the report of Mr. Morfit, the Agent sent by him to inquire into the political condition of Texes, had been received.

We perceive that attention is already being given to the increase of the population of the country—several marriages being announced in the Telegraph.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The President has disapproved of the finding of the Inquiry, as will be seen in another column. The Globe says—"The proceedings of the court, in respect to the failure of the campaigns under Generals Gaines and Scott, against the Seminoles, so far as regards the case of Major General Scott, have also been submitted to the President; but we understand that in consequence of the necessary connexion between the cases of the two commanders, the President has suspended his examination of the proceedings in respect to Major General Scott, until he shall have received the proceedings in the case of Major General Gaines, when the whole subject will be taken up and disposed of."

The Naval Court Martial recently sitting in Washington has closed its labors, and the name of William S Downing ceases to occupy a place in the list of lieutenants on the Navy Register.

A Court Martial, to consist of Brevet Brigadier Gen. Brady, Col. Bankhead, Capt. Galt, Capt. Drane and other infantry and Artillery Officers, is to be held to Charleston for the trial of Maj. Gates, as soon as the present Court of Inquiry in Frederick shall have terminated its duties.—Alex. G.

Legislature of Maryland.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

February 14th, 1837.

In Senate, to-day, leave was granted on motion of Mr. Bowie, to alter all such parts of the Constitution as inhibit the Senate from originating money bills.

Some local business was transacted.

In the House, the committee on Grievances were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving to the Equity Courts jurisdiction in cases of divorce.

Mr. Brengle, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported that it was inexpedient to establish a board of Public Works—The report was concurred in.

The bill to create the Real Estate Bank was made the order of the day for the 15th instant.

A communication was received from the Executive, covering the Reports, &c., relative to the survey and actual cost of the Eastern Shore Rail Road.

The committee of the whole, after the adoption of some amendments, adopted the Reform Bill.

Before its adoption, the amendment submitted by Mr. Harris yesterday, was negatived.

The bill was made the order of the day for the 16th instant.

The other orders of the day were postponed to Thursday.

Some local bills were acted on.

February 15th, 1837.

In the Senate to-day, the bills from the House supplemental to the charters of the Citizens' Bank and the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, were severally passed.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on Corporations, read a favorable report on the bill from the House to incorporate the Mineral Company of Baltimore county.

In the House, an order was adopted, on motion of Mr. Richardson, calling upon the Lottery Commissioners to report what number of lottery tickets were sold during the years 1835 and 1836, designating those which were sold under grants of this, from those which were sold under grants from other States—what amount of revenue the State derived therefrom, and the expense of the present system to the State—Also, the number of grants now in existence under authority of this State; how many and what private grants are under their management, and the probable time it will take under the present system to sell out all said grants.

Mr. Richardson obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the United Brothers of Baltimore.

An order was submitted by Mr. Buchanan, proposing that the Committee on Public Printing, shall invite proposals for it. It lies on the table.

Mr. Brengle obtained leave to report a bill to prohibit private Banks from issuing notes in the shape of bank notes.

The order submitted by Mr. Buchanan some time since, calling on the Chancellor, the Chief Judges of the several Judicial Districts, and the Chief Justices of the Orphans' Courts, to report as to the manner in which the records in their respective offices have been kept, was amended and adopted.

Considerable local business was disposed of by both Houses.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NEW GRANADA.

Proposed Attack upon Panama.

Kingston, (Jam.) Jan. 12th, 1837.

You have already heard of the difficulties between the British Government and the Republic of New Granada, on account of the insult made to Mr. Russel, British Vice Consul at Panama.

The commander of H. M. Naval Forces (after orders arrived from England,) sent a vessel of war to Carthagena to demand satisfaction, because the authorities of Panama had first imprisoned Mr. Russell, and after imprisoning him, had not reinstated him, and in consequence of a robbery to the amount of one thousand pounds, committed in Mr. Russell's house while in prison. It seems that the Government of New Granada refused to submit to the demand promulgated in the letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Linide Hombo) Since this we have had a flaming proclamation from the President, Francisco de Paula Santander, calling on the New Granadians to be ready to fight the troops of Great Britian. This circumstance makes every one laugh. Gen. Santander is well known to be the greatest coward in all New Granada; and was the only one of all the Columbian officers that behaved like a coward at the battle of Boyaca.

It is reported here that orders were received from home, in case the required satisfaction was not immediately given, to prepare an expedition from this island for Panama. A fast sailing sloop of war was sent to England with the answer of the Government of New Grenada. I have not the least doubt that the British Government contemplates taking possession of Panama, and that they mean to keep it appears certain. Why should they not? Did not the French take possession of Algiers for an insult on their Consul? Can't we do the same? One regiment, and two or three small vessels of war is all we want. I shall let you hear more on the subject before long.

All the ports of New Grenada are in a state of blockade.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle:

I noticed in your paper an advertisement of our enterprizing young citizen, Francis S. Corkran, in which he expresses his intention to enlarge his hat manufactory. This enlargement, as I am told, is prompted by liberal and extensive offers from Baltimore to take all the hats he can make and at prices at which he can prosecute a profitable business. It is not my intention in noticing Mr. Corkran's advertisement, to become his eulogist, but to hold out his purpose to the view of other tradesmen as worthy of example. Mr. Corkran has no doubt seen in the large cities what immense demand there is for articles of his trade from the interior. He well knows that this demand is not temporary; and while his own interest will be promoted by his enlarged views, he will be adding to our population a useful class of citizens, with all the accompanying advantages to the town. And, sir, may not our shoe makers, wheelwrights, carpenters and other tradesmen, with equal ease and advantage, enlarge their business. Cambridge was never in a more prosperous condition than now. The public authorities are doing much to secure the health and comfort of the town. How many villages not half so well situated as ours, have grown up to large cities by a liberal spirit of enterprise. If our tradesmen will but remember how many thousands of dollars are carried away by our eastern brethren for those articles which we could make as well and cheap as they; if they would but remember that our cost of transportation is almost nothing; if they would but remember that living is as cheap here as in any part of the east, perhaps much cheaper, why will they jog on barely supporting their families during their life, and from generation to generation merely living as individuals, not as citizens. I cite an instance: Two young men in one of the eastern villages commenced the trade of shoe makers about five years ago, on a capital of $500. They sent off their work; last year they sold work to the amount of eighty thousand dollars. Take an opposite case: Some time last summer, on the return of one of our packets, bed-posts, and spokes and felloes for carts, were brought from *Baltimore* to supply the wants of *Cambridge;* and yet the material is growing in our woods, within a mile or two of our workshops. This is criminal apathy. We are not improving the talents entrusted to us. If it arise from ignorance, let us give our children better educations, and send them abroad to encounter the spirit of enterprise. Their own will rise with such a spirit, and they will, like Mr. Corkran, return perhaps, and lead us, instead of being directed by us, into the certain highways of social and political prosperity. CIVIS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

By the Executive of Maryland—Feb., 1837.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

LEVY COURT.

John C. Henry, William W. Lake, Samuel Sewell, Jacob Willson, John Webster, John Griffith and Reuben Tall.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William Byus, Minos Adams, Wm. Frazier, Uriah Medford, Levin Richardson, Eccleston Brown, Richard C. Keene, James Carroll, Timothy McNamara, Thomas Summers, James Hammersly, Wesley Woodland, James Houston, Wm. I. Ford, Lewis Ross, Edward Wright, Whitefield Woolford, Wm. Benning, Thos. Barnett, Levin Jones (C. H.), Samuel Sewell, Elijah Tall, Stephen Andrew, Henry C. Elbert, Luke Mezick, Matthias Travers (T. I.), Nimrod Newton, Henry Cook, of Th., James Higgins, Stephen Rauleigh, Samuel Pattison, John Spedden of Robt., Samuel Craig, John Hooper (H. I.), Levin Keene of Henry, James K. Lewis, Archibald F. Reagan, John T. Stewart, Jos. S. Hooper, John Rowins, Joseph Vaugan, William Newton, William Andrews, Garrett McBride, Solomon Robinson, Devereux Travers, James Smith (S. C.), John G. Abbott, Stanley Richardson, John Webb, Henry L. McNamara, Richard Tull, John Newton, John Brohawn, Reuben Martino, Thomas J. Pattison, Horatio Hughes, Fielder D. Jones, Gardner Bayley, Harrison Winterbottom, John F. Eccleston, Ignatius B. Newton, William Howeth, John Thompson of Thos, Joel Cornwell, John Jones of Col., Michael Mitchell, Hooper Rauleigh, John Keene (C. H.), John R. Creighton, Thomas Wingates, William H. Yates, James Smith of Levin, Clement McNamara, Charles J. Smith, Levin L. Keene, William D. Lynch, Brannock Moore, John Roberson (Hicksburg), Levin W. Tall, William Medford (C.C.), Nathaniel E. Green, Jesse Wheatley, John Travers of John, John Griffith, William S. Harper, William Mears, Samuel Harrington, John Woollen, Barzillai Slacum, Wm. Geoghegan (T. I.), Samuel J. Meekins, Matthew Mister, John B. Robinson, Solomon F. Kirwan, William K. Travers, James Cooper (B. W.), James Pattison (T. P.), John Travers (H. I.) and Charles Lecompte of Levin.

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