

National Intelligence... on the mode of choosing the Vice-President of the United States... C. Somerville, Esq. of Wash. Va. to the Hon. Robert P. Cross.

simplest mode of choice might be of the Union to vote directly for Vice-President, and let the majority, be President, and the highest vote, the Vice-President, and be objectionable, not only by a tendency to consolidate the states, the right of suffrage in others, unlimitedly, but states are entitled to a representation of the slave population, and the Union, in the spirit of compromise and small states, has secured to electoral votes, in representation of addition to the number it is entitled to of its population. These states enjoying them neither under. It becomes necessary then for a substitute for that mode of all not infringe on the rights of the discovered. The subject is full after some little reflection on it, I confess, the only one that has what seems to me calculated to be the present system, and to engage which should be secured, if option of a new one.

be entitled (as at present) to a resident and Vice-President in Congress, each state (who, by the laws of the right of suffrage) vote directly the Vice-President at the voting districts. Let it be the duty of the public to count, and to publish the same to the governor of the state it shall be, when the returns have been received, to add them to divide the whole number of votes presidential or electoral votes may be entitled; and then to divide which each candidate may have result of the first division and to a residual candidate entitled to as the same may be contained in which he shall have received.

vote occur, let the candidate have action have it. For example: the present entitled to 16 electoral late election she gave upwards of that number, divided by the 16, each electoral vote.

Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson received in that state, and that Mr. Adams In this case, the two former each be entitled to six electoral votes four. This would have been a tie; for it would have caused the vote to be distinctly felt and But, under the existing system, or 19,000 votes, (although there 30,000 against him) received the election of that state. Nor is this an exception, but one which has occurred in which must always occur, in a great, when the voice of a state shall be unanimous.

ons, it is of primary importance to suggest inducements to every voter to and when there, to express his opinion without any sinister bias or control, to accomplish those two objects is to man that his vote may tell; which he by satisfying him that although he votes alone in his own county, there enough who think with him in his Presidential vote to his favourite or any other uniform mode of election be ever adopted in the United States, it is desirable to have two or three days prevent the necessity of turning out.

If three days were selected for the 20th of October, and it should be (in case no candidate should be able to send the election back to the returns, this might be done by the (the idle days after Christmas,) and the second election received at Washington or end of February, so that it should be made in the second instance, then proceed to the selection of among the two or three highest on the and if the House, voting by States, able to make the selection on the first be determined by lot, or by joint balloting on the second. The period of of October and the end of February, ther too short for the fair accomplishment election; but it is not probable Congress will have so multiple as to render it necessary to terminate a year on the first of May, in March. In this event, the second election postponed till the end of the winter, the public opinion would have settled on two of the candidates, and this obtain an election by the people.

FROM INDIA.

of the British ship Jane, arrived from Calcutta, states that the Burmese was believed to be nearly at an end. It reached Calcutta in the end of August, and left the place, returning, and heard disposed to submit to the power of the English. A second expedition had been sent against the refractory Arakan, amounting to 5000 disciplined troops, commanded by a Turk, and the interior between Mocha and Saba was in a state of blockade.

of the United States will meet on March next, for the despatch of public business, is summoned by a circular letter from the United States, addressed to the persons, including those who are under already appointed to supply that body on that day.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1835.

ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 21, 1835.
To the Governor and Council of Maryland.

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, representatives of the independent citizens of Harford county, feel constrained by that duty we owe to ourselves, and more especially to our constituents, in defence of our and their just rights and privileges, to enter our solemn protest against the conduct of the Executive in making civil appointments for Harford county.

The constitution of our state is founded on the undeniable principle, that the people are the sovereigns, and that the majority ought of right and should rule. This policy will be found interwoven with all our civil institutions, although sometimes violated with impunity, by those in authority, to gratify the ambition or prejudice of some aspiring partizan, or to suit party purposes; and although this policy may for a time infringe and trample on the rights and privileges of the people; although they may be shackled and oppressed, because they will not fall down and worship the rising sun; because they will not succumb and crouch to the lordlings of the day, still there is a redeeming spirit in the people, that has often triumphed over the arbitrary and oppressive conduct of their rulers; and that the same spirit will always excite them to guard and protect their just rights, their privileges and independence.

In making the civil appointments for the different counties, we are aware that the executive, at times, have a difficult task to perform, but all public bodies ought to pursue such a correct and impartial course or system, as would save them from obloquy and censure.

The constitution of our state gives the appointing power to the executive; and, with a view to correct information of the proper characters for civil officers, a call is made by them on the members of the several counties to make their recommendations. The members, in complying with this request, at times differ in their opinions and opinion of men, consequently make separate returns from the same county; they are sometimes equally divided, and at others the division is three to one. And we would ask, ought not so decided a majority to govern, unless upon a comparison of characters, or the location of the officer to be appointed, it was found, on a fair and impartial explanation, that the recommendations of the majority were not entitled to the same weight and respect as the minority. And when equally divided, we should suppose, a strict scrutiny into the merits, pretensions, and talents of the persons recommended, should be made, to elicit that information which alone would enable the executive to do justice to all parties. And being at a loss to know by what rule or system the executive are governed, we beg leave to state to them the following interrogatories.

First—For what purpose are calls made on the members of each county, unless their recommendations are to be respected, and the majority to govern?

Second—Why was the recommendation of one of the members from Harford county accepted, and every person therein named commissioned, in preference to the recommendation of the other three, who came from the three largest districts in the county?

Third—Was it not treating the three members, who made their recommendations, in compliance with the call of the executive, with great disrespect and contempt, not to commission a single man on their list, except such as was on the list of the other member?

Fourth—Why did not the executive call on one member alone, and show by that, what was their final intention, instead of holding out the ostensible appearance of justice and good faith to all the members—whom the appointments clearly indicate was never intended?

Fifth—Would not prudence, justice, and a respect for the opinions and feelings of either the majority or the minority recommending, have dictated, that they should have been called on to explain the cause of those conflicting opinions?

In recommending some changes in the levy court, we were governed by two principles—First, to reinstate those who had been turned out without cause, or any charge affecting their character or talents; and others on account of their location, and some complaints of improper conduct in the levy court. We also proposed to reinstate the coroner and surveyor, and some few justices of the peace, who had been removed the last year, as we believe, and a majority of the people also believe, for the sole purpose of gratifying the political vengeance of a few men, who are emphatically the *causam junctam* in Harford county; and in making those recommendations, we did it under the fullest conviction, that it was the wish

of a large majority of our constituents. As an evidence of the opinion of the people, we state, that at the last session of the legislature, two of the members recommended all the changes that took place; in opposition to the other two. The executive took one list as they have now done; and those who recommended the changes were candidates at the last October election—one of them in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three; led the polls; the other was elected with great remaining popularity;—and both those gentlemen at the last election, together, did not receive as many votes as one of the present members. He was removed from the levy court on their joint recommendation. This we conceive to be an expression of the public feeling, that cannot be misunderstood.

To show that in making our returns, we did it in compliance with the wishes and at the request of the executive, we here insert a note received from Mr. Culbreth, the clerk:

Council Chambers, Jan. 17th, 1835.
Gentlemen—The governor and council being desirous of making the appointments of civil officers for the several counties, will be obliged by receiving the recommendations for your county, with as little delay as may comport with your convenience.

Most respectfully, yours, &c.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

Having made the foregoing statement, as an appeal to our constituents, and in vindication of what we conceive to be our just rights, and the rights of the people, founded on the true basis of the purest republican principles; we again reiterate our most solemn protest against the conduct of the governor and council of Maryland; in making the civil appointments for Harford county, as anti-republican, and calculated to subvert the foundation on which the liberties of the people are based.

THOS. HOPE,
ALEXANDER NORRIS,
ABRM. JARRETT.

For the *Ma. Gazette*.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Green,

I find, that an impression has gone abroad, that the law with the title at the head of this communication, prescribes an earlier period for the collection of the taxes than usual. The object of this law has been entirely mistaken. It has nothing to do with the time fixed for collecting the taxes from the people, but it merely provides a more efficacious mode than the one heretofore existing, for compelling sheriffs, collectors, clerks and other officers, to make settlements and to pay over the public money in their hands to the treasury. It has been found, that many sheriffs have returned far beyond the time allowed by law large sums of money, at the great risk of loss to the people and ruin of their securities; and that in some instances especially on the eastern shore, sheriffs have made no settlement with the treasurer for one, two, and in one instance for three years. There is due, as appears from the reports made to the legislature from the sheriffs alone; more than twenty-three thousand dollars, which has accrued within the last three years, and also a large sum which has been due more than three years. And it further appears, that since our declaration of independence, a sum almost equal to a half million of dollars, has been entirely lost to the state, through the negligence and fraud of these and other public officers. Is not this an evil which calls loudly for a remedy? And do not those deserve praise, instead of censure, who propose and provide that remedy, and thereby prevent the loss of the money collected from the hard earnings of the people, and intended to pay the necessary expenses of government from being fraudulently retained, or applied to their own private purposes by public officers? Would not the necessary consequence of permitting such monstrous abuses to continue, be, that taxes must be increased? To prevent this necessity, and to guard against losses of the public money in future, was the sole object of the law for the "prompt settlement of the public accounts." So indulgent is this law indeed, instead of being rigorous, as has been represented, that the state agent, who is to require settlements of these public officers, and by so doing to prevent frauds and losses, is not allowed to commence suit until the expiration of six months after the time limited by law for making payments into the treasury.

As it regards the time for collecting the taxes from the people, this law has nothing to do with it; that matter is regulated by other laws. And we are glad to find, that a provision has been introduced, at the suggestion of Mr. Moxey, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, in the law imposing the direct tax, extending the time for making the collection to the first of February, instead of the first of December, which was found to be too short a time; as the assessment is generally made late in the spring, for the collection to be made without too severe a pressure upon the people.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell.—The brig *Glory*, arrived at New-York, has furnished Dublin papers to the 6th of January, from which it appears that

the bill preferred against Mr. O'Connell, for a speech delivered by him, in the Catholic Association, and alleged to be seditious, was quashed by the Grand Jury; after an investigation of four hours.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In this city on Thursday last, Mrs. Elizabeth LLOYD, in the 75th year of her age.

This respectable lady has descended to the tomb, beloved, respected, and lamented by all who knew her. To her was assigned a large portion of the blessings of this life, than usually falls to the lot of humanity. Possessed of an ample fortune, the mother of a large, and amiable family, and enjoying through a long series of years, an almost uninterrupted state of health, the world seemed to present itself to her, in its most attractive form. But great as was the prosperity which she was permitted so long to enjoy, and calculated as often it is, to harden the heart, such was not the case with the lamented subject of these remarks—she enjoyed the bounties of Providence with an humble, and grateful spirit, and seemed ever mindful of the source, from whence they proceeded. In her character were united so many pleasing, and amiable qualities, that while they endeared her by the strongest ties of love and affection, to her numerous relatives & connections, gained for her the esteem, respect, and the admiration of a very widely extended circle of acquaintances, and friends. In her the virtues of humility and benevolence shone with conspicuous lustre,—she was ever ready to acknowledge her own unworthiness, and always pleased to bestow commendation upon others, and was never perhaps heard to speak ill of any one. Seldom, indeed, has an individual passed through such a long course of life, with so much innocence, simplicity, and harmlessness. She was the enemy of none, and had no enemy. But the best and brightest part of her character, has not yet been delineated—she was a *christian*—sincere, humble, pious, and devout—her house was the house of prayer. For the last two years of her life she had suffered much from the pressure of disease, and the infirmities of age—but she bore her sufferings with exemplary patience, and humble resignation; having learned with the apostle, to consider the light afflictions of this life, as calculated, when duly improved, to work out, for her, a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, in the life to come. During her illness she seemed solicitous only, to obtain a deeper degree of penitence, and a more grateful sense of the many blessings she had enjoyed. She died in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church; in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope; and it is confidently believed, in favour with her God, and in perfect charity with the world. On Saturday last her remains were conveyed to Wye Farm, on the Eastern Shore, the residence of her son—the funeral procession was perhaps the largest ever witnessed on a similar occasion in this city.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Thursday the 17th March next, if fair if not the next fair day thereafter, all the personal estate of Francis Osbourn, late of said county, deceased, consisting of nineteen

Valuable Negroes, men, women and children, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, eight or ten hogsheads of tobacco, a quantity of corn, and rye, and from 800 to 1000 weight of bacon. The terms of sale are, six months credit for all purchases over twenty dollars, on the purchaser giving bond with security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale; for all purchases under twenty dollars the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Sale to commence on Monday, the 17th of March, at 10 o'clock. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

John Osbourn, Adm'r.
Feb. 21. 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Osbourn, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

John Osbourn, adm'r.
3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Nicholson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JAMES NICHOLSON,
Executor.
Feb. 17. 2w.

Barouche and Horses.

Advertised by S. Plakny, will be offered at public sale on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at Williamston, a barouche and four horses.

MARYLAND University Lottery.

For the Benefit of the Medical College of Baltimore.

FOURTH CLASS, NEW SERIES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. B. Davidge, Blissa De Batts, Nathaniel Potter, Maxwell M-Dowell, Granville Sharp Pattison, Richard Wilnot Hall, Luke Tiernan, William Loran, James Bosley, William Howard, William Jenkins, David Williams, J. P. Pissants, David Hoffman, Yates and Mintyre, Agents of the Managers.

SOHEMEL.

1 prize of \$10,000 is 10,000 Dollars	
1 prize of 6,000 is 6,000 Dollars	
1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000 Dollars	
1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000 Dollars	
1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000 Dollars	
1 prize of 1,538 is 1,538 Dollars	
6 prizes of 1,000 is 6,000 Dollars	
6 prizes of 500 is 3,000 Dollars	
6 prizes of 200 is 1,200 Dollars	
24 is 3,744 Dollars	
12 is 3,744 Dollars	
8 is 3,744 Dollars	
4 is 31,200 Dollars	

8,780 Prizes. 79,170 Dollars
15,600 Blanks.

24,360 Tickets. 79,170 Dollars

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Ticket's \$4	
Halves 2	
Quarters 1	

3 Packages of ten tickets, embracing the thirty numbers of the lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$13.60 net, with so many chances for capitals,—or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Those who prefer paying only the difference between the price of the package, and what the package must of necessity draw, can obtain a certificate of

Whole Tickets for \$26 40	
Half Tickets for 13 20	
Quarters for 6 60	

To be drawn the Day of MAY next.

This is a lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, & four of them be drawn out. And that ticket having on it the 1st, 2nd and 3rd drawn numbers in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$10,000—And those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes annexed to them, respectively, viz:—the 1st, 3rd and 2nd, to \$6000—2nd, 1st and 3rd, to \$4000—2nd, 3rd and 1st, to \$3000—3rd, 1st and 2nd, to \$2000—3rd, 2nd and 1st, to \$1538—Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 1st, 2nd and 4th, in one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1000—Those six other tickets which shall have on them 3 of the drawn numbers & those three, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500—Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers and those three the 2d, 3d, 4th, in some one of their orders will each be entitled to a prize of \$200—Those 156 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn numbers and those two, the 3d, and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$24. Those 312 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn numbers and those two, the 2d, and 3d, or 2d, and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$12—All others being 468, having on them two of the drawn numbers will be entitled to a prize of \$8—And all those 780 tickets having on them but one of the drawn numbers will each be entitled to a prize of \$4.

Tickets and shares may be had at the Manager's Office 175, Market Street.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, will be received in payment.

Orders enclosing the cash or prizes as above, free of postage for tickets and shares, will receive prompt attention if addressed to

YATES & MINTYRE,
Baltimore.

Mr. Hayden,
DENTIST,

Is at Mrs. Robinson's, where he will remain twelve or fifteen days, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him, in the line of his profession.

Annapolis, Feb. 17.

A Watch Lost.

Supposed to have been taken out of the Priory at Mr. Joseph Egan's, about two weeks since, a double case Silver Watch, with a large gold Seal and small key, suspended from the Watch by a black ribbon. Any person finding said Watch, Seal, &c. or being in possession of them, shall receive a liberal reward for delivering them to the subscriber.

L Samuel E. Davall.
Feb. 9. 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Shorter, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Charles Shorter, Adm'r.
Feb. 17. 3w.

Valuable Negroes FOR SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 24th day of February next, at the late residence of Lloyd Warfield of said county deceased

ELEVEN NEGROES.

all males, except three, among which is an excellent Worker, in the prime of life. The above Negroes will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with two approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Philomena W. Adams, Adm'r.
Lot Lanthicum, 3w.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, Samuel Stevens,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has been received by the Executive of said state, that a most atrocious murder was committed on or about the 1st day of April last, at Prince-Frederick Town in Calvert county, on a certain Charles L. Dougherty, by George W. Crane, of said county; and that the said Crane has fled from justice. And whereas it is of the first importance to society that perpetrators of such offences should be brought to condign punishment, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council offer a reward of

200 DOLLARS

To any person or persons who shall apprehend the said George W. Crane and deliver him to the sheriff, or in the jail of Anne Arundel county from which he made his escape; provided that the reward hereby offered, shall be in lieu of the same sum offered by William O'Hara, Esq. late sheriff of Anne Arundel county, upon the escape of said Crane.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this tenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
By command of his Excellency, the Governor.
THOS. CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

Description of the said GEORGE W. CRANE.

He is a native of Calvert county, where he has a family. He is about forty five years of age, five feet from seven to nine inches high, rather slender made, thin visage and sharply pointed features, a little bald on the crown of the head, has blue eyes, black hair intermixed with grey.

Ordered, That the above proclamation be published once a week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the American of Baltimore, the National Intelligence at Washington city, the Mercantile Advertiser of New York, and the Aurora and Franklin Gazette of Philadelphia.

Feb. 17. 2w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, at the suit of Tilghman Mockbee, against the goods & chattels, lands & tenements, of Thos. Elliott, I have seized and taken in execution, one Gray Horse, one black dog, two sorrel Horses, a Quantity of Tobacco in Bulk, and hanging in the House, six head of Cattle, one Cart, and sundry Plantation Utensils. And I hereby give Notice, that on Friday the fourth day of March, at 12 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the said Thos. Elliott, I shall sell the property so taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash.

Robert Walsh, of Ben. Sh. A. County.