

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, February 7, 1833.

A CARD. Lectures on Natural Philosophy, are in a course of delivery, at St. John's College.

NOTICE. The Catholic Church in this city, will be open on SUNDAY next for Divine Service.

Communicated. A FAIR. Will be held at the Assembly Room of this city on TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

SIMULTANEOUS MEETING OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. The attention of the friends of the Temperance Reformation, is earnestly requested.

For the Maryland Gazette. AN ACROSTIC. Great was the day, when from afar, Emblem of hills eternal, rose.

W. G. D. WORTHINGTON, Esq. was on Saturday last appointed Associate Judge of Baltimore City Court.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE. Inspectors of Tobacco at the State Warehouses in the City of Baltimore.

Wharfingers. William League. Inspectors of Casks, and Inspectors of Domestic Distilled Spirits.

Wood Carvers in the City of Baltimore. Joseph S. Crane, Richard Parks, John Gill, Edward Wells, John B. Martin, Daniel Guest.

George W. Bradford, David Baker. Inspectors of Lumber in the City of Baltimore.

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Auditors within the City of Baltimore. Samuel Hoffman, Thomas Denny, John H. Hammond, Gen. Wm. McDonald, John H. Nash, Richard H. Jones, Edward G. Smith, Thomas H. Jones, Richard G. Smith, Hugh W. Evans, Francis G. Smith, Abraham Sellers, Washington S. Cook, James H. Miller, William Henry, Jacob G. Davies, Robert A. Taylor, Jesse Hunt, William G. Harrison, Thomas W. Hall, Henry W. Boal, Jr., William Jenkin, John N. McGilton, Richard S. Steuart, John Keppler, William H. Hanson, Wm. W. Harding.

Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary. Abraham Sellers and William H. Hanson, designated as the Executive Committee. Joseph Owens, Keeper of the Penitentiary. Ramsay Waters, Register of the Court of Chancery.

John C. Henry, of Dorchester county, representative in meetings of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

Richard Potts, of Frederick, and Richard B. Magruder, of Baltimore city, directors of the part of the said company.

John Tilghman, of Queen-Anne's county, representative in meetings of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

John H. Hodges, of the city of Baltimore, director of the said company.

Benjamin S. Forrest, of Montgomery county, representative in meetings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

William Brown, of Ben. Examiner General, Western Shore.

John M. G. Emory, Examiner General, E. Shore.

Moses Sheppard, Charles Howard, and Charles C. Harper, a board of managers for removing the people of colour from this state.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. The following proposed alterations or additions, to the Constitution of the United States, with references to its Articles, Sections, &c.

Preamble and article 1, section 8, clause 1. The words, "general welfare," in the Preamble and first clause of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, shall not be construed to authorize Congress to pass any other law or laws, than such as will directly or eventually, and evidently promote a more perfect union, establish justice, increase domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; or "pay the debts and provide for the common defence" of the United States, as is expressed by these words, immediately connected therewith, in the Preamble and Article aforesaid.

Article 1, sec. 2, art. 2, sec. 3, 4, and the amendments of 1789 and 1802. The Legislatures of the several States, at the first or second meetings which they may hold after the taking of every decennial census of the people of the United States and the apportionment of Representatives in Congress, pursuant thereto; shall determine by a law or laws of each State respectively, the manner of appointing or electing the Electors of President and Vice-President, and the Representatives in Congress, in and for such State; which manner shall not be changed by any State or Legislature, until after the then next ensuing census and apportionment, respectively.

Sec. 1, art. 6, clause 2, sec. 9, art. 2, sec. 2, clause 2, 3. No senator or Representative, during the time for which he shall be elected, nor within two years thereafter, shall be appointed to any office of profit or trust, which requires the advice and consent of the Senate for confirmation; unless the same is concurred in by two-thirds of all the Senators then present; except such offices as are vacant during the recess of the Senate.

Art. 1, sec. 7 & 8, art. 2, sec. 2, 3, 4. No Bill shall be passed, or considered as passed, by either House of Congress, on or for any of the following purposes or subjects, unless such Bill shall be concurred in by two-thirds of all the members of each House then present:

That is to say—in adding to, or increasing the taxes, duties, imposts, or excise of any kind:

In authorizing any loan or anticipation of the revenue, for the use of the United States. In lending or vesting any money or public securities of the United States, to, in or for any enterprise, institution or establishment, not undertaken by and for the use and benefit of the United States, or of the District over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction:

And in making or declaring war, granting letters of marque and reprisal, and laying any general embargo on the commerce or navigation of the United States.

Art. 1, sec. 8, clause 3, 17, and sec. 9, clause 4, 5. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the labour, capital or products of the citizens of one or more States over the labour, capital or products of the citizens of any other State or States.

Art. 1, sec. 8, clause 11 & 12. No appropriation for money to provide or maintain a Navy, shall be for a longer term than two years.

Art. 1, sec. 8, clause 5, 10, clause 1. Congress shall not make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

Art. 1, sec. 8, clause 1, 9, and 2, clause 1. The Congress shall have power over the application of the Legislatures of any State or States, to appropriate annually, any sum not exceeding one million of dollars in one year, to be apportioned and paid over to the State or States, one half thereof in proportion to the federal number of the people thereof respectively, as ascertained by the last census and apportionment of Representatives, and the whole half of such appropriation, to be expended under the direction of such State and States in repairing the Post Roads, then actually used, or may hereafter be established and used within such State, and one-half thereof in such manner, to be expended under the direction of such State and States, in transporting out of the United States the free people of colour.

Art. 1, sec. 8, 10, clause 1 & 2. Each State shall have concurrent power with the United States, to lay and collect taxes on stills, employed in distilling spirituous liquors within such State, and to lay and collect excise on spirituous liquors brought therein, and sold or offered for sale and consumption; but no tax, duty or excise shall be levied or collected on spirituous liquors distilled in one State, and passing through another State, for exportation, except what may be absolutely necessary for the execution of its inspection laws; and the nett proceeds of all such taxes, duties and excises, collected by any State, on such stills and spirituous liquors, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States.

Art. 1, sec. 8, clause 3, sec. 10, clause 1. No State shall make any bankrupt or other laws, which shall or may be construed to discharge debtors in one State from the payment of debts contracted or becoming due in another State, otherwise than by the payment of such debts, according to contract, or by the terms of a general bankrupt Law of Congress.

Art. 1, sec. 9. Neither the Congress of the United States, nor the Legislature of any State, shall make any laws, which shall or may be construed to authorize the imprisonment of any person, or the restriction of the personal liberty of any person, for, or on account of any debts, which were contracted or incurred without deceit or fraud, on the part of such person or persons; nor shall Congress or the Legislature of any State, create or establish any lotteries or game of hazard, whereby money or other property, is, or may be gained or lost by lot or chance, exclusive of any exercise and skill, art or ingenuity, in the person or persons availing themselves thereof; nor shall any licence be granted by Congress, or the legislature of any State, to any person or persons, for the making of any such lottery or game of hazard, or the selling, transferring, or alienating, in any way or manner whatever, any interest, share, ticket or representation of any interest, share or ticket in any such lottery or game of hazard; and if any person or persons shall sell, transfer or alienate, or offer to sell, transfer or alienate any interest, share, ticket, or representation of any interest, share or ticket in any such lottery or game of hazard, or the person or persons selling, transferring or alienating or offering for sale, transfer or alienation of the same, or any of them, shall be liable to such further forfeiture, punishment and penalty, as Congress, and the Legislature of any State, wherein the offence may have been committed, shall prescribe.

Art. 2, sec. 1, clause 1 to 5, and amendment. 1802. The President and Vice-President of the United States shall hold their offices respectively during the term of six years; No person shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice-President, until after he shall have attained the full age of sixty-seven years, nor shall the same person, or any other person from the same State, be eligible for that office at the next succeeding term.

The choosing of the Electors of President and Vice-President shall take place and be held in the several States at the same time, to be prescribed by a law of Congress; as also the time of giving their votes.

If, on counting the votes of the Electors, it shall appear that no person shall have received a majority of the votes of the whole number of the Electors appointed, for the office of President, the President of the Senate shall call a second meeting of the same Electors, in the several States, to be held at the same time in each to be prescribed by a law of Congress, as before; to ballot for a President, from the two persons who had received the greatest number of votes on the first ballot, or, if there were an equal number of votes given to two or more persons, less than those given to another, then, from that person having the greatest number, and the two or more, having the equal number of votes, as above mentioned; And if on counting the votes on this second ballot, neither of these persons shall have received a majority of the votes of all the Electors appointed, the two Houses of Congress shall forthwith meet in convention, and two thirds of all the members of each being present, shall ballot for a President from the persons returned from this second ballot, in number or numbers, as before; and the person receiving a majority of the votes in such convention, shall be President.

Art. 2, sec. 2, clause 2, art. 4, sec. 5, clause 1 and 2. No treaty with any foreign government or nation, or Indian tribe, which shall produce an increase or diminution of the territory or population of any State or States, shall be binding on such State or States, without the concurrence and assent of the Legislature thereof.

Art. 5, sec. 1 & 2, clause 1 & 2, Amendment. 1789 and 1793. No Judge of any of the courts of the United States, shall continue to hold such office, after he shall have attained the full age of seventy-three years; nor shall any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, while acting as such, or during two years thereafter, be appointed to any office of profit or trust, which requires the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, unless the same is concurred in by two thirds of all the Senators then present, except during a recess.

In all cases brought before the courts of the United States, in which a State is a party, or in which the rights of a State, or the citizens thereof, are such, as are committed or contested, and the language of the constitution is uncertain or doubtful in its intent and meaning, the Judges shall construe the same favourably to such State, by citizens, respectively; and whenever the Supreme Court of the United States shall have passed a judgment, decree or order in such doubtful case, or cases, adverse to the claims of any State or States, or the citizens thereof, as such, and after one fourth or more of the States, by their Legislatures, or by conventions of such States, called expressly by such Legislatures, shall have considered and adjudged the judgment, decree or order to be contrary to, and subversive of the rights reserved to them, or the people thereof, in the constitution of the United States, such judgment, decree or order, shall be so far suspended in all their effects until three fourths or more of the States, by their Legislatures or conventions, as aforesaid, shall ratify and confirm the same; and after which, such judgment, decree or order shall be revived and carried into full effect.

Art. 4, sec. 5, clause 1 and 2. Whenever the lands surrendered or sold to the United States, and disposed of by them, been or may hereafter be admitted as one of the United States, shall have become more in quantity than one half of all the lands in such State, it shall and may be lawful for the Legislature of that State to receive the remaining lands under the jurisdiction thereof, and to dispose of the same, as the Legislature shall think most advantageous to such State; upon condition, and provided the Legislature of such State shall enter into an agreement with the United States, and pass a law or laws which shall bind the State on the part of the people thereof, to pay a consideration for such remaining lands, to the United States, at a rate per acre, ascertained by surveys under the then existing laws of the United States, for the survey of their lands, generally, of not less than one fifth of the average price at which the same lands may then be taken up or purchased, under the laws of the United States; and provided the Legislature shall also agree and bind the State, to comply with all the conditions of sales and donations made of the public lands, and continue the surveys and locations by townships, sections, and reservations, for the use of the United States, or otherwise, as the same may have been done or provided by the United States, in relation to other lands and reservations within the same State.

On the part of the United States, a credit of ten, twenty and thirty years, shall be allowed for the payment of the consideration money of the lands they shall transfer to any State, as aforesaid; the two last payments, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the time the first payment become due; and the proceeds of all such sales and transfers, after deducting the principal of any annuity or interest of all money thereafter to come due or payable to the native Indians or others, in consideration of the original sales and surrender of the said lands, to the United States, shall be paid over, at or before the expiration of twelve months, after the receipt and receipts thereof, to all and each of the States; including those which may then have been admitted as members of the Union, in shares or portions, corresponding with the number of the State then united, and the federal number of the people of such States, severally and respectively, according to the general census immediately preceding each payment.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Tuesday, February 5th, 1833.

Mr. Harper presented a memorial of Samuel J. Donaldson, John Durham and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying for the repeal of an act passed at December session 1831, for the condemnation of a certain lot of ground therein mentioned, as a site for a market house.

Mr. Gittings presented several memorials of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, praying an alteration and amendment of the laws relating to the practice of medicine, which confer exclusive privileges upon the medical and chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Mr. West presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Washington county, and Mr. Mann presented a memorial of sundry citizens of said county, severally praying the Legislature to adopt measures to compel the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to permit the passage of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to pass their work through the narrows between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of Sarah Gilmore, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

And Mr. West presented a petition of Barbary Callahan, of Washington county, praying to be divorced from her husband Jacob Callahan.

Mr. Merrick presented a petition of the Grand and Petit Jurors of Charles county, and other citizens of said county, praying for protection to fish and wild fowl on the Potomac river, and its tributaries within said county.

Mr. Willson presented a petition of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, praying for a road therein mentioned.

Mr. Ely presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, praying relief from the oppressive regulations of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

Mr. Knott presented a petition of sundry citizens of Allegany county, praying an act to authorise the commissioners of Allegany county to purchase land and erect a poor house thereon.

OBITUARY. Drawn in New Orleans, at the residence of her brother-in-law John H. B. Martin, on the 10th of January; Miss Sarah M. Dox, in the 49th year of her age, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Dox of Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS LIBRARY. THE Stockholders of the Annapolis Library Company are requested to meet at the City Hall on Saturday next the 9th February, at 3 o'clock P. M. on business of importance.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale all that valuable and beautiful REAL PROPERTY lying and being in the City of Annapolis, opposite the City Hotel, and binding on Church street 171 feet, on Conduit street 300 feet, and on the Duke of Gloucester street 165 feet. The buildings are many and good. This property, perhaps, is rivalled by none in the city as it respects its location, beauty and worth. It is free from all incumbrances, and the title indisputable. The payment of the purchase money will be made easy to the purchaser. For terms, apply to EDW. WILLIAMS, Residing on the premises.

FARM. THE subscriber being legally authorized, will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale), on FRIDAY, the first day of March next, at eleven o'clock A. M. at the residence of Mr. David M. Brogden, in Anne Arundel county, all that formerly owned by James McCulloch, Esq. deceased, and now occupied by Mr. David M. Brogden, together with a number of valuable SLAVES of both sexes.

Should the above land not be sold, the subscriber will offer for sale on the same day and at the same place, about 300 ACRES of the land now occupied by Mr. William Brogden, being part of the land, and adjoining the Farm called Dorton, now in the possession of Mr. George C. Stuart.

A description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit and examine the premises, which will be shown by the Messrs. Brogden.

TERMS of Sale—Cash, or such notes as will be discounted at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or any other Bank. The land will be conveyed to the purchaser in the simple, clear of dower.

RICHARD ESTEP. The Baltimore American, National Intelligencer, and Maryland Republican, will publish the above notice, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

CONSTABLE'S SALE. BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by John Disney, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Henry Stone, William Wood, and Charles Stinchcomb, of the suit of John M. Wheat, and Jesse Wheat, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, and claims, in and unto One Bed, one Scythe and Cradle, one Pot and Potrack, one Gun, one Plough and Gear, one Cart, and a Bay Mare,

and three parts in an undivided tract of land called "Lutherwood's Luck," containing 50 acres of Land more or less, lying on the road from Baltimore to the Fork of the Patuxent, near the Columbian Mills, and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY, the 2d day of March next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, I shall proceed to sell the property aforesaid to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the debts and costs due.

Wm. G. BROWN BOUNDS, Constable.

BALTIMORE COFFEE HOUSE. N. W. CORNER OF SOUTH AND WATER STS. THIS new establishment is now open, and will be conducted on the first principles of respectability. The premises have been thoroughly renovated, with every arrangement to afford comfort to their patrons. Their Bar is now stocked with the very best quality in Wines, viz: Port, Madeira, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, Old Hock and Burgundy. Their spirituous liquors are of the finest quality and flavour, having been recently imported. Their table will be found daily to contain the best productions of this market. They have engaged attentive servants, and such as understand their line of business. The proprietors flatter themselves, from their general knowledge of the calling in which they have embarked, that their endeavours to please will prove successful—the experience they enjoy having been gained from some of the first establishments in America. Their last engagement terminated at Barnum's City Hotel. LUNCH, BREAKFASTS, ORDNERS, in short, Snacks of every description, will be served up at the shortest notice.

KIRKLAND & CO. Baltimore, Feb. 7.

Witnessing the English standard following the tri-colour flag in a crusade against the liberty of nations.

We have descended at once from the pinnacle of glory to the depths of humiliation, from being foremost in the ranks of freedom, to being last in the train of tyranny, from leading the world against a despotic arm, to crouching at the feet of our vanquished enemy.

That which an hundred victories could not have done, a disgrace which the loss of an hundred battles could not have induced upon Old England, has been voluntarily incurred by New England, to obtain the smiles of a revolutionary throng.

Well and justly has Providence punished the people of this country for the democratic madness of the last two years. That which at the might of Napoleon could not effect, the insanity of her own rulers has produced, and the nation which bade defiance to Europe in arms, has sunk down before the idol of revolutionary ambition.

The capitulation of General Clauss gave much satisfaction in Paris, of course. After the losses of France were already sufficiently severe in an expedition as vain as it was groundless.

King Leopold, who arrived at Antwerp a short time after the disgraceful scene described above, was received with coolness by his ignoble people.

The French papers contain no articles of importance beyond those relating to the fall of the citadel of Antwerp.

The Furels did not advance materially in Paris on the 25th; notwithstanding the Anwerp news and the pacific character of the intelligence from Prussia, the effect which would have been produced, being somewhat checked by the accounts from Vienna mentioning the intention of the Austrian Government to raise 25,000 men to complete the Hungarian regiments.

Letters from Paris intimate that the return of the French army will be postponed not to the principal forts on the Scheldt are in possession, and that the King of Holland will not deliver them up until compelled to do so by force of arms.

In addition to the public advices from the Continent, which lead to the belief that general continental war is not far distant, a London paper says, we have received private information from Germany, of a very important nature, which greatly strengthens its opinion.

Sold a prize of \$100—Combination Numbers 14, 39, 43, in the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 1, which was presented and cash paid—Sold at Du Bois' Lucky Office.

Tickets \$5—Halves \$1 50—Quarters \$1 25.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY. CLASS NO. 3. Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners. To be drawn at Baltimore.

On SATURDAY 16th of Feb. 1833, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M. Sixty six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Balls.

SCHEMEL. 1 prize of \$15,000, 1 prize of 4,000, 1 prize of 1,620, 2 prizes of 1,250, 5 prizes of 1,000, 10 prizes of 600, 100 prizes of 400, 112 prizes of 40, 112 prizes of 30, 412 prizes of 20, 2181 prizes of 10, 13400 prizes of 5.

18,040 prizes. \$20,000 & \$10,000. UNION CANAL LOTTERY. CLASS No. 3. To be drawn in Philadelphia on Saturday next.

1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 4 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 7 of 1,000, 7 of 500, 10 of 400, 10 of 300, 50 of 200, 60 of 100, 163 of 50, 112 of 30, 2240 of 10, 13400 of 5.

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25. Tickets to be had at DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.) Feb. 7.

NOTICE. THE subscriber as Adm'r of Jas. Holland, having appointed Mr. Richard O. Hardesty her Agent, requests those indebted to the estate of her late Husband to make the estate, who is authorized to settle the estate. ASNE HOLLAND. Dec. 20.