

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, March 26, 1834.

ANNUAL REPORT. TO THE FEMALE ORPHAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Your Managers in the discharge of their official duty, proceed to render you a brief account of their proceedings for the past year, in doing which they would commence with assuring you, that in every thing they have acted with a conscientious regard to the interests of the Institution over which they were called to preside.

On this our Seventh Anniversary, it will not, we think, be amiss to take a retrospective view of this Society, marked as its progress has been by the superintending care of a kind Providence.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Sunday morning last, having passed 337 Laws and 101 Resolutions.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITIES OF BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS AND ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

By a recent act of Assembly, the two Congressional Districts to which you belong have been united, and you will be called upon next October, (and probably sooner) to choose two representatives to the 24th Congress.

It has been attempted here for some years past to present candidates for Congress exclusively through the medium of "party nominations"; but this practice has not yet (thanks to the good sense of the people) become settled.

custom of a candidate directly offering and openly sustaining himself, should be abandoned. Being a native of Annapolis, I flatter myself I am not unknown in Anne-Arundel, (though I have never been a candidate in that county) and if it shall be my good fortune to be trusted as one of the Representatives of the new double District, it will also be my pride to show that the interests of my native county are faithfully attended to in like manner as those of the citizens of Baltimore, among whom I live, and to whom I am already indebted for high manifestations of confidence and kindness.

GEORGE H. STEUART. Baltimore, 12th March, 1835.

A STATEMENT Exhibiting the aggregate of Expenditure, and each general charge in Anne Arundel county, for the year 1834.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Pensioners, Bridges, Public Roads, Jurors to the County Court, Public Ferries, Orphan's Court, Bailiffs to the County Court, State Witnesses, Sundry Accounts, Judges and Clerks of Election, Constables Salaries, Alms House, Jail, Commissioners and Clerk, Lunatic Paupers, Burying Paupers, Coroners and Jurors on Inquest, Crows Heads, Standard of Weights, Printing, Special Court, Commissioners for Anne Arundel county under the act of Assm. relating to the People of Colour, Collectors Commission, Surplus, Amount of Levy, Commissioners of Primary Schools, Collectors Commission, Surplus.

Amount of Levy, 4,267 09. By order of the Board of Commissioners for Anne Arundel County, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on the 12th inst. The Newark Advertiser says: "The Quaker bill—the bill to violate the compact of the Society of Friends, and distribute its property—was lost, through the firmness of a small majority in Council; and nothing definitive was done in relation to the Rail Road controversy.

Among the most important of the public acts are: The bill suppressing bank notes under \$5, which prohibits notes of \$1 after July 1, 1835, of \$2 after January 1, 1836, and all others under \$5, after July 1, 1836.

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed a resolution "appointing a joint committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing all laws licensing Gambling; and making the same a high penal offence, punishable by not less than 20 years labour in the State Prison, or such other punishment as said committee may see proper to inflict."

LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY. Missouri Legislature, January 1.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from His Excellency the Governor, inviting the members to take a glass of wine with him at three o'clock—whereupon the house adjourned.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

At a public commencement held in the Medical College on Wednesday, 18th inst. after an appropriate benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Nathaniel Williams, Esq. Vice Provost of the University, on the following gentlemen, who had been previously subjected to the necessary examinations and had complied with the other requisitions of the Institution:—

- Samuel G. Baker, of Maryland. Alexander H. Bayly, do Joseph C. Cockey, do John Pearson Smith, South Carolina. Daniel G. Keedy, Maryland. Walter T. Belt, District of Columbia. John H. Boardman, Maryland. Wm. H. Calvert, do Theodore Linthicum, do George A. Yearly, do John C. Wederstrand, Louisiana. Richard Harwood, Maryland. Charles H. Steele, do M. Montrose Pullen, Virginia. James B. Waugh, New York. Alexander H. Bear, Virginia. William Power, Maryland. C. R. McClellan, do Samuel T. Knight, do Charles M. Hitchcock, Ohio. George C. Perry, Maryland. John W. Stone, do Camillus Dashiell, do Wm. W. Watkins, do Benedict J. Gardner, do Charles Minor, Virginia. Peachy H. Gilmer, do Nathan H. Crawford, do

- Charles J. Gilleland, Pennsylvania. James L. Anderson, Maryland. Edward H. Henry, Virginia. John Charles Nairn, Maryland. Allen Bowie, do Creed Thomas, Virginia. Robert H. Archer, Maryland. John P. Price, do Charles McCormick, District of Columbia. James G. Coombe, do Thomas A. Healey, Maryland. William H. Cragger, do Washington Lyon, Tennessee. Washington Finley, Maryland. Thomas H. Buckler, do George W. Wilson, do Wm. T. Jones, do Marcus Ahlenfeld, Pennsylvania. Robert H. Ayres, Maryland. Frederick Butler, do Dr. W. K. Schley, Georgia. Dr. John Mayo, Virginia.

The two last gentlemen were already graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, but underwent the necessary examinations to admit them to ad eundem privileges. After the degrees were conferred, the graduates were ably and eloquently addressed by Professor Smith.

The ceremonies were witnessed by a numerous and respectable assemblage. *This Gentleman received the Medal for the best Latin dissertation.

The New Orleans Bee gives, a list of the names of the persons who have obtained licenses for the gambling houses in the city, the income from which in 1834, amount to 113,000 dollars, and the outline of a law which was presented to the Legislature of Louisiana for the suppression of gambling.

The following are some of the articles: That all persons engaged in any gambling house either as principal or accessory shall be subjected for the first offence to a fine, the second to fine and imprisonment. The person in whose house gambling is permitted will be considered as an accessory. It gives to every officer and private citizen the power of entering into any apartment in which he knows or believes that gambling is carried on, of seizing and arresting all persons present, the utensils, money and every thing that he may there find, and produce the whole before a justice of the peace, who must bind the owners over to the next court. The captors are competent witnesses, and shall have a right to all the property seized. This law also says that every person occupying a post of honor or trust, convicted of gambling, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall never after hold an office in the state.

From the Mobile Commercial Register.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

The Execution of Charles S. Boyington, for the murder of Nathaniel Frost, took place yesterday, pursuant to sentence, about two and a half miles from this city. A large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the dreadful spectacle. Two thirds of the male population of the city were on the ground; and many hundreds, we might almost say, some thousand, from the country.

The prisoner walked with a step as firm and unwavering, and a mien as erect and undaunted, as any one among the escort. Not a muscle seemed to shake, or a feature to be moved; and it was remarked that his foot kept time perfectly to the dirge that followed him.

The procession marched so slowly, as to be more than an hour reaching the place of execution; during all of which time Boyington seemed, by his deportment, more like the chief personage in a grand mourning procession for another than a condemned criminal, carried to a certain and ignominious death.

When the scaffold was reached, he was permitted, as a matter of course, to address the multitude, and commenced the expected address. Its particular character we cannot speak of except by report, not having heard any portion of it, or seen it.

He was permitted to proceed, until the hour of four had nearly arrived. He was then informed of the necessity of closing, and directed to prepare for the final scene. The shroud and cap had not been put upon him, and this announcement appears to have been the first circumstance that awakened him to the reality of his fate. His whole soul steeled and nerved, as it had been up to that minute, cowered and sunk at once into abject desperation.

A more sudden and fearful transition, according to all accounts, cannot well be imagined. When his abrupt and eager inquiries of the attending minister of religion—Is there no hope!—must I die? were answered solemnly in the negative, the dreadful certainty overwhelmed him. His nerves were apparently shattered; the blood forsok his cheeks, and despair was written in awful marks upon his ashy features. As a wild chance for the life which he coveted, now that death was so close to him, he dashed from the foot of the scaffold, in the frantic hope of escape among the crowd. This futile effort was easily defeated, and it is remarked as a proof of the universal detestation of the foul crime for which he suffered, that there was no movement of sympathy with his desperation among the crowd.

Having inquired of his counsel, after he was shrouded, whether, if he could keep the execution off till after four o'clock, he, the counsel, would interpose in his behalf, the reply simply admonished him that no such procrastination could take place.

Then ensued a scene of horror, which we pray need no parallel hereafter in the execution of the law. The hopeless agony of the criminal was displayed in obstinate resistance to the performance of the necessary duties of the agents of the law; and even when at last suspended from the fatal cord, his desperate

struggle to free his arms from the pincers, and clutching at the rope. He succeeded in thrusting his hands between the rope and his throat, and then resisting and struggling to the last—dead despairing—and for aught that human eyes could read, imminent. The last five minutes of his life were marked by a horror of dying, a prostration of energies, as remarkable as the sternness of nerve and reckless levity of carriage which had signalled him during the whole of the trial, and in the interval between condemnation and execution, up to that moment. Such was the end of Charles S. Boyington—a dreadful end of a bloody tale. The horror of the punishment with which it closes, compares fifty, in tragic intensity of interest, with the terrible atrocity of the crime. The victim—a gentle and confiding invalid, fell by the hand of an assassin—that assassin his professed friend—in an open thoroughfare, beneath the walls of the grave yard—the busy hum of human voices warning him of the neighbourhood of busy life, and the tombs of the dead speaking to the murderer of the end of life—the beginning of eternity.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

The annexed letter from Monroe, Michigan, reveals an unpleasant state of things in regard to the disputed boundary between that Territory and Ohio. We are bound to state that the Territory of Ohio, in every, but at any rate we think the State of Ohio, is a summing to be judge and jury in a case to which she is a party, has gone beyond the letter. However, we trust that the good sense of the governments and people of the two jurisdictions will not suffer the affair to proceed to extremities. It would be better that the disputed territory, after being relieved from its inhabitants, should be sunk to the bottom of the ocean.—N. Y. Journ. Com. Moscow, March 4, 1835.

Intelligence was received in town last evening from Washington, stating that the Appropriation Bill for \$30,000, to construct a Ship Canal at the mouth of the River Raisin, had passed the House of Congress, and only required the signature of the President to become a law. This was cheering news indeed, to all interested in this place. Should that bill become a law, Monroe must be an important place, or at least, a powerful rival to Detroit ere long. Men who felt poor yesterday, own themselves rich to-day.

The inhabitants feel but one check to their prosperity, which is the unsettled state of the Southern boundary of the Territory adjoining Ohio. Much excitement is manifested by the populace both of the Territory and Ohio. The Legislature of Ohio have passed a law extending their jurisdiction over the disputed territory—in consequence of which, the acting Government of the Territory has issued prompt orders to the Brigadier General to enforce the laws of Michigan to the extent of his power, by calling to his aid the Militia, if deemed necessary.—Monroe is to be Head Quarters for all the Michigan forces. The Governor is in town to-day from Detroit; also who has the entire command of all the forces. It is hoped that the question will be amicably settled soon, otherwise an attempt at coercion, perhaps bloodshed, will be the consequence.—Decisive laws have been passed, both by Ohio and Michigan, touching the question, the validity of which, we fear, will be tested by arms.

It seems idle for Michigan to contend with Ohio in arms, yet Michigan appears determined to assert her rights, more from a sense of honour than from a pecuniary advantage, though the tract in dispute is and will be valuable to its possessor; still 'tis thought by many that the whole affair will result in a temporary manner, in favour of Ohio, till the line can be defined by Congress or the Supreme Court of the United States.

Orders have gone forth, as you will see by an Extra of the Michigan Sentinel, published in this place, which we send by the mail, from the Commander-in-chief, requiring the examination of arms, ammunition, &c. at the several arsenals.

A speedy adjustment is indeed desirable to all concerned, as a tide of emigration is expected here, in this region, the coming season, who may be frustrated in their plans and leave the country, if made liable to be called out in the militia to fight the "Buckeyes" (as the people of Ohio are called) from time to time, for the paltry consideration of a strip of land which whether under the jurisdiction of Ohio or Michigan, cannot benefit them a farthing.

THE WHITEHEAD CORNELLS.

Up in the country there lived five families by the name of Cornell; and all being descended on one side from a common ancestor named Whitehead, had each called a son after him.—Whether his name was John, or Thomas, or James, it matters not; his five young namesakes merely retained the surname, and were called each, "Whitehead Cornell," and it so happened, as a very remarkable coincidence that each of them had white hair—making them, in appearance as well as name, so many whiteheads.

A Frenchman came into the neighbourhood to teach a dancing school; and among the rest of his pupils appeared all the Whitehead Cornellets. "Vat is your nom?" said he to the first. "Anan," replied the youngster, not understanding the question.

"Anan vat?" "Anan vot?" "Oui—vat is your tozzer nom?" "My tozzer nom!" "I say, vat is you call after Anan? Vat is your tout nom—your whole name?" "C, now I understand you. My name is Whitehead Cornell."

"Whitehead Cornell! Very good—very apposite. I write him sur me livre—on me book. Vithead, Cornell, Very well. Now, jeune homme—young man—speaking to the next—vat is your nom?" "Whitehead Cornell."

"Vat you Vithead Cornell, too?" "Yes, sir."

"Ver well. I set you on me livre—me book. Sol two Vithead Cornell! Vat, you young man, you tozzer nom dere, vat you nom?" "Whitehead Cornell, sir."

"You Vithead Cornell, too! Begar! Two, one, two Vithead Cornell! 'Tis moerrville! 'Tis wonderfull! two Vithead Cornell! Bah, bah! Vat, no maitaire, Now, exp, vat you nom?"

"Whitehead Cornell, sir." "Diabli!" "No, sir, my name aint Diabli. It's Whitehead Cornell."

"Tant pis—so much worse, said Begar! Two, tree, four Vithead Cornell! Men Dree Vit, save—you young man! nom—fully me vat is you nom?"

"Whitehead Cornell."

"At hearing this, the Frenchman, who had been fidgeting before, cut a caper two foot high. He could endure it no longer. He thought there was some trick about it—some joke played upon him in reference to the colour of his hair. He tore the leaf out of his book, and exclaimed in a rage, "Vat for you mean, sar! Vat for you insult me vid you dem non-sich—you Vithead soubriquet, you nickname! Vat for you give some ruse, some trick on me, sar!"

"It aint no trick, sir!" "No trick, begar! You tell me all vat it is, no eah thing. Diabli you make me believe dat one, two, tree, five, four name all one Vithead, eh? I no hear it. I no let some man insult me, sometime never. No, no—you give home vid you one, two, tree, four Vithead—no teenah you, begar!"

"Yes, sir, but consider, now; we want to learn to dance."

"Learn to dance, eh! Sar, you can learn to dance never. You too much Vithead, sar. Two, tree, five, four, one Vithead, never ce learn to dance, some at all never."

"It's very hard indeed, Sir—"

"Very hard! Diabli! Yes, sar, 'tis very hard to play you tam ruse—you trick vil—on me sar. I no old bird to kesh vid some sar. You no take me vid you, two, tree, five Vithead vil, ha, ha, ha, begar!"

This was all the Whitehead Cornellets could get out of the enraged Frenchman, who though his honour and reputation were concerned to allow in his school a parcel of young rascals who had no more respect for his cloth than he undertake, at the very outset of their pupils to play so gross a trick upon him.

N. Y. Transcript.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

House of Delegates.

MONDAY, March 16th, 1834.

Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's, presented petition of Mary Harvey, of Queen Anne county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Duval presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the survey of Frederick county, to record alphabetically, all the original land certificates, in said county.

And, Mr. Annan presented a petition of sundry citizens of Emmitsburg, Taneytown, Westminster, in Frederick county, praying from the state, to complete the Northern Trench of Frederick.

Mr. Teachle, from the committee on corporations, made a favourable report upon the bill reported by him, entitled, an act to establish a Bank of the State of Maryland, and to give the assent of the state to the provisions of a bill in congress to create a national currency and provide for the custody, transmission, and disbursement of the monies of the U. States.

The bill reported by Mr. Annan, entitled, additional supplement to the act, for the recovery of small debts out of court.

And, the bill reported by Mr. Jones of Somerset, a further supplement to the act, concerning crimes and punishments;

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Jones, of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances, courts of justice, entitled, an act to repeal the second and third sections of the act of assembly, of 1715, ch. 31.

The bill reported by Mr. Cushing to repeal the removal of indictments found in Baltimore City Court;

And, the bill reported by Mr. Annan, entitled, an act supplementary to an act relating to the Baltimore Property Guard, and providing for its incorporation.

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Cotman, entitled, an act to incorporate the Wetippens Academy in Somerset county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Brungle, for the benefit of James Carlin, of Frederick county, and the bill reported by Mr. Harding, relating to a road in Montgomery county;

Were severally taken up for consideration, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion, The house then adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met. Mr. Jones of Baltimore, presented a petition of the Baltimore Property Guard, praying for an act of incorporation.

Mr. Wyse, from the select committee, reported the following

REPORT

The committee, to whom was referred examination of the State Cabinet, now in press, whose formation was authorized by resolution No. 65, of the General Assembly, December session, 1833, beg leave to say they have discharged the duties of said commission, and respectfully offer herewith the following report:

In a conference which they thought it proper to hold with the Geologist during their stay in the city, they have been solicited, 1st. To satisfy themselves of the utility

of the plan of its arrangement, and to ascertain that the plan of its arrangement, be of a character which offers an easy mode of procuring the information it professes to impart.

Believing that upon these two points much must be made to rest any necessity for procuring the collection, or for providing the means of its custody and safe keeping.

As to the utility of such a Cabinet—which we mean to contain specimens of all the substances existing in the soil and mineral structure of the State, that can be made available for the numerous wants of the agriculturalist and manufacturer—the committee entertain no doubt.

Specimens of this sort have been made elsewhere, both in this country and in Europe, more especially, hitherto, in the latter; and their beneficial effects, in furnishing permanent evidence of the resources, of a country in indicating the nature and extent of these resources, under the most accessible form and most satisfactory mode, are now universally acknowledged.

The committee have recently, with pleasure, seen the laudable and nearly unanimous action of the Legislature on the subject of a Geological Survey of our State, in which the useful and profitable mode of investigating the mineral resources of its various districts, are fully set forth and sanctioned. They would respectfully suggest, that next usefulness to such an institution, is a preservation of the record of its progress, in a more tangible shape such a record, as in a more tangible collection which could be kept, than in a collection which could be lost, the very materials constituting these records.

It offers, moreover, other advantages in affording to all those who will avail themselves of its facilities, for not only becoming acquainted with the occurrences within their districts, of the various minerals, but also comparing these materials with those of other districts, and thus far enabled to select the best or most productive.

The committee look upon it, too, as operating in other important ways; they see in it a probable means of arresting the present tide of emigration to the west—a tide that sweeps along with it all the uninformed, who expect, without greater natural advantages of soil and climate than here, when, in reality, all the time, labour and resources, which needs only the aid of science and industry to make them productive, are lying at their very doors. In attending, besides, and concentrating within our own borders, that European information and territory which is daily passing through our territory, to find, in more unimproved, but hardly more improvable regions, a better sphere for exercise, the committee are of opinion, that the proposed collection will exhibit a beneficial influence, as furnishing to the persons in quest of a site similar to those which they have been accustomed to require and rely on in their own country, and as indicating in the most forcible manner, profitable ways of disposing their capital and industry.

To secure these advantages, it is only necessary, in the opinion of the committee, to have secured some simple and at the same time mechanical plan of arrangement.

The plan adopted by the Geologist, for the management of the State Cabinet, so far as it has been carried out, has been to distribute its contents according to the political Geography of the State—i. e. to allot separate cases or compartments for the ores, minerals, &c. of each county. The specimens contained in these cases are labelled in reference to their scientific and economical relations; so that those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the objects of interest in one or more districts only, may, by a simple inspection of the case or cases embracing the products of these districts, obtain all the information which is necessary for them to possess. The same information is given them the easy reach of the members of the General Assembly, who can convey it to their constituents.

It is further contemplated to resort to a duplicate arrangement, which shall exhibit the specimens of marles, ores, rocks, minerals, &c. in their natural orders—that is, in a series of the different kinds of these mineral products. Thus a complete series of the marls occurring on the Eastern and Western Shores, so valuable as they have been already found to the proprietors of adjacent lands, and soon to become an article of export—the various kinds of limestone, used for burning lime, employed for building or for stonemasonry, and such as are susceptible of a fine polish and are used for ornamental purposes—the different sorts of building stones of various dimensions, which our State possesses in such quantity and of such excellent quality—the great variety of iron ores which it also possesses in abundance, and of superior quality—its copper and lead ores, &c. &c. will be exhibited so as to display at one view all the mineral riches of the State. All arrangements of this kind will, it is believed, prove both interesting and instructive.

The committee therefore, in conclusion, beg leave to submit that this State Cabinet, as projected and as it has far progressed, is in every way, both as to its general and practical utility, and as to its plan of arrangement, deserving the patronage and protection of the Legislature. And in furtherance of these views, which they believe will be responded to by every one possessing the means of judging in the matter, they respectfully offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized to cause to be laid out, out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury, such sum as in their discretion shall seem requisite for the completion of the State Cabinet now in progress; provided, that the sum shall not exceed One Thousand Dollars.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized to cause to be laid out, out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury, such sum as in their discretion shall seem requisite for the completion of the State Cabinet now in progress; provided, that the sum shall not exceed One Thousand Dollars.

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