Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 19, 1823

It being presumed that Mr. Price, of Washington county, *will serve* on the commission to survey a route for a canal from the head of the Patapsco to the Potomac, the other person was appointed by the executive council at their meeting last week. It is thought proper to notice this, as a paragraph has been copied into this paper from one pribted in Frederick-town, stating that Mr. P. had declined, and containing a wish that a citizen of Frederick county might be appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. If Mr. P. has declined, he has not notified the executive to that effect.

Mr Briggs, of Montgomery, a professed engineer, has been appointed by the council to attend the commissioners on their survey.

FARMERS

PROSPECTS IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The wheat, since the fly ceased its ravages upon it, has suffered much from the dryness of the weather. Very little tobacco has been put into the ground for the want of proper seasons to transplant it. The worst is, the plants are dying very fast. Notwithstanding all this, the Indian corn looks well

COURT OF APPEALS.

Wednesday, June 11.

The case of *The Baltimore & Havre de Grace Turnpike Company* vs. *Barnes*, was argued by *Winder* for the appellants, and *Magruder* and *Johnson* for the appellee.

Thursday, June 12

Earle, J. appeared in court. The case of *Dorsey* vs. *Smithson*, was argued by *Johnson* for the appellant, and *Murray* for the appellee.—*Chalmers* and wife vs *Chambers*, was argued by *Magruder* for the appellants, and *Winder* for the appellee; and *Wesley* & others vs. *Thomas* and wife, was opened by *Ridout* for the appellants, and *Brice* for the appellees.

Friday, June 13.

The argument in *Wesley* & others vs. *Thomas* & wife, was concluded by *Brice* and *Boyle* for the appellees, and *Ridout* in reply; and *Hamilton* vs *Cragg* was argued by *Magruder* for the appellant, and *J. Forrest* and *Johnson* for the appellee.

Saturday, June 14.

The case of *Heath* & *Russell* vs. *The State* use of *Brown*, was argued by *Heath* for the appellants. No counsel attended for the appellee.—*Patrie* vs. *Executor of Wheeler*, was argued by *B. Forrest* for the appellant, and *Magruder* for the appellee. The case of *Bealls' Lessee* vs. *Holmes*, was opened by *Key* for the appellant.

Monday, June 16.

The argument in *Bealls' Lessee* vs. *Holmes* was continued by *Dorsey* (Attorney General) for the appellee

Tuesday, June 17.

The argument in *Bealls' Lessee* vs. *Holmes*, was continued by *Magruder* for the appellee, and concluded by *Jones* for the appellant, in reply

Wednesday, June 18.

The case of *Connelly's Adm'r* vs *Bowie*, was argued by *Dorsey* (Attorney General) for the appellant, and *Magruder* for the appellee.—*C. & G. Craycroft* vs. *S. & J. P. Craycroft*, was argued by *Johnson* for the appellants. No counsel appeared for the appellees.

MR. SUMMERFIELD.

We have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, dated London, May 6th, 1823, from which we make the following extract.—N Y Com Adv.

"I am now safely arrived in England, and have for the last ten days been feasting my fainting appetite on those intellectual dainties which the present season never fail to provide for all who prefer the prosperity of Zion, to their chief joy Immediately after the anniversary of the Protestant Bible Society at Paris, I hastened my departure, & arrived here just in time to skim the cream of some of the sweetest dishes that earth can possibly afford. The anniversaries began three days after I reached London—and I have really fatigued myself in plodding through them, though they are but just entered upon. I obtained a printed list of the principal ones, and find that from the 29th of April to the 7th of June, there are no less than 53? You will be perhaps as much surprised as I was at this number, & wonder what names can be attached to so many associations formed by the christian commonwealth for the benefit of man, many of them I never heard of before—some were familiar to me; however, they include every thing which the ingenuity of man could invent for the amelioration of the moral condition of his fellow man—for, indeed, ingenuity has been connected with mercy, in this astonishing display of philanthrophy.

"Amid the vast variety, you may be sure that those anniversaries immediately connected with our own institutions, claimed a first rank in my attentions. Yesterday was held our general missionary meeting in City Road chapel; what a scene! Altho' the chair was not taken till 11, the people began to collect at 7 & 8 o'clock, each anxious to secure a place, willing patiently to endure the fatigue of the live-long day till 5 in the afternoon None were admitted but on tickets, and no tickets were issued but to subscribers of one guinea per annum; of this class, there were no less than five thousand five hundred, although the Chapel would not contain more than half the number. I cannot undertake the description of the scene—one of the most interesting that men or angels could look down upon We may talk over the pleasing story, if God permit, around your own fire side: time will then have lent its mellowing hand to soften down my enthusiasm, and I may then be able to discourse calmly on a subject which would now betray my weakness in the attempt.

"But if I intend to say any thing about myself I must now forbear those more pleasing topics in which I am quite absorbed. My health continues to improve, day by day; even in the midst of smoky London, and crowded churches. When I go down to Fairfield, in Lancashire, which I make my head quarters for the summer, and there in the use of country and exercise, add new stimulus to the present impulse, I hope to make gigantic strides. Still it will require much time and patience: you remember what I was at leaving you, and I assure you, miserable as I looked, my face was too flattering an index of that debility, which exceeded any thing I can express; but my good Physician will minister the balm I want; and all will yet be well."

REMARKABLE.

From the Orange County Patriot, printed at Goshen, June 9.

During the few warm days we had in the month of April, a yoke of oxen, belonging to Mr. Richard Jackson, of this town, were feeding in a meadow—they came by a small thorn-bush, and put their noses down, apparently to smell of something there, when a huge black snake, with incredible velocity, fastened himself around the neck of one of the oxen—the oxen, which were yoked together, ran and bellowed terribly—a young man who observed their movements, hastened to see what was the matter, and with difficulty got near enough to give the snake a blow with a stick, which caused him to loose his hold and fall off—he was killed and found to be six feet long—there is hardly a doubt, that if no person had been near to render assistance, the poor ox would have fallen a prey to the reptile, by being chokod to death.

RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

New-Orleans papers to the 19th May, received at New York by the sloop Justina, state that the river Mississippi continued to rise, for 500 miles up.—Several crevasses were reported between Bayou Sarah and the city—one a few miles above La Fourch, was apparently 200 feet wide, where the water was rushing in with tremendous force The seat of justice at Catahoula Parish, was 5 or 6 feet under water. At the mouth of Red river, the Mississippi was steadily rising at the rate of 1 to 1 1-2 inch per hour.

A crevasse had been made about 200 feet wide 13 miles above Natchez.

DISCOVERY.

Sir E. Home has discovered that the membrane, called the tympanum or drum of the ear, is muscular in its structure, and composed of a series of muscular radii, all of equal length, in consequence of the exactly circular form of this membrane, and meeting in its centre. To this exact quality in the lengths of the muscular fibres in the human ear, Sir Everard attributes its great capability of appreciating musical sounds. He states, that the ear of the elephant has an oval membrane, with fibres of very unequal length; and to this circumstance, he attributes the alleged insensibility of that animal to any but low or grave sounds.

[Christian Observer, April, 1823.

MR. CANNING'S SPEECH

In the House of Commons, on the 27th April, on Mr. McDonald's motion for an address *condemning* the conduct of ministers in relation to the course they had pursued in their mediation between France and Spain, and an *amendment* proposed by another member, *approving* their conduct:

Several of the opposition members having spoken,

Mr. Canning next addressed the house. He contended that the present was a question of peace or war; that his majesty's government had taken up the subject, and as the in erests of the country were alone affected, he begged that ministers might be judged in the late negociations by reference to the war which they have avoided, and the peace they have secured. (Cheers.)—Whether the house would or would not discuss the question as one of peace or war, his majesty's government did not stir one step until they deliberately investigated the advantages and disadvantages of both.—Having once made up their minds for peace they directed all their attention to preserve that peace, if possible, to all the world—peace, if possible, to the states of Europe—peace, at all events, to this country, consistent with its safety and honour—(Cheers.) The first intimation of the intentions of France was met by a declaration, "that to any such intentions his majesty would not be a party." If it be attempted to make that declaration apply to the whole of the negociations, or to the more advanced state of the proceedings, nothing could be more unjust. The question was, not what should be done in case of a separate contest between France and Spain, but if, at the Congress of Verona, there was addressed to the sovereigns a proposition to interfere collectively in the affairs of Spain and the consent of England asked, the answer was, that his Britannic majesty would not be a party, come then what may. After all that had been levelled at the proceeding of the British cabinet the end of this brief, but plain declaration of theirs, was the dissolution of congress. (Hear.) He did not hesitate to say, that the great object which he had in view, was to prevent a joint declaration against Spain. No matter what private quarrel might remain between France and Spain, it was a great matter to attain, that the Sovereigns should divide without issuing any combined declaration—to divide the disputes from a joint to a separate contest, and to reduce it from a general to a national question—to bring it within the range of ordinary events, and within the scope of the usual arrangements (Hear, hear.) As to the affairs of Spain, there was no joint declaration on the part of the Allies against that country, no corporate act either of force or menace. But when the Duke of Wellington found that the allied sovereigns had withdrawn their ministers from Madrid, all he could do was to promise that he would get the British minister at Madrid to try every means in his power to allay the irritation that then existed. That was all our friendship could do for Spain; and our minister at Madrid used all his good offices for that purpose. From Verona the transaction turned to Paris, & became a question confined solely to France and Spain. France, then, was not at war with Spain on any principle for which she could expect to receive the support of the allied sovereigns. The only stipulation existing between them, by which the interference in the concerns of Spain should be called for, was in case any violence should be offered to the person of the king or the members of the royal family; or in case any change should be made in the reigning dynasty of Spain. No cases of this kind had occurred. France then was not at war on a Verona question, nor was there any new case connected with that war to which the allies were pledged. The main difference then between the business of Verona and Paris was this; that the first was a question between Spain and the allies, and the other a mere question between France and Spain. This variation in the two cases was the cause of the change which took place in the policy of the British government. Our good offices had been long called for by the Spaniards, and therefore it was fair and justifiable in us to propose to become mediators.

This would sufficiently appear from the papers of Monsieur San Miguel, every one of whose statements was distinguished for candour, simplicity and honour. A word of explanation would show that, throughout, a friendly disposition to Spain was the main spring of our conduct. But, linked as we were with the Allies, it was neither honourable or prudent to make known to that country that we alone were interested in obtaining peace for her. He would put it to any man whether, whilst there was a hope that they would come to an amicable conclusion, it would be fair to Spain, or generous to the Allies, to take to ourselves all the credit of having interfered? It was his (Mr. C's) firm belief that the war was not so much the work of the French Government, as of a faction, by whom the war was forced upon them. He also believed that up to the latest period they had hopes of peace, and that at any time they would be glad to avail themselves of any loop hole, out of which the Spanish Government might have allowed her to creep. Ministers had been condemned as dupes, because their opponents assumed that France had merely amused the British cabinet with pretences which ought to have been discovered. If so, the French Government had made singular sacrifices to appearances. The conduct of the Duke de Montmorency at Verona, had procured him a Dukedom on his return. He had enjoyed his new title but a few days when he was turned out of office, and the despatches he had drawn were signed by another minister So far he (Mr. Canning) had been a dupe; all the world were dupes, for they had understood that the change of ministry was from war or peace. For twenty four hours he had been under that impression, until it was found that it was only a change of question, as it was somewhat quaintly termed in the papers—a change from an European to a French question A man was not a dupe because he did not see the machinations of another He regretted, deeply regretted, for the sake of Spain, for the sake of France, that the efforts of his country had failed. When reflecting on the impolicy of France, he could not lose sight of her mighty resources, of her central situation, of the strength she possessed, and the weight she ought to preserve in the scale of Europe; he could not forget what might be the consequences to that country of the hazardous enterprize in which she had engaged, and the consequences to Europe, which, for aught that human nature could conceive, might end in a dreadful revolution. Considering it as a matter of abstract right, morality ought to rejoice if injury returned upon the aggressor. Nobody could deny, but when we found it advisable to suggest alteration to Spain, we did it in the most delicate manner. The Duke of Wellington was, of all others, the fittest to interfere, for he could tender his council to Spain as one who had a claim from the services he had done her, to be heard, as a man, who from past experience, best understood her interests If he had not been employed Ministers would have been taunted with a stupid neglect, and it would be said that they were alike blind to the feelings of the Spaniards, and indifferent to the honour and interests of this country.

He (Mr. C.) respected the Spanish Constitution—he respected the firmness of the Spanish people, who rather than submit to foreign interference, exposed themselves to all the dangers of a war. But if they conceived themselves bound in honour to reject the terms, did it follow that we were to abstain from all efforts to bring about an accommodation? It was said that this country required every thing from Spain, and nothing from France. This, he (Mr. C) denied. He had already stated that there was no external point of quarrel between the two countries—no dispute about a territory which might possibly be adjusted. France said, "the Revolution in Spain renders you a dangerous neighbour." Spain said, "the Army of Observation disquiets me." Here then was a call for mutual concession, of which the alternative was to be war. It was a case properly to interfere in. If then, the honour and interest of Great-Britain were satisfactorily consulted, he would say that she came out of the negociation with a firmer attitude. It was true she did not menace—he did not start armed offering a meditation and prepared to enforce her view.—No; she thought a temperate and firm negociation was best befitting her on such an occasion She recommended peace, but did not renounce war She assumed the aspect and the attributes of justice, holding high the balance with one hand, and with the other clasping, but not drawing the sword. (Cheers.) He hoped the address would not be adopted because if it were, he, as one of the advisers of his majesty, would not know what answer to recommend. He should say, "I am very sorry for it, but really don't know what to say." (A laugh.) And his was the upshot of a discussion protracted to such a length, after being undertaken with the advantage of a fortnight's deliberation. Let them address at once for the removal of ministers, as having disgraced the country by the policy they have adopted; and if the house should sanction it he would bow to their decree with the feeling that he had acted erroneously, but still to the best of his feeble power. But believing, after maturely reviewing the whole of this complicated question, that the conduct of ministers in these negociations was that which had its honour and its best interests marked out, he had no doubt that the house would by its decision stamp that conduct with the approbation of the country.—(Loud cheers.)

The question was taken on Mr. McDonald's motion, which was negatived. It was then taken on the *amendment* and carried, 372 voting for it, and 20 against it. The following is

THE AMENDMENT:

"To assure his Majesty of our entire concurrence in the principles which his Majesty has repeatedly declared, with respect to interference in the internal concerns of independent nations, and in his Majesty's just application of those principles, in the course of the late negociations, to the case of Spain.

"To acknowledge with gratitude, his Majesty's earnest and unwearied endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

"To express our deep regret that those endeavours have proved unavailing; and, while we rejoice that his Majesty has not become party to a war, in which neither honour, nor treaty, nor the welfare of his Majesty's dominions, required his Majesty to engage; to assure his Majesty that, highly as we estimate the advantages of peace, particularly at the present moment, we shall be at all times ready to afford his Majesty our most generous and affectionate support in any measures which his Majesty may find necessary to fulfil the obligations of national faith, to vindicate the dignity of his crown, or to maintain the rights and interests of his people."

FAILURES.

Late German papers state, that two great houses in Dresden have stopped payment; the first for 700,000 dollars, the second for 280,000 dollars.

TAKING OF WHALES.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

Of whales there are five species; the spermaceti whale, the hump backs, fin backs, right whales, and grampuses; they are distinguished from each other, at great distances, by their spouts, and by the time of their remaining above water. The spermaceti whale make a low, white and bushy spout, and will continue blowing for upwards of half an hour; it is a very ugly fish, has a large square head, as hard, almost as iron, with a long hump on the top of the back, and glides through the water with incredible speed for such an unwieldy fish. The hump back whale makes a small and low spout; and disappears in a few minutes. Its head is sharp, and it also has a small hump upon the back. The fin back whale so called from having a sharp fin upon the back, makes a very high spout indeed, and seldom blows more than five or six times It has a sharp head like the hump back—The right whale has neither hump or fin upon the back, and makes a forked spout. Grampuses are seldom taken by whale ships. Spermaceti whales are by far the most valuable

A whale ship is furnished with proper apparatus for trying out the oil, and for heaving in the whale blubber; it is surprising with what facility the blubber of a large whale is taken on board Two men are constantly kept aloft, at the top gallant heads, from sun rise till sun set, to look out for whales, and the instant they are discovered, they halloo with all their might "there she blows!" a most joyful sound to all hands. The captain now goes aloft; & if the whales are to windward, he orders the ship to be beat up to them, or if to leeward, to be kept off After running as near them with the ship, as prudent, the boats are lowered down. The larboard boat is headed by the chief mate, the waste boat by the 2d mate, and the starboard boat by the 3d mate, if the captain does not go himself These whale boats, like those used for smuggling at Deal, are sharp at each end, and in lieu of a rudder are steered by a long oar In the centre of the boat, well coiled in a tub, and three hundred fathoms in length, is the line; one end of which is made fast to the harpoon. Five men row the boat, and the man at the forward oar is the harpooner, who strikes the whale: These boats are furnished with five harpoons, three lances, and a sharp spade. The boat having rowed up to the whale, the harpooner stands up and darts both harpoons under her pump, if possible—as there the irons will hold the best, and the men "stern all," with all their might, to get the boat clear of the whale. Sometimes the whale is killed outright with the iron—at other times the whale without fighting will very soon die, after being lanced—sometimes she will sound or descend to great depths under water, at which time the line flies out of the boat with the rapidity of lightning, the friction frequently setting on fire the loggerhead, a wooden block around which the line turns Other whales, when struck, will take to running, and always to windward—and as the line is held on in the boat they skim through the water with amazing velocity—others will fight to that degree that the boat cannot get up to them To stop a whale's running, the sharp spade is darted through her flukes, and this seldom fails to bring her to—if she goes down, the instant she seeks the upper air, the boat is briskly hauled up to her, and the person who heads the boat, standing in the head, attempts with his lance to prick her over or under the shoulder blade—if he succeeds, she quickly dies, as it is here that her life lies. Just previous to her death, she goes into her flurry: she will now run round and round, fight with her flukes and head, till when, with loss of blood, and quite exhausted, she turns upon her side, her head always towards the sun, dead—and she is then towed along side the ship. Sperm whales, when dead, seldom sink—other whales very frequently—the former are found of all sizes, and will make from 1 to 120 barrels of oil.

From the Long Island Star, June 5.

The Sag Harbour Corrector states that great draughts of fish were lately taken in Southold Bay. "The account we have from good authority, and can assert, that upwards of two and a half millions of bony shad were taken at that place on the last week; and four hundred and fifty thousand at one haull while others assert that the whole number exceeds three and a half millions, and that nine hundred thousand were taken at one haull"

From the Georgia Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—Riding in company with a gentleman from Lexington on Thursday night last, a singular phenomenon presented itself to our view. As neither the gentleman nor myself have heard or read of a similar effect having been produced from such a cause, we should be glad to have the opinion of some of your philosophical correspondents on the subject.

The object exhibited a brilliant phosphorescent appearance, in the form of a large snake, and as the head moved forwards, it left behind it a long train of the most beautiful scintilla, which remained unextinguished for several minutes. From the movements of the phenomenon, we were conscious that so great a quantity of phosphoric matter issued from an animal; and being anxious to ascertain what kind of creature it was, my companion went to a neighbouring house for a light.—On his return, we found that the common frog was the source from which so much brilliant matter emanated.

That certain bodies have the property of absorbing the rays of light—of retaining them for some time, and of again evolving them unchanged and unaccompanied by sensible heat, is a fact well known: such are those phosphori which are owing to putrefaction, as rotten wood, very stale meat, and some sorts of stale fish, as oysters, lobsters, flounders, whitings, &c. and that others are the parts of animated bodies, as the glow worm, is also known to philosophers; but I have never understood that any of the species of Rana was capable of emitting so large a quantity of phosphoric light.

Yours, &c. MEDICUS.

Madison, May 10.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A teamster has been recently cast in $12 damages, at Troy, for refusing to give one half the road, and thereby running his waggon against a gig and upsetting it.

Nine hundred and thirty seven settlers arrived at Quebec from the 19th to the 23d of May, nearly all of them from Ireland.

In Council,

June 12, 1823.

Ordered, That the act, entitled, An act to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges enjoyed under the constitution of the United States, and the act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the oaths to be taken by the members of the senate and house of delegates, and all other officers therein mentioned, be published twice a week for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; Political Examiner at Frederick town; Grieve's paper at Hager's town; the Allegany paper, the Star at Easton, the National Intelligencer, and the Bond of Union at Belle Air

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same Civil Rights and Religious Privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States.

Whereas by the declaration of rights of this state, it is declared "that it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him;" And whereas, by the constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, it is declared that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States;" And whereas, certain citizens of Maryland are deprived of civil rights and rendered incapable of holding offices on account of their religious principles; therefore,

Sect 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust, under the state of Maryland.

2. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the declaration of rights and constitution and form of government of this state, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled and made void.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alterations of the constitution therein contained, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the oaths to be taken by the members of the senate and house of delegates, and all other officers therein mentioned.

Sect 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every member of the senate and house of delegates, before he shall act as such, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: I, A. B. do swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the state of Maryland, and that I will support the constitution and laws thereof; that I will not directly or indirectly receive the profits, or any part of the profits of any other office during the time of my acting as senator (or member of the house of delegates,) and that I will faithfully discharge my duty as senator (or member of the house of delegates,) without prejudice or partiality, to the best of my skill and judgment. And that electors of the senate, and all executive and judicial officers, before they act as such, and all persons elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, before entering upon the duties thereof, shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: I, A B do swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the state of Maryland, and that I will support the constitution and laws thereof, and that I will to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of ——, according to the constitution and laws of this state

2. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the oaths or affirmations to be taken by the senate and members of the house of delegates, and by all persons elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, before entering upon the duties thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed.

3 And be it enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and twenty four, and shall thereafter be taken and considered, and shall constitute a part of the constitution and form of government; Provided the same be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election as the said constitution and form of government directs.

In Council,

June 11, 1823.

Ordered, That the act, entitled, "An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to alter, change and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of St Mary's county into four election districts;" and "An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into five separate election districts and for other purposes," be published twice a week for four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT,

To repeal an act, entitled, "An act to alter, change and repeal such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this state as relate to the division of St. Mary's county into four election districts," passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and six, and confirmed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

Whereas, It is represented to this general assembly, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Saint Mary's county, that they experience great inconvenience from the magnitude and extent of the fourth election district in said county, operating to deprive many of their suffrages, who are entitled to the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the acts of eighteen hundred and six and eighteen hundred and seven, which directs that Saint Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into four separate election districts, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Saint Mary's county shall be divided into five separate election districts; and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the fourth election district, as they are now numbered

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

To repeal all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into five separate election districts and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government, which relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into five election districts, except as to the first, second and third districts, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That James H. Marriott, Francis Belmear and George Andrews, of the fourth district, in the county aforesaid, and Richard Ridgely, Thomas Burgess and Henry Willing, of the fifth district of the county aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorised and appointed, or a majority of them, commissioners to lay off and divide anew the fourth and fifth election districts, or the fifth election district only, which ever they shall deem will tend most to the convenience of the voters in said districts in Anne-Arundel county, into not exceeding three separate election districts, in case they shall deem it most advisable to divide and lay off the fourth and fifth districts as aforesaid; and in case they shall deem it most advisable to divide and lay off anew the fifth district only, they shall not divide nor lay it off into more than two separate election districts, carefully making the districts so as aforesaid to be laid off as nearly equal as possible, having regard to the population, extent and convenience of the voters of each of said districts, and said election district or districts, so laid off anew, shall be numbered (if the fourth and fifth districts are divided) four, five and six, if only the fifth district shall be divided anew, they shall be numbered five and six, by the said commissioners, and known thereafter by such numbers; and also to make choice of a place in each district so laid off anew, at which the elections shall be held, as nearly central as practicable, having regard to the circumstances as aforesaid, and the accommodation of persons attendant upon such elections and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, deliver to the clerk of Anne Arundel county court, a description in writing, under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of each district, and also the place in each district, where the election for such district shall be held, and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of the said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county shall give notice of the place of holding the election in each election district so laid off anew, by causing the same to be inserted in one of the newspapers of the city of Annapolis, once a week, for at least two months previous to holding the election in October, eighteen hundred and twenty four.

4. And be it enacted, That if any of the commissioners named in this act shall refuse to accept his appointment before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, the remaining commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorised and directed to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

5. And be it enacted, That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the rate of two dollars per day, for every day he shall act in the discharge of the duties imposed on him by the provisions of this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Anne Arundel county, as other county charges are; which said sums, when levied and collected, shall be paid over by the other county charges are.

6. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, during the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alterations herein contained shall constitute and be considered as a part of the constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 19 8w.

150 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, about twelve miles from Baltimore, near Poulton's Tavern, on the main road from Baltimore to Annapolis, on the 10th of May, a mulatto man named BILL, 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather slender made, has a scar over one of his eyes, and one of his little fingers is crooked. Had on and took with him one snuff coloured broad cloth coat, one dark home made kersey roundabout, one black bombazette waistcoat, one pair of dark corded pantalets, one pair of good shoes lined and bound, and a tolerable good fur hat. Any person apprehending the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

Ezekiel Stewart.

June 19, 1823.