

Though the powers vested in the governor of this state by the constitution are few, we really do trust, that the bill submitted in the house of delegates by Mr. Ridgway, to take from the executive the right of granting a nolle prosequi, will be passed into a law. It is not because it is said that this prerogative has been improperly exercised, that we think it ought to be abolished; but it is because we consider it a power which no governor should be anxious to retain. There is no privilege belonging to or exercised by a governor which exposes him to more reproach than the one in question. No matter how guilty a violator of the laws may be, it almost invariably happens, that he has connections, who, either from affection or family pride, make an active effort to screen him from prosecution. To effect this, the most pathetic appeals are made to the executive, backed by the friends, not of the offender only, but of the whole family. His cause is of course portrayed in the most favourable colours. No counter appeal being presented, the governor at length, wearied by prayers designed and calculated to awaken all his sympathies, yields to them. What is the consequence? Scarcely is the act of clemency promulgated, before the relatives and connections of the injured party, and their friends, set up a clamour against the executive; and an act of mercy, which would be applauded in a man in private life, is recorded in the journals of the day, as a measure of injustice to society, when performed by one filling a public station.

Without taking any particular notice of the distinction amongst offenders, to which the possession of this power by the governor leads, there is one more reason why, in our opinion, it ought to be abolished, and this is, that it strips the law of half its terrors.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the Governor and Council of this state: Ephraim K. Wilson, of Worcester county, Associate Judge of the 4th judicial district, vice William Whittington, deceased. Brice Selby, Clerk of Montgomery County Court, vice Mr. Beal, deceased. George G. Brewer, Register of the Western Shore Land-Office, vice John Brewer, deceased.

BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Mr. Ridgway—A supplement to the act declaring the power of the Governor in certain criminal cases. This bill is designed to direct the governor of the power to grant a nolle prosequi in any case, without interfering in any manner whatever, with his right to pardon or commute punishments after sentence has been pronounced.

INSPECTORS OF TOBACCO.

Mr. Gantt—An act to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned. The object of this bill is to abolish so much of the 4th section of the act of November session 1811, for the regulation of the inspectors of tobacco, as requires the inspectors to hold assessable property to the value of \$800.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Norris—An act to diminish the expenses on Judicial Proceedings.

Sec. 1. Provides that it shall be the duty of the respective clerks of the courts of appeals for the western and eastern shores, the Register of the court of chancery, and of the county clerks, and the clerks of Baltimore city court, to furnish at their own expense, durable books to be used as office dockets, in their respective courts, in which books shall be docketed in a concise manner, in numerical order, and according to the most approved forms, at every session of said courts, every description of cases, &c. either civil or equitable or criminal, that shall have been docketed on any of their respective dockets, or that may thereafter be instituted; and to make out slips thereon, in the name of the parties to each case, referring to the particular statute or provisions of law, &c. by which the same are governed.

MANUMISSIONS.

Mr. Johnson—A bill relating to manumissions.

Sec. 1. Any deed heretofore executed for the manumission of a slave, by the owner of such slave, and acknowledged and recorded according to law, to be valid in giving freedom to such slave, and issue, although such deed may not have been evidenced by two or more sufficient witnesses provided, that such slave was not over the age of 45 at the time of the execution of such deed, and has been in the enjoyment of freedom for seven years after the execution of the deed.

Sec. 2. A copy of the deed of manumission taken from the county record and attested, under the seal of the court, to be deemed good evidence to support such deed of manumission; Provided always, that notwithstanding such deed of manumission, no slave shall be entitled to freedom under this act, who has been heretofore adjudged a slave by any court of law in this state.

CORPORATE ELECTIONS OF BALTIMORE.

Mr. Heath—A bill to regulate the Corporate Elections in the city of Baltimore, and appointment of Corporation Officers.

Sec. 1. Authorises the mayor and city council to make a registry of the legal voters of Baltimore.

Sec. 2. Deprives the mayor of the power of nominating officers to be appointed under the corporation, and gives it to the two branches of the city council. During the recess of the council, the mayor may dismiss officers guilty of neglect, misconduct, &c. and fill their vacancies.

Sec. 3. Property qualification of electors and members of the city council same as heretofore.

Sec. 4. Future elections of electors of mayors or members of the city council, to be holden on the second Monday in September annually.

TO ABOLISH THE CHANCERY COURTS, &c.

Mr. Tidball—A bill to abolish the High Court of Chancery, and Orphans Courts of this state, and to establish a more efficient system of equity therein.

Sec. 1. Abolishes the High Court of Chancery and the several Orphans Courts of this state.

Sec. 2. Directs the Governor and Council to appoint a Chancellor for each of the judicial districts of this state, who shall hold their offices during good behaviour and be clothed, in their respective districts, with the same powers that the Chancellor of the state now is.

Sec. 3. Designates the places, in the several districts at which the courts shall be held.

Sec. 4. Authorises the Governor and Council to appoint a Register for each court, who shall hold his commission during good behaviour, and be entitled to the same fees received by the present Register of the high court of chancery.

Sec. 5. The Chancellors appointed under this act to fix four quarterly terms for their courts, to which process shall be made returnable. All process issuing out of said courts to be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the person to be served therein resides. Sheriff neglecting to serve process shall be guilty of a contempt, and shall be dealt with by the Chancellor as in other cases of contempt. The said courts to be at all times in session.

Sec. 6. Suits remaining unsettled in the high court of chancery to be determined by the Chancellor of the third district. Papers and proceedings in such suits may, at the election of the complainant, be removed to the chancery court of any other district, in which the defendants or a majority of them may reside. The Chancellor of the latter district to proceed to a final disposition of the case.

Sec. 7. Bills for the conveyance or concerning the title to lands, &c. to be filed in the court of the district in which the land lies. Where the complainant is of a transitory character, to be filed in the court of the district in which the defendants reside, &c.

Sec. 8. Abolishes the orphans courts, and clothes the registers of wills with the powers now exercised by said courts. Appeals may be made from the decision of a register to the Chancellor of his district, and from the decision of said Chancellor to the court of appeals.

Sec. 9. The great seal of the state to be kept by the Governor for the time being, and to be affixed by him to all laws, &c.

Sec. 10. If this act be confirmed, it shall be considered as a part of the constitution.

Sec. 11. Repeals such parts of the constitution as are repugnant to or inconsistent with this bill.

THE STRANGER.

A stranger having arrived at Nashville, strolled through the town previous to dinner, and encountered a person whom he could not at first remarking. This person was in a frock and a silk handkerchief tied loosely around his neck. In one hand he carried a long stick, to aid him in walking, and in the other a bundle of letters and newspapers, as if he had called at the Post Office. He pursued his way to the hotel at which he had stopped. The curiosity of the stranger was excited, he followed him into the bar room where he found him seated at a small table with the implements of writing. He perused the letters, cast a glance over the papers, and then commenced writing undisturbed by the present company, with whose conversation he frequently joined. Having finished his letters, he despatched them to the Post-Office. He fell in conversation with the company in the bar room, who were principally farmers from the vicinity, on the crops and prospect of prices—then on the news of the day. Dinner being announced, the whole company assembled at table. The gentleman, who had thus attracted the attention of the stranger, was addressed by him in an intimate and friendly footing with each individual at table. The dinner party probably numbered forty. The General conversed on various topics during and after dinner. The stranger was fascinated. In no plain an exterior he had never before met so cultivated a mind. On every subject he was at home. His manners were peculiarly easy and engaging. His whole demeanor, kind, affable and polite. The stranger was detained longer than he desired, as he was travelling on business of importance. After the General had taken his leave, the stranger observed to the landlord, "Is that General? I never before met so agreeable a man." "That man," said the landlord, (his eyes brightening) "is the pride of Tennessee, General Jackson; he walks in from his farm frequently, gets his letters and answers them here. You saw him to-day in his true character, that of a plain republican. He is a christian in practice, charitable and liberal to the poor."

The stranger, limited by time, was compelled to depart; but how differently did he feel. He arrived at home, he left Nashville, and has continued his warmest advocates.

For the Md. Gazette. The cause of Jackson in Maryland. I have lately observed that the Editor of the "Press" printed in Philadelphia, has repeatedly adverted to the cause of General Jackson in this state, and represented it to be on the decline. The object of this editor in thus sending forth his unfounded paragraphs to the people, it is evident, is to shake the confidence of the friends of the General in Pennsylvania. In Maryland, his statements will not pass like base coin; they are nailed to the counter. Every man here, who is at all acquainted with public sentiment on the subject of the approach of presidential election, knows that no change unfavourable to the cause of General Jackson has taken place in the public mind. At the election in 1824, General Jackson received seven out of the eleven electoral votes which this state has a right to give. One of the eleven was given to Mr. Crawford and three to Mr. Adams. There is no reason for believing that General Jackson will not should be alive and continue to be a candidate at the election which will take place in 1828, receive, at least, the same number of electoral votes which he did at the last presidential election. On the contrary, there are good and valid reasons for believing that the districts which then elected Jackson electors will again choose them by increased majorities; and moreover, that one of the three districts which at that time voted for Mr. Adams, will likewise vote for Old Hickory.

So far from the cause of Jackson having declined in this state since the last election, it has experienced a powerful accession of strength, both in numbers and talents. The great body of the friends of Mr. Crawford have attached themselves to it. In the native county of the writer of this article, at the last election General Jackson had not a single supporter within a circuit of several miles, though the voters were all Crawford and Adams men. Now, there is not an individual within the same compass, with three or four exceptions, who is not for Jackson. The Crawford men have come over to Jackson because they prefer him to Mr. Adams, and many who were originally friendly to Mr. Adams, disgusted with the means employed to effect his election, have turned their backs upon the authors, embraced the cause of the hero, who as the late lamented Jefferson declared, had "filled the measure of his country's glory."

Nothing can be more absurd than for editors who have no connexion with the political affairs of this state, and whose remote situation from it, inhibits the possibility of their forming any thing like a correct estimate of the condition of parties here, to attempt to give their readers even the data upon which a fair opinion may be founded. But it is not a matter to be marvelled at, that the editor of the "Press" should make such an attempt. The man who can in one breath advocate a Congressional caucus, and in the next denounce it as dangerous to the liberties of the republic; he who at one season can proscribe the whole Adams family, and at another face about and become its zealous, devoted eulogist and advocate, betrays a contempt for public opinion, a despatch of political principle, and a fickleness of disposition, which show that he is capable of attempting any thing. Except it be found in the history of the despised and neglected Cobbett, the glaring inconsistency of the editor of the "Press" remains without a parallel.

The coalitionists have nothing to hope from Maryland; the administration party here has not grown in strength. Should it hold its own at the next presidential election, it will be more than any of its candid members can justly calculate on. With regard to the cause of Jackson, his friends may safely defy his enemies to show where in it has declined, or where any man who could carry with him a single principle, has been so supple in principle, and so indifferent to the rights of the people, as to desert it.

GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the U. S. Telegraph from Georgia.

If any thing should occur in this quarter relative to the Presidential election, you shall hear from me. But at present our state is so unanimous, that nothing can be said on the subject: there is no person of influence in the state, that pretends to electioneer for Adams or Clay, particularly the latter—OLD HICKORY and Calhoun, in the order of the day in every quarter; and Calhoun's persecutions render him many degrees more popular than before: his cause is espoused here very warmly."

FROM CUBA.

The editors of the New York Gazette have received the following extract of a letter from their correspondent at Havana, dated 11th January, 1827.

"In the present unsettled state of Mexico, and when so respectable a naval force existed in this port, the appearance of Commodore Porter on our coast, with a frigate, two brigs and a schooner, has excited no little surprise here; in fact it is considered quite a Quixotic idea of the Commodore; he depended probably, on finding the Spanish fleet, (that was disabled in the September sale) still under jury masts, getting the character which so recently distinguishes the head officers of this government for activity and energy, and who have laboured most assiduously in defence of the island. They ordered the ships to be repaired forthwith, which is nearly accomplished, so that the very day intelligence reached us of Porter's visit, Commodore Laborde sailed in pursuit of him with three frigates and a brig, and one or two additional frigates will be despatched shortly to reinforce him. Porter has sheltered himself under the American flag at Key West, and he is blockaded by Laborde with part of said force, who is determined to await his departure, or until Porter is joined by the reinforcement from Colombia, which it is reported to-day he expects. The Spanish vessels are abundantly supplied with provisions and money, and are in better condition than when launched."

"In several of my letters I have adverted to the immense resources of this island, and to the efficient and vigorous management of the financial department, under the Independent Mr. Pinos. It now appears by the exhibits of the first year of his administration, that he is defraying three expensives on his part of the squadron, the expenditures for the maintenance and support of the army, fortifications, supplies, &c. there remains a balance in the treasury of upwards of half a million of dollars; this is really prodigious. Last year when he entered on the duties of his office, he was obliged to make a loan of five hundred thousand dollars at a high rate of interest; he has paid off one fourth of it, and he will discharge another instalment which becomes due in two months hence; so that he has separate and distinct resources at his command. The consequence is, that the army and navy will be increased; the line of battle ship Suberano of 80 guns, and several smaller vessels, with troops on board, are ready on their way to this place from Old Spain, and are daily expected."

FROM COLOMBIA.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The schooner Eclipse at Philadelphia, brings advices from Bolivar to the 7th January. Bolivar had arrived at Valencia, and on the 2d of January issued a decree, the substance of which is as follows:—

It declares that he is authorised by the people to exert extraordinary powers for the salvation of the country; that no one shall be prosecuted or tried for any thing done or said with reference to reform that the persons, property, and offices of those engaged in that cause are guaranteed without exception. That the general in chief, J. A. Paez, shall continue to hold civil and military command under the name of high or superior chief of Venezuela, with the faculties proper to that station; Santa Morino being intendand and commanding general of Maturin. That from the date of the decree all should acknowledge and obey his authority as President of the republic, and every act of hostility committed thereafter, to be treated and punished as crimes against the state; that the grand national convention should be convoked conformably to his decree of December 19, in order to determine the fate of the republic.

On the same day Paez submitted to the decree, and accepted the title and functions of superior chief conferred by the Liberator.

Extract of a letter to Mr. Sanderson, dated Lagaira, January 6, 1827.

"I avail myself of the sailing of the schooner Eclipse, for your part, to inform you of the arrival of General Bolivar in Valencia, and the pacification of this country. Every thing like civil war is at an end."

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated La Guaira, Jan. 6, 1827.

Messrs. Editors—I enclose you the two "proclamas" of Bolivar in Spanish. The paper called the Colimbiano is discontinued.

Bolivar arrived in Porto Cabelon on the 31st Dec. by water from Maracaibo, and issued the Decree which is enclosed. Yesterday we received information of his being in Valencia, and on Monday or Tuesday, say 9th or 10th, we expect him in Caracas.

I am sorry to say, that we received last evening, information of a very severe engagement between Gen. Bermudez and the Commandant of Rio Chico. The engagement is said to have been a severe one: I still hope that it may be true.

The people are all rejoicing at the arrival of the Liberator, and in fact they have good reason, for had he been a few weeks later, God only knows what would have been the consequences: too horrible to think of. They are making great preparations to receive him in Caracas; triumphal arches are erecting in the public square, &c. &c.

MR. CRAWFORD.

A Savannah paper states that the health of William H. Crawford has, of late, very much improved, and that strong hopes are now entertained of his perfect recovery.

Mrs. Brown, of New-Jersey, an account of whose trial for cruel treatment of a little black girl, was given week before last, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 100 dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail for three months. She is also required to bear the expense of supporting the child, without having it under her control.

FROST AT HAVANA.

The latest accounts from the Havana, mention that there had been a frost at that place, a circumstance never before known. The coffee trees were not believed to have been injured. Balt. Patriot.

David Asher, DENTIST,

Having met with much encouragement during his short stay in Annapolis, will remain there a few days longer; he may be found at Williamson's Hotel, or will wait upon those who desire it at their lodgings. During the ensuing summer he intends visiting other parts of Maryland, and can refer to different Members of the Legislature as to his skill in Dentistry. Annapolis, Feb. 8.

Coach and Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON. At his shop in West Street, just above the Farmers' Bank, still continues the above business. His carriages will be made of the best materials, and every attention paid, in their construction, to unite in them durability and neatness. He respectfully solicits public patronage.

He has on hand a Fashionable GARRIAGE with HARNESS.

To go with one or two horses—low for cash. Orders from the country will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Feb. 8. 3w

Notice is hereby given,

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

Lewis Tydings, adm'r. Feb. 8.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Fleury & Dubois, will please to call and settle their accounts with the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same; otherwise suits will be instituted at the ensuing April term, without regard to persons. The subscriber can always be found by persons applying Mrs. Robinson's boarding house, Edward Dubois, Feb. 8.

Notice.

The Justices of the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in March next, being the 19th day of the said month, for the purpose of ascertaining and levying the expenses of the county for the year 1826.

By order, William S. Green, Clerk.

ANOTHER REPUBLIC.

New Orleans papers of the 13th ult. contain intelligence from Natchitoches of a Revolution in Texas. On the 16th ult. the united forces of Nacogdoches and Aych Bayou had declared the Province of Texas Free and Independent of the United States of Mexico, and hoisted a flag in Nacogdoches with the words "Liberty and Independence" on it.

It is said that a few days previous, six Indian Chiefs in that vicinity, held a council, and promised to assist—and 200 Indians, principally Cherokees, had actually joined the new party. The new Republic had been named "Republic of Freedomia"—and their flag consists of a stripe of red and white, emblematical of the union between the red and white men. Later accounts received at Natchitoches furnish a treaty entered into between the insurgents and 23 tribes of Indians. A National Congress was to assemble at Nacogdoches on the 1st Monday in February.

FOREIGN.

New-York, Feb. 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3d ult. By this arrival we have received London papers to the 1st Jan. and Liverpool to the 3d inclusive.

John Bric, esq. a celebrated Irish barrister, and one of the leaders of the Catholic Association, has been killed in a duel with a Mr. Hayes. This catastrophe was caused by a dispute relative to the Cork election.

The Duke of York, at the last dates, was dangerously ill. The sacrament was administered to him by the Bishop of London, on the 25th of December. Amongst other Regiments ordered to Portugal, is the 10th Hussars—which has made itself so conspicuous for its extravagance, turbulence, and cocombry throughout England.

The converts from Catholicism to Protestantism are getting to be very numerous. Sometimes they amount to 50 or 60 in a day. In the county of Cavan, alone, they amount to 253 within 2 months.

Letters from Constantinople, dated Dec. 17, state that the foreign Ambassadors in that city, has exerted themselves with so much activity, that a result favourable to Greece might be expected.

It is circulated that a camp of 10,000 French troops will speedily be formed in the dept't of the eastern Pyrenees London, Jan. 1.

Despatches from Lisbon—The gratifying intelligence of the arrival of the British succors to Portugal, in the river Tagus, was received this morning, by the return home of the Sir Edward Banks steam vessel. This vessel left Lisbon on the evening of Christmas day, at which time the 4th, and, as some accounts add the 25th regiment had landed. The greatest possible joy pervaded the capital at the sight of the habits rouges, as the insurgents call them, and this was not a little heightened by the news of the defeat of a body of 2000 of these renegades by the constitutionalists, who afterwards dispersed and fled. The rebels were in a forlorn condition, and, with the exception of those under the immediate orders of the Marquis Chaves, were gradually dissolving. As might be expected, this favourable news made a very considerable impression on the money market.

The condition of the rebels must soon, we should think, bring matters to a close. All the latest accounts represent them as being disheartened, whenever they have come in contact with the constitutional troops.

The Marquis de Chaves was at Lamego with 10,000 troops, ill equipped, and dispirited. In the province of Alentejo, the Count de Villa Flor had repulsed the insurgents, under the command of Megessi.

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