225. A supplement to an act entitled, An act incorporating the Baltimore Second Dispensary.

226. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to aid conveyances of land improperly enrolled, and for other purposes.

227. An act to provide for the repair of public roads in Montgomery county.

228. An act to authorise Eliakim Littell, to institute, carry on, and draw a lottery, the prizes in which shall consist of works in literature and science.

229. An additional supplement to the act concerning crimes and punishments.

230. An act to authorise the trustees of the poor of Charles county to purchase land and build a new poor's house.

231. An act relative to the compensation of bailiffs in Montgomery county.

232. An act for the relief of George Calmes, of Allegany county.

233. An act for the relief of George Dawson, of Caroline county.

234. An act to change the time of electing representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States.

235. An act relating to examinations.

236. An act for the relief of Teresa Court, and her children.

237. An act making certain chancery records therein mentioned, evidence.

238. An act to divorce Ann Maria Bash, and her husband Robert Bush, of the city of Baltimore.

239. An act to provide for altering the grade of Fayett street, in the city of Baltimore, between Pace and Cove streets.

240. An act supplemental to an act passed at December session 1825, chapter 199.

241. An act supplementary to an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, chapter eleven.

242. An act for the relief of Basil Bowling, of Prince-George's county.

243. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons, in the several counties therein mentioned.

244. An act to build a new poor's house in Calvert county.

245. An act concerning the Washington Monument.

246. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to tax certain offices, passed at December session 1823, and the act to explain and amend the same, passed at December session, 1824.

247. An act to regulate the fees of certain officers.

248. An act to provide for the completion of the records in the office of the register of wills of Washington county.

249. An act to exempt the Baltimore Athæneum from taxation.

250. An act to provide for the valuation and condemnation of certain real estate in the city of Baltimore.

251. An act to explain an act, entitled, An act taxing or licensing certain dealers in lottery tickets, and others, passed December session eighteen hundred and twenty-one, chapter 232.

252. An act to provide for the payment of certain real estate, in the city of Baltimore.

253. An act to repeal a part of the act therein mentioned relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.

254. An act relating to the inspection of lumber at Port Deposit.

255 An act to ascertain the number of deaf and dumb of this state.

256. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the contemplated bridge over the river Susquehanna at Conowingo creek to the Pennsylvania line.

257. An act for the relief of George Lewis Opperman, of the city of Baltimore.

258. An act to divorce Mary Ann Darrington, and her husband William D. Darrington, of the city of Baltimore.

259. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital.

260. An act to declare certain trespasses felony, and for other purposes.

261. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the University of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and sixteen, chapter seventy-eight.

262. An act to authorise William Wailes to appeal from the decision of the levy court of Somerset county.

263. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the establishment and support of public free schools, in the first election district of Baltimore county.

264. An act to divorce Elizabeth Bowen, and her husband Thomas Bowen, of Baltimore county.

265. An act to enable the trustees of county and other schools and academies to recover and obtain possession of the funds and other property and effects belonging to such schools and academies.

266. An act to explain the law in relation to clandestine removals, to avoid distress for rent.

267. An additional supplement to an act relative to licenses, passed at December session, 1824, chapter 148.

268. An act requiring the commissioners of lotteries to give bond.

INSURRECTION OF THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER.

ATTACK ON THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

The American Quarterly Review, which has just been issued from the press at Philadelphia, contains an able summary of the Preliminary Sketch of the French Revolution, prefixed by sir Walter Scott, to his forthcoming Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. The editor of the Review having been permitted, by the proprietors of that work, to select for publication some of its most interesting passages, we take the opportunity to lay before our readers the account which a gifted and eloquent historian has presented, of the terrible attack of the populace on the palace of Versailles, on the 5th of October, which resulted in the forcible transfer of the royal family to a nominal residence in, but an actual imprisonment at, the Thuilleries in Paris. We regret that our limits will not permit us to publish the whole of this sketch, as it is contained in the Review, and which is every way worthy of its distinguished author. The most material parts of it, however, are given below, and will frequently remind the reader of a kindred description of a similar scene, by the same hand, in the admirable tale of the Heart of Mid Lothian.

After speaking of the immediate causes of this terrible eruption, he goes on to state—

That of the 5th of October, 1789, was of a singular description, the insurgents being chiefly of the female sex. The market women, Dames aux Halles, as they are called, half unsexed by the masculine nature of their employments, and entirely so by the ferocity of their manners, had figured early in the revolution. With these were allied and associated most of the worthless and barbarous of their own sex, such disgraceful specimens of humanity as serve but to show in what a degenerated state it may be found to exist. Females of this description began to assemble early in the morning, in large groups, with the cries for 'bread,' which so easily roused a starving metropolis. There were observed amongst them many men disguised as women, and they compelled all the females they met to go along with them. They marched to the Hotel de Ville, broke boldly through several squadrons of the National Guard, who were drawn up in front of that building for its defence, and were with difficulty dissuaded from burning the records it contained. They next seized a magazine of arms, with three or four pieces of cannon, and were joined by a miscellaneous rabble, armed with pikes, scythes, and similar instruments, who called themselves the Conquerors of the Bastile. The still increasing multitude re echoed the cry of "Bread, bread! —to Versailles! to Versailles!"

The National Guard were now called out in force, but speedily showed their officers, that they were too infected with the humour of the times, and as much indisposed to subordination as the mob, to disperse which they were summoned. Lafayette put himself at their head not to give his own, but to receive their orders. They refused to act against women, who they said were starving, and in their turn demanded to be led to Versailles, to dethrone—such was their language—"the king, who was a driveller, and place the crown on the head of his son." Lafayette hesitated, implored, explained, but he had as yet to learn the situation of a revolutionary general. "Is it not strange," said one of his soldiers, who seemed quite to understand the military relation of officer and private, on such an occasion, "is it not strange that Lafayette pretends to command the people, when it is his part to receive orders from them?"

Soon afterwards an order arrived from the Assembly of the Commune of Paris, enjoining the commandant's march, upon his own report that it was impossible to withstand the will of the people. He marched accordingly in good order, and at the head of a large force of the National Guard, about four or five hours after the departure of the mob, who, while he waited in a state of indecision, were already far on their way to Versailles.

It does not appear that the King, or his ministers, had any information of these hostile movements.—Assuredly, there could not have been a royalist in Paris willing to hazard a horse or a groom to carry such intelligence where the knowledge of it must have been so important. The leading members of the Assembly assembled at Versailles, were better informed. "These gentlemen" said Barbantanne, looking at the part of the hall where the clergy usually sat, "wish more light—they shall have lanterns, they may rely upon it." Mirabeau was behind the chair of Mounier, the president. "Paris is marching upon us," he said.—"I know now what you mean," said Mounier. "Believe me or not, all Paris is marching upon us—dissolve the sitting." "I never hurry the deliberations," said Mounier.—"Then feign illness," said Mirabeau, "go to the palace, tell them what I say, and give me for authority. But there is not a minute to lose—Paris marches upon us." "So much the better," answered Mounier, "we will be a republic the sooner." Mounier must be supposed to speak ironically, and in allusion, not to his own opinions, but to Mirabeau's revolutionary tenets. Another account of this singular conversation states his answers to have been, "All the better. If the mob kill all of us—remark, I say all of us, it will be the better for the country."

It was now night, and the armed rabble of both sexes showed no intention of departing or breaking up. On the contrary, they bivouacked, after their own manner, upon the parade, where the soldiers usually mustered. There they kindled large fires, ate, drank, sang, caroused and occasionally discharged their firearms. Scuffles arose from time to time, one or two of the Gardes de Corps had been killed and wounded in the quarrel, which the rioters had endeavoured to fasten on them; besides which this devoted corps had sustained a volley from their late guests, the National Guard of Versailles. The horse of a Garde de Corps which fell into the hands of these female demons, was killed, torn in pieces, and eaten half raw and half roasted. Every thing seemed tending to a general engagement when late at night the drums announced the approach of Lafayette at the head of his civic army, which moved slowly, but in good order.

A band of the rioters found means to penetrate into the palace about three in the morning, through a gate which was left unlocked and unguarded. They rushed to the Queen's apartment and bore down the few Gardes de Corps who hastened to her defence. The sentinel knocked at the door of her bed-chamber, called to her to escape, and then gallantly exposed himself to the fury of the murderers. His single opposition was almost instantly overcome, and he himself left for dead. Over his bleeding body they forced their way into the Queen's apartment: but their victim, reserved for farther and worse woes, had escaped by a secret passage into the chamber of the King, while the assassins, bursting in, stabbed the bed she had just left with pikes and swords.

The outside of the palace was still besieged by the infuriated mob, who demanded, with hideous cries, and exclamations the most barbarous and obscene, to see the Austrian, as they called the Queen. The unfortunate Princess appeared on the balcony, with one of her children in each hand. A voice from the crowd called out. "No children!" as if on purpose to deprive the mother of that appeal to humanity, which might move the hardest heart. Maria Antoinette, with a force of mind worthy of Maria Theresa, her mother, pushed her children back into the rooms, and turning her face to the tumultuous multitude which tossed and roared beneath, brandished their pikes and guns with the wildest attitudes of rage, the reviled, persecuted and denounced Queen stood before them, her arms folded on her bosom, with a noble air of courageous resignation. The secret reason of this summons—the real cause of repelling the children—could only be to afford a chance of some desperate hand among the crowd executing the threats which resounded on all sides. Accordingly, a gun was actually levelled, but one of the bystanders struck it down, for the passions of the mob had taken an opposite turn and astonished at Maria Antoinette's noble presence, and graceful firmness of demeanor, there arose, almost in spite of themselves, a general shout of Viva le Reine!

But if the insurgents, or rather those who prompted them, missed their first point, they did not also lose their second. A cry arose, "To Paris!" at first uttered by a solitary voice, but gathering strength, until the whole multitude shouted "To Paris—to Paris!" The cry of these blood-thirsty bacchanals, such as they had that night shown themselves, was it seems, considered as the voice of the people, and as such Lafayette, neither remonstrated himself, nor permitted the King to interpose a moment's delay in yielding obedience to it: nor was any measure taken to put some appearance even of decency on the journey, or to disguise its real character, of a triumphant procession of the sovereign people, after a complete victory over their nominal monarch.

The carriages of the royal family were placed in the middle of an immeasureable column, consisting partly of Lafayett's soldiers, partly of the revolutionary rabble whose march had preceded his, amounting to several thousand men and women of the lowest and most desperate description, intermingling in groups amongst the bands of French guards, and civic soldiers, whose discipline could not enable them to preserve even a semblance of order.

Thus they rushed along, howling their songs of triumph. The harbingers of the march bore the two bloody heads of the murdered Gardes du Corps, paraded on pikes, at the head of the column, as the emblems of their prowess and success.

The rest of this body, worn down by fatigue, most of them despoiled of their arms, and many without hats, anxious for the fate of the royal family, and harrassed with apprehensions for themselves, were dragged like captives in the midst of the mob, while the drunken females around them bore aloft in triumph their arms, their belts, and their hats. These wretches stained with the blood in which they had bathed themselves, were now singing songs, of which the burthen bore—"We bring you the baker, his wife, and the little apprentice;" as if the presence of the unhappy royal family, with the little power they now possessed, had been in itself a charm against scarcity. Some of these Amazons rode upon the cannon, which made a formidable part of the procession. Many of them were mounted on the horses of the Gardes de Corps, some in masculine fashion, others en croupe. All the muskets and pikes which attended this immense cavalcade, were garnished, as if in triumph, with oak boughs, and the women carried long poplar branches in their hands, which gave the column, so grotesquely composed in every respect, the appearance of a moving grove. Scarce a circumstance was omitted which could render this entrance into the capital more insulting to the King's feelings; more degrading to the royal dignity.

After six hours of dishonour and agony, the unfortunate Louis was brought to the Hotel de Ville, where Bailli, then mayor, complimented him upon the "beau jour," the "splendid day," which restored the monarch of France to his capital; assured him that order, peace, and all the gentler virtues were about to revive in the country under his royal eye, and that the King would henceforth become powerful through the people, the people happy through the King;—and "what was the truest of all," that as Henry IV. had entered Paris by means of re conquering his people, Louis XVI had done so, because his people had reconquered their King. His wounds salved with this lip-comfort, the unhappy and degraded Prince was at length permitted to retire to the Palace of the Thuilleries, which long uninhabited, and almost unfurnished, yawned upon him like the tomb, where alone he at length found repose.

PHRENOLOGY.

The merits of this system have again been brought very generally into discussion, in consequence of an elaborate attack upon it by Mr. Jeffrey in the Edinburgh Review, and a clever defence of it by Mr. Combe, its great advocate in Scotland. In a late number of the Herald, we gave a very short abstract of its principles, but we now subjoin a more full one, which we dare say will be thought sufficient by a great proportion of our readers. Phrenology, then, according to the averments of its supporters, demonstrates the following:

1st. That the brain is an aggregate of organs, and, as an organic system, constitutes exclusively the organ of the mind.

2d. That the mind possesses a number of distinct innate faculties, each of them dependent on a particular material organ in the brain for its manifestation, the power of each faculty's manifestation being cæteris paribus in proportion to the size of its cerebral organ.

3d. That these faculties and their corresponding organs are divided into three great classes—propensities, sentiments and intellect; between which faculties themselves, and between them and the external world, God has established the most perfect harmony of relation.

4th. That faculties and not ideas, are innate, or implanted by nature.

5th. That attention, perception, memory and imagination, are not primitive faculties of the mind, but only modes of activity of all or any of the intellectual faculties; mere acts of the mental powers.

6th. That there is an infinite variety among individuals in their respective endowment of the primitive faculties; hence the differences among men are original and innate.

7th. That these original differences descend, by the laws of propagation, from parents to children, and that it is upon this principle chiefly that national character depends; feebleness of character being caused by the inheriting from nature a small brain, and energy of character from a large.

8th. That a distinctive character of the sexes consists particularly in the disposition of the propensities of amativeness and philoprogenitiveness, and in general size of brain.

9th. That the essential distinction between man and the lower animals depends on his possession of peculiar organs, of the sentiments and of the reflecting faculties.

10th. That man possesses a natural sentiment—veneration—leading him intuitively to the worship of a God.

11th. That man has an innate moral sense, depending chiefly, though not solely, on his sentiment of conscientiousness.

12th. That the existence of the faculties of adhesiveness, acquisitiveness, secretiveness, love of approbation, benevolence, conscientiousness and intellect, proves that a state of society or civilization is natural to man.

13th. That we may determine, a priori, the education most suitable to be given to, and the professions best adapted for different individuals.

14th. That insanity is, in every case, a bodily and not a mental malady; and that the seat of the disease is exclusively in the brain or in some particular part of it; let not prejudice deprive any physician of the immense advantages to be derived from a thorough knowledge of this principle.

15th. That the cause of partial insanity proceeds from one or more organs becoming diseased, while every other organ, and particularly those of the intellectual faculties, remain in a state of perfect sanity.

16th. That the causes of idiocy, partial or total, arise from the deficiency of size or structure in all, or any of the organs.

17th. That the phenomena of dreaming are dependent on the activity of some only of the organs, while profound sleep consists in the repose of them all.

18th That the causes of the independence of nations are dependent chiefly on endowment of the higher sentiments, and not on particular forms of government—free institutions being the effects, and not the causes of liberty.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The following extract of a private letter from the Senior Editor of this paper, dated Paris, January 15th, 1827, is not without interest to the American reader, though our advices from France are of later dates:—

"The crisis here is rather interesting; but you will gather the aspect of the times from the English & French papers more fully than I have leisure to write. The movements in the Peninsula, the situation of the affairs of Greece, in consequence of the negotiations of Russia, England and France; the death of the Duke of York, and other intelligence of the day, will reach you from Liverpool, long before my letter is received. You will see, that the French papers are filled with discussions and memorials on the subject of the restrictions upon the liberty of the press. The sensation appears to reach the inmost recesses of society, and institutions which have hitherto kept aloof from politics and confined their pursuits to abstract principles, are coming forward in the great cause of freedom. You will see that a meeting of the National Institute is to be held. My own opinion is, that should the project of the law in question be adopted, it will go far towards creating another Revolution, for which many of the people are ripe. The impolicy and rashness of the royal party in regard to this bold measure surprises me. It is calculated to awaken all the angry passions. At any period, the experiment would be dangerous—at present, it looks like madness.

His Majesty is like a man seated upon an Avalanche, which a breath may loosen and bring down ruin. Under such circumstances wisdom would prompt him and his partisans to hold their breaths and keep perfectly still. But the Jesuits are clamorous, and with all their characteristic cunning, appear to have but a moderate share of an enlightened prudence. The ministry are supposed to be divided, to as great a degree as are the chamber of Peers and Deputies, and all of them at present seem to be lying on their oars, for the purpose of watching the developement of popular sentiment. In a word, whether the project is adopted or not, the aspect of political affairs in France looks squally. If the law passes, it may only serve to arouse instead of smothering popular opinion—if it should not pass, its defeat will be ascribed to fear, and the press will become more bold and clamorous than ever. Such are the two horns of the dilemma, from which the government are to choose. Public opinion and the influence of the press have become so omnipotent in France, that the King cannot play with censorships, establishing and revoking them at pleasure. But I have no time for speculations."

[N. Y. Statesman.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation declaring that the trade and intercourse authorised by the act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and the British Colonial ports, have been, and are, upon and from the first day of December 1826, prohibited."

A letter from Havana mentions that the Spaniards were very much exasperated at Com. Porter's being allowed to make a harbour at Key West. The letter also states that the Commodore had been sick but was then convalescent. N. Y. Adv.

There are now living at Horse Neck, about 30 miles from New York two geese, both of the age 82 years, one of which is now setting. They have both laid regularly for 81 years.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Graham, at New York from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 19th of February, Shipping List of the 16th, Liverpool papers to the 15th, inclusive; and by the packet ship Thomas, Capt. Allyn, from Havre, various files of Paris papers up to the 1st of February, inclusive.

The Corn Question has been again postponed, to the 26th of February, in consideration of Mr. Canning's illness, which was so far removed as to leave little doubt that on that day the Right Hon. Gentleman would be able to bring the question forward. It is confidently anticipated, that Sir F. Burdett's motion respecting the Catholics will be also postponed, should Mr. Canning not be so far recovered as to resume his seat before the day fixed for its discussion.

Information had been received from Brighton, that Mr. Canning was recovering from his severe illness.

Talent Rewarded.

The late William Gifford left a fortune of £5,000, accumulated as editor of the Quarterly Review, and as the writer of political essays.

Portugal.

London, Feb. 15.

The continued prevalence of easterly winds prevents the arrival of any direct accounts from Portugal, and produce a complete dearth of information. Accounts from Paris state, that the last letters received from Madrid, by an extraordinary courier, mention that Mr. Salmon, the Spanish Minister for Foreign affairs, had given Mr. Lamb a satisfactory explanation, as to the last inroad of the Portuguese Rebels beyond the Spanish frontier, and their return in arms, into Portugal. These letters add, that there is every present prospect that all existing differences between Spain & Portugal, and this country, will be amicably adjusted. The "Echdu Midi," an Ultra Journal of the South, has an article from Madrid, of the 29th of January, which admits the reverses of the Portugese rebels—It is unhappily too true, this article says, that a misunderstanding had arisen among the Royalists with respect to the command. This misunderstanding is ascribed, ridiculously, to the gold of England—and it is to this cause, he adds, and the very bad plan for the campaign which they had adopted, that the unfortunate result of the enterprise is to be attributed. Had French gold been substituted for British, there might have been some truth in the charge; but a better explanation of the fact of the Insurgents is given in a succeeding paragraph, which states, that a panic was produced by the reported advance of the British troops, and that it was immediately after the defeat of the 9th at Caruches, and in result, that the frontier fortresses fell to the Constitutionalists. The utter rout of the rebels is now admitted on all hands; and we trust the next direct accounts from Lisbon may bring intelligence that Trasos Moutes has been cleared of the Insurgents, and the civil war in Portugal terminated.

FROM FRANCE.

The Cadmus, from Havre brings numerous files of Paris papers to the 16th of February. The Constitutional and Etoile are almost exclusively occupied with the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies upon the proposed law of the press. The debates run high. The Journal du Commerce of the latest date (Feb. 16,) contains the following paragraph: "One of the journals to day says, that in the council held last Tuesday, the question was agitated whether the chambers should be transferred to Tours, Blois or Bourges, in order to remove it from the influence of the capital; but the proposal was adjourned, as well as that for the creation of new peers. It adds, that the regiments of the guards in garrison at Rouen, Orleans, Compeigne, &c. have received orders to approach the capital. The Etoile (a ministerial paper,) denies the first part of these statements, but takes no notice of the other."

Of news, these papers are all unusually barren.

The Russian Ambassador had issued cards of invitation to the number of 800 or 900, for a grand ball to be given on the 22d of February. The Marshals of France are all addressed by their titles and not by their names, as was the case when invited by the Austrian Ambassador.

A postmaster at Wisby, in Gotland, having died lately, there were found among his effects above 600 letters, some containing money, partly from Sweden, partly from foreign countries, and some were put in by persons in Wisby itself, to be sent abroad; some of these letters have been lying there ever since 1778, and a very considerable number since 1804.

A letter of the 1st Feb. from Mende, department of Lozere, announces that 15 persons have perished in the snow. It is apprehended that a greater number will be found when the snow melts.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1827.

MR. BARNES'S DECLENSION.

We should do injustice to our own feelings were we to insert the following notice from the Frederick Town Examiner, without saying that we sincerely regret the determination of Mr. Barnes to withdraw from public life. As a member of the legislature, he has always shown himself worthy of the confidence of those who elected him, and strictly true to the interests of the whole state. We can scarcely believe that his fellow citizens of Frederick county will indulge him in his determination. They are too well acquainted with the talent, assiduity and useful ness, with which he has served them in the House of Delegates, willingly to permit him to quit their service; and would he persist in his resolution to decline a re-election, it will be in opposition to the wishes of a majority of them.

To the Voters of Frederick County.

Gentlemen—Most sensibly do I feel the obligations which your repeated and flattering manifestations of kindness and confidence have imposed upon me; and most earnestly have I sought to discharge my duty in such manner as to promote your interest and prosperity. That I have entirely succeeded in rendering satisfaction, I am not so unreasonable as to expect; but I trust, that, however deficient I may have been in judgment, or inefficient in the prosecution of just measures, I cannot be justly charged with premeditated omission of duty. Amidst the multifarious projects which are annually presented to the consideration of the legislature, it can excite no surprise to find even the most intelligent and attentive frequently misjudging. I, therefore, who make no higher boast than an honest zeal to do what my conscience and feeble judgment approve, have no doubt committed many errors. "To err is human, to forgive divine."

Having had the honour to represent you in the legislature for three successive years, I now, with feelings of gratitude for your friendship, which language cannot express, retire from public life. To you I am indebted for all that I have, either of public character or private fortune; and whatever may be my future destiny, whether adverse or prosperous, I shall never cease to remember that to the kind hospitality and liberal feelings of the citizens of Frederick county, I never appealed in vain.

I remain, with sentiments of the highest esteem, your obedient servant,

SAM[illegible] BARNES.

Frederick-March[illegible]

COMMUNICATED.

Doctor John B. Wells, will be supported as a Candidate for Common-Council, at the ensuing election,

By many Independent Voters.

LEVY COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county, which was held in this city last week, the rate of the tax of the present year was fixed at 8 cents in every hundred dollars. The amount of the levy to be $19,414 cents. The following appointments were made by the court:

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.

Robert W. Kent, Thomas H. Carroll, Joseph N. Stockett, William Hara and Ramsay Waters.

SUPERVISORS.

No. 1 John S. Camden. 2 Nicholas Woodward. 3 Richard H. Merrin. 4 Elijah Gray. 5 William Tucker. 6 Thomas Welsh. 7 Richard Leggett. 8 Caleb Sappington. 9 Abraham Linthicum. 10 John Warfield, of Shua. 11 Zachariah Brown. 12 Henry H. Owings. 13 Vachel Brown. 14 Henry C. Drury, of Chas. 15 John Richardson. 16 William Urquhart. 17 William Shipley, of Robt. 18 John R. Thomas. 19 Wesley Lincum. 20 John Hollup, of Wm. 21 Henry Brown, of Jno. R. 22 Benjamin Shipley. 23 Warner Welsh. 24 John Hunter. 25 John Fisher. 26 Richard Phelps.

CONSTABLES.

For the first District—William Urhart, William Stewart, Morgan Hill, Philip Pindell, William G. Stockett, William Taylor, John Phipps, James Leggett, Parminer I. Drury.

For the second District—Barnett Betts, Judson W. Huntt, John Hunter, John Tayman, William C. Davis.

For the third District—Richard Jones, Charles Boone, Howard Elliott, John Alwell.

For the fourth District—John Spears, William Jenkins, Robert Kelly.

For the fifth District—Joseph Murphey, Benjamin Stewers, Joseph Jones, Joshua Selby.

For the sixth District—Thomas Peackle, Seth Warfield, junior, Nimrod Welch, Henry Cord.

Annapolis—Richard Williams, William Taylor, William Deale and Alexander Todd.