

this Bible, my children, and listen attentively to me, said the teacher. You are all sent into this world as into a school, where you are to be educated for another and a better one. God is your father. He has placed you here; and to save you from the snares of the devil & wicked men, he has given you his laws, and shown you your duty in this book—holding up the Bible. If you follow his commands in this life, he will receive you when you die into his glorious heavens. If you despise or forget them, he will forbid you to enter, because you will not be fit to keep company with angels and good men. Knowing, however, that if you do not accustom yourself to obey him, while you are children, it will be very difficult for you to bring your hearts to submit to him when you are old, He has mercifully charged you "to remember your Creator in the days of your youth." Now tell me, Edward, what you think "remembering your Creator" means? That I should keep his commandments, said the child immediately, for now he perfectly understood her. You said you could not blame your earthly father, for punishing your disobedience. Consider but for a moment that "is God who gives you life, and strength, & friends, and food, and raiment, & who, instead of letting you perish like the beasts of the field, has promised, if you will only endeavour to understand and keep "his will" while you are here, that when you die, you shall enter into a world of glory. If you forget him, or what is the same thing, if you despise and neglect his commandments, if you choose to follow the path of sinners, to swear, to lie, to profane his sabbath, or commit any other wickedness, what can you say, if at the Last Day, the great day of judgment, you should hear the awful sentence pronounced? (open your Testament, Edward, and read the 41st verse of the xxv chapter of St. Matthew.) He read, "Depart from me ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

I saw tears standing in the eyes of the thoughtless boy, whom she had particularly addressed, and the children looked in silence at their teacher, as if waiting to hear from her how they should escape so terrible a sentence. My dear children, said the lady, in a gentle but solemn tone, what I have endeavoured to explain to you, is a sacred truth, which you cannot too soon begin to imprint upon your souls. Some of you have become scholars because your parents desired it, others from curiosity and idleness, and because you do not know what to do with yourselves on Sunday. I trust that some have entered the school with a better spirit and from a nobler motive, the desire to learn their duty towards God and towards man. You must believe me, when I say, that your teachers invite you only for your own sakes. Instead therefore of considering it a task to come here, you should consider it a great privilege; for if you endeavour faithfully to remember and practise the lessons we set before you, this little school may be, to teach of you, the door of heaven. Having "remembered your Creator in the days of your youth," he will never forget you. In this world he will be your support and your refuge, and when you stand, as we all shall, before the judgment seat of Christ, he will welcome you to his glorious home in the heavens, with that blessed sound—(read, Edward, the 31st verse.) "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

I do not know how this little address may affect my readers; but I can assure them, it had a very great effect upon the children and myself. The former, at a motion of her hand took their seats and began to look over their lessons, but with a manner very different from that which I observed before they rose. Every eye was intent on the book, every countenance serious. For my part, I congratulated myself, on having at length seen one teacher, who considered "hearing lessons," as a trifling part of the business. I am anxious, said I, to hear your class read. We are not ready, for 'tis our last exercise, and my boys have gone through none yet; but you may be interested by the opposite class which is just rising, I see, replied my friend. I left her, therefore, upon a promise of a sign when she was going to begin, and approached the first class of girls. A young lady of mild and engaging manners was at its head, and as I listened to her gentle tone and observed the intelligent faces of her scholars, I promised myself another proof of "woman's skill" in reaching the heart. They read the Xth chapter of Luke, but to my great

mortification, verse after verse was hurried over without a comment from the teacher. She corrected false pronunciation, but the proper tone, the proper emphasis, was apparently considered of no consequence. With an unmoved countenance she heard the most beautiful passages perverted into nonsense. They were reading—that was sufficient. Surely, said I, to myself, when 'tis finished I shall hear her explain much, that to these children must be unintelligible. Surely from the parable of the good Samaritan, from the characters of Martha and of Mary, I shall hear her draw useful and appropriate lessons, to inculcate on these young females on whose tenderness and care, the wounded and the sick will hereafter be thrown: and who, as heads of families, may, like Martha, be "careful and troubled about many things," and should therefore be excited to the "one thing needful." I was mistaken. The chapter finished, she quietly distributed the tickets, and in sorrow I was shaking my head at this addition to my list of negligent teachers, when my friend beckoned me. Her boys had just commenced the xvth chapter of John, which she had selected because it so beautifully and affectingly enforced what she had been endeavouring to explain to them. But instead of permitting a scholar to hurry over a verse, he was misreading and again to repeat it, until he had caught its spirit and appeared to comprehend it. Every difficult word was explained quickly and with simplicity, and the attention constantly excited by her unexpected questions on the subject of the chapter.

My method necessarily takes time, said she to me, when the dismissal bell gave us an opportunity of conversing. But I find reason every sabbath to persevere in my plan, for I see it must be by "line upon line, precept upon precept" that these young minds can be enlightened at all. I am not anxious that much should either be read or acquired. I am anxious only that they should comprehend what I teach. After an expression of my cordial approbation, I mentioned to her my regret and disappointment while listening to the exercises of the opposite class. Certainly, said I, that teacher can have but a very imperfect idea of her duty. And yet, my friend answered, she means to do good, for she is amiable and kind-hearted, and piously disposed. You cannot say religious? No! Then I understand the chief cause of her deficiency—she has never felt the exceeding sinfulness of sin. She knows not its deceitfulness or she never would be satisfied with guarding these young creatures from its temptations by making them repeat a catechism or a hymn, or read a few chapters in the Testament, as if there were magic in the mere words. I pity her from my heart, if she even better understands the sacred obligations which, I think, she has imposed on herself by becoming a teacher of the higher classes in a Sunday school. She would be very much astonished, said the lady, if you were to talk to her of sacred obligations. For it seems in vain that by example and exhortation we attempt to draw a distinction between this and common schools. Our teachers, with few exceptions, act as if the only difference consisted in its being held on the sabbath, and using the Testament. They come to the duty as to a task, or with perfect indifference, and take no pains to qualify themselves to give instruction. Were you to ask why they came here, they would tell you, to teach children to read, to say their catechism & their prayers, and to keep them in church or meeting during service.

And this is called religious instruction—this is to enable these poor children to resist "the world, the flesh and the devil." If I dared, I would say to these "blind guides," whatever you may choose to think, be assured these little creatures are talents entrusted to you. You have freely and voluntarily offered to become their religious instructors. Many of these children, perhaps, are orphans—a still greater number have wicked or careless and indifferent parents. Only reflect for a moment that their eternal welfare may depend on your instruction—that their souls may be lost through your negligence. 'Tis in vain that you make them read the life or the doctrines of their Saviour, if you do not explain to them that he lived for their example, that he died to redeem them, and that those doctrines are to guide them in thought, word, and deed. 'Tis in vain that you bid them refrain from sin, unless you explain to them the office, and teach them to pray for the assistance of that Holy Spirit, who can alone sanctify and preserve them from it, un-

less you urge them to confess their sins, and show them the nature of true repentance.

The Testament, the catechism, and hymns, then, should be the means, not the end, of your instruction: Encourage your scholars to commit them to memory: 'twill be a treasury from which, in sickness and sorrow, they will hereafter draw with thankfulness. But beware lest they should mistake "the form of power of godliness." Make them understand that the highest in class is frequently the lowest in the sight of God; for a child may be a very smart and a very wicked one—that to read, sing hymns, and attend church or meeting, is right, and is their bounden duty; but that all this, and more, may be done without having a sense of religion; for if it is not the fruits of a contrite, humble, and thankful spirit, 'tis like the Pharisees of old, "to pay tithes of mint, anise, and cummin, and omit the weightier matters of the law;"—that they may be sinners without being "murderers," or "thieves," or "false witnesses;" since to indulge themselves in anger and malice, pride, envy, hatred, or uncharitableness, or any other hidden and wicked propensity, is to have "an unrenewed heart and spirit." Finally, impress always on their minds the solemn fact, that when able to understand what sin is, they must answer to their Maker if they commit it; and by exhibiting his love, his forbearance, his mercy, or his terrors, induce them to watch over their hearts, still innocent hearts, or to forsake the sins in which they are as yet not hardened.

If, by this faithful discharge of your duty, you are the means of rescuing even one soul from the snares of evil example or ignorance; if you lead even one erring child into the path of life, rejoice and be exceeding glad, for your Saviour himself hath said, "Whosoever shall break one of these least commandments, and teach men so, shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven."

Norfolk, May 1.

#### DREADFUL HURRICANE.

We are informed, that a most destructive hurricane was experienced near Dozier's Bridge, in Princess Anne County, about noon on Tuesday last, which, although of but a few minutes duration, spread desolation in its course, destroying houses, trees, fences, and laying prostrate every thing which opposed its fury. Its direction was from the West towards the sea. Several houses were unroofed, some utterly demolished, and many of their inhabitants severely bruised, and in some instances, their bones broken so as greatly to endanger their lives. The fury of the storm and the destruction thereto occasioned, says our informant, are without a parallel in that section of country.

Among the sufferers whose names have been communicated to us, are Mr. Philip Malbone, whose kitchen was blown down; Mr. B. Dozier's house entirely demolished, and the family, (who were at dinner) consisting of himself, wife, two children and another lady, buried in the ruins, whence they were with difficulty extricated, being dreadfully bruised.—A school house, distant from Mr. Dozier's about six hundred yards, was blown down, and its fragments scattered in every direction; Mr. May's house blown down, and Mrs. May so seriously injured, as to render her recovery doubtful. A house occupied by two widow ladies, was prostrated, and themselves severely bruised. Its track was about a quarter of a mile in width, and its destructive effects, as stated by our informant, who was an eye witness of them, far exceed what we have above recorded.

London, March 10.

#### IRELAND.

The recent rejection of the Catholic question in the house of commons has, as might have been expected, produced a strong sensation in Ireland; and, from the proceedings in all parts of that country, a pretty good criterion is afforded of the state of the national feeling. The discussions at the different meetings bear a hostile complexion; and if the power equalled the will, no doubt we should have ample cause to regret the decision to which the legislature has come. At a numerous meeting held at Ennis, on Sunday last, after mass, a magistrate in the chair—strong resolutions were passed and five petitions, and a "Liberator County Club" were resolved upon. The petitions were: 1st. For Catholic Emancipation; 2d, for the

repeal of the vestry bill; 3d, for the repeal of the tenancy act; 4th, for the repeal of the union; and, 5th, for a reform in parliament.

The country is to be divided into districts, for various purposes tending to the advancement of the cause of Ireland; for the collection of the rent, for the perfecting of the census, for the suppression of outrage and crime; for the extinction of local feuds; for the frustration of biblicism, and for the propagation of what Mr. O'Connell calls, the "mutual co-operation" system—a system teaching Irishmen to discriminate friends from foes—and to do what the disciples of Dr. Magee boast they do—that is, to "seek for" and "back" each other, recollecting to give pre-eminent encouragement to all the friends of toleration and justice, who may happen to be of a religion differing from that of the nation.

The Dublin Morning Register says, the English are now the oppressors of the Catholics, and expresses a wish for "the discouragement of every thing from England, and bearing the name of English." We may grant the first of these positions, without approving of the other. The Irish have tried the discouraging system under circumstances more favourable than those of the present day, we mean during the armed volunteer period, when the nation was united, and the success was every thing but encouraging.

How far it is possible to proscribe the Protestants in the districts of which the population is almost exclusively Catholic, we are unable to say. It is of course much more easy to put Protestants under the ban, than to abstain from buying English goods. Men will always buy what is cheapest and best; but as the entering the shop of a Protestant, or the given employment to a Protestant, is open to observation and remark, we are not sure that the system of excommunication may not be successfully pursued to a very great extent. A general understanding among the Catholics, to make the situation of a Protestant as uncomfortable as possible, in those places in which they have the ascendancy, may make the country too hot to hold them.

#### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Edward Bonafie, at New-York from Havre, brings Paris papers to 4th ult. inclusive. London dates are of the 31st March. Several members of the House of Commons had, according to the Times of 30th, been imprisoned for not attending the call of the House.

The Hecla, Capt. Parry, had taken her departure, on his third northern voyage of discovery. In the sitting of the House of Commons of 30th, Mr. Canning, was in his place, and to some allusion from Mr. Tierney, to the sort of abeyance in which the government is thrown by the sickness of Lord Liverpool, and the delay to appoint a successor, replied by stating that His Majesty had that day signified to the friends of Lord Liverpool that there could be no longer delay, and that a successor to that minister would be immediately appointed. Mr. Canning in no manner indicated who this successor would be.

#### IRELAND.

The Dublin Patriot says—"We lament to hear that the distress of the lower orders, in the far greater part of Ireland, is almost unprecedented at this season of the year, and that the prospect of increasing misery is frightful. In Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Clonmell Limerick, Cork, in short, over almost the centre surface of Ireland, the population are unemployed, and literally starving. In some places, so inadequate are the funds of charity, that coffins are not thought of for the dead.

Last week, says the Clonmell Herald, about ninety acres of land were ploughed up, partly on the demesne, and the rest in the neighbourhood of Thomas-town, by the nightly legislators. Between, four and five hundred of them attended, and an incessant fire was kept up for nearly the whole night. On the next day, the following notice was served on Mr. Smithwick, to whom a portion of the ploughed-up land belonged:—

"Notice is hereby given to Black Jack Smithwick, if he does not immediately give up the wood and road fields to the Distressed Poor for Potatoe Ground at a moderate rent, he will meet with the fate of Baker or Farrells wife any person who stops up those roads will meet with the loss of his life and if you do not comply with this we will shoot your Stock Burn your Daryhousemen and Milk-women this is Enough. "Given at the Council Room by the Provider of the Poor.

"ROCK."

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Boston of the packet ship Sapphire, the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 4th of April.

Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, March 26th, laid on the table of the House the convention with this country for settling the claims for slaves carried away by the British army, and copies of the correspondence between the British and United States governments respecting the intercourse between this country and the British Colonies. Mr. Canning remarked that as part of the correspondence had been laid before the American legislature, it was fitting that the whole should be published. Among these documents are a letter of Mr. Canning to Mr. Gallatin of Nov. 13, 1826. One of Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Canning of December 28, 1826, and a reply of Mr. Canning to Mr. Gallatin of Jan. 27, 1827. These documents being ordered to lie on the table, Mr. Hume asked if the correspondence was final. Mr. Canning replied that he "conceived it to be final, for he had had the last word."

In the letter of January 27, Mr. Canning informs Mr. Gallatin that when intelligence was received of a proposition in Congress to accede to the terms of the British act of 1825, an instruction was sent to Mr. Vaughan at Washington, grounded on the belief of the British government that Congress would not separate without adopting the resolution. In that case, and upon receiving an assurance from the American government that the restrictions and charges on British shipping, and British colonial produce, would be withdrawn by the United States, Mr. Vaughan was authorised to deliver a note to the American Secretary of State, declaring that the discriminating duties imposed upon American ships and their cargoes, in the West-Indies, should immediately cease.—Mr. Vaughan was in possession of this instruction when the resolution was rejected. He adds, it was no part of Mr. Vaughan's duty to make any communication upon the subject to the American government before the result of the discussion was ascertained. We have not time to enumerate the several points of Mr. Canning's letter. After remarking that he shall not allow himself to be drawn again into a discussion of topics already more than sufficiently debated, Mr. Canning concludes his letter with assurances of the most cordial desire, on the part of Great-Britain, to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

The corn bill, framed in conformity with the resolutions already published, modified only by the adoption of the Imperial, in place of the Winchester measure, with a corresponding alteration of the amounts, so as to make the effect the same, was read the second time in the House of Commons April 2, & passed by a vote of 243 to 78. The bill is to take effect from the time of its passing.

Accounts from Corfu to Feb. 16, gave favourable information of the state of the citadel of Athens. A supply of provisions had been thrown into the fortress, and some loss had been inflicted on the Turks in the vicinity. The frigate Galatea had arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal, having left the Tagus March 28. It is stated, "all the accounts represent the anti-constitutionalists" cause as being at an end."

Edward Gibbon Wakefield, with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William Wakefield, had their trial at Lancaster, on an indictment for a conspiracy to procure the marriage of Miss Turner, and found guilty. The two male defendants were committed to Lancaster Castle, until they should be called up to judgment. It was not proposed to move for judgment against Mrs. Wakefield.

A tunnel from Liverpool to the Cheshire shore under the river Mersey, is proposed, a distance of more than a mile. The length is much greater than that of the Thames Tunnel. The expense is estimated at £200,000.

Lord Liverpool continued to go on well.

London April 4.

THE SPITALFIELD WEAVERS. The weavers assembled again yesterday morning in Havre-street Field, to the number of between 7000 and 8000, but no speeches were made. At about half past 12 o'clock they began to form themselves into divisions of about 500 each, headed by the Deputies bearing small silk flags having mottoes on them, such as "Honour the King," "Obey the Laws," &c. and proceeded to Spital-square, and its vicinity,

The Bow-street patrol has been increased, and placards have been posted, desiring that all apprentices of silk manufacturers weavers should be kept within doors. The weavers have behaved very peaceably; they have published an address to the public soliciting subscriptions to defray their endeavours to obtain remuneration price for their work. There is a report current in Spital-fields, that a large body of weavers are on their way from the north to London. The desire to work is greatly on the increase, and it is thought that in the course of a day or two the strike will cease. The masters have, it is calculated, from between £25,000 and £30,000 worth of silk out among the weavers, which of course they are anxious to get back, either by the masters or otherwise. The terms of the masters are, that all work taken previous to the strike shall be finished at the old prices, that one penny per yard in addition shall be given for new work, thus raising the price from 8d to 9d. per yard.—Last night, we understand, a meeting was held of the engine silk-weavers, when the question being put whether the work in hand should be finished at the present prices, it was carried in the affirmative by an immense majority. We hope, therefore, that the rights of the masters being admitted in this case, the other points of dispute will be satisfactorily settled.

From the National Intelligencer. CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS. Treasury Department. April 28, 1827.

Sir: By direction of the President, I have to inform you, that the prohibitions of the act of the 18th of April, 1818, are not considered as extending to passengers who may arrive on board of British vessels. Those, therefore, who are bona fide such, may be allowed to land with their baggage, care being taken that this construction of the act be not abused to a violation of any of its provisions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
RICHARD RUSH,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

#### In Chancery.

May 7, 1827.  
Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Louis Gasaway, trustee for the sale of the mortgaged property of William Taylor, sen. late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 4th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the Annapolis news papers, before the first day of June next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$800.

True copy. Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can. May 10.

#### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Benjamin Owest, surviving partner of John Welch, at suit of Benjamin McConey, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of the said Benjamin Owest, in and to all that tract of land called "Randy Mead," containing three hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less; also sixties valuable slaves, consisting of Men, Women and Boys, ten head of Cattle, ten head of Horses, Sheep and Hogs, one Ox Cart, one Gig, and harness, one Wagon, and a quantity of Indian Corn, and on Tuesday the 5th day of June next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
R. Welch, of Ben. Sh. A. A. county.  
May 10.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and by Jno. Clayton, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard Elliott, at suit of Isaac Jones, Margaret Hall, wife of Evans and Iglehart, William G Sanders, Joshua Medart and William Owens, Benjamin M'Concy, George H Graves, Nicholas I Watkins and Basil Ridgely, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right and title where in the said Elliott now resides called "Dorsey Hill," containing two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less. Also one Negro man named Dennis one Boy and one Girl, ten head of Cattle, four head of Horses, plantation Utensils, twenty barrels of Indian Corn, and one Gig, and a crop Tobacco now in bulk and hanging in the house, and on Monday the 4th day of June next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.  
R. Welch, of Ben. Sh. A. A. county.  
May 10.

We have at present a court of appeals, but it is not so distinct as it ought to be. All legal writers concur in the opinion, that our tribunals cannot be maintained too distinct. The judges, who hear the issue tried below, has no business to be at the court of appeals. Judges are but men after all, they are as avarice to execution as other men. All persons who

#### Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:  
THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1827.

Special Appointments by the Executive of Maryland, May 1827.  
James Shriver, Justice of the Levy Court Frederick county; Vice Fisher resigned.  
John Washington and Winston D. Smith, Additional Justices of the Peace for Howard county.  
Farrus Taylor, ditto Queen-Anne's.  
Frederick Caking and Isaac M'Carty, ditto Allegany.  
Christian Bower, Jacob Ponder, jun. and James Bower, ditto Frederick.  
Jacob Woolly, ditto Baltimore.  
Benjamin Wechseler and John S. Williams, ditto Anne-Arundel.  
William Waters, of Wm. Jacob W. Rayly, and Theodore G. Dabicki, ditto Somerset.  
John P. Lanford, Coroner Somerset, vice John S. Boush, resigned.  
110: CULBRETH, CLK.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
General County, (E. S.) Maryland.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.  
That the Judiciary of Maryland, the most extravagant of any state, in the old thirteen states, will be apparent from comparison. Economy is just as necessary in government, as in individuals. The people, who bear the burthen, should be diligent to spy out where retrenchment can be made, and have it effected as soon as possible. To prove the above, I shall make a comparison between Maryland, and our sister State Virginia.

Maryland, 6 Judicial districts, a 5000, Population of Maryland, census 1820	407,350
Virginia 15 Judicial districts, a 1500	\$22,500
Court of Appeals 3 Judges, 20000	6,000
Population of Virginia	1,065,366

It is therefore, proposed to remodel our judiciary in the following manner: Reduce our bench to a single judge, with a salary of \$1500, which is ample, not having any longer to visit the court of appeals. A court of appeals to consist of 3 judges, salary \$2000 each; which ought to secure the best talents of the state.

This mode will save to the state \$15,000 annually, and justice would be as fully and as efficiently administered then, as it is now. It may be said, that in a multitude of counties there is wisdom; it should be remembered, that there is also a vast deal of confusion. We shall have all the right to appeal from one judge, that we now have from three, and not have to pay \$2500 per annum to the right and left judges to effect it. By removing these judges, the whole responsibility becomes concentrated in the individual judge; he would be more studious, and we should have more punctual attendance. We should save all the time on the bench, spent in consultations, by which business would be greatly expedited. It has occurred in this county, that in consequence of having three judges, and each judge calculating that one or the other of the brothers would be in place, neither reached in time to open court the first day of the term. Where one judge knows, that he can look no where but to himself to open court, he will be sure to be in time. Our circuit judges (having but 4 counties) have fine roads to travel; the circuit judges in Virginia have dreadful roads, clammy, stony, and in some places rocky and mountainous, yet are content with \$1500 per annum, and attend twice the general court in Richmond during the year from all parts of the state. Some of these single judges have as many as 7 or 8 counties, to hold semi-annual courts in, as will be seen by referring to the 4th judicial district. Will it be pretended that we have more justice, than they have in Virginia? Do our precedents, take precedence to theirs? They may be thought so, seen thro' the partial eyes of Marylanders; but I can assure such as think so, that if they will travel beyond the limits of our own state, they will find themselves woefully mistaken. No authorities stand higher, in the different states, than those of Virginia. Will it be said that our judges are more highly prized? look at Phillip P. Barbour and Robert White, they go their rounds for \$1500, and attend the general court twice a year.

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