

LIVINGSTON'S ADDRESS. The publication of the address of our legislator, we have the opportunity of giving to our readers an opportunity of giving to our readers an opportunity of giving to our readers...

Notice. On Thursday April 10th, at 11 o'clock Divine Service may be expected at the Free School House, Head of the River, and at the same hour the following day at South River...

LECTOR OF PRESIDENT. We are authorized to say that Mr. MARRIOTT is not a Candidate for President and Vice President...

OCTOBER ELECTION. CANDIDATE—JAMES F. BRICE. SENATOR LINTHICUM, Senior, has notified his fellow citizens in Anne Arundel county, that he is again about to represent them in the next legislature...

A CANDIDATE. We are authorized to state, that Mr. MARRIOTT will serve, if elected, as a Delegate to represent Anne Arundel in the next legislature.

INCORPORATION ELECTION. FOR MAYOR, Denis Claude, 154; Edward A. Crabb, 138. FOR RECORDER, N. Watkins, 151; John Hobbs, 107. FOR ALDERMEN, John B. Wells, 156; William Hughes, 153; James H. Carroll, 148; Thomas S. Alexander, 147; James Miller, 146; James Anderson, 139; James Murray, 138; James F. Brice, 131.

FOR COMMON COUNCIL MEN. James B. Brewer, 152; Philip Clayton, 145; Jeremiah L. Boyd, 144; James Hunter, 143; William Brewer, 139; William M. Parlin, 131; William G. Tuck, 129; James Schaw, 158; James Shaw, 143; James Gambrell, 141; James Willmot, 138; James Sails, Sen., 135; George Barber, Sen., 105. Those marked thus (*) are elected.

For the Maryland Gazette. You will oblige me by publishing the following passing reflections in your paper, should you think them worthy of insertion. Yours, M. 'Oh! the value of a friend.' Perhaps there is no moment in human life from the time reason begins to start her power over the mind of man, till the period which consigns him to the cold and silent grave, in which the heart does not feel, and the tongue is not ready to confess, the truth of the sentiment I have selected, as the motto of my theme—Yes, through all the vicissitudes of existence the south-western feature of friendship are necessary to the afflicted, as its participation is called for to lighten the burden of the prosperous. Even in adversity it is sweet to pour our impenetrable griefs (for sorely at that blissful season our griefs are mostly imaginary) into the bosom of our early selected friend, or to feel our joys in his, and our pleasures multiply, as we share them with those we love. In the days of playful unthinking childhood, attachments are often formed which remain firm and unshaken through the lapse of years, increasing in strength and vigour as the intellect grows and matures age advances. In the gay morning, as well as in the sober evening of our transitory career, in smiling prosperity when our eyes are filled with joy, as when the streams of adversity assail us, and we are made to

drink deeply of the storms of affliction, we are ready to exclaim "Oh! the value of a friend." Through the pilgrimage of life we must discern, (if we discern aught aright,) the inestimable blessings of true and genuine friendship. Reader, are you in the flower of youth? Is your youthful vivacity untrammelled by sorrow, or unobscured by time? Is there no selected companion to you endeared by early associations—to whom your heart opens without caution, glows with affection and expands with delight, as it meets kindred sympathy and feeling? Or are you in life's meridian? Have the ebullitions of juvenile enthusiasm vanished, or have they yielded to sober reasons more judiciously? Having become a man, you have put away childish things, but have you therefore abandoned your friend? Do you not rather adhere to him more closely with less perhaps of vivid feeling, but with more fixed and permanent attachment; if so, you are in accord with me, and repeat "Oh! the value of a friend!"

Perchance you may be numbered among those whose lamp of life begins to burn dimly in its socket. The bloom of youth, the nervous strength of manhood, are gone—Pallid cheeks, whitening locks, and increasing decrepitude, proclaim the near approach, may even the withering touch of death. Is there among your associates, one whom in days gone by you acknowledged as your own familiar friend, whose devotion had not wavered through all life's vicissitudes, who in boyhood, and in declining years, had continued faithful and sincere? Tell me, are the ties that bound you together now loosened, nay have they not strengthened with progressing years? Do not the comforts of such intimate communion warm the heart, when it is losing all others which have their origin on earth, and are buried by time? But I am wrong. I will not class friendship with those blessings, which time can bound. A virtuous and pious friendship may look beyond this sublunary sphere, and expect a continuance of its blessings, when the soul, purged from all impurity, enters in the world of spirits, and finds in heaven its eternal home. Let us then cultivate friendship, and when the cheering beams of prosperity shed their vivifying rays around us, our felicity will be increased by participation, and in the desolate hour of adversity, consolation appears most charming when she visits us in the person of a friend:—

"In the darkness of adversity, The jewel, friendship, shines with double lustre."

House of Delegates. THE VIVA VOCE QUESTION. Being before the House, and the consideration of the subject having been moved to the 4th of July, Mr. SELLMAN addressed the house in nearly the following manner: Although, Mr. Speaker, I have reflected upon this subject, and prepared some remarks, yet I should not have intruded them upon the consideration of this honourable body, had I not seen a determined spirit of opposition man fested against the measure. Indeed it was manifest to me, that this bill was destined to meet with opposition. For in the course of legislation, where party excitement, personal considerations, local interests and popular delusion, have such unlimited sway—and principle, sacred and god-like principle, is thrown into the background, and worshipped only in a demerit of party, and celebrated as a mysterious emblem, I am not surprised at this course. I impute it to the weakness of human nature. And while I am willing to accord to every member of this house, sentiments, founded upon what each believes to be just and true notions of duty to his God, to his country, and to his constituents, I must maintain the justice and propriety which are embodied in this amendment to the constitution. I do it with the mens conscia recti; under the solemn conviction that I am performing my duty religiously and politically.

No one, Sir, can feel more sensibly the impolicy of frequently changing the constitution, than I do. I refer to its fundamental principles. It was to its foundation which I have referred, but the other day, when the bill was before us to alter the system of electing the senate, that I not only voted against it, but gave it my most decided opposition. I considered the present organization of the senate, as the most beautiful feature in the constitution; and the vote that was passed that day, I looked upon as giving it the most vital stab. The barriers to popular excitement were thrown down, and the very feelings, prejudices, and consequent tumult of popular delusion, will be reflected in the acts of future legislatures. I looked upon the decision of that day as ominous of mischief, as the majority was great over the true and steadfast friends of the constitution. Sir, that was a direct attack upon the spirit of the friends of that unhappy bill was levelled at its spirit; and had it received the sanction of the senate, I should have feared that that spirit had departed to more congenial clime—never to return but in the frightful appearance of a ghost to haunt the evil doers of that day.

But the bill before you aims not to undermine the pillars of that sacred instrument. Its provisions are not framed to excite popular applause. It is a deliberate appeal to the justice, wisdom and magnanimity of this house. It is intended for the legislature of Maryland. It simply presented to the same body that elect certain functionaries in one way, to do it in another way. It simply says that instead of electing under the insidious signet of the ballot—you shall pursue the manly and independent system of the viva voce—proclaiming to the world without reserve, without disguise, without dissimulation, those that were deemed worthy the suffrages of the legislators of a sovereign state. And is there any thing here even for casuists to quibble about? I cannot conceive what there is for the subtlety of jesuitical cunning to hang a doubt upon. But I am told that opposition will arise, Sir: let it come in popularity is a good cause—my only wish is my buckler argument.

Sir, were we disposed to extend the provisions of this bill further, I think it would realize signal advantages. I would extend it to all elections recognized by the constitution. I would even extend it to the popular elections I believe, Sir, that this government depends upon public sentiment in a great measure for its existence. Republicanism and independence are but reciprocal terms. But how is this sentiment ascertained? The only entering method is through the medium of elections; and I hold it to be a correct principle that the more openly these elections are conducted, the more consistent will be the sentiment of the people. But these remarks are purely incidental. I know, Sir, in advertising to this subject, I touch upon the frail and slender tenure of popularity; but I should despise myself if I could be influenced by a mean and ill-ordinate love of popularity. Popularity, Sir—popularity is like the dream of youth, an ignominious something; at best an ignominious something; a rock upon which many split, and few grow whole. I wish to be popular, but in the language of a great man, I like that popularity which billows, not that which is sought.

What are we sent here for, Mr. Speaker? Are we not sent here for the purpose of promoting the public weal? Of making wholesome laws for the administration of justice; for the redress of grievances, and for the good government of the people? Are we not sent here to elect, if you choose, to make, an executive, and at proper times to appoint other high and responsible officers, both under the state and general government? Yet in all votes of importance and non-importance, even on a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays can be taken, which is simply an exemplification of the viva voce system; but in the appointment of all high functionaries, appointments to which the people are deeply, are really interested, whether these appointments are for governors or for senators, the votes lie smoothed in the little mahogany box. There is an inconsistency in this, an evil which cries aloud for redress. What is the nature of these appointments? Are they not intended to have an effect upon the people, and do they not have an effect? Their intrinsic importance none will deny, and their duties are prescribed by the constitution. Are they not calculated to give a tone to popular sentiment? Witness the paragraph under which the press from Maine to Georgia groans in respect to the elections which lately took place in this very hall under our own immediate observation. As soon as the result was known (even before the tellers had told) letters were written, couriers dispatched, the whole editorial corps was in a ferment; and the next day the newspapers proclaimed that Maryland, horse, foot and dragons, had gone for the administration; that a great, a glorious, a tremendous triumph was gained on the 8th January! Were I an Albatross, which my conscience, that faithful monitor tells me I can never be, I could not proclaim such a triumph! The result of that election puts me in mind of a race which I have heard of, but which I did not see. Two boys, but paid but little respect to the junctions of their manes, started for a race, the one on a fleet horse, and the other on a slow one; the one that rode the fleet horse was but an indifferent rider, while on the contrary, the other was an expert jockey. It so happened that the latter won the race to the astonishment of every body; and being questioned how he did it, he claimed, with an air of triumph, that he out-jockeyed out managed him; for which management he was soundly upbraided, and cautioned never to risk his precious neck to such ungodly sport again.

In what light do we the representatives of the people stand in? We stand here in the situation of agents; or if you please of humble servants; or if you are sent here with the single view of carrying the will of our constituents into execution; and under considerations of this solemn nature are to act exclusively on our own responsibility; a responsibility, Sir, which the very genius of the constitution loudly pro-

claims is subject to their revision. Else why the frequency of elections? Why that vested right in the people of rejecting, or continuing us here? What do these principles in the constitution proclaim, but that the people are the sovereign power, and that we are simply the executors of their sovereign will. Sir these principles I know have been controverted; and for aught I know, and for aught I care, may be controverted again; but they will stand the test of time. They are the emanations of the spirit of the constitution, they are engrained in the breast and entwined around the heart of every true republican patriot.

Sir, if these elections be possessed of the intrinsic value and have the effect which I have stated, then the people have a right to know how their servants act; and this knowledge should be sought for in the journals of the legislature. Record testimony of it should be made. Then there would be no room for equivocation and misrepresentation. Truth would be clearly elicited, and facts would speak for themselves. But if we will not draw the curtain from around our votes for the high officers both of the state and general government, let it be closed on all our acts, let us act in conclave—let every question of law and expediency be passed upon, under the mystic influence of the ballot. Let us, at least, be consistent, if we will not agree to be independent.

It is in vain to argue, that the people have no right in investigating the acts of members of the legislature. They have this right by the constitution, and by custom. Consider the representative in any possible light, jure divino, as servant, or as agent, and this right is manifest. Sir, it is senseless jargon to tell me that the representative is above the people! What, sir, the creator above the creature, the servant above his master! Away with such fanfaronade of ill-conceived and ill-begotten doctrines—doctrines suited for his Majesty George 4th, and all of his humble coadjutors, whether in this country or out of it.

I put it to every member of this house, whether his experience has been long or short, if there is not a voluntary pleader in his breast which calls upon him to pass favourably upon this bill. Those who have eyes to see, and observation is a great thing. I would not harrow up the feeling of this house by invidious discrimination, I will not thus insult the dignity of argument—If reason fail, God forbid that angry passions should sway in its place.

Sir, I had the curious the other day to look into the convention which formed the constitution, and I was pleased to find among the first of their proceedings this memorable order, "That all questions to be agitated in this house be determined viva voce, and that balloting on any subject whatsoever be exploded as it has a tendency to deceive the good people of this state, and to conceal the conduct of their representatives from them." Sir, that body acted openly, and why?—because they were the chosen delegates of a free and virtuous people, because they were responsible to those who had empowered them to act, and further because it was but an act of their justice to the people. Why did they explode this system, because it had a tendency to deceive the good people of this state, and to conceal the conduct of their representatives; and are we at the present day, wiser and better than they, that our conduct should be concealed, or are the people more wicked and vicious than they should be deceived? Sir these are questions of grave import and require respectful consideration.

Sir, I have heard that the spirit of improvement is abroad in the land; for one am glad to see it, and am sorry to say that the spirit of retrenchment does not attend it. But while we are conjuring up splendid and chimerical schemes, for the expenditure of the people's money, let us look for one moment to the improvement of the home department. I cannot for my life conceive any possible reason why this bill should not pass. I have heard it hinted that it will be calculated to create excitement in the appointment of officers. Really, sir, I cannot view this as a plausible argument—it is nothing more than a quaint suggestion. It ought to be known to every member of this house, that it is not the manner of voting that produces unpleasant feelings, but it is the result of that vote, and where excitement has been caused, extraneous circumstances have generally given rise to it. But there is nothing to fear from this—an open and conscientious discharge of duty will always be a safe-guard, will always command respect, and in the end will be crowned with success. The abolition of party spleen is nothing more than chaff. For myself I disregard it, and he who wins under its application is in a more than a knowledge of his improper course, than by a sense of fear.

I have also heard it stated, and I believe it was once added before this house as a serious argument, that it would be paying disrespect to the nice feelings of those candidates for office who stand in the lobby, waiting in silent expectation of the result of their

vote, or in other words of their election. Sir, this is really so much of a skin flint argument, that I present it to the house with the single view of letting it fall to the ground by the force of its own gravitating propensity. Suppose two of my friends for whom I have an equal respect, said a gentleman to me the other day, were there, (in the lobby,) how could I rise in my place and discriminate between them? I answer that it would be an unpleasant duty to perform; but one from which I should not shrink. I would rise in my place and state the one in whose favour I had decided. In public life, men have unpleasant duties to perform, but in performing them they should act upon elevated principles—measures not men. They must look to their country and conscience for approbation.

I have brought this bill before the house, because I believe that the public interest will be promoted by its adoption; that the character of the legislature for dignity and independence will be enhanced; because it will be a satisfaction to our constituents, because it will act as a legislative purification, and because upon abstract principles it is nothing but an act of sheer justice to the people. The few remarks that I have made in behalf of it, I considered due to this house. I might have enlarged upon the several grounds which I have taken, but I studied brevity—

"And brevity is very good, Whether it be, or be not understood."

Sir Robert Seppine's principle for constructing masts.—The British vessel of war Genoa, has returned to England for repairs after the battle of Navarino. Her mainmast was much crippled, but has been repaired. It was made on Seppine's principle, in sixteen sections, and was the first of the kind ever tried in action. During the battle about forty shot struck it, some of which went through, but still it did not fall, which would inevitably have been the case had it been constructed on the old principle. She encountered very boisterous weather on her passage home, but still the mainmast stood firm as ever.

ERIC CANAL.—The Albany Daily Advertiser of Wednesday says, that the water is let into the canal for the whole fleet, and that several boats left there on Tuesday, though none had arrived.

FROM HAVANA. A gentleman just arrived from Havana, has politely furnished the editor of the Mercury with the following memorandum:—Sailed from Havana on the 25th March; off the Moro saw four Spanish ships of war and a gun brig, all bound in; the ships supposed to be the squadron under Comodoro Laborde, consisting of the Guerrero, 74; Iberia, 52; Lealca, 52, and Herles, gun brig, of 22 guns. One of the ships unknown. Left in port, the Surberano, 80 guns; Casilda, 44 guns; and several smaller vessels of war. The schr. Billow sailed a few days before for Pensacola, on board of which David Porter, Dr. Boardman, and Purser Rodrigues, of the Mexican brig Guerrero, captured some time previous, took passage, on parole.—The other officers, viz. Lieutenants Williams, Cabrera Thompson, Vanstoeben, and five Midshipmen, with the crew, consisting of upwards of 120 men, to be detained as prisoners of war until regularly exchanged. Some days before, it was agreed to let the officers go on their parole, but for some cause unknown, a council was held and it was decided to detain them until regularly exchanged for the troops that were taken by the Mexican line of battle ships Asia, on the south side of Cuba, on her passage from Valparaiso to Vera Cruz. The port of Havana had been very sickly, even at so early a period, and several masters of American vessels had fallen victims to the yellow fever. A bank has been established at Havana under the auspices of the government; the capital is one million of dollars put in by government; the rate of the discount is 10 per cent per annum; but the bank is so shackled with restrictions, that it cannot possibly succeed.

The following testimony to American generosity and feeling, is taken from a pamphlet entitled "Remarks during a residence from June 18th to August 11th, 1820, at the Cape of Good Hope, by Thomas George Love,"—published in Buenos Ayres:—"Foreigners of all nations are domesticated in Cape Town; Frenchmen, German, Italians, &c., and even North Americans. A gentleman of the latter state, (and I regret that I cannot recollect his name) has gained much esteem from the following occurrence. He commanded an American privateer last war, (I think the Rambler) and made a considerable sum of money in captures from us. He had taken a British merchant vessel in the latitude of the Cape, and went himself in the boat to take possession. On boarding, almost the first object that met his eye was a beautiful woman in tears, (the captain's wife.) "A woman's tears are more fatal than our swords," at least the American seem

ed to feel something of this. Addressing the afflicted lady, he stated that he had only boarded to hear the news, and have the pleasure of a glass of wine with the captain. He proceeded to the cabin, and after the lady had retired, told her husband that although by the laws of war, the vessel was made a prize, yet a sight of so much distress would not allow him to proceed to extremities. Taking pen, ink and paper, he made over all claim on the vessel to the fair creature that had so interested him. Shortly after this event the war closed, and the privateer came into Table Bay. The intelligence of his generosity had preceded him, and upon passing a British frigate anchored in the bay, the band, in compliance, struck up the air of "Yankee Doodle." The lovely "Niobe" who had thus softened the heart of the rough sailor, was brought to bed at the Cape, and the child named after her benefactor. The American told me he felt more real pleasure at this, than the value of the prize could possibly have given him. Privateersmen are generally reputed to be so hard hearted and mercenary, that one would hardly believe this detail. Yet it is well authenticated at the Cape, and I feel the greatest pleasure in relating it. I had the happiness of knowing the individual whose conduct was at once so delicate and humane."

The person of whom this honourable anecdote is told, was Captain Ottaway Burnes, of Beaufort, North Carolina.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE. Madras papers give an account of the destruction of the fort of Kolitarran, where a thousand persons were buried beneath its ruins. The same convulsion had "shivered a mountain in pieces," which falling into the river Rowee, caused the country to be inundated to a distance of 100 coss round.—Three thousand workmen were employed in cutting a channel through the mountain; and great apprehension was entertained of the injury likely to be sustained by Lahore, whenever the river should force its way through the channel.

It is also computed that 50,000 victims had perished from cholera, in Amritser, Lahore and the camp.

OBITUARY. DIED, on Saturday last, at his residence near the Head of South River, after a tedious illness, THOMAS W. HALL, Esq.

Cheap! Cheaper! Cheapest! Gentlemen and Ladies can now be accommodated with every description of most fashionable and best quality BOOTS AND SHOES. On the most moderate Terms for CASH. Frederick C. Hyde. April 10

South River Bridge Company. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said company, for the ensuing year, will be held at Williamam's Hotel in Annapolis, on Monday the 5th day of May next at 3 o'clock P. M. Th. Franklin, Treasurer. April 10th 1828. 3w.

Drawing on the 30th This Month. COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, April 10, 1828. State Lottery of Maryland, To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on Wednesday, 30th of April, 1828.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS. SCHEME: 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000; 1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000; 1 prize of 1,000 is 1,000; 3 prizes of 500 is 1,500; 10 prizes of 100 is 1,000; 20 prizes of 50 is 1,000; 100 prizes of 10 is 1,000; 100 prizes of 5 is 500; 5,000 prizes of 4 is 20,000.

5236 prizes amounting to \$38,000. More Prizes than Blanks. This Scheme will be drawn on the 30th and 31st of April, by which the holder of two tickets must obtain at least one prize, and may draw twice! Whole Tickets, \$5 00; Quarters, \$1 25; Halves, 2 50; Eighths, 62. To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore. Where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in the United States. ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. COHEN, & BROTHERS, Baltimore, April 10, 1828.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.