the second time, passed without amendment, and seut to the

ry a sum of money for the use of Mason Abbott, of said county. Reported by Mr. Dong.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incor-

porate an insurance company in Baltimore town. Reported by Mr. Steuart of Baltimore city. And,
An act for the benefit of Rickson Webb, a coloured man of

Caroline county. Reported by Mr. Burchenal.

Ou motion by Mr. Smith, of Worcester, the house proceed ed to consider the bill reported by Mr. Turner, of Baltimore

county, as chairman of the committee on divorces, entitled, An act to authorise marriage in certain cases. And having been read the second time, the question was put, Shall the

And it was resolved in the affirmative. Yeas 42, Nays 19. On motion by Mr. Steuart of Baltimore city, the bill reported by him, yesterday, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Allegany Iron Company, was read the second time, by a special order, passed withou

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, originated in this house, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the president and managers of the Baltimore and Frederick-town Turnpike Road; endorsed, "will pass."

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed. And,
A resolution relative to certain lots of land westward of

Fort Cumbertand, in Allegany county; endorsed, "dissented

On motion by Mr. Gibbons.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten

THURSDAY, February 12, 1829. The house met. Were present the sance members as on

yest rday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Hughes presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Montgomers county, counter to the memorials presented o the 6th instant by Mr. Kemp, praying for an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Washington to New Market, in Frederick county

And a similar memorial of sundry citizens of Montgome ry and Frederick counties.

Mr. Gittings presented a petition of sundry citizens of Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, praying that a law may be passed authorising the building of a bridge over

the river Pauxent, at or near the place where the Columbia road from Ellicott's Mills to Washington and George-town crosses the said river, at the joint expense of said counties Mr. Shriver presented two several memorials from sun dry citizens of Frederick and Baltimore counties, each praying for an act to incorporate a company to be styled, The Battimore and Westminster Rail Road Company, with powers to construct a rail road or roads, as therein described, to commence either at Baltimore, or to intersect the Baltimore io, or the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Roads, and leading from thence to the town of Westminster; also with the right and privilege of extending the same from thence to the Monocacy river, and of the construction and repair of a lateral rail road from some suitable point on the Hanover turnpike road to intersect the main stem of the said

Ordered, That the said memorials and petition be severally referred to the committee on internal improvement. Mr. Hope presented a petition of Thomas Chenoweth of Harford county, who was a revolutionary soldier, praying for a pension; which was referred to the committee on pen

rail road, at some suitable point on the Patapsco Falls.

sions and revolutionary claims. Mr. Steuart of Baltimore city, presented a petition of Henry Davis, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a di vorce from his wife Caroline Matilda; which was referred

to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Hughes presented a petition of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, for an alteration of the law relative to the granting of licenses to ordinary keepers; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hughes, Eccleston and King.

Mr. Shriver presented a petition from sundry inhabitents of Baltimore and Frederick counties, praying for a law to authorise the survey, opening and making permanent a public road from the fording place on the western fork of Patapsco Falls, near Wampler's mills in Baltimore county, to the town of Westminster, in Frederick county, at the joint and equal expense of said c unties; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messis. Shriver, Kemp and Shower.

Bow us presented a petition of sundry citizens of

now crosses from Frederick-town to Harperts Ferry.
Also, a memorial of aundry citizens of Frederick county, Also, a memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying that a law may pass incorporating a company to lay off, grade, d teh and ridge, the public road leading from Frederick-town through New-town (Trap) to Harper's Ferry.

Ordered, That the petition and memorial last mentioned, be severally referred to a select committee, consisting of Messre, Royclas M. Phoston and Reyn.

Messrs. Bowlus, M.Pherson and Kemp.

And a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county,

resident within the election district number three, praying that a law may be passed to authorise a division of said distriet; which petition was referred to a select committee; consisting of Messrs. Bowlus, M. Pherson and Shriver.

Mr. Oldson presented a petition from the trustees of the Primary School District, number nine, in Queen-Anne's county, praying that a law may be passed authorising them to pay over to whomsoever the legislature may direct, the balance of the purchase money for an acre of land condemned to build a school house thereon, due to two of the children and representatives of the former proprietor of the land, one of whom, it is stated, is an idiot, in the poor's house of said county, and the other a minor, without a guar-dian; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Mesers. Oldson, Wright of Queen-Anne's, and

Mr. Teackle offered the following order:
Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore be re-

authorising the erection of the Columbia turnpike road, has specifically to this house, what are the charges involved in not been forfeited by the company thereby created; and that they report to this house.

On motion by Mr. Hawkins, it was Ordered, That the committee of claims allow the sum of fifty cents per day to elections and privileges, in the case of Thomas Anderson, squire, contesting the scat of John N. Watkins, esquire.

Mr. Stewart of Anne Arundel, submitted the following or Ordered, That the committee on elections and privileges, be

instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that each county in this state, and the cities of Baltimore and required to pay their own vitnesses in all cases contested elections.

Which being twice read, the question was put. Will the suse adopt the said order? And it was determined in the ne Yeas 53, Navs 36. Mr. M Mahon, of Baltimore city, submitted the following

Ordered. That in the opinion of this house, no inquiry which hay be made of the executive by any member of this house, is to the person by whom any office of this state may be filled. or any proposition to abolish any such office, after it has bee certained by the repty of the executive that it is vacant, can considered as incursistent with the right and duty of a reor considered as incunsisent with the right and duty of a re-presentative of the people, to ascertain how the offices of this state have been filled, to determine what offices are unnecessary, and to propose their abolition if they are sinecures, or fail to accomplish the objects for which they were instituted; or as indecorous in reference to any individual who may nave filled any such office; or as by necessary implication, in mywise impeaching the official conduct of said officer, or im-puting to him an improper or inefficient discharge of his da-

Ordered also. That if such inquiries or propositions were to e regarded and acted upon by this house as an impeachment If the official conduct of the officer whose office is affected by such inquiries or propositions, and as furnishing a sufficient he necessary effect of so regarding them, would be to impute reproper motives to the movers of such inquiries and propositions, whilst acting in the faithful discharge of their acknown ledged rights and duties as the representatives of the people, or confounding an inquiry into the utility of any office, with the inquiry into the manner in which the duties incident to it may have been discharged; and by unjustly imputing to them intentions which do not appear upon the face of their proceedings; and to obstruct, or improperly influence the legislature in every proposition to abolish useless or expensive effices. by ndentifying the personal interests, and the personal character f every incumbent, with the existence of the office which he

Ordered also, That in the opinion of this house, if every in quiry as to the person by whom an office is filled, or every pro-position to abolish it, were to be regarded as an attack upon position to admiss it, were to be regarded as an attack upon the incumbent, and as justifying such incumbent in demanding, and this house in ordering, an investigation of his official conduct, upon his mere surmise that it is impeached by such inquiry or proposition, such an investigation could have no bearing upon the proposition to abolish, which does not proceed upon the ground that the duties of the office have not been proposition to about the office have not been proposition to a such a discovered when the control of the office have not been proposition to a such a discovered when the control of the office have not been proposition to a such a discovered when the control of the office have not been proposition to a such a such as perly discharged, but upon the admission, that if dischar to the full extent, they are yet useless, or do not justify xpense incident to the office, or are not adequate to the acuplishmens of the objects for which they were would, therefore, introduce extraneous considerations, which it would, therefore, introduce extraneous considerations, which are only calculated to keep and sustain sinecures, by misre-presenting the motives of those who, propose their abolition, and by enlisting all the sympathies of the personal and political friends of the incumbent, in support of the office which he fills, from a regard to his character; and that there are no officers whose interests would be so much promoted by the establishment of such a precedent, which would make the question, as to the utility or precessive of on office, turn upon the manner. as to the utility or necessity of an office, turn upon the manner in which the incumbent had discharged its duties, as the hold ers of sinecure offices, inasinuch as if said incumbent were permitted to consider himself as impeached, by a proceeding against his office, and to make the safety of his office depend upon the result of such impeachment, it would be difficult to establish the charge that he had not discharged the duties of is office, where there were in fact no duties neither ability nor diligence were requisite.

Ordered also, That where propositions are submitted to flicer, the institution of an inquiry into it upon his own fendant in his own case, that it cannot, for a moment, be contended, that it is the right or duty of the legislature to institute an inquiry into the official conduct of any officer, whensoever he may please, whether he has any duties to perform Frederick county, praying that a law may be passed to authorise the levy court of said county to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Catocton creek, where the road pears, or is alleged; and that the effect of so anomalous a pre cedent, for instituting inquiries when there is nothing to inquire about, would be to sonvert the legislature into a mere court of inquisition, to which every officer might resort when soever to insure his reappointment, or for other purinstitute an amicable action poses, it might be convenient to against himself for the honour and benefits of a verdict of equittal, in which the only benefit the state would derive ould be the payment of the costs of the inquiry.

Ordered also, That such a precedent is fraught with the most mischievous consequences in times of party excitement and division, in enabling a majority to frustrate the views, and misrepresent the motives of a minority, when honestly ndeavouring to abolish what they may deem unnecessary offices, which may happen to be filled by the friends of the majority, by enabling them to represent such endeavours as an attack upon the incumbent himself; and by thus rallying around him, and in support of his office, from mere political attachment, many, who unbiased by the sympathics, arising from political and personal regard, and viewing solely the utility and efficiency of the office itself, would not have hesi tated to abolish it; and that it would thus not only invest the office with all the attributes and claims of the officer, but would also enable such majority, by convenient and seasona-ble eulogiums, to increase the influence, and enhance the merits of their own supporters.

quired to report to this house the aggregate of avails of the revenue of the state for each of the last ten years, respectively, designating the amounts received from the several devites them, stands to the state in the relation of an officer;

nominations of licenses, from interest and dividends on and that when it appears that he has retired from the office;

(Continued from last page.)

- sick, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, being entitled to a second reading by the rules of the house, was taken up for consideration. read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the generation of the house, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment, and returned to the senate.

The bills, originated in this house, of the following titles, being respectively entitled by the rules of the house, to a second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the state, and dividends and dividends and that such investigation can have no effect upon the future, inasmuch as the party and no direct effect upon the future, inasmuch as the party and no direct effect upon the future, inasmuch as the party and no direct effect upon the future, inasmuch as the party and no direct effect upon the future, inasmuch as the party and no direct effect upon the future, inasmuch as the party and no direct effect upon the future, inasmuch as the party and no direct effect upon the future, inasmuch as the party and no direct effect upon the future, such propositions, that due measures may be taken for the

trial of the same, in conformity to the charges made.

Ordered also, That if any such proceedings on the part of a member, are to be regarded as an impeachment of the each of the witnesses that attended before the committee of officer, the state owes it as a duty to all her servants, not to permit any accusation which may be preferred against them, to be heard and determined without such previous notice to them, as will enable them to defend themselves against any such accusation; and that inasmuch as a proposition to about lish the board of public works of this state, has been submitted to this house at its present session, of which no official notice has yet been conveyed to the members of said board, it is due to them, and to their official character, which s deemed to be impeached by the proposition to abolish given, and that for heir office, that such notice should be his purpose a letter should be addressed by the speaker of his house to the members of said board, apprising them of such accusation.

Ordered also, That if the establishment of such a prece dent, for an investigation of the official conduct of the offi-cers of this state, be deemed proper and necessary by this house, it is also proper to apply it to the cases of the auditor-general, and the state's agents, whose offices were abolished at the last session of the general assembly, by an act which was not to take effect until December last; and that as such abolition is, according to such precedent, to be regarded as an attack upon the incumbents of those offices. and as the question as to the propriety of reviving those of-fices will be much influenced by the consideration of the manner in which the duties incident to them were discharge ed, it is therefore proper, (if the precedent now proposed be proper,) that a committee be appointed to inquire and report to this house, whether the law of the last session was not an unwarrantable attack upon the official conduct of the late incumbents of said offices.

Therefore, Ordered, That the consideration of the letter

of the late superintendant of primary schools, addressed to the speaker of this house, pro tempore, on the fifth instant. and communicated the next day to the house, relative to certain proceedings of this house respecting that office, be indefinitely postponed. Which were read; and,

On motion of Mr. M. Mahon of Baltimore city, ordered t

ie on the table.

Mr. Steuart of Baltimore city, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled. An art to authorise the appointment of special justices of the peace in the city of Baltimore.

And, on his motion, it was Ordered. That a select commit ee of three members be appointed by the Speaker to prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Steuart and M. Mahon of Balvi more city, and Turner of Baltimore county, were appointed

the said committee, pursuant to the order.

The clerk of the senate delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by, that body, entitled, A further supplement to the act to provide for the electing commissioners for Baltimore county, and prescribing their duties, which being read by its title, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs.

And the following message; which was read, viz. By the Sonate, February 11, 1829. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

As it is important that the suits instituted against the forme registers in chancery. in conformity with a resolution of the general assembly passed at December session 1823, should be general assembly passed at December session 1823, should be terminated as early as practicable; and as the attorney-general cannot safely proceed with the trial of said suits, without being furnished with the evidence necessary to substantiate the ciaim of the state for the actual amount of money which has been paid for recording the chancery papers, we propose that a joint committee, to consist of three members on the part of the senate, and such number as your honourable body may think proper to designate, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to the present legislature, without delay, whether the chance of the state for the actual amount of money which has been paid for recording the chancery papers, we propose that a junt committee, to consist of three members on the part of the senate, and such number as your honourable body may think proper to designate, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to the present legislature, without delay, whether the chance ty papers which, by a resolution of December session 1825, were directed to be recorded, have been so recorded, and by whon? And whether the regording of said papers was at any time offered to the present register in chancery, or whether it was attempted to employ him for that purpose; and what price or compensation was required by the said register for performing the services contemplated by the said resolution of December session 1823? What portion, if any, still remains to be recorded, and which ought to have been recorded, by the several registers respectively against whom suits are now pending, and the cost of recording the same, whether any persons, and whom, are now engaged in recording said papers? How much money has been paid to each was ascertained, and what manner the amount payable to each was ascertained, and what manner the amount payable to each was ascertained, and what amount, for recording papers which were not recorded at the time the money was paid, and whether the same pones; if what amount, for recording papers which were not recorded at the time the money was paid, and whether the same papers, if any, remain unrecorded at this time? Whether the transcripts made up under said resolution, are copies of proceedings of record in other offices, and where? Whether the records which have been made up, have been exergitly congress with the price of the pair. record in other offices, and where? Whether the records which have been made up, have been carefully compared with the original papers, so as to be made conformable thereto, and by whom? Whether the original papers taken from the chancery office to be recorded, have been returned to the register in chancery, or to his office, and by whom were said original papers taken? Whether any of said original papers have been lost, or in any manner altered or defaced, and in what manner? When and by whom? Whether the records so made up have When and by whom? Whether the records so made up have been placed in the chancery office as directed by said resolution, and if not, where are they, and why have they not been placed in that office? And that the said committee examine, no oath, all and are records. on oath, all and every person or persons called before them touching the subject and object of this message.

Messrs. Herbert, Forrest and Harrison, are appointed on

he part of the senate, to unite with such gentlemen as may be appointed on the part of your honourable body.

By order,

Louis G.

By order, Louis Gassaway, Cik.

By order, Louis Gassaway, Cik.

Mr. Hughes offered the following message:

By the House of Delegates, Fcb. 12, 1829.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the cost and circumstances attending the recording of certain chancery papers, under a resolution of the December session of 1823, and accede there-to join the gentlemen named by your honourable body.

Which, being twice read, and the blank therein filled up with the names of Messrs. Hughes, Memahon of Baltimore city, Thomas, Hughlett and Gibbons, was agreed to.

Margiand Pagette

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, February 19, 1829.

To the Voters of Anne-Arunded County Gentlemen,

I offer myself to your considerat on, to represent you in the next or neral Assembly of Maryland. JOHN S. SELLMAN.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazens.

The redior of the saryand Republica having, in his paper of the 14th inst. prevery freely his strictures on the communitions of 'A Farmer,' they would not have been noticed beyond the reading of them had it not been for the mistaken view after the public, of the author's sentiments and sociolone.

opinions.

He is broadly accused of fomenting pealousies in this Congressional district, were his object was to shew their baneful influence. & the injustice of their operation! I amarican time suspected to be the realous partial at the injustice of their operation! I ameronate time suspected to be the zealous partization and friend of John C. Weems, Esq. and then reproved for lookind animadversions on his personal circumstances. This I disclaim: prefer attributing such inconsistent conclusions to his mistager at guessing, than to any design of mistager at guessing, than to any language he says and J. G. Weems constrived for a month, he could not have found an article more friendly to his own future success than this apple of discord from "A Paramer's and the property of the same property of the same future success than this apple of discord from "A Paramer's and the same future for the same future for the same future success than this apple of discord from "A Paramer's and the same future for the same future future for the same future future for the same future future future future for the same future future

He is then accused of casting a sarcounst Mr Carroll's and Col. Boyle's nomination, because from Annapolis, and also of proscribing lawvers from the halls of legislation, as not quisified, because the agricultural class of voters paid almost all the taxes for the support of the state's and the general revernment. Neither Col. Boyle or Mr. Carroll's qualifications as representatives a congress were questioned. I admit they have already served the people with filety

lave already served the people with filely and reputation; and are qualified to serve the people in any station they might choose to confer on them. The voters of this district are referred to the communication of A Farmer in the Md. Republican of February 3d. for the grounds on which were founded these strange deductions.

It is no difficult to the spirit of local pressore this district that he spirit of local pressore the strange deductions. The spirit of local pressore the strange deductions of the spirit of local pressore the spirit of local s sidence, from the first congress to the lat election.

In the old congress were elected: Thems

Johnson, Wm. Paca, Samuel Chase, John Hall, Chas. Carroll, Thomas Stone, Col Lloyd, Jer. T. Chase, all residing in Arms

om Prince-George's county.

The federal government was organised in 189. The first election was by general chet—the state of Maryland had only it members. Mr. Contee was then elected. The election by districts has prevailed set since the year 1790. Col Mercer was elected and served till 1793. Gibriel Durall of Annapolis, succeeded him, and served to 1796. Mr. Spring was then elected; after Annapous, succeeded him and screed to 1795. Mr. Sprigg was then elected; after wards J. C. Thomes, Mr. S. was again elected; afterward heests. Walter Bowie, Vanhorne, Chingan, Herbert, Dr. Erd, and Weems. Same kney was elected in 1793, but declined serving. These father matters of public record in Marylind, edought to be known to any many the nested.

the taxes drawn from his own ressurers—would not, with the most patriolic devotors support the constitution, and defend the honour and soil; of our beloved country.

A FARMER.

Feb. 15.

CONGRESS.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT

The House then took up the consideration of the following joint resolution, introduced by Mr Tazewell in the Senate, and Mr. Philip P. Barbour in the House:
Resolved, That the two Houses shall stemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, on Witnesslay the 11th dry of February, 1829, at 12 o'clock; that our persons be appointed Teller on the part of the Senate, and two persons be appointed Tellers on the part of the House, to make a list of the votes for President and Vice-Tresident of the United States, 'as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce to the two. Houses assembled as aforessals, the state of the vote, and the persons elected, if it shall appear that a choice hath been made, agreeable to the Constitution of the United States; which signonecistics shall be deeined a sufficient declaration of the person or persons elected-planticografic with a first of the votes, shall be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

Mr. Philip P. Barbour moved that be House countries the House countries the electoral tweet for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The motion peng agreeding.
The Speaker directed, the Clerk to anince to the Besser, that, in compliance to the Besser, that, in compliance the he joint resolution; the House, was dreament to receive them for the purpose of precing to the counting of the electoral fee.

int Session of the Senate of the Hause of Representatives. The Senate then, preceding the Vice-sident of the United States, entered the use, and occupied wats assigned them in area, immediately fronting the Speaker's air. The Vice-President sliting on the ht to the Speaker, and presiding in the at meeting?

t meeting?

ir. Fazewell, the Teller on the part of
Senste, and Messrs. Philip P. Barbon;
Van Renselaer, the Tellers appointed
he House, took their seat at the desk of

Clerk.
The House, in conformity with the cusn of the Senate, remained uncovered durthe joint session.
The Vice-President then proceeded to

mithe scaled packages containing the etoral votes of the several States tran-tited in displicate one copy by a special seenger, the other by the mail, from their inger, the other up in the case of the cas om their content

aine, 9 votes.

For President, eight votes for John Quincry Adams, of the state of Marachusetts, now President of the United States, and cone vote for Andrew Jackson, of the state of Tennessee.

For Vice-President, eight votes for Richard Itush, of the state of Pennsylvania, now Secretary of hed Pressury and one vote for John C. Calhoun, of the state of South Carolins, now Vice-President of the United States.

ident of the United States.

w Hampshire, 8 voles. Adams. or Vice-President, eight votes for Ri Jassachusetts, 16 votes.

Por President, 15 votes for John Quincy
Adams.
Fir Vice President, 15 votes for Richard.

For President, 4 votes for John Qi Alam For Vice President, 4 votes for Hude For President, 8 votes for John Quincy Adams. For Vice-President, 8 votes for Richard

Rish.

rmont, T voles.

for President, T voles for John Q. Adams.

for Vice-President, T votes for Richard

For ice-President, 0 votes or John C. Calboun.

Jersey, 8 votes.

Pennsylvania, 28 votes. For Vice-President, 28 votes for John C.

Delaware, 3 votes.

Maryland, 11 votes. For President, 6 votes for John Q. Adams 5 votes for Andrew Jackson For Vice-President, 6 votes for Richard

5 votes for John C Calhoun Virginia, 24 votes.
For President, 24 votes for Andrew Jack.

For Vice-President, 24 votes for John C North Carolina, 15 votes.

For Vice-President, 15 votes for John C.

Callioun.

South Carolina, A votes.

* For President, 11 votes for Andrew For Vice-President, 11 otes for John C. Georgia, 9 votes.

For President, 9 votes for Andrew Jack son. or Vice-President, 7 votes for William For Vice-President, 7 votes for William Smith, of South Carolina, and 2 votes for John C. Calhoun. Kentucky, 14 votes. For President, 14 votes for Andrew Jack-

For Vice-President, 14 votes for John C. Tennessee, 11 voles.

For President, 11 votes for Andrew Jack For Vice-President, 11 votes for John C. Ohio, 16 votes.

For President, 16 votes for Andrew Jack-For Vice President, 16 votes for John C

Louisiana, 5 voles.

For President, 5 to for Judrew Jackson.

For Vice President, Foreign John C.

Calhoun. Calboun.

Mississippi, 3 votes.

For President, 3 votes for Andrew Jack.

For Vice-President, 3 votes for John C. Indiana, 5 votes. For President, 5 votes for Andrew Jack-

For Vice-President, 5 votes for John C. Illinois, 3 votes.
For President, 3 votes for Andrew Jack.

Par Vice President, 3 votes for John C. 1. 12 . 1

Allabama, & votes.
For President, S votes for Andrew Jackson. For Vice-President, 5 votes for John C.

Mr. Taxewell reported that the Telle

761: 131 of which is necessary to cons majority. Of these, for President, Aupnew Jaceson received

For Vice President. JOHN C. CALHOUR received.

The Vice-President then declared that Andrew Jackson was duly elected President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March 1820; and that John C. Calboun was elected Vice-President for the same period.
This announcement was received in the

when
The Vice-President immediately directed
the Sergeant at Arms to clear the gallery.
Mr. Tazewell observed, that the purpose
for which the two Houses had assembled in
joint session, having been accomplished, he
abould move that the Senate retire to their
own clamber.
The motion was agried to, and the Sentle, preceded by the Vice-President, accordingly retired.

Hamilton, Plalip P. Berbour, Martin, Mallary, and Taylor, fook part, the resolution was a fildrawn, at being deemed that the committee already appointed under the joint resolution were authorised to point out the mode of notifying the President and Vice-President level of their election.

The House then also med.

The House then adjourned.

From the National Republica. MRS. JACKSON.

MRS. JACKSOM.

As the lamented and much injured partner of our President elect has been the subject of cold blooted calumny and manly defence; and as she has now gone to, her long home, where the "wicked cease from troubling and the wear; are at rest," perhaps some account of the last scene of her eartily pilgrining, may not be uninteresting to a feeling community.

unity.
After its publication, Mrs Jackson was After its publication, Mrs Jackson was early made acquainted with the line upon her good name. The effect that such an attack would have upon a la ly of her sensitive character, one too, whose life had been devoted to deeds of charity and benevolence, may easily be conceived. She supported herself under it, however, until the excitement produced by the late contest was over From that moment her energy subsided, her spirit drooped, and her health declined. She has been heard to speak but seldom since. Having be n drawn into a conversation by a friend, about a fortnight before her death, she remarked that although she had lived with Mr. Jackson nearly furty years, there had never been an unkind word passed between them, and the only subject on which they ever differed, or where there was the slightest opposition, was his acceptance of appointments when conferred upon him—she being always unwilling for him to nter upon public Efe.

him—she being always unwilling for him to neer upon public life.
Such was the woman whom General Jackson was called upon to separate from at a moment of all others the most trying. Although the weather was unfavourable, her friends assembled from every point where the melanchely tidings liad been received, to pay the last tribute of respect to one who could be friend them no more.

When the hour of interment drew nigh, the General, who had not left the corpse,

When the hour of interment drew night, the General, who had not left the corpies, was informed that it was time to perform the last sad rites. The scene that then ensued is beyond description. There was no heart that did not ache, no eye that did not weep. The writer was informed by many of the differers present, who had shared with the General in his difficulties and dangers, who had seen him in the most trying situations. miners present, who had shared with the General in his difficulties and dangers, who had seen him in the most trying situations; who had seen him in the most trying situations; who had eyed him when his gallant soldiers were suffering for food to sustain life, and he unable to relieve them; who had witnessed him on the battle field, when the wounded and the dying were brought before him, and every muscle seemed moved, and his very frame agonised with sorrow; but no suffering, however poignant or excessive, could compare with the late affliction. When he bade his final adieu to the last kindred link that bound him to the earth, his Homan fortitude seemed for a time to be completely overcome. It was a soul rending sight, to see an old veteran, whose head was whitened by the hardships he had endured for his country, bending over the lifeless body of an iffectionate wife, whose death was hastened by the cruzelty of those whose rights he had so nobif defended.

By a muscular and almost superhuman effort, he endeavoured to check the current of his griefs and waxing his hand to the afficied company, begged them to weep no hore, I know, said he, 'its unmanly, but these tears were due to her virtues—she shed many for me. There was but one wish pervaded the assembly—that the individuals who had hastened this seen by their relentless attacks on an unoffending woman, could be brought to witness the saddest spectacle that any present had ever beheld.

Interesting to Ludies and subscribers to Newspapers.

Under this title, the editor of the New York Evening Post publishes the annexer paragraph, and we have the pleasure to additing the articles mentioned in the Post, may be obtained of Mr. James Gould, No. 2 2 Market street, who has promptly supplied himself with a quadtity for the accommodation of his fair customers.

[Balt. Gaz.

tion of his fair customers.

(The practice among ladies of putting up their hair in papers has been the occasion of some annoyance in families, the head of which is desirous of Keeping regular files of