is such a thing. I have felt it, Sir—I have it—and if I had'nt had good advice, Sir, I shouldn't have been able to get on at all. I consulted Sir Astley Cooper, Sir.

Aye, you had better have consulted your wine cooper.

Oh! that's talking lightly, Sir. I say I have consulted Sir Astley, I have read Dr. Paris, consulted Abernethy, bought his book, studied it, got it by heart almost, consulted him again and again, ordered not to bother him any more, tried tonics, vegetable and mineral, stomachics and carminatives of all sorts, quack and regular, got more empty phials than would fill a cart, all of no use, tried little and often, tried six hours apart, wore bare skin comforters, swallowed white mustard seed by the bushel, all of no use, and now I've left town for the first time these seven teen years, on purpose to try what a little sea air would do for me, and can't get a drop of water fit to drink! Sir, I wish you a good afternoon, and so saying he pocketed his pamphlet & persuaders, and walked forth.

'A queer old gentleman that?' said his plump opponent, as he lifted a sole of seven inches by eleven on his plate, and almost set it a swimming in melted butter, anchovy, essence, catsup and India soy. Very queer thought I—almost as queer as the fact that what is sauce for the goose won't do for the gander; and having wished Tom Cat a comfortable nap, I strolled out on the beach, where I found a flock of sea gulls at dinner, the greedy rascals swallowing their fish alive and kicking, as fast as they caught 'em. Query—did ever any body see a dyspeptic sea gull? and if not, would not their mode of dining be worth trying on the dyspeptic animal implume bipes on shore.

Lond. Magazine.

From the Philanthropist.

SELF DENIAL.

'Self denial!' said Uncle Ben, there is but very little of that commodity in this wicked world. A gang of counterfeiters have been up and down in the earth, and circulated with indefatigable industry a coin which they call self denial. But in most cases easy of detection, for although it bears the image and superscription of the true coin, yet when weighted in the balance it is found wanting It is all a cheat & the more man has of it, the worse he is off.'

Uncle Ben was a thinking man He talked much about definitions, and the nature of things, and moreover he was possessed of a very rare instrument, called a metaphysical diving bell by which he often descended to the bottom and spent whole days and nights there, and though he did not always bring up pearls; yet he always searched for them. Uncle Ben was mightily attached to his favourite instrument So much so, that he might be said to live in it. This instrument resembled very much what is called a thinking cap. But to return, 'true self denial, said he, 'is very scarce in this world. Self denial is the giving of one's personal good, for a greater public good"—So thought Uncle Ben, and he had fished up the definition from the bottom He who talks without definitions talks at random. Now reader you need not stop here—you need not be frightened for I do not intend to put you into Uncle Ben's diving bell and sink you to the bottom of the sea; I have scarcely learned to breathe in it myself. I only wish you to take a short trip with me on the surface, and if we sail in smooth water we may per chance see the bottom which may answer our present purpose.

We have seen the ravages of Intemperance. The nation is reeling to destruction.—Efforts not altogether ineffectual, have been made to check its progress; but still the monster stalks through the land. The press has sent out his missiles. General abstinence has rallied his troops, and many stout hearted defenders have come up to his help; but still the broken hearted wife weeps in secret over her lost husband, and the sighing of widows and orphans goes up to heaven on every breeze.—Here and there, a drunkard has been reformed, some temperate men have become abstainent, some professors of religion have banished ardent spirits, some retailers of liquid poison have discontinued the traffic, but the flood is not stayed. Why is it that a cause so righteous should meet with so many obstacles? Is it not because men are so unwilling to deny themselves?—The good to be given up is so small and so fleeting, and the good to be gained is so great, so general, and so lasting, that it seems strange the whole nation do not come forward en mass, and make the sacrifice.

Let us look a moment at the distiller. The groans of the land have entered into his ears. The ghosts of departed drunkards have come up from perdition and haunted his pillow by night. As he rolls out his hogsheads of distilled spirits, he rolls a tide of death over the whole community. As he walks abroad, he sees the infection spreading far & wide: the taverns, and the grog shop, and the wretched inmates reeling home with horrid purpose.—the roar of obscenity, and the madness of dethroned reason meet him with fearful frequency! and conscience tells him with a voice of thunder, this is thy work; yet in view of all this, does he relinquish his trade? No! And why not? Because he loves a little ill gotten wealth, better than the happiness of the whole community. Is it not so? How otherwise could he continue to traffic in liquid poison?

Look next to the vender of ardent spirits.—Where is his self denial? He has such regard for the best interests of his country, his neighbourhood, his friends, that he is willing to give up his personal good which consists in the uncertain profit arising from the sale of poison? No! He is so selfish that the community must be sacrificed to his supposed advantage. But how is this! Does he not know that he is living upon the blood of his fellow creatures! Alas, he has so long looked upon his own interests that he cannot see a neighbourhood, or a nation. Go and say to him, the good of society requires you to give up the trade of making men drunkards, and he will mourn with you, over the evils of intemperance, and perhaps as you describe to him the misery of a family whose father had become a drunkard, he will weep, but he cannot think of giving up the trade. What shall I do! I have got my living by retailing spirits for years; and must I give it up now? 'What will become of my family?' Thus he reasons, and keeps on selling poison Sometimes, when he is hard beset by conscience, and his friends, he promises to give up the business of selling spirits, as soon as any body will convince him it is wrong. But he has determined not to be convinced as long as the trade is profitable. If you continue to urge him, he will pretend to think his neighbors have combined to ruin him, and then he will let the world know that he is not afraid. He will retail as much rum as he chooses.

Look now at the private gentleman who takes his glass daily. Surely he will give up that practice when he sees the evils of intemperance, when he sees also, that his example is leading a dozen others to destruction. No, he will not even do this. Hear him talk. 'Am I to be denied my glass because another man chooses to be a drunkard? I am not afraid of becoming a drunkard myself, and let others take care of themselves.' Tell him he ought to abstain for the good of others, and he will cry out 'persecution! anarchy! what is the world coming to? This is a free country, thank heaven I pay for what I drink, and will drink when I choose. If others prefer cold water let them drink it, though I strongly suspect that they keep abundance hid away in their houses notwithstanding all their professions. Am I to be deprived of the moderate use of the liquor which I love, because others choose to be intemperate? Don't preach to me; go and preach to the importer, the distiller, the retailer, the tippler, but don't preach to me.' And so he keeps on drinking, and putting the bottle to the mouth of a dozen others. In vain do you look for self denial in such a man. He would not give up his glass for the happiness of a whole neighbourhood. What now is the conclusion of the whole matter? It is this. Just as soon as the community are willing to deny themselves for the greatest good of others, just so soon will intemperance cease, and not before. Let us all then cultivate this virtue, and before we persuade ourselves that we have one spark of it, let us try ourselves by this subject. If we are unwilling to abstain altogether from the moderate use of ardent spirits, and that not merely because we are afraid of becoming drunkards ourselves, but because of the evil tendency of the practice upon others, it is not likely that we shall do much for the promotion of temperance. Reader, if you think I have borne too hard upon the distiller, the retailer and the private gentleman, first of all perform this necessary act of self denial your self, then go and persuade them to do it also, and I wish you good success.

S. D.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.

At thh Anniversary Commencement of the University of Maryland, held April 6th, 1829, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

Of Maryland,	Thesis.
John P. R. Gillis,	Bubonocele.
Orellana H. Owings	Encephalitis
William H. Smith	Respiration
Felix M'Meal	De Morbo Syphilitico
Edward Deloughery	Hernia
Alward M. White	Chorea Sancti Viti
James Thistle	Dyspepsia
Augustus L. Warner	Phrenology
Benjamin T. Johns	Intermit. & Rem. fever
George Shriver	Epilepsia
Walter T. Allender	Billious Rem. fever
Wm. D. Whiteford	Amenorrhea
George Lynn	Congestion
Adam Clendennin	Hepatitis
D. W. D. M'Clellan	Cephalalgia
Felix R. M'Manus	Vis Medicatrix Naturæ
Robert Ferguson	Erysipelas
Benjamin J. Perry	Membrana decidius of Dysmenorrhœa
Thomas J. Harby	Acute Hepatitis
Samuel Chew	Nature and Effects of the Passions
Thomas Munroe	The Pulse
Edward H. Bryan	Phlegmasia Dolens
Alex. M. Marbury	Functions of Life
William M. Wood	Measles
William R. Price	Respiration
William E. Poitts	Phlegmasia Dolens
Frisby Tilghman	Syphilis
Lawrence J. Berry	Dysentary
Philip G. Jones	Empressma Cephalitis
James Bordley	Asphyxia
Joshua Jones, Jr.	Hydrocephalus
Victor Gillou, Jr.	Faicei Morbus Nervorum Crucians
Alexander Powell	De Noxiis Paludum Effluviis
Virginia.	
Albert E. Elam	Hemiplegia
Brodie S. Herndon	The Eye
Lawrence T. Dade	Abortion
John R. Purdie	Circulation of Blood
John Hughlett	Uterine Hemorrhage
James Beale	Iodine
Honori Martin	Hernia
William S. Curlett	Puerperal Fever
Whitfield Holleman	Etiology of Inflamation
Pennsylvania.	
John R. Roseburgh	Extirpation of the Uterus
William Hughey	Puerperal Fever
John H. Knox	De Rheumatismo Acuto
Andrew A. Lynch	Tennessee.
La Fayette Ezell	Tartrate of Antimony
Charles B. Thompson	Icterus
New York.	
J. W. Plummer	Pneumonia
Ireland.	
Charles Maguire	Enteritis

The Gold Medal for the best Latin Thesis, was awarded to Felix D. M'Meal.

NATHAN R. SMITH.
Dean of the Faculty of Physic.

Late from England

By the ship United States arrived at New York, Liverpool papers to the 3d, and London to the 2d March are received. We have received files of London papers to the first.

The Paris Constitutional, in a paragraph, with the sounding title of political news of high importance,' states a among other things, that 'a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Russia and Prussia; and that another Power, solicited to maintain an armed neutrality with 100,000 men, has acceded to that proposal,' and adds that there is a report that 'the Army of the Morea, under the command of Marshal Marson is to be raised to 25,000 men.' This news, however, bears little or no evidence of authenticity; it looks more like a random speculation of a dashing Parisian Journalist, than a sober grave fact.—With regard to the last assertions in particular, it happens unfortunately for its correctness, that so far from being reinforced, the French army in the Morea is on the eve of its return home. The other French Journals afford no food for comment.

The Times in a leading article headed 'Scandalous corruption of the Anti-Catholic press,' asserts that letters have been forwarded from the Brunswick Club of Dublin, to all the provincial clubs in that kingdom, calling, in the most urgent terms, for supplies of money, to fee the London press;' and that the sum of £2000 was actually remitted to England for that purpose, on Saturday the 7th of February. The statement had been denied by the secretary of the Dublin Brunswick Club; but it was reaffirmed by the Times, and the secretary taxed with equivocation.

The Modern Quixotte.—It is said that the Duke of Brunswick has ordered a levy of his subjects, from sixteen to fifty, with a view of waging war upon Hanover. In relation to this symptom of oppugnation, the Atlas gives the following "On Dit," which is excellent:

'His Majesty's Dilemma.—The king it is said, occasionally makes severe remarks on the violence of the opponents of the Catholic bill. He is lately reported to have said to the Duke of Wellington—'I suppose, Arthur, they intend to send you to the D—l, and me to Hanover; but what am I to do there, when the Duke of Brunswick is bent upon a war? We are in a dangerous way among them."

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, will go to Calais to avoid a call of the house. A reconciliation has taken place between him and the English Catholics.

A Liverpool paper of March 3, says, 'There is certainly no question which has roused into such surprising activity the whole mass of the aristocracy & clergy, or put the court and parliament into so great a ferment, within the memory of man, as that momentous question with regard to the emancipation of the Catholics, which is now brought before the legislature by the king and his ministers. Prejudice and bigotry have sounded the tocsin of alarm, 'thro' all our coasts;' and though there is no comparison between the talents and statesmanlike characters ranged on the two sides, the difference is by no means so great in point of numbers, while in zeal and energy the alarmed Anti Catholics far surpass the friends of emancipation.'

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Liverpool Times of the 3d, contains an address from the Catholic Association to the people of England, dated Dublin, 12th Feb. which says, 'We have this day determined upon dissolving the Catholic Association, &c.

The very Reverend Doctor Fortis, superior generally of the Society of Jesus, expired at Rome, in February last.

DEATH OF POPE LEO XII.

From the Diario di Roma, of Feb. 11.

In the evening of the 5th his Holiness commenced to suffer violent pains of stranguary. During the night the physicians were called in. In spite of all remedies, his malady increased during the 6th and 7th, On the 8th he felt some what better, and hopes were conceived. In the evening, however, the patient grew worse, & next morning the danger becoming more urgent, the Holy Father himself demanded the Viaticum, which was immediately administered to him by Monsignor Barbelani, and sometime afterwards Monsignor Solin, the Archbishop of Ephesus, his Holiness's Almoner, gave him the extreme unction. In the meanwhile Cardinal Bernetti, the Secretary of State, communicated the melancholy tidings to Cardinal della Semmaghia, the Dean of the Sacred College, to Cardinal Zuala, the Vicar, and to the diplomatic corps, when the former went in his grand costume to the Vatican, to ascertain the state of the Pope personally. Cardinal Castiglione, the grand Penitentiary, visited the chamber of the august patient, and the theatre was ordered to be closed. Towards the close of the day (the 8th) the Holy Father, who had never lost his recollection, fell into a profound lethargy, from which he did not recover till at 9 in the morning of the 10th, to fall into the sleep of the just.

Leo XII (Hannibal della Genga) was born at the Castle of Genga, in the territory of Spoletto, on the 2d of August 1760. He descended from a family of great distinction. He had received the title of Archbishop of Tyre from his Holiness Pius VII. who, in the Consistory of the 3d of March, 1816, named him Cardinal Priest, by the title of St Mary Frastevera. He afterwards governed the Episcopal Church of Senigaglia, was Arch Priest of the Basilican Church at Liberiana, and Vicar General to Pope Pius VII. He was named his successor, exalted September 28, 1823, crowned on the 5th of October following, and took possession on the 13th of June. His Pontificate, therefore, lasted 5 years, 4 months and 15 days.

As soon as the Senator of Rome was informed of the Pope's death by the Cardinal Chamberlain, the bell of the capitol, and afterwards by order of the Cardinal Vicar, all the bells of the churches announced to the people of Rome their loss.

The same evening the Dean of the Cardinals assembled the heads of the orders residing at Rome, together with the Cardinal Chamberlain, who, during the time the Holy See is vacant, forms by right, part of all these congregations. Their Eminences Cardinal Fesch, of the order of priests, Cardinal Gaccia Patie, of the order of deacons, and the Secretary of the Sacred College, proceeded to the Dean of Cardinals.

This morning, Feb. 11, the Roman Senate assembled the militia of the capitol, as well as the chiefs of the police, and ordered the colonel of the militia to open the new prisons, and those of the capitol, where only individuals convicted of slight offences were confined.

A Vienna date of Feb. 15, says, 'The melancholy news of the death of his Holiness, Pope Leo the 12th, was received here to day. As the papal dignity is only elective, there will not be any court mourning. It is supposed that either Cardinal Justiniani, who is supported by Austria, or Cardinal Macchi, who is supported by France, will be the New Pope. The election was expected to take place on the 23d Feb.

THE VACANT POPEDOM.

From the Courier Francais of Monday.

Paris, Feb. 23—We yesterday mentioned the names of two Cardinals, who immediately after the death of Leo XII appeared to reckon on some chances of obtaining the Papal throne. To them a private letter from Rome joins a third, who certainly will not obtain the support of France, but who might, perhaps, reckon on some support from Austria. One of the most ancient Princes of the Church, the possessor of a great fortune, Cardinal Fesch* unites in his favour the two principal conditions of being elected Pope. The same letter adds, that in case of necessity the influence of the Society of Jesus will not be opposed to him.

The subscriptions for building York Minster, amounted to upwards of £11,000, and were increasing.

The John Bull of March 1st, says, 'The present state of the Spitalfield weavers by far exceeds any former extremity of a similar nature, in depth and extent of distress.'

The Liverpool Times of the 3d states that, some considerable failures had taken place in Liverpool and Manchester. Several failures had also taken place within a few days past at Glasgow.

East India Company's Silk Sale. At the sale of the East India Company, all the country buyers, to the number of 200, rose, and left the room, at the suggestion of Mr. Grote, of Norwich. There being an expectation that government will relieve the silk trade by a relaxation of duties on the raw article. The sale was in consequence adjourned. On Thursday morning the silk sale was resumed in the usual manner, and proceeded to the conclusion.

Liverpool Times, March 3.

FROM FRANCE—The Moniteur of Feb. 23, says Capt. Dillon, commander of an English ship, has proved, to the satisfaction of this government, that he is entitled to the reward for the discovery of the shipwreck of La Perouse.

The King, by an ordinance of the 22d instant, conferred on this foreigner the dignity of knight of the royal order of the Legion of Honour; and his Majesty, by a decision of the same day, conformable to a decree of 28th February, 1791, has besides, granted to Capt. Dillon, an indemnity of 10,000 francs for personal expenses during the voyage, and an annual pension of 4000 francs.

*Cardinal Fesch, the Titular Archbishop of Lyons, obtained the Cardinal's hat in 1803, and is thus the third member of the sacred college according to seniority.

In his second voyage to the Manicolo islands, Capt. Dillon was accompanied by one Frenchman, M'Cheigneau, ex consular agent of France, who was at Chandernager when the Capt. sailed, and offered to accompany him on this perilous expedition. The King has rewarded M. Cheignesu, by creating him a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Gen. Maison had been appointed a Marshal of France for his services in the Morea—the Greek towns were said to be rising from their ruins—Gen. Saldanha had been permitted to reside with the Portuguese refugee at Brest.

The articles of impeachment against Mr. de Villele had been withdrawn from the French Chamber of Deputies.

POLITICS OF HIGH IMPORTANCE.

The Constitutionel of February 25, says: "We are assured that an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Prussia is definitively concluded; it is added, that another Great Power, solicited to maintain an armed neutrality of 100,000 men, has acceded to this proposition. It is also reported that the army of the Morea, under the command of Marshall Maison, is to be increased to 25,000. This display of strength may enable him to restore Greece to her ancient limits, comprehending Attica, Beotia, Thessaly and Epirus.—This news may serve to explain to us the irascible tone of the agents of Great Britain against what they call Russia and her adherents. That might still give us the tone of the military movements which are now going on in Piedmont. [The latter part of this story is contradicted by the Mopiteur.]

It is stated in the French papers that the reports of the fortune of the earl of Bridgewater, as well as of his testamentary bequests, have been singularly exaggerated. He is said to have left his secretary £25,000 a year.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It does not appear that either Prussia, Austria, England or France, singly or united, can effect peace between Russia and Turkey. With respect to the Allies, Lord Aberdeen, Prince Polignac and Prince Leiven, signed, on the 16th of November, a document confining the Republic of Greece to the Morea & the Cyclades. Russia had left about 25,000 men to the South of the Danube, of which 12,000 are shut up in Varna, and the remainder have to contend with about 50,000 of the best Turkish troops still in the field, and which, in spite of the weather continue their harrassing attacks and demonstrations.

The Messenger des Chambers of Feb. 25 says: "None of the German Journals which we have seen to-day say a word of the theatre of war, or of what is passing in the East. The Augsburg Gazette, in expectation of the news which the first post from Constantinople will bring, appears to have exhausted the mine of reasoning commentaries and conjectures which it usually works. The Austrian Observer is dumb. The Prussian State Gazette speaks only of schools at St. Petersburgh. Another Berlin Gazette repeats the last Russian Bulletins which have been already published.

The Algemeine Zeitung of the 21st Feb. states, that official notice had been received at Warsaw, that the Emperor Nicholas would arrive there in the month of May to open the Polish Diet in person.

Letters from Bucharest of the 2d Feb. announces that Tournoul was vigorously bombarded, & that Count Langeron daily looked for the surrender of the place with the greatest confidence, as the Turks at Nicopoli could not easily come to its relief.

Count Pablen after a short stay at Jassy, had returned to Bucharest. In consequence of the severe cold, the sanitary state of Bucharest and the country had greatly improved.

In little Wallachia fresh Russian troops are continually arriving. On the other hand the Turks are not idle, they are busily engaged in strengthening their fortresses on the Danube, and we expect soon to hear of important operations on both sides. According to all appearances the Russians will attempta diversion in Servia. The great obstacle to this operation is Widdin, for this is the residence of the most fanatic Mussulmen; 2000 Turkish emigrants from the Morea have lately arrived at Gittoglia. They are in the greatest misery.

Russia insists on her original terms, viz. The freedom of the Black Sea; the observance of treaties by the Porte, and compensation for her expenses.

The Austrian authorities begin to show less ill will towards the Russians, and the government has permitted the exportation of 80,000 chetwerts of oats, which have already passed the frontiers of Moldavia, but which have been, truly, very dearly paid for.

The idea that the Russians, at the opening of their second campaign, will enter Servia, is every day confirmed. A bridge of boats, it is said, is to be formed above Widdin. The Turks are also assembling on that side some considerable forces, which some say amount to 50,000. By following that plan, the Russians might turn the defiles of Shumla and the Balkan, of which they have extreme fear, and which the Turks consider impregnable.

Vienna, Feb. 16.

M. Bois le Compte, secretary of the French legation, arrived here yesterday from Paris, and bro't with him the speech of the king of England on the opening of the session. This speech has strengthened the persuasion that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, and has had a good effect on the funds.

We are impatent for news from Constantinople;——but neither the French courier who left Semlin to be in readiness to receive the despatches from M. Jaubert, nor the ordinary mail, have made their appearance, and it is supposed that the deep snow interrupts all the communications.

Petersburgh, Feb. 14.

Count Figuelmont, who has arrived here on a special mission from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to our Sovereign, had an audience of his Imperial Majesty the day before yesterday, and of the Empress yesterday. Prince Lichtenstein & Count Salis, who are officers in his suite, had audiences of their Majesties.

[Prussian State Gazette, Feb. 28.

It is stated from Naples, Feb. 3, that "the Ambassadors of the three powers now in this city have frequent conferences; and are said to have sent a report to their courts a few days ago. It is affirmed that they propose in it not to unite Candia with the Greek territory. A courier is sent every week from this city to Greece, and some also arrive from that country.

PORTUGAL.

The John Bull states that the government of France are about to acknowledge Don Miguel as the rightful king of Portugal. "They have withdrawn their frigates from the Tagus; they have rejected Bosges, who is in London, and have sent away the refugees from their shores; in fact, we should be surprised if they had not done so, for, pending the doubt in which our government have appeared to be involved as to the right of Don Miguel, France has availed herself of the position of things and is now carrying on a brisk trade with Portugal."

We stop the press to announce that last night, about seven o'clock, a poor woman, living in Pollockshaws, who was confined of a disease under which she had been returned from the Infirmary as incurable, was stolen from her bed, and has not since been found. Intelligence of this was instantly sent to Glasgow, and in all directions, but at the moment at which we write, nothing had been obtained which could throw any light on this mysterious affair. As the poor woman was wholly incapable of rising out of bed her disappearance is a subject of the most serious alarm, and has excited the greatest agitation in the neighbourhood.

[Glasgow Free Press, Feb. 28.

CASE OF HARE,

The Edinburgh Murderer.

On the second of February, the High Court of Judiciary met, & the Judges delivered their opinions in the case of Hare, the accomplice of Burke, and who had been used as King's evidence against him. Burke, it was admitted, could not have been convicted without the testimony of Hare. The friends of the idiot Daft Jamie had instituted a prosecution against Hare, and he had petitioned to be set at liberty, on the ground of the pledge received by him from the Lord Advocate. The matter had been argued at length, Mr. Jeffry having been employed by the friends of Daft Jamie. The Judges delivered their opinions seriatim. Lords Gillies and Alloway thought the proper course for the Court to take was to concur in an application to the Crown for the pardon of Hare. The majority of the Bench, however, were of opinion that the proceedings against him should be dropped, and that he should be set at liberty. Their Lordships were eight hours engaged in delivering their opinions.

Administration Meeting.

The friends of President Jackson, in the 4th district of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Mr. John Sheets, near Donaldson's Mill, on Saturday the 2d day of May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

April 23.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 23, 1829.

The Journal of Proceedings
OF THE
House of Delegates.
December Session 1828,
Is completed, and ready for distribution.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen.

COMMUNICATED.

Annapolis, April 22, 1829.

Mr. Jeremiah Hughes,

Will please accept my thanks on behalf of the prisoners, brought from Baltimore yesterday, for his kindness in furnishing them, (at my solicitation,) with bedding, for the want of which they must have suffered much, having been accustomed to fire in their rooms, which I find is not allowed in this jail.

Wm. Brown, Warden
of Balt. county jail.

For the Maryland Gazette.

1

Good evening to you, Mister Clay,
Your friends they treat you kindly;
But we, the people, needs must say,
That you are acting blindly;
Much better for you, would it be,
If you would go in quiet;
Or just join in, with social glee,
And not keep such a riot,
As you go West.

2

Assume the man, cease thus ranting,
That you are persecuted;
We are all tired of such canting,
Our votes have it refuted;
We surely had a right to choose,
The man who now should rule us;
Indeed dear sir, you must excuse,
Nor this attemp', to fool us,
As you go West.

3

Dining parties, will give pleasure,
If you will rightly, use them;
As you travel at your leisure,
Your friends will not refuse them;
And you will play, a sure card,
By minding your potation;
Than by thus holding, watch and ward,
With two thirds of the nation,
As you go West.

4

We recollect, you were at Ghent,
But surely, that's no reason,
Why you should shew, such discontent,
Each place you cannot seize on;
Of honours, you have had a share,
To others now give station;
We deal them out, as we think fair,
Then learn to thank the nation,
As you go West.

5

We cannot say, how much you'd gain.
If you should chance to please us;
To try and fright us is in vain,
You cannot even tease us;
For we are like yourself, in this,
"Thank God that we fear no men;"
To learn this well is not amiss,
'Twill be to you, an omen,
As you go West.

6

Then pray keep quiet, if you can,
And cease, this useless rattle;
We call ourselves, that creature man,
And not a drove of cattle;
We have a right to choose, and will
Sustain that right forever;
However bitter, be the pill,
To you, who from us sever,
As you go West.

7

For we the people hold the rule,
Each candidates' our servant;
We do not choose, to be their tool,
The' they be ne'er so fervent;
If they please us, we will them try,
By giving them a *station*;
And when we please, to lay them by,
We claim *it*, for the nation,
So now go West.

Bellumager.

[Baltimore Chronicle.

Journal of Commerce—Extra.

New York, Friday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Latest from England
IMPORTANT.

The William Byrnes, which sailed from Liverpool 8th March, is below; and although our papers are not yet up, we have had the good fortune to come into possession of the London Courier of the 6th, which contains the outlines of the

PLAN FOR CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

It was introduced into the House of Commons on the 6th by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel, one of his Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech, which occupies more than thirty columns in the London Courier. The following are the outlines of the plan:

1. Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights.

2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both houses of Parliament.

There are to be restrictions as to numbers.

Catholics becoming members of either house are to take an oath to support and defend the succession of the Crown, abjuring the sentiment that Princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subjects, denying the right of the Pope to any jurisdiction of the British kingdom, disclaiming, disavowing, and solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church establishment as settled by law, &c. &c.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. They may hold all corporate offices—may be Sheriffs and Judges.

But they may not to hold places belonging to the Established Church; the Ecclesiastical Courts, or Ecclesiastical foundations, nor any office in the Universities, the Colleges of Eton, Winchester and Westminster, nor any school of Ecclesiastical foundation. The laws relative to Roman Catholic right to presentations are to be retained. In cases where any Roman Catholic shall hold an office with which Church patronage is connected, the Crown is to have the power of transferring the patronage. No Roman Catholic to hold any office to advise the Crown in the appointment of offices connected with the established Church of England and Ireland.

6. The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed.

7. Roman Catholics are to be put with respect to property, on a footing with dissenters.

8. Catholic members of Parliament are not to be obliged to quit the House upon any particular question. (Mr. Wilmot Horton's suggestion upon this subject is held to be objectionable.)

9. There is no declaration required against Transubstantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastical securities, the Roman Catholics are to be placed on the footing of all other dissenters.

11. There is not to be any Veto; nor is there to be any interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic and the See of Rome.

12. The Episcopal titles and names now in use in the Church of England, are not to be assumed by the members of the Roman Catholic Church.

13. When Roman Catholics are admitted to corporate and other offices, the insignia of such offices are in no case to be taken to any other place of worship of the established Church. No robes of office are to be worn in any other than the established Church.

14. The Jesuits and Monastic communities—The names and numbers of the individuals belonging to the existing committee are to be registered; communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be extended, and provision is to be made against the future entrance into this country of the order of Jesuits—The Jesuits now are to be registered.

15. Elective franchise—40 Shillings freeholders. The elective franchise is proposed to be raised from forty shillings to ten pounds.

Freeholds are to be registered, and the registry is to be taken before the Assistant Barrister of the Irish counties, with power of an appeal in certain cases from his decision to a higher tribunal.

The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock on Friday mornings and yet so intense was the interest excited, that mingled with the calls of adjournment, was heard "Go on, go on." At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the house again met, and after a great number of petitions had been presented for and against the emancipation of the Catholics, Mr. Agar Ellis moved the order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate of last night, which was carried—ayes 205, noes 75; majority 130. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Broughan, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel and others, took part. Mr. Grant said, it was a great day for England—a great day for Ireland—a great day for his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel)—a great day for freedom and common sense throughout the world—when a British Minister proposed to a British House of Commons concession to the Catholics of Ireland.

The Decision—At a very late hour, the Gallery was cleared for a division. The ayes went into the lobby.

Mr. Peel then addressed them, briefly observing, that it was his intention to move the Resolutions in committee, and requesting therefore, they would not separate. The intimation was received with loud cheers. The numbers were as follows:

For Mr. Peel's Resolutions,	348
Against them	160
Majority in favour of Ministers	188

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, in conformity with the decision above named, the Resolutions were moved and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday. The house at three o'clock on Saturday morning adjourned.

[These particulars are from the third edition of the Courier, dated on Saturday morning (March 7th) at 4 o'clock.]

O'CONNELL.—The Clare election committee assembled this morning, and came to the resolution that Daniel O'Connell, Esq had been duly elected for the county of Clare; but that the petitions against his return were not frivolous.

London 6th.

A meeting took place this (6th March) day at the Thatched House, James street, of those Irish gentlemen now in town, when was proposed by Mr O'Connell, and seconded by Lord Killea, that a message be sent immediately to Sir Francis Burdett, requesting that gentleman and his friends to oppose by every effort in their power, the extension of the elective franchise in Ireland from 40s to £10.

Mr Lawless gave notice that he would tomorrow move a petition be presented to the House of Commons against the raising of the franchise, as proposed by Mr. Peel.

LAW OF MARYLAND

Passed at December Session, 1828.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the amendment of the Law, passed at December Session eighteen hundred and eleven, chapter one hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall and may be lawful for any sheriff, or other officer, who shall have lawfully arrested any person in virtue of any attachment or *capias*, and permitted such person to go at large after such arrest, at any time before or on the return day of such attachment or *capias*, or during the term of the court to which the same is or shall be returnable, again to arrest such person in virtue of the same attachment or *capias*, for the purpose of producing such person before the court, judge or justice, before whom such *capias* or attachment shall be returnable; and such second arrest shall be as available and justifiable in law as the original or first arrest, if such officer making such second arrest shall have the same to do, to detain or hold to bail or arrest, as he had, or should have had, in virtue of the same *capias* or attachment, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if such sheriff or other officer, shall have the body of such person in his custody on the return day of such attachment or *capias*, or during the term of the court to which the same shall be returnable, then and in such case the said sheriff, or other officer, shall be liable for any injury done to the party plaintiff, and such sheriff or other officer, in such cases, be taken and deemed to have complied with the commandment or *capias*, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided the said sheriff or other officer, shall not be liable for an escape in any case where the said sheriff, or other officer, shall act in evidence under this act.

A Further Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That any insolvent debtor, who has been arrested, or may obtain, a writ of *capias* for his discharge under the provisions of the supplements thereto, shall be entitled to his discharge, if there is a further supplement to the act, entitled to be discharged from prison upon any attachment issued in the process, which has been issued against such person, or upon the execution of a writ of *capias* in payment of money, or any other process issued against such person, shall have been, or may be, discharged by the court, county court sitting in the county, or orphans court, or for any debt or liability incurred before the said discharge; and it shall be in the chancellor, or the orphans court, out of the process may issue, or in the recess of the court, on motion, to discharge such person from custody as aforesaid, upon the same terms as are required by the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and the supplements thereto, and the same proceedings shall be had, and the same rights and remedies shall be given to the creditors of such person, as are provided by the said act