

was spoken of in projects have been have any official according to the Al-... of Egypt is to... against Algiers... an coast. There are... probably re-... the commence-... afterwards join the... to the Pacha for his... Algiers, are said... large subsidies... advantages, France... him, after the... part of the Al-... property in his fa-... seems to be by... arrangement, and... Algiers to persuade... demands of France... houses in this city... in which it is affir-... gain sent a commis-... from the Pacha An-... of the country. It... August, last year, a... the Porte to Egypt... suddenly died at... once before express-... in the present... and thereby creat-... which is renew-... ready to be attack-... Turkish commissioner... the mode of his ac-... to throw some... whether near or... of Egypt thinks or... independent of the... Porte."

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, June 17, 1850

NOTICE
The Rev. Mr. Bowden, of the Associated Methodist Church, will preach, by Divine permission, on Sunday the 27th June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Assembly room. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CITY TAX
At a meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the city tax for the present year was fixed at the rate of 40 cents in the 100 dollars.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.
The Protestant Episcopal Convention closed its session in Baltimore, on Saturday last, after electing the Rev. William M. Stone, Bishop of the Diocese. There were present at the choice forty-nine Clergymen, and fifty-eight Laymen. Forty-seven of the Clergy gave him their votes; two put in blanks. His election by the Laity was unanimous. Mr. Stone is a native of Somerset county, where he long filled a parish, and is one of the oldest ministers of the P. E. Church in this State. Within a year or two past he had been appointed to Chester Parish, in Kent county, from which he has been called to preside over the diocese.

We learn that the business of the Convention, from the commencement to the close, was conducted with the utmost harmony and good feeling.

On glancing over a page of the 3d vol. of the Encyclopaedia Americana, lately from the press of Carey and Lea, we observed a table showing the annual amount of the income of the clergy in all parts of the christian world. It appears from this table, that the income of the clergy, excluding those of England, Ireland and Wales, is \$2,152,000, and that the number of hearers amounts to 158,728,000. The revenue of the clergy of Great Britain alone, is said to amount to the enormous sum of \$8,896,000, while the number of hearers she furnishes is rated at \$6,400,000; thus making the revenue of her clergy, exceed that of all the other clergy in the world, 244,000 sterling. The income of the clergy in this country is stated to be \$776,000, and the number of hearers 9,600,000. The editors of the Encyclopaedia acknowledge themselves to be indebted for their information to the Catholic Miscellany.

A Pennsylvania paper in noticing the effect of the repeal of the laws imposing duties on salt, tea, coffee, cocoa and molasses, says:— "It is truly a cause of pride and satisfaction to the friends of the present administration, that the large amount of near three millions and a half of dollars should be removed from the taxes yearly levied on the articles of comfort and necessity, above mentioned, without interfering with the operations of government, or the protection due to our increasing manufactures."

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.
Pursuant to notice given, a respectable number of the voters of the 2d Election District assembled at the place of holding the election, on Saturday the 12th inst. in said district, for the purpose of selecting five members to meet in general committee at Merrill's on Saturday the 19th inst. to recommend four suitable candidates to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly; Dr. Ben. Watkins, was called to the chair, and Richard W. Higgins appointed Secretary.

On motion it was unanimously Resolved, That the committee be composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Thomas Snowden, Caleb Dorsey, Joseph J. Higgins, Benjamin Watkins, and Richard W. Higgins.

On motion, it was further Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman of the committee, and published in the Maryland Gazette.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, Chairman.
RICHARD W. HIGGINS, Secy.
A. A. county.
2d Election District.

COURT OF APPEALS. Term, 1850. Monday June 14th. This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, and a quorum of the Judges attending, the court was called.

In No. 10, Chapman ter. ter. of Harrison v. Dent, diminution suggested, and continued. No. 23, State use Wilson & wife vs. James, continued. No. 24, Stoddert vs. the vestry of Port Tobacco Parish, was argued by Stoddert for the appellant, and Chapman for the appellee.

Henry S. Hawkins vs. Ann Smeed, No. 25, was argued by Stonestreet for the appellant, and C. Dorsey for the appellee.

On application Alexander Manning, Esq. of Charles county, was admitted as an Appellant, and C. Dorsey for the appellant.

On application Peter W. Crain Esq. of Charles county, was admitted as an Attorney of this court. No. 25, Sewell et al. vs. Sewell & Freeland the argument in this case was commenced by A. C. Magruder for the appellants, and Boyle for the appellee.

June 16th. The argument of the above case was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the appellants.

On application, W. S. Ward Esq. of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of this court.

No. 29, Hillery vs. Mulliken, this case was argued by A. C. Magruder and Stonestreet for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee. Judgment affirmed.

State use Vanhorn vs. Brooke, No. 37, was argued by Key for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.
The following letter, addressed to a gentleman in this county, was written by an old farmer, who in 1798 stood in the front rank of the Republican party; and who, in 1828, was seen in the same rank supporting the election of the tried patriot who now fills the presidential chair. By inserting it in the Gazette you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.
Cecil county, June 9, 1850.

DEAR SIR— The opposition to the present able administration of the general government is rapidly wearing itself out. It is like the restless racer restrained by the saw-bit, he fumes, he frets, and prances, till his strength is so far exhausted, that the most skillful management and hard spurring will avail nothing—he loses the race, and though high his reputation before it sinks into absolute insignificance. What it has been the measures of the administration, that those who placed power in their hands should wish to withdraw it? I believe there are none who were originally friendly to it, who find fault, or who are disposed to take the Chilton subset. Its enemies, I am apprized by the squibs and paragraphs with which their newspapers teem, are striving to produce a different impression. Scribblers for the press can have but little influence at a season like this, when no exciting causes exist to prepare men's minds for the reception of the poison conveyed in the effusions which such writers throw amongst them. They may pursue their very laudable and honourable avocation of the adroit and snarling at every act of the administration, whether it be good or bad, and they may proceed in the prints of whom it is composed, but in the end they will find it labour lost. Their attempts to injure will recoil upon themselves—they alone will be the sufferers. But who are the individuals thus employed? Are they not hirelings, who for pay will abuse any party; disappointed men writing under mortifications brought on themselves; demagogues whose blighted ambition is left without hope; men in whose bosoms the deepest, rankest, most unworthy prejudices predominate. Judge them by their works, the fairest way of judging every man, and it will be seen that they are of these descriptions. It can be asserted, and their own prints may be referred to as furnishing unquestionable evidence of its truth, that they praise no measure of the administrations; and, that on the contrary, they censure, whether deservedly or not, every act which they think able to convert into an engine to create dissatisfaction among the people. Even the articles from the navy roll of the names of several officers who had been concerned in a fatal duel at Philadelphia, was eagerly seized by them and treated as an extravagant, unconstitutional and reprehensible exercise of power. The rejection of the Mayville road bill, has likewise been hammered by them until it is nearly worn out; yet not one of those who complain of the president's putting his veto upon this bill, have undertaken to controvert the able and convincing reasons assigned by him for it. The time has arrived when it had become necessary that a line of distinction should be drawn between national and local improvements. The road and canal mania raged to such an extent, that if it had not been checked it would have led to the emptying of the treasury, and the consequent imposition of additional taxes on imports. The people ought to rejoice that they had a Chief Magistrate bold and independent enough to perform his duty at such a moment. Reflection will soon put every mind, open to conviction, right on these two subjects.

To read their prints only, a foreigner would conclude that the president, cabinet and Congress of our country, consisted of a set of mischievous blockheads, who know not how to do good, or who are so wickedly disposed that they will not do good. So black, however, is the coloring which they give their picture of the rulers of the land, that there are few natives, no matter how feeble their discernment, who do not by a single glance at it, discover that it is the production of prejudice and partiality. It is overwrought; it withers the object it was designed to achieve. Why if they are not labouring under these ungenerous feelings, do they not approve and laud measures, as well as indiscriminately condemn, abuse and find fault with them? Congress even at its late session, passed laws which merit and ought to receive the commendation of every man, yet not a word favourable of them is said by the anti-administration prints. No, they are dumb about them. It does not suit their purpose to inform the people that a Jackson congress have done any thing that is right; any thing that is conducive to the general interest. Amongst these laws are to be found a law reducing the duty on salt; a law reducing the duty on molasses; all of them calculated, as they were designed by their framers, to relieve and better the condition of the agricultural, mechanical and labouring classes of citizens.

It is by such laws as these, that the equality of a people is preserved. They enable the plain man to procure the comforts of life on easy terms, and thereby bring him, in point of independence, nearer to his wealthier neighbor. They bear an eye witness to a great deal of moral violence, but never saw any thing so wholly uncalculated for the opposition to the present administration.

When I took up the pen it was with the intention of barely answering your inquiry about the prospect of the grain crop, and its state of parties in this county; but I find I have been hurried into a long letter before I was conscious of it. Cecil, you may be assured, will support the state and national administrations. She will at the next falls election choose Jacksonians to represent her in the legislature, and that too without difficulty. Our wheat crop promises well.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, No. 5.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
"The Lion has laid down with the Lamb; wooders will never cease. Baltimore has become the advocate of the District of Columbia, of Washington city, and Georgetown, of whom she was formerly so jealous, and to rival her Canal she started the Rail Road, for fear they would draw all the trade to the District, now Baltimore seems to regret, and to deplore, the unflinching hostility of President Jackson in refusing to approve the Rockville and Frederick Road bill.

Is this road, which would draw part at least of the trade and the travelling from Baltimore to the District of Columbia, really so much desired by the citizens of Baltimore, as to cause them to join in the cry against Jackson, for refusing to sign a bill making an appropriation of ninety thousand dollars to an old stock company, which has been twenty four years in existence, and which has completed in that time, in a rough way, some twelve or fourteen miles of a Turnpike Road? If the citizens of Baltimore are really sincere in their regrets, they deserve much credit for their liberal views, such views are general and national, but such are seldom in truth entertained by any city for another; are they now entertained in truth? Doubtful—very doubtful.

Baltimore at an expense of more than a million of dollars, and without any aid from the General Government, and with scarcely any from the State, has connected herself with the National Road at Cumberland; a distance of more than one hundred and thirty miles—and cannot the cities of the District of Columbia, make twenty four miles of Turnpike—Montgomery county, Frederick county, too, to aid them? Maryland to aid them? Maryland has already generously aided them by giving them all the bonus certain banks were to pay for the renewal of their charters, to this very road. Surely, if this road is of such vast importance to a district which has lately subscribed a million and a half of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and by which they would draw to themselves the western trade, the very trade which Baltimore now enjoys,—surely they can raise one hundred thousand dollars more in order to connect themselves with the great Western Road; so much of which has already been made to their hands, by Baltimore.

Will Baltimore receive so much benefit from the increase of the District, as to cause her to come out in opposition to the Jackson administration? Will Maryland be so much benefited? She draws no revenue from Washington, on Georgetown; their increase will not aid the Treasury, whilst the increase of Baltimore will. To Baltimore then, the making of this road will never be of any advantage, but rather the reverse; to a portion of this State it will be beneficial, and on this account, Maryland is desirous that the Road should be made;—but it is the District of Columbia that will reap the greatest benefits, and not Baltimore nor Maryland.

The United States government would be greatly benefited by the making of this Road, it would expedite their mails west and east, it would benefit all the citizens of the Western States who have business at Washington, on this account, if any road deserves this road deserves the attention of the government, and it will yet receive their attention.

The United States were pledged to make a road from the waters of the Atlantic to the western states; this pledge they are bound to redeem and are redeeming; but there is a fund out of which the money appropriated for making these Roads is to be replaced. Through the exertions of our venerable senator Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, Cumberland, in Maryland, was fixed on as the point from whence the western road was to commence; and Maryland owes him a debt, a large debt of gratitude for his exertions on that occasion; he had Virginia and Pennsylvania to encounter, as they both have large and navigable rivers rising in the Alleghany, and running into the Atlantic; and he had to wrestle also with the great Jefferson, then president of the United States, who was anxious that the road should be made through Virginia; and had this been done, and the road continued on to Washington, it would have left Maryland above Cumberland, and never again have touched her territory. It was a fortunate circumstance for Maryland that she had such a sincere friend in congress as General Samuel Smith. And had General Smith's advice been followed at the session of congress which ended March 2d, 1828, this very bill would have become a law, and the road might have been completed by this time; and this notwithstanding some of the citizens of Montgomery county, had interfered to prevent its passage, and had presented a memorial to congress calling their attention to another route by Leesboro, and New Market. The Maryland house of delegates, then composed of a majority of Adams men, even went so far as to grant a charter to the route by New Market, and but for the Jackson senate it would have passed, and the bank bonus which was granted towards

making the road, and building a bridge at Monocacy, would have been lost to the state, and Rockville and Hyattsville would have been left to help themselves. Many a manly itself then threw the road; obstacles in the way of this very proposition, yet even these obstacles would have been overcome had the advice of an old and wise senator of Maryland been listened to.

Some Baltimoreans will rejoice and be glad that Jackson has put his veto on the Rockville and Frederick road bill, as he also has done on the Lexington and Mayville road bill, as it will give them an occasion to raise a clamour against Jackson like drowning men they are "catching at straws." Do they suppose that because the President has refused to sanction certain bills that his friends will leave him? 'Tis such a hope. And when the history from first to last of this bill, and of some other bills, is made known, the people of Maryland will be convinced that Jackson has acted with the best intentions, and the purest motives, and that even the interests of Maryland, her best interests, will be promoted in the end by the course he has taken.

MARYLAND.
For the Maryland Gazette.
LABOUR SAVING SUGGESTION.
MR. PATRICK—It is now generally understood that it is the determination of the friends of the national administration to elect General Jackson President for a second term. I say elect, because they are able to elect him. His continuance, then, in the presidential chair, will be six years after the 4th of March next. Now, sir, would it not be a saving of trouble and expense to the Adams men, when they assemble in their several county districts this summer to nominate anti-administration candidates for the legislature, to adopt a resolution in effect of the one below? Their adoption of such a resolution would supersede the necessity, on their part, of all future meetings for six years to come, and thus prevent the demoralizing consequences which result from the people too frequently assembling. They might as well "go the whole hog" at once, as to meet yearly and pledge themselves to support opposition men only. Where's the difference?

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to oppose, by the election of anti-administration men to the state legislature, the administration of General Andrew Jackson until the fourth of March eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

We learn from Queen-Ann's, that at the late Jackson Republican Convention in that County, the following ticket was agreed upon to be supported at the ensuing election. The greatest harmony and spirit prevailed, and no doubt was entertained of the success of the ticket by a very considerable majority.

For the House of Delegates—Benjamin Sailer, John B. Thomas, Robt. Goldsborough, Jr. Robert B. A. Tate.

For the Levy Court—Solmn. Scott, Ed. Coppage, Ed. Beck, Robt. Larimore, John E. Gibson.

For Sheriff—Lemuel Roberts.

We also learn that the following highly respectable and popular ticket, was selected by the Jackson Republicans of Kent County to be supported for the next Legislature, viz: Doct. Edward Scott, Philip Travilla, Robert Austleton, and Hyram Jones, and our friends in Kent feel great confidence in their success.

CORPORATION.
Annapolis, Monday morning, June 14th 1850.
Proceedings of the City Council.
This being the second Monday in the month, the day appointed by the "Act to alter & amend the charter of the City of Annapolis," for the meeting of the Corporation, the following members appeared, Dennis Claude Esq. Mayor, John N. Watkins, Recorder, Aldermen, John B. Wells, James Williamson, Jeremiah Hughes, Adam Miller, Nicholas Brewer, Esq's.

Common Councilmen, James Hunter, J. L. Boyd, H. B. Brewer, Henry Holt, George Schwarz, Philip Clayton Esq's.

On motion by Mr. Schwarz, the proceedings of last meeting were read.

On motion by Mr. Hobbs, the following resolution was read the first and second time and agreed to: Resolved, That the first section of a By-Law entitled, "A supplement to the By-Law, passed Dec. 3, 1819, to regulate Theatrical and other public exhibitions within the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, be suspended, so far as the same relates to the Theatre, during the present season of the Hallam Theatre, paying into the Treasury of the Corporation two dollars for each night of performance, during his present visit.

On motion by Mr. N. Brewer, the following order was read the first and second time and agreed to: Ordered that the Treasurer of the Corporation pay to J. Hughes and P. Clayton, the amount paid by them for repairing the pump near Mrs. Levey's store.

On motion by Mr. Hughes, the following order was read the first and second time and concurred in: Ordered that twenty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to cleaning the wharves from the city, and to the following order, which the Treasurer pay to their order the sum above appropriated.

The accounts of Samuel Evans amounting to \$3.50 and Edward Denver to \$1, were passed by the board. The accounts of Bill Edwards, amounting to \$2 and Daniel H. Wiggins to \$2, were referred to the committee of claims.

On motion by Dr. Wells, leave was given to bring in a By-Law to confirm the assessment of real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and precincts thereof, referred to Messrs. Wells, Schwarz and Miller.

Mr. Hughes from the committee heretofore appointed, reported a By-Law imposing a tax upon the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof. Which was read the first, and upon the second reading thereof, by special order, Mr. Watkins moved to fill the blank therein with 67 1/2 cts. in the hundred dollars, the yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AYERS.
The Mayor, Messrs. Watkins, N. Brewer, Hughes, 4.
OPPOSERS.
Messrs. Wells, Williamson, Miller, Hunter, Boyd, B. S. Brewer, Hobbs, Schwarz, Clayton, 5.

So it was determined in the negative. Mr. Williamson then moved to fill up said blank with the sum of 50 cts. in the \$100. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AYERS.
The Mayor, Messrs. Watkins, Hughes, Williamson, N. Brewer, Boyd, 6.

RESOLVED.
Messrs. Wells, Miller, Hunter, B. S. Brewer, Hobbs, Schwarz, Clayton, 7.
So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Schwarz, that a blank be filled up with the sum of 40 cts. in the \$100, the yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AYERS.
Messrs. Wells, Hughes, N. Brewer, Miller, Hunter, Boyd, B. S. Brewer, Hobbs, Schwarz, Clayton, 10.

OPPOSERS.
The Mayor, Messrs. Watkins, Hobbs, Williamson, 3.
So it was determined in the affirmative; and the blank therein was accordingly filled up with 40 cts in the \$100, and the question taken upon the passage of the said By-Law, was referred to the committee of claims.

The Mayor, from the committee, reports a By-Law, entitled, A By-Law to confirm the assessment of real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and precincts thereof, which was read the first, and by special order the second time, and passed.

On motion by Mr. Wells, the following order was read the first and second time and passed. Ordered, That Jeremiah L. Boyd and John H. Wells, be allowed the sum of ten dollars each, for making transfers and additions to the assessment of the amount of personal property, and the treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same.

Dr. Wells from the committee makes the following report: The committee to whom was referred the application of Alexander Randall, Esq. of John Randall, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, for the amount of personal property upon the lot which Mr. Randall obtained first under lease from James Williams, have considered the same, and a majority of the committee are of opinion that the application ought not to be granted; and the same was read the first and second time and concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Wells, the board proceeded to the appointment of a city collector, when David Hedges and Henry Hammond were put in nomination, the ballots being prepared and deposited in the ballot box. Messrs. Wells and Williamson were named to count the same, who after a short time reported, that David Ridgely had ten votes, and Henry Hammond two votes; whereupon it was declared that David Hedges is duly elected collector for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hughes (seconded by Mr. N. Brewer who voted with him in the majority), moved to reconsider the By-Law to impose a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the city and precincts, and the question put, will the board reconsider the same? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Dr. Wells, Ordered, That it be required of the Treasurer of the corporation to keep a separate and distinct journal of all claims passed by the board, of expenses incurred by the city commissioners in the past year, which claims the city commissioners do not attest as correct, in consequence of their not being presented in time for their signatures, so as to have had them included in their annual report, which was presented April 21, 1850, which was read the first and second time and passed.

On motion by Mr. Hughes the following resolutions were read the first and second time; and severally agreed to: That one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to repairing the public pumps for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for cleaning and repairing the public wharves for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That twenty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for repairing the public wharves for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That twenty dollars be appropriated to contingent expenses for the present year, and that the said appropriations be subject to the order of the city commissioners.

Dr. Wells presented the Treasurer's monthly report for April 1850, which was referred to the committee of claims. Dr. Wells from the committee of claims reported favourably upon said report. An account of John W. Hillias amounting to \$1 was rejected by the board.

On motion by Mr. Wells, the committee makes the following report: The committee to whom was referred the application of Alexander Randall on the subject of a relinquishment on the part of the representatives of John Randall dec'd, of the wharf owned by them, upon the lot of the corporation, relinquishing the ground rent payable upon the residue of the property, have considered the same, and report that in their opinion the interest of both parties would be promoted by the exchange. They therefore propose that a deed be executed by the representatives of the said John Randall dec'd, in favour of the corporation, to the effect that the said representatives of John Randall dec'd, executing a deed to the corporation for the wharf owned by them, and a deed from the corporation, relinquishing the ground rent payable upon the residue of the property, have considered the same, and report that in their opinion the interest of both parties would be promoted by the exchange. 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