

## Cumberland, Md., Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS,  
Thursday, April 25, 1833.

### COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, April 19, 1833.

In consequence of the Executive Council not having formed a board, or since the 17th inst. the members are requested to meet in the Council Chamber, on Monday, the 6th day of May next.

TH. CULBRETH, CLK.

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

There will be preaching at St. Mary's Church on the next Sunday. Divine service will commence at half after ten.

The Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, D. D. intends preaching in the State house on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, at early candle light.

Farmers and others, look to your fruit trees. Caterpillars are making their nests in them. Now is the time to plant young Locusts.

### COMMUNICATED.

To the friends of the Administration in the Congressional Dist. composed of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wards of the city of Baltimore, Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis.

The Legislature at their last annual session having thought proper to divide the State of Maryland so as to connect the large county of Anne Arundel, both in respect to territory and population, with a portion of the city of Baltimore and the city of Annapolis, and thus form a congressional district, it is deemed expedient, in order to ensure union and concert among the friends of the administration, in the selection and support of an individual to represent said district in the national legislature, to have a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate. It is therefore respectfully proposed to the friends of the administration, to hold meetings in their respective districts and wards, on the second Saturday of May (the 11th) for the purpose of appointing three individuals from each, to meet in General Convention at Merrill's Tavern, (Waterloo) on the third Saturday of May next the 12th.

### MANY VOTERS.

Extract from a letter dated Cumberland, Md., April 17, 1833.

I take up my pen to let you know our situation; it is truly a distressing one. Our town is nearly burnt to ashes, about eighty houses are burnt. Our house was on fire twice, but by great exertion it was saved, with the loss of the roof, and all our houses and fences on the lot. At this time there are upwards of 100 families without homes, having lost nearly their all. We had our furniture broke and lost in the bustle. I hope you may never witness such destruction by fire, as Cumberland now presents; for I assure you it is a mass of ruin.

Appointments by the Commissioners of Anne Arundel County.

Assessors of Real and Personal Property, 1st and 2d district—Thomas Hodges, Esq.; 3d and 4th district—Benjamin Brown, Esq.; 5th and 6th district—Thomas Burgess, Esq.; 7th (Annapolis)—George McNeir, Esq.; Keeper of Standard of Weights and Measures, James Treacle, Esq.

RICHARD RIDGELEY, Esq. Collector of County Taxes for the city of Annapolis—vice Alexander Duvall resigned.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

William C. Johnson and John Lee, have been announced as candidates to represent the Montgomery and Frederick district, in the next Congress of the United States.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq. is announced as a candidate for re-election to Congress, from the district composed of Washington, Allegany and part of Frederick counties.

JNO. T. STODDERT, Esq. is a Candidate for the District composed of P. George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties.

Office of the Colonization Society, WASHINGTON, April 17th, 1833.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

Resolved, That it be announced as the purpose of this Board to send two expeditions w<sup>m</sup> emigrants to Liberia annually, from N. Orleans. The one to sail on the first of May, and the other on the first of November, and that for the ability to do this, the Board rely upon means to be supplied by their friends and the auxiliary societies in the Western and Southern States.

Resolved, That a public notice be given, that it is expected an expedition will sail from Virginia with emigrants for the Colony, in July next, and that such persons of colour from that State as may desire a passage, be requested to make early application to John McPhail, Esq. of Norfolk, in the State Colonization Society at Richmond, or to the Secretary of the Parent Society, at Washington.

A large tumour or wen was taken from the neck and shoulder of a lady in Albany, last week. It was two feet three inches in diameter, and had been eight years growing. The patient bore the operation with heroic firmness, and is said to be doing well.

### For the Maryland Gazette. STATE REPORT.

I have lately met with an address to the people of the State of Maryland, signed by a small number of the members of the late house of delegates, upon the subject of a Reform in the constitution of the state, and it was with surprise I discovered that there was, in a small portion of this community, so much dissatisfaction with the existing order of things in this state. Among other things we are told, that the privilege of arguing the question of reform was denied to these twenty-five orators by the late house of delegates, and that they were deprived of the opportunity of demonstration, no doubt, the entire satisfaction of themselves, who fools in political science were the men who framed our state constitution, and how very much wiser in such matters are some of the boys of this day. All that can be said with a design to prove this, may serve to remind us of what when children, we read in old Tom Dillingworth's spelling book.—Young men are apt to think old men fools, but old men know young men to be fools. Let the good people of Maryland recollect who were the men who framed our constitution, the Johnsons, the Carrolls, the Chases, Goldsbroughs, Tilghmans, Hallis, Richardsons, Simths, Worthingtons, &c. &c. and then decide if in wisdom in virtue, in political intelligence, in love of liberty, and devotion to the state, they were not always equal to the men by whom they are now held in such little esteem.

These gentlemen malcontent it seems, were not permitted to speak, and so they have given to us, it is presumed, all that they had to say in the form of an address, and thus we are privileged to examine what they have to allege why our present constitution should be discarded, and quite a different one suited to the taste, and notions of republican liberty and equal rights should be substituted in its place.

Yet it would seem, that although they are ripe and eager for revolution we are not permitted to know that they themselves can agree upon any constitution, that would be acceptable to all. According to their theories, the Government will remain Apartial and non-republican," until the city of Baltimore is permitted to send to the house of delegates, more members than are allowed to Hartford, Cecil, Washington, and Allegany counties. Will all these gentlemen agree? Is it designed that Baltimore shall have more members in the house of delegates than these four counties? Unless this be the design of all these gentlemen, why do they reason as if no system of government in Maryland would satisfy them, which did not secure to Baltimore this overwhelming influence in our legislature?

The great grievance of which they complain is, that the smaller counties elect to the legislature as many delegates as those which are more populous. Now granting that this is a well founded objection to our constitution, as it is, still it will remain to be proved that the remedy which they propose for this existing evil, is not more injurious to the equal rights of individuals, than the evil of which they complain. Their efforts to cure this evil, heretofore have been unavailing, and yet why should they despond? Perhaps, if the proper remedy was suggested, it might be agreed to, and common sense would seem to tell us, that as yet these wise men have not discovered the remedy. If it be wrong to permit the voters of each county to elect the same number of delegates, and this simply because some counties are larger than others, surely the appropriate remedy for the evil is to be found in equalizing the constituencies; by reducing those which are too large, attaching districts of them to the smaller counties, or forming a large county into two or more. This the last legislation agreed to do, when it passed an act to form a new county, and the journals will shew, whether to this measure calculated in some degree to remedy the evil now complained of, those who complain of the evil were willing to adopt the remedy. One objection to the existing constitution is, that Montgomery, with a population so much smaller than Frederick, sends to the legislature the same number of delegates, and the conclusion from these premises is, that the people of Montgomery have more political weight and power than the people of Frederick. Have the people of Montgomery refused to admit a portion of the people of Frederick county, to share with them, and thereby (if these gentlemen choose to say so,) diminish their own political weight and power? A different divisional line to which it is very probable that Montgomery would agree, tho' at the expense of their political weight and power, would remove the evil, so far as it is found to exist in the relative influence of those two counties. If Frederick will not consent to this let her not complain. If she claims all that territory which the Government gives to her, she must be content to hold it on the terms that it was given.

We are told "in some sections of its territory a single voter has more political weight and power than twenty voters who may happen to reside in other sections." Now if this be really true, then there does exist some cause to complain. But is this fact or fiction? What is the political right of a free man of Calvert county? To vote for four delegates to the general assembly, and what is more, elect four of the delegates, provided the men for whom he votes gets the votes of a majority of those who vote with him. And has not every voter of Frederick county precisely the same right? But for this equality our addressers have no desire. They claim, that because a man resides in one county, he shall be privileged to vote for a greater number of delegates, than the voter who resides in a different county. Now common sense would seem to instruct us, that this is inequality, that this is to confer upon one man a privilege which is denied to another, and that the single voter who votes for ten or twelve delegates, would have more political

power than the man who votes for one or two.

According to the doctrine of this address, when translated into plain English, one pocket, or horse-stealer, one land robber, or sex robber, one pirate, or swindler, because he resides in order to pursue his vocation in Baltimore, is entitled to vote for ten times the number of delegates to the General Assembly that an honest yeoman, residing in Calvert county, can be allowed to vote for. And this, forsooth, is the estimation of these gentlemen, is strict equality of rights; and there is no liberty in the state, "the science of representative government is yet in a state of great experiment," "a diminutive fraction of the taxable property of the state exercises all the powers of government," unless the man residing in Baltimore, is permitted by the constitution to vote for ten or twelve times the number of delegates, that all the honest folks of Calvert can elect. To remodel the constitution, so as to give to the Baltimorean the privilege, denied to a man living in Calvert, would be to prevent "the flagrant injustice of the present unequal distribution of political power." This change which inevitably produces this effect gives to the most depraved man in Baltimore, a right to vote for so many more delegates than the most virtuous and valuable citizen of a small county, or indeed a large county, can claim, would be "according to principles more consistent with the rights of the people, and the more advanced state of human improvement in the science of government." One would suppose that men who thus reason must have satisfied themselves, that those with whom they are reasoning are fools.

It may with truth be conceded, that the good and patriotic men, who framed our constitution, did not understand the meaning of liberty or equal rights—credulous souls as they were, they thought that a voter residing in one county was entitled to the same political privileges with the voter of another county, and as soon as it was ascertained for what number of delegates the people of one county should be required to vote, it was settled that for the same number each individual of every county, should vote and let the people judge between the wisdom of those who so thought, and the wisdom of their revisers.

Equality of right surely does not require that one man, because living in one county should vote a larger ticket than his equal who lives in another. "The right of the people to participate in the legislature," is the right of each individual to vote for as many delegates as another individual. It is the right of the freeman, not of the right of the county to which he belongs, and has a right to vote, and to an equal vote with every other citizen of the state, he claims, not because he is a citizen of a particular county, but because he is a free citizen of Maryland, a residence in one county cannot confer upon a man greater political privileges than are conferred by residence in another. A citizen of Calvert is quite as much a citizen of Maryland, and entitled quite as much to all the rights of a citizen of Maryland, as if he resided in the populous town of Baltimore. Shall a man in one section of the state vote for eight or ten of our law makers, and another citizen of Maryland, because residing elsewhere, be forbidden to vote for more than one or two of them? And shall the man thus compelled to vote for the fragment of a ticket be told that this is equality of right?

The evil complained of arises from this, that in some counties, there is more territory, or are more voters than in others. If this be an evil, the remedy for it is to be found in reducing these large counties to the same size, whether in point of territory or numbers, with the smaller—upon this no doubt the large counties have a right to insist, and if insisted upon they might well complain if the application should be rejected. If they do not choose this equality, they have no cause to complain that the smaller counties are unwilling that their own citizens should be less than freemen, should possess but a portion of the political privilege that is secured to individuals residents of the large counties.

A SMALL COUNTY MAN.  
(Concluded next week.)

### ANOTHER SHORT ARRIVAL.

The ship Science, arrived at New York on Saturday from Greenock, whence she sailed on the 27th of March. The Capt. brought a London paper of Sunday, March 24. The Glasgow Guardian of the 26th says:—"The Irish disturbance Bill passed through the committee on Friday night."

In Spain the party of the Queen had prevailed upon Ferdinand to issue letters for the convocation of the Cortes. It would assemble immediately for the avowed purpose of repealing the Salic Law, and thus permitting his infant daughter to succeed him on the throne.

There was a report that Gen. Solignac had made a successful sortie to the north of Porto, and driven back the Miguelites with a loss of 600 men.

Dreadful Accident.—Fifty-two lives lost.

Dunbaron, March 19.

By accounts received here from Youghal, a melancholy loss of lives took place on Saturday, by the upsetting of two market boats near Cable Island, which caused 58 human beings, men and women, to meet a watery grave. They were on their return home to the neighborhood of Ballincotton, having gone to Youghal that day to get gold or bank note, which also went in the deep, leaving a number of orphans in a state of wretchedness and starvation.

Total loss, 8262,000.

Upon motion of Mr. Pignan, a committee was appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States, inviting their aid in behalf of the Cumberland sufferers. Upon motion of Mr. Pignan, it was

Resolved, That the chairman of the present meeting be the chairman of said committee. The following gentlemen compose the committee:

### HAGERSTOWN, April 16. AWFUL CALAMITY!

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Torch Light, dated

Cumberland, April 15th, 1833.

We are in the most distressed situation—about 70 houses, comprising the heart of our town, now lie in ruins. The fire originated in a cabinet maker's shop, three doors north of the Civilian printing office. Many citizens are left without more than their clothing or books. The Civilian printing office is burnt, all except the account books—All the stores but one, are burnt down, the one remaining is Bruce & Bell's. Mr. Shriver's large 3 story tavern, Mr. Black's tavern, Mr. Fethig's tavern, are also burnt, also the Banking-house. The fire commenced about 10 o'clock yesterday, and the wind being high at the time the flames soon spread, leaving very few houses standing—distance about a quarter of a mile.

The principal sufferers are—George Hoblitzell, 3 or 4 houses. Jos. Everstine, 3 do. George Wineow, 1 do. Dr. Lawrence, 1 do. B. S. Pignan, 2 do. Lowndes, 1 store. George Hebb, 2 houses. Jno. T. Sigler, 1 do. Late John Scott, 1 do. Dr. S. P. Smith & R. Worthington, 3 do. Bank property, 3 or 4 do. Thomas Dowlen, 2 do. Henry Wineow, 1 do & \$1500 cash.

Adam Fisher, 1 or 2 do. Capt. Lynn, 1 do. George Deitz, 1 do. Martin Rizer, of M. 1 do. S. Bowden, 1 do. J. M. Buchanan, 1 do. Mrs. Frethy, 1 do. John G. Hoffman, 2 do. Geo. Hoffman, 2 do. Butler's store, 2 do. Shriver, 3 do. Robt. McCleary, 3 or 4 do. Mrs. Gephart, 1 do. Robt. Swan, 2 do. Dr. J. M. Smith, 2 do. Mrs. Saylor, 1 do. Samuel Hoblitzell, 1 do. Besides others, mostly brick houses and two story log buildings.

A TOUGH OF THE SUBLIME.

A young Attorney in one of the interior counties in Alabama, had volunteered his services in behalf of a man accused of murder alone, being the proceeds of one year's labor to one person, one of our hotel keepers. Within the last 18 years, the same tavern keeper has paid the same farmer, more than \$900 for butter and eggs alone. It is perhaps needless to say that the farmer is rich, industrious and honest, and may perhaps deal to open to the deprivations of the cattle.—This undoubtedly will produce much suffering. The bitterness of want will be felt by many who have heretofore lived in the enjoyment of plenty. The present is the time when there be such a time—when the hand of Providence should be served to relieve the unfortunate.—Pioneer.

N. Y. Commercial.

### BERKS COUNTY DAIRY.

We happened to be present a day or two ago, when one of our farmers received the handsome sum of \$164,67 for the article of milk alone, being the proceeds of one year's labor to one person, one of our hotel keepers. Within the last 18 years, the same tavern keeper has paid the same farmer, more than \$900 for butter and eggs alone. It is perhaps needless to say that the farmer is rich, industrious and honest, and may perhaps deal to open to the deprivations of the cattle.—This undoubtedly will produce much suffering. The bitterness of want will be felt by many who have heretofore lived in the enjoyment of plenty.

We learn from the Louisville Herald, that

the steamboat Trenton, Capt. Hart, was snagged on the Missouri on the 20th inst. 18 miles above the mouth, and sunk in about 15 minutes. The passengers and crew were saved, together with a considerable portion of her freight.

[He proceeded thus far, and stopped for want of breath, stood a few moments, regarding the audience—as it conscious of a slight effort—and again commenced with the words:]

Gentlemen of the Jury—it is a pretty case; I don't know exactly what to think of it—you must use your own judgment about it.

Charleston Courier.

### CHOLERA.

We hear from Portsmouth, N. H. that

one vessel has arrived there from Havana, on board of which several persons have died of cholera since her arrival. We hope that the information may prove incorrect.

Boston Mercantile.

### SPRINGFIELD, O. (Ohio) April 11.

### A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

On Tuesday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the appearance in the South of a violent whirlwind. When first seen, it appeared to be sweeping onward in a direct line for Springfield, but as it neared the town, it was apparent that it bore too far South to visit it.

It has since been ascertained that it was somewhere in the Southwest, and swept across the country in a due Northeast course. We have accounts of its effects as far Southward as Landis' Mill, on Mill Creek, five miles from this place. It struck the dwelling house of Mr. Peterson, entire unroofed, one department, tore the house from its mooring, with the exception of the foundation, which was retained in a place by an oak two feet in diameter, cast on it by the storm. Leaving Mr. Peterson's farm, it struck the dwelling house of Mr. Rockwood—entirely demolished—it was reported to say, killed one of his children, a boy of five or six years old—and considerably bruised himself and wife. The next morning we have it is white, it crossed Yellow Spring Road, which was to be crossed by stopp'd up by huge oak trees, falls, & to render it impassable. The southern

wind was compelled to return to Springfield, where it was detained until the next morning, when it struck the house of Mr. Hansen, directly south of this place, and scattered the upper part of the garret story. It appeared soon after, to have broken, but again continuing, it continued to travel in a northwesterly course, until it reached the farm of Brubacher, about two miles above Springfield, when it heaved forth its last gasp, and scattered to the four corners of the earth.

The whole square, as far as we have heard, was about eight miles. Its nearest approach to Springfield, was about a mile and a half. The base of the column varied from five

to eight rods, and it gradually arose into the form of a pyramid.

Upon motion of Thos. J. McKaig, Esq. it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting were due to the Hon. John Buchanan, for his dignified and able manner in which he presided over its deliberations.

Upon motion of Mr. John M. Buchanan