

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
Thursday, March 13, 1854.

The following preamble and resolutions were, on yesterday, introduced into the House of Delegates of this State and read.

WHEREAS, the sovereignty of each of these United States, rests in the people, and any expression of the sovereign will should emanate, as directly as possible, from the source of power; And whereas, the government of the U. States is a compact among sovereign states, to which certain powers are delegated by a written constitutional charter, and from which all powers are withheld which are not expressly granted, or necessary to carry into effect the powers expressly granted, we, the immediate representatives of the people of the State of Maryland, (one of the parties to the constitutional compact in the formation of the government of the United States) feel ourselves justified, and indeed called upon to declare, what we believe to be the will of the people of Maryland in the existing struggle between the Bank and the government of the United States.

Resolved, That the power of Congress to incorporate the Bank of the United States, if it be one of the powers granted to the general government, must be either so expressly declared in the constitution, or must be a power necessary to carry into effect the powers expressly granted.

Resolved, That no such power is expressly granted, unless it be made the word thereof, "which would make the word coin, and paper money, synonymous or convertible terms, contrary to the plain and obvious meaning of our language. That if it be necessary to carry into effect the granted powers, it must be to enable the government to collect, keep safe, and disburse the revenue necessary for its support.

Resolved, That in the collection and safe keeping of the public revenue, the Bank of the United States presents no advantages over well regulated State Banks; that it is only in disbursing the revenue by means of its multiplied branches throughout the Union, under the control of one head, by which domestic exchange is facilitated, that its advocates can support the plea of necessity, and justify its creation, under the constitution of the United States; that however much it may promote the general welfare in restraining the issues of state corporations, however much it may facilitate foreign and domestic exchange, and thereby benefit the mercantile community, if its existence be not necessary, and indispensable to the safe and regular operations of the government, the act of Congress creating it, is, in the opinion of the House of Delegates of Maryland, a violation of the constitution of the United States, and absolutely null and void.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the facilities afforded to the government by the Bank of the United States, in the disbursement of the revenue, we do not admit that equal facilities cannot be obtained through the agency of well regulated State Banks, and which no constitutional objections can arise; and that the intention on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, to give the State Banks a fair opportunity of showing whether or not they can effectively serve the general government, in the disbursement of the revenue, thereby to satisfy, if they be incapable, the constitutional scruples entertained by him, in common with a large portion of the people of the different states, merits the warmest approbation of the friends of state rights, and of a strict construction of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That in the very capacity, in which the advocates of the Bank of the United States set its greatest excellence, to wit, in its capacity to retain and regulate the issues of State Banks, the friends of State rights see displayed the most odious of its unconstitutional deformities, as well as the most alarming of its powers to capacity, which, if Congress have the power to regulate the paper currency of the States, proves that they have transferred that power to an irresponsible corporation, if they have not, that they have thrown over the States a check not known to the constitution, which may be exerted at the will of a few irresponsible individuals, to the total destruction of the monied institutions of the states, or through them, to the ruin of their citizens, and the subversion of their political institutions.

Resolved, That in the existing state of embarrassment into which the whole union is plunged, in the cries of distress from every quarter, which assail the representatives of the people, and the President of the United States, in the memorials and petitions with which the desks of our representatives in Congress have been loaded, whether this embarrassment and distress be real or imaginary, whether they be the necessary consequences of the removal of the Government deposits from the Bank of the United States, or not, we have proof, beyond the possibility of doubt, of the great and alarming power of this corporation, a power which, if brought to operate on the institutions and citizens of a single state would be able to control its elections, crush its institutions, or ruin its citizens.

Resolved, That although we believe the distress of the mercantile community, since the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, has been very extensive, yet we believe that the panic endeavoured to be raised by the friends of that institution, has greatly added to the public calamity, that independent of the effort on the part of the Bank to operate on the public mind (by large cartellments of its discounts, and a simultaneous pressure on the State Banks,) and

through that medium, on the representatives of the people in Congress, thereby to coerce its recharter, the removal of the Government Deposits would have produced no greater embarrassment, than could have been easily supplied by the increased capacity of the Deposite Banks to extend their accommodations; that the distress and consternation which have been spread over the whole trading community, have been wholly the work of the Bank of the United States, and its friends, not necessarily consequent on the removal of the deposits, but with the sole view of controlling the operations of the Government, and to prolong its own existence.

Resolved, That in calling the attention of Congress, at an early day after his election, to the unconstitutionality of the act creating, and to the extensive and dangerous powers of the Bank of the United States, when, too, that institution was in the full tide of its popularity; in putting his veto upon the law renewing its charter, and thus placing himself in opposition to the powerful engine of the aristocracy of wealth in our country, our Chief Magistrate has given an example of firmness, patriotism, and devotion to the interests of his country, which has few parallels in the annals of nations; that if there existed at first, a difference of opinion amongst his friends in Maryland, in reference to the removal of the deposits, there now remains none as to the impropriety of their restoration, and that in the struggle now pending between the Bank and the Government, our public functionaries may rest assured of the support of a large portion of the incorruptible freemen of Maryland, whose interests and feelings we represent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Speaker of the House of Delegates to the President and Vice-President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county adjourned their annual session on Friday last. The following account of their proceedings has been politely furnished us.

A STATEMENT
Exhibiting the aggregate of expenditure and each general charge in Anne-Arundel county, for the year 1853.

Pensioners,	\$3,185 00
Bridges,	491 88
Public Roads,	3,572 00
Jurors to the County Court,	1,500 00
Public Ferries,	700 00
Orphans Court,	685 55
Bailiffs to the County Court,	75 00
State Witnesses,	98 00
Sundry Accounts,	6,978 57
Judges and Clerks of the Election,	241 00
Constables' Salaries, &c.	369 00
Alms House,	225 00
Jail,	894 94
Commissioners and Clerk,	749 00
Lunatic Paupers,	109 00
Burying Paupers,	145 50
Crow's Heads,	253 45
Standard of Weights,	200 00
Printing,	105 62
Commissioners for Anne-Arundel Co., under the Act of Assembly relating to the People of Colour,	654 00
Collectors' Commission,	1,550 99
Surplus,	1,060 29
Amount of Levy,	\$23,849 86

Commissioners of Primary Schools,	\$4,000 00
Collectors' Commission,	258 50
Surplus,	50 42
Amount of Levy,	\$4,308 92

By order of the Board of Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county.
R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.

APPOINTMENTS

Made by the Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county, at their March session, 1854.
Trustees of the Poor.—Robert W. Kent, William O'Hara, Joseph N. Stockett, Ramsay Waters, George McNeir.
Supervisors of the Public Roads.—John S. Camden, Thomas R. Beard, Richard Sellman, John Beard, Richard Butler, Francis Baldwin, Philip Pindell, John T. Richardson, William Urquhart, Samuel Duval, John H. Brown, William Watson, Thomas R. Cross, Benjamin Sunderland, Francis Bird, Thomas W. Tayan, John M. Welch, Abner Linthicum, Sen. Joshua Rawlings, Sen. Nicholas Woodward, Zachariah Johnson, James Webb, William Linthicum, Seth W. Warfield, Samuel Garretson, Henry H. Owens, Washington Richardson, Richard Iglehart, Jas. Sykes, Wesley Linthicum, William Haslop, Samuel Brown, of John R. Nathan Shipley, James A. Meredith, John Fisher, Asbury Peddicord, George L. Stockett.

Constables.—First Election District.—Richard L. Stockett, William Urquhart, Benjamin Sunderland and Morgan Sullivan.
Second Election District.—John Hunter, Osborn Conoway, John Stewart of Edward, and Joshua Hill.
Third Election District.—Samuel Armiger, Orlando Hancock and Thomas Stalling.
Fourth Election District.—George Bradford, Beale Gaither, Richard W. Ijams and Thomas John White.
Fifth Election District.—Joseph Murphy, James Treakle, William Haslop, James Hook, Isaac Atkinson, Fielder Wilgon and Samuel Straughan.
Sixth Election District.—Percy Hobbs, Seth Warfield, Beale Warfield, Stephen Wright, Beale Gaither, Urbia Day and Albert G. Shipley.
City of Annapolis.—Thomas Gardner, Zachariah Duval and William Reed.
Collectors of the Tax.
Caleb White, Collector in the First Collection District.

William Jenkins, Collector in the Second Collection District.
Melrose Brown, Collector in the Third Collection District.
Richard Ridgely, Collector in the Fourth Collection District.
Inspectors of Primary Schools.—John Joseph Howard, Thomas Snowders, Benjamin Watkins, Jeremiah Hughes, Benjamin Lynch, Horatio Riddett, Charles R. Warren, Daniel Murray, James H. Martin, Dea. McIlhenny, At A. Williams, John G. Price, Charles W. Dorsey, Thomas Hood, James Matthews, and Charles D. Wardell.
Amount of Levy \$23,849 86—rate of Tax per \$100; 24 cents—Primary Schools \$4,308 92—rate of Tax per \$100, 6 cents.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES CARROLL OF CALVERTON.

[Continued.]
In further developing the biography of Mr. Carroll, we shall advert, for the present, to that eventful period of American history, when great excitement was produced by what was at that day denominated the proclamation and vestry act. This happened during a era, calculated to inflame the popular mind. Our controversy with Great Britain being some measure mitigated, ample scope given, under the then aspect of the country for the engendering dissensions of an internal or domestic character; and these, like military feuds, which are generally productive of rancour, became considerably fomented accordingly as means were furnished for their existence. Mr. Carroll espoused, with a champion so dauntless, they could not but be successful—Mr. Carroll on this as well as other occasions, wielded a ready pen. In this contest he had to grapple with a powerful antagonist; but his cause was just, and however his opponent, Mr. Dilany, under signature of Antlion, might have managed the subject, yet Mr. Carroll, under that of First Citizen, gained a signal triumph.

In their opposition to the illiberal act of parliament, the inhabitants of Maryland bravely struggled for what they regarded as the sheet anchor of their safety, the principle of resisting undue taxation. Goaded as they were by this dreadful state of things, they resolved, as became freemen, to resist the most trivial encroachments upon their liberties; since aware, that should they submit to the least usurpation in the incipient stages of the dispute, their adversary would arrogantly require of them a surrender, at intervals, of their dearest immunities. They entered into the conflict they determined, possible, to weather the tempest; which did, and with what success, the result is made manifest. The incubus of oppression under the weight of which they groaned, resisted not so much in the midst of the contest, as in the assertion of the parliamentary right of taxing. This circumstance formed one of the most prominent features of the controversy, and the fervour of American patriotism glowed beyond what it had until then experienced. Such was the feeling elicited by this generous measure, that the colonial governments were prepared for revolt. Nor did many years elapse before a revolution broke out, a revolution that in redeeming America, defused the brightest glory over the land—the resolution that redounded to the lasting glory of the American people.

When we contemplate these magnificent scenes, designed as they are to perpetuate the fame, we are led to the sublime reflection, that our country occupies an exalted position among the nations of the earth. From the epoch thus spoken of, to this the American revolution, the public mind was in perpetual agitation; and this commotion chiefly to be ascribed to the then alluring topic of the proclamation already alluded to. Nor was any subject calculated to dry up a greater exhibition of genius or exalted talent. Much invective was mingled with other matters contained in the communications for the Maryland Gazette. This is a customary mode of waging a paper war, though we think argument exclusively, would be preferable.

What gave rise to the proclamation, and officers' fees, and such was the impracticability of adjusting them, and the public mind, and taxed for the support of the established clergy, that the assembly was prorogued, this exigence his excellency Governor Black thought it expedient to regulate the fees, and accordingly issued his proclamation for that purpose.

[To be continued.]

Governor Breathitt, of Kentucky, died of consumption at Frankfort on the 21st ult. The Lieutenant Governor, James T. Morehead, now discharges the duties of Governor of the State.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

Yesterday, just as the Steamboat William Penn, with about one hundred and 50 passengers from Baltimore, had come round the point, below this city, she was discovered to be on fire, near the bridge. The rapidity of her combustion, creating a strong draft, and the very combustible nature of every part of

the boat, soon rendered it certain that the boat would be lost, this was ascertained by the crew, who were obliged to run ashore on the muddy banks of the river. Before reaching which, however, she seemed to be in one full blaze. Her passengers jumped out, and most of them were thrown on shore. Many of the passengers were brought up from the wreck, to the usual landing place. We learned last evening, that the dead body of a gentleman and lady, were taken from the river.

Several lives were saved by the hazardous efforts of persons belonging to the boat, and by those who were drawn to the scene of calamity. From the great number of passengers, and the confusion consequent upon such a awful scene, it was impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the extent of personal injury sustained. Some of the passengers stripped themselves, and jumped into the river, and swam ashore, those taken up almost perishing from the cold. It was mentioned to us, that a Lady in company with the Rev. John Mitchell Moore, of Lewistown, Delaware, jumped into the river in her consternation. Mr. M. followed her, and was drowned. At our last information, hopes were entertained of recovering the body.

Joseph S. Porter is also among the dead. He was drifted out into the river on a settee, and was finally saved. When the steamboat was run on shore, she with her bows into the mud, and her stern in deep water—the fire raged so intensely in the centre of the boat, as to prevent the passengers who were aft, from coming forward; they therefore jumped into water, and their death.

We regret to add, that the lady mentioned, died between eight and nine o'clock. Her death was a delicate state of health. The body has been removed by the Coroner Chery Hill, where it will remain for a certain time, for recognition. When the extent of the fire was known in boat, Captain Jeffries ordered her to be moved away on to, or alongside the shore, which would allow all the passengers to jump out, while the smoke was blowing over the boat—but some passengers compelled the man to run bows on, by which means the passengers in the stern were more endangered.

Nothing could exceed the anxiety of the mass connected with the line, to render possible assistance to those in danger. Davidson, the agent, inquired of the first person he met, whether any lives were lost. It was told, that all were safe. Then, says Davidson, all's well—we care nothing about the boat. The fatal effects were subsequently learned.

Mr. Joseph Parish and Mr. West of Front street, were active in directing and aiding in attempts of citizens to recover the drowned persons. A very intelligent lad named William Heubertson Hudson, was found in the crowd, having been rescued from the boat. He says his father's name is Henry Hudson, and he lives in Delaware. The boy is with the Rev. Mr. Clay, pastor of the Swede's Church. He resides at the church.

AN APPALLING DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.
Last of the steamboat William Penn by yesterday afternoon the steamboat William Penn, belonging to the Citizens' Company, plying between this city and Baltimore, on her way from New Castle, when she opposite the Point House, was discovered to be on fire. Every exertion was made to stop the progress of the flames, which soon communicated with the fuel. The boat was run ashore between the Point House and the Navy Yard, and the passengers, amounting to 140 or 150, jumped overboard. A scene presented was one of inexorable horror, and painful to relate, three lives were lost.

The Rev. Mitchell Moore and a lady from New York, Del. and C. L. Porter, of this city, who all jumped overboard about the wheel, when the water was deep, were rescued. The sight of the burning mass, from the city, was witnessed by thousands of citizens, who thronged the wharves, the vessels, and the bridges, evincing intense anxiety for the safety of the passengers on board the boat, and straddled hurried to the spot, but arrived too late to afford any assistance to the sufferers.

The bill reported by Mr. Burgess, relating to officer's fees, in Queen Anne's county.
The bill reported by Mr. Larrimore, to allow Robert H. A. Tate, an additional sum for extra services rendered by him as clerk of the levy court of Queen Anne's county.
The bill reported by Mr. Johns, for building a bridge over Broad Creek, at or near Cox's Mill in Harford county.

And, the bill reported by Mr. Blakistony, to incorporate the trustees of Sacred Heart Church, in Saint Mary's county, were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.
On motion by Mr. Linthicum, the bill from the senate, entitled, a further supplement to the act, for the valuation of real and personal property in Anne-Arundel county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Gale, entitled, an act for the benefit of John W. Taylor, of Somerset county, was taken up for consideration, the said bill was then read the second time, and the question put, shall the bill pass, determined in the negative.
The house then adjourned.

Saturday, March 8th, 1854.
The house met.
The clerk of the senate returned the supplement to the act to incorporate the Central Savings Institution of Baltimore;

Also, the further supplement to an act relating to people of colour in this state, passed at December session, 1851, chapter 231; Also, the bill to divorce Emeline R. Hall, of Somerset county, from her husband John M. Hall;
Also, the bill to authorise the laying out and opening a road through part of Frederick, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties;
And also, the bill supplementing to an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, severally endorsed, 'will pass,' ordered to be engrossed.
Also, the supplement to an act to incorporate the Choptank Steam Boat Navigation Company, endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendment.'

Which amendment was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.
Also, the bill for the relief of James Todd and Eber F. Cook, of the city of Baltimore endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendment.'
Which amendment was assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.
And also, the bill for the relief of James Wallace Johnson, of Baltimore county, endorsed 'will not pass.'

The resolution in favour of Aquila Smith, also, the resolution in favour of Nathan T. Hampton, also, the resolution in favour of Ami Clagett, also, the resolution in favour of Benjamin Fitz, also, the resolution in favour of Patsy Blake, and also, the resolution relative to the common free schools fund, severally endorsed 'assented to,' ordered to be engrossed.
Mr. Ely presented a memorial of J. M. Roberts and sons, and others, praying that an alteration be made in the present mode of publishing convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary.
And also, presented a memorial of William H. Bangs, William F. King and others, praying a change in the Penitentiary system.
Mr. Jones, of Baltimore city, presented a memorial of Solomon Powers, Cyrus Gault and others, praying that the Penitentiary system may be altered;
And also, presented a memorial of Joshua Vanant, Isaac M. Denson and others, representing the evils of the present Penitentiary system, and praying that it may be altered or abolished.

On motion by Mr. Palmer, The house took up for consideration the bill from the senate, entitled, an additional supplement to the act for the despatch of business in Baltimore county court.
The said bill was read the second time, as amended, passed, and returned to the senate.
The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished order of yesterday, being the bill entitled, an act to establish inferior courts in the several counties of this state, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, offered by Mr. Burchenal, as a substitute for the bill entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of district and ward justices, in the several counties and cities of this state, and to regulate the proceedings of justices of the peace.
Which after having been amended was passed—Yeas 45, Nays 15.
The house then adjourned.

Monday, March 10, 1854.
The clerk of the senate returned the bill to authorise the levy court of Worcester county to appoint commissioners for certain purposes therein mentioned.
And also, an additional supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Snow Hill, in Worcester county, severally endorsed, 'will pass,' ordered to be engrossed.
Also, the supplement to an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Wheeling Transportation Company.
And also, the bill to repeal the act of Assembly, in relation to the public printing of this state, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 303, severally endorsed, 'will not pass.'
The resolution in favour of John Taylor, and the resolution in favour of Mary Smith, severally endorsed, 'assented to,' ordered to be engrossed.
And, delivered a bill originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, an act relating to the pay of the judges of the orphan's court of Baltimore county.
Mr. Gantt, by leave of the house, presented a petition of Levi Sheriff and others, of Prince George's county, praying for a law

to authorise and empower the court of said county to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Bladensburg Dam branch, on the road leading from Bladensburg to Addison's chapel.
Mr. Ely presented a memorial of William Ready, William A. Boyd and others, praying that the mode of employing convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary may be changed.
Mr. Jones, of Baltimore city presented a memorial of John M. Gowen, Daniel Robinson and others, praying that the present Penitentiary system may be altered or abolished.

And also, presented a memorial of John Lynch, James Acheson and others, praying that the employment of convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary may be so regulated as not to interfere with the labour of the honest citizen.
And also, presented a memorial of Phillip Hunt, John Walsh and others, granite cutters of the city of Baltimore, representing that many of them have been instrumental in introducing that business into this state at a sacrifice of time and money, and that they now find their efforts paralyzed and many of them thrown out of employment, by the introduction of their business into the Maryland Penitentiary, and remonstrating against the contract made for that purpose, and praying for relief.

On motion by Mr. Palmer, (by leave of the house,) leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, an act to divorce Elizabeth Whip, of Frederick county, from her husband Jacob Whip.
Mr. Johns, chairman of the committee on divorces, reported a bill to divorce Ann G. French, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband Thomas French.
And, Mr. Spencer reported a supplement to an act relating to the people of colour of this state.
Mr. Price reported a bill entitled, an act to regulate proceedings in Baltimore county court.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, passed and sent to the senate.
The bill reported by Mr. Wright of Dorchester county, to incorporate the Transquaken canal company, in Dorchester county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.
Mr. Crabb submitted the following resolution, which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That John Johnson, clerk of the court of appeals, and Ramsay Waters, register to the court of chancery, be and they are hereby authorised to purchase and cause to be put up stoves for their respective rooms, and that the treasurer of the western shore pay to their order such sum as may be necessary to carry this resolution into effect, not exceeding fifty dollars each.
The bill reported by Mr. Grove, chairman of the committee on the coloured population, entitled, an act for the benefit of Charles Johns, (negro,) of Queen Anne's county.
Was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.
The bill reported by Mr. Fountain, entitled, a further supplement to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, and for other purposes, was read the second time, amended, passed and sent to the senate.

LITERATURE LOTTERY
of the State of Delaware.
CLASS, No. 11, for 1854.
To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) TO DAY
AT FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

66 Number Lottery 10 Drawn Ballots.

1 prize of	\$10,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	1,400
5 prizes of	1,000
6 prizes of	400
6 prizes of	500
20 prizes of	200
30 prizes of	150
50 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	20
112 prizes of	10
2240 prizes of	6
15,400 prizes of	3

18,040 Prizes, amounting to \$102,960.
Tickets \$3—Halves \$1 50,—Quarters \$0 75.

DUBOIS
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)
March 13.

GREAT BARGAINS.
SELLING OFF AT, AND UNDER COST.

As the subscriber is about to leave this city, he begs leave to acquaint the public that he will dispose of his Stock on hand both at, and under the original cost. Those desirous of getting great bargains would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity, by calling at his Store in Church-street, next door to Mr. Camden's.

T. B. MONSARRAT.
Feb. 20. R. 3t.