

The Maryland Gazette.

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NO. 12.

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Attorney at Law,
Annapolis, Maryland.
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PROSPECTUS
Publishing in the City of Baltimore a
Weekly Paper under the title of
THE
WEEKLY BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

The solicitation of several of our friends in this city, and applications of others from the different counties of the state, have concluded us to issue a weekly edition of our paper, on or before the first of February next, or as much sooner as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.
It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our political opinions, as they are well known to our friends throughout the state; and as it is usual to make some pledges in commencing a new publication, we will merely state, that as we have always been strictly Republicans, so shall we continue, in despite of the machinations of wily politicians, who have created every energy to break us down; and so long as the principles of the present National Administration continue to receive the support of the people—the yeomanry of the land, we shall continue their trusty sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambitious and aspiring demagogues.
We are not disposed to eulogize the characters or conduct of men in this prospectus, but make these few remarks that our friends may know that our principles are unchangeable, and that we shall never desert them in the time of need—when the cause of our country calls every man to action.
It is unnecessary to extend a prospectus for a Newspaper, as every citizen is acquainted with their utility in diffusing intelligence on all subjects of a local or foreign nature, and the influence placed within their power, to be exerted over the public mind, if properly conducted, by giving the general spring to those principles upon which our liberal institutions are founded, or to correcting those erroneous theories, by exposing their objects, and holding up to view the individual who may be disposed, either from a personal distinction or private interests, to sport with the liberties of his country, or trifle with the inalienable rights of Freedom.
It will, no doubt, be conceded on all hands, that the result of the late election in this state, was owing in a great measure, to the want of a more general dissemination of information among the people. Our opponents have had every advantage in this respect—more than two thirds of the papers in this state and in this city, two of them open and avowed enemies, and two others, while professing neutrality, were evidently hostile to the principles of the Administration, were arrayed against us. Still we battled with them all, and if we were not victorious, it was owing to the want of a more general circulation of information among the people, than to the want of energy on our part. With these few remarks, we shall submit our sheet to the good sense and liberality of the public, hoping that they will see the necessity of encouraging us in our undertaking, as well for the interests of the party generally, as for our selves.

TERMS.
The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN will be printed on the same size sheet as our daily and country editions, and will contain most of the reading matter which may appear in those papers in the course of the week. Good paper and fair type will be used, and every improvement in its mechanical arrangement shall be adopted of which the encouragement we shall receive will admit. It will be issued every Saturday morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars if not paid till the end of the year. *These terms must be strictly adhered to.*
Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent states, will confer a favour by giving this prospectus a few gratuitous insertions in their papers; and, by sending a copy containing it, marked, they will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year; and those friends to whom we send it, will please procure as many subscribers as practicable, and return their names to this office about the time the publication is to be commenced.
Post Masters and others, who will exert themselves in procuring subscribers, and forward the amount of their subscriptions, will be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per cent and a copy of the paper for one year for their trouble. They will also forward their names immediately, in order that we may place them among our list of Agents: Address, postage paid,
S. & J. N. HARKER,
North Gay-street, opposite the Exchange,
Dec. 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Upton D. Welch, in suit of James Sykes, Christian Capito, Reuben Warfield, Joshua Dryden, and Demmore and Kyle, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of said Upton D. Welch, of, in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land and premises, called the Last Shift, Shipley's Search, Shipley's Contention, one other tract, called a Farm in a Better Shape, containing in the whole Three Hundred and Thirteen Acres of Land, more or less, being the land and premises at present occupied by Upton D. Welch, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, near Keesville, also one other tract of land, called John's Last Shift, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, more or less, and one other tract called, Lot No. 2, containing One Hundred and Ninety acres of land, more or less, also the following Negroes, one Negro man by the name of Solomon, one white woman named Ann, one white woman named Rachel, and her two children, Joseph and Thomas, also sundry Horses, Cattle, Plantation Utensils, among which is an excellent Waggon and Gear, and on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March next, at the residence of said Upton D. Welch, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or such part thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms CASH.
R. WELCH, of Ben.
SHERIFF, A. A. County.
Feb. 19.

PROSPECTUS.
The Subscriber proposes to publish, in Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Maryland, a weekly journal, to be called
THE BULLETIN.
In undertaking to supply this acknowledged desideratum to the populous and intelligent district in which the subscriber has the fortune to reside, his hope of ultimate success finds not its origin in sanguine temper, but proceeds from the evident advantages of its location. Published in the metropolis of a large and wealthy county, situated equidistant from the State and National capitals, facilities of an early communication of whatever may interest its patrons, are particularly afforded to the Editors; and though he may not hope to present to his friends much foreign information through the medium of his columns, not derivable from other journals, it is still certain that intelligence of a local nature, interesting to all, and important to many, and otherwise unobtainable, will by this means be communicated. It will also offer to those who deem it not adequate to the expense of the larger journals, at least a synoptical view of all the important information they contain, and it trusts that those of literary taste may sometimes find in its columns, articles not unworthy of the employment of their leisure.
As the plan of every publication which is to find its success in popular support, must first be exposed before public patronage can be expected, the Editor would here mark the outline of his design, with the full knowledge that it will stand or fall in a world, by which, to determine its merit and the fidelity of its representation.
The Editor proposes to adopt his paper to the wishes of those by whom he is immediately surrounded, and among whom he most naturally find a majority of his patrons; he knows them to be intelligent and improving. The literary department, shall, therefore, be assiduously regarded, and the most approved domestic and foreign periodicals resorted to for belated notices. He knows them to be patriotic, and that they feel a deep interest in the welfare of our common country. To gratify this sentiment to the extent of his ability, his columns shall admit whatever intelligence of a political character may be calculated to interest them. No man, with the faculty of thought, is at this crisis neutral in reference to the party distinctions now prevailing in this country, and the Editor does not wish to disguise his political sentiments—they are in opposition to the measures of the present Administration. But having neither the temper nor the motive of a partisan, his comments upon party movements shall be characterized by frankness of argument, not violence of abuse; and as it never has been his practice, so shall it never become his habit to deal in political invective or party violence. He will cheerfully lend the aid of his columns to communications from all parties—reserving to himself the privilege of rejecting such as are objectionable for personal allusion or indecent language. In addition to the advantages of appogee. In addition to the advantages of appogee, he proper political and literary selections, he trusts able to tempt into exercise whatever of native talent may surround him, and with such aids he may not presumptuously hope to render his paper useful and interesting. He asks not the patronage of his friends longer than his efforts merit and repay it, as he wishes not to owe that favour to his personal feeling, which would be denied to his editorial labors.
The BULLETIN will be published on Thursday in each week. Terms of subscription 83 per annum.
WILLIAM H. HALL,
Upper Marlboro', Feb. 14, 1835.
Feb. 26.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
House of Delegates.
TUESDAY, March 10th, 1835.
The Speaker presented a petition of sundry citizens of St. Mary's county, praying for the revaluation of the personal property in said county.
Mr. Jones of Somerset, presented a petition of Sally Howard and Joseph T. Howard, of Somerset county, praying a divorce a vinculo matrimonii.
Mr. Carter of Caroline, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Caroline county, praying the passage of an act to prevent the sale of sundry citizens' houses on days of elections and for other purposes.
Mr. Guter presented a petition of James B. Colton of Calvert county, praying for a special act of revaluation.
Mr. Deane presented a memorial of Samuel J. K. Hunt, William Leonard, Patrick Hart, and others, of the county of St. Mary, praying to have their petition read.
Mr. Cushing presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the city of Baltimore, praying for an act to extend the charter of the city of Baltimore.
And, Mr. Brown presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the county of Frederick, praying for an act to incorporate the city of Frederick, and to amend the charter of that city.
Mr. Key chairman of the committee on corporations, made a favourable report upon the following bills:
The bill reported by Mr. Jones of Talbot, for the incorporation of the Old Town Company.
Also, the bill reported by Mr. Cushing to incorporate the Pacific Marine and Commercial Company, and the bill reported by Mr. Deane, in relation to an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the American Life Insurance and Trust Company.
Mr. Peck chairman of the committee on Internal Improvements, made a favourable report upon the bill from the Senate relating to the Franklin Turnpike Road.
Mr. Fowler reported a bill for the revaluation of the real property of Saint Mary's county.
Mr. Kirby reported a bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Kent county.
Mr. Cottman reported a bill to incorporate the Chesapeake Academy in Harford county.
Mr. Cottman, chairman of the committee, on education, also reported a bill for incorporating the Land Creek Academy in Harford county.
Mr. Williams reported a bill for the greater and fuller jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals.
Mr. Hays reported a bill to alter and change the line between the counties of Washington and Prince Georges.
Mr. White reported a bill to incorporate the Police Court in District of Washington county.
And, Mr. Jones of Somerset, chairman of the committee on privileges and courts of justice, reported a bill to amend the laws of the State relative to the powers of male and female commissioners of Highways.
Also, an act in relation to counties, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hays reported a bill to alter and amend the laws dividing the four and sixth election districts in Anne Arundel county.
Mr. Jones of Baltimore reported a bill increasing the width of a part of Light-street, in the city of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1832, ch. 24.
And, Mr. Rowe of Frederick reported a bill for the benefit of Francis Martin and Moses Shaw, of Frederick county.
Which were severally read the first and second time by special order, passed and sent to the Senate.
The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the order of the day being the bill reported by Mr. Johns, chairman of the committee on divorces, entitled, an act to divorce Virginia Williams and Isaac Williams.
On motion,
The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 11th, 1835.
The Speaker announced the following message as having been received from the Senate, on yesterday, by the clerk thereof:
The bill, to provide for the repair and improvement of a portion of the public road, in Worcester county, endorsed, will pass; ordered to be engrossed.
Also, the bill, to lay out and make public certain roads in St. Mary's county, endorsed, will not pass.
Also, an amendment to an act, to revive and amend the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulating and improvement of the Town of Cumberland, in Allegany county.
Also, the bill, to establish a market and build a market house in the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county, and for the regulation of the same, severally endorsed will pass with the proposed amendments.
Also, the resolution in favor of Joseph Willy, endorsed, presented for order to be engrossed.
And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled, a supplement to the act, to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Elkton Bank of Maryland; and, to the act declaring the continuation and extension of the charter of the Elkton Bank of Maryland.
Also, the further supplement to the act directing the manner of uniting out attachments in this province, and limiting the amount of them.
Also, the bill, to amend the act, to provide for electing commissioners for Queen county, by districts, and providing for the election of peace, and repealing an act in that behalf made.
Also, the bill, to amend the act, for limitation of certificates of election, by allowing suits of law.
Messrs. Jones and Guter presented a petition of Nathan Asbery, of the county of Montgomery, praying to be placed on the pension list of soldiers.
Also, a memorial of Esther Milliken, both of Montgomery county, praying to be placed on the pension list of soldiers.
Also, a memorial of Ann Lovjoy, of Montgomery county, praying to be placed on the pension list of soldiers.
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perly. If the owner of 100 acres of land should by industry and economy acquire a sum adequate to the purchase of an additional 100 acres, it is very clear that a tax levied on the land thus purchased would be a tax on industry. If the owner of the land which according to the ancient rule was assessed at two dollars an acre, should improve his estate, its valuation might have been increased to six dollars an acre; a tax on this improved value would be a tax on the industry and skill of the owner. Yet it is presumed that the memorialists do not desire any change in the law which would exempt such new acquisitions and improvements from taxation. They ask only for a restoration of the ancient law so far as it is applied to establish minimum and maximum prices of land.
Your committee have already remarked on the injustice and oppression of the ancient system of taxation with a minimum price exceeding the value of the unimproved lands, and with a maximum far less than the value of lands of the best quality, and they presume no argument will be necessary, to assure the legislature of the inexpediency of restoring that system.
Your committee are unable to devise a system of taxation which will not in some instances operate as a tax on industry, and they have no difficulty in affirming that in general the fruits of industry are legitimate subjects of taxation, provided the assessment be reasonable in amount, and be made to bear equally on all classes. But they are relieved from the necessity of discussing abstract principles, by the plain and unequivocal expressions of the 13th article of the declaration of rights, "that every person ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of government according to his actual worth in real or personal property." The provisions of the act of 1822, are in strict accordance with this declaration, and your committee believe that an assessment of taxes upon any other principle would be unconstitutional, if the memorialists suppose previous acts have authorized the valuation of property according to any other rule, your committee would not be at liberty to give them as precedents for imitation. But they are not inclined to think that the memorialists are supposing that any other rule has been established by an act of the General Assembly, and would rather attribute the inequalities which existed in former assessments to the manner in which the acts authorizing those assessments were carried into execution.
The act of 1785 chapter 58, which is supposed to have given origin to the assessment, with minimum and maximum value was passed to prevent the great inequality that had before taken place in the valuation of lands between the several counties of this state, owing doubtless to the want of a common board of commissioners or assessors clothed with power to establish an uniform rule or rate of valuation. The second section of the act ascertains the average value of land by the acre in the several counties. The average in Anne Arundel county was fixed at 27 shillings or \$7.60 an acre. The 3rd section directed the commissioners of the tax to ascertain the whole quantity or number of acres of land in their county, and to calculate the amount of the average value by the acre as ascertained by this act. They were then required to estimate each tract or parcel of land at its present actual worth in ready current money. Then to average the several tracts or parcels of land into classes according to the present value of the property, and after deducting the value of property in the Towns from the amount of land in the county, they were directed to apportion the sum which remains of the amount of the lands after such deduction upon the several tracts or parcels of land in the county in such manner that the whole lands in the county in just proportion according to their relative value, make the sum which remains of the amount of the whole lands in the county after the deduction before stated.
For the purpose of stating the principle of the act of an assessment in strict accordance with the principles of this act, we may assume that Anne Arundel county contains the quantity of 100,000 acres of land, the amount of which at the average value established by the act would be 360,000. Let it be assumed that the average actual worth in ready money of all the several tracts or parcels of land in the county is \$1,440,000 or four times their legal value. In order to apportion the amount of the value upon the several tracts or parcels of land in the county, it is clear that each tract should be assessed at one fourth of its actual value. The lands worth one dollar an acre in ready money should be assessed at 25 cents; land worth thirty six dollars an acre in ready money should be assessed at nine dollars. It is therefore submitted that if the act of 1822, chapter 139 should be repealed, and if a new assessment should be ordered to be made pursuant to the provisions of the acts of 1785, chap. 53, and 1812 chap. 191, as prayed, the object of the memorialists would not be gratified. The aggregate value of the several parcels of land in the county might be reduced, but their relative values would remain unaltered. No possible advantage could be gained by a new assessment, unless it should become necessary to levy a general tax for the benefit of the state.
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