

Baltimore Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, July 2, 1835.

There will be a meeting of the South River Temperance Society, at Providence Chapel, on Wednesday the 15th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when it is expected that an address will be delivered by a friend of the Temperance cause.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The delegates who met on the 30th ult. at Waterloo Tavern, Anne Arundel county, agreeably to a public notice, recommending a joint convention of the friends of the General Government in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county, to nominate two candidates to represent this double district in the next Congress, having understood that a more remote day would meet the approbation of their friends in Baltimore, and those in Anne Arundel county was not so important as the late SAFERDAY in August at 12 o'clock, A. M. It was also agreed that the delegates from that city be requested to make suitable arrangements for its reception.

The delegates from Anne Arundel county, and Annapolis, are requested to meet at 11 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

The Jackson Republican voters of the First Election District, A. A. county, are requested to meet on Saturday the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Butler's Tavern, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention, to be held in Annapolis, on Saturday the 1st of August next.

Second Election District Anne Arundel County.

The Jackson Republican Voters of this District will meet at the Free School on SATURDAY, the 4th day of July, at 2 o'clock, to select five Delegates to attend the Congressional Convention to be held in Annapolis, July 2.

Fifth and Sixth Election Districts Anne Arundel County.

There will be a meeting of the Jackson Republicans of the Fifth District at PORTER'S, and of the Sixth at New Lisbon on SATURDAY, the 4th day of July, at 2 o'clock, to select five Delegates from each District to attend the Congressional Convention to be held at Annapolis, July 2.

FRIDAY, June 25th, 1835.

Mr. Editor—My name has been announced by some of my fellow-citizens of Fell's Point as a candidate for Congress, without my knowledge, I find it necessary to say, that although I duly appreciate the kind feelings which dictated the nomination, I most decline being considered a candidate at the ensuing election. Very respectfully, yours, CHAS. S. W. DORSEY.

On Friday last considerable damage was sustained by a hail storm on the borders of the Patuxent. The crops of grain on the Farms of Messrs. Brogden, Iglehart, Dorset, and others, were nearly destroyed. On the Farm of Col. Wm. T. Woodten, near Queen Anne, the crops of grain were entirely ruined, and three or four tobacco houses blown down. On West River, the Farms of Major Harwood, Mr. Key, and others, felt its effects, and the crops were severely injured. On Sunday afternoon, during a severe blow, a Packet Boat for Broad Creek was capsized off Hackett's Point, and the crew, with a coloured woman, passenger, saved from a watery grave by the exertions of Capt. Taylor, and crew, of the Steam Boat Maryland, on her way to Baltimore—they have since reached home.

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1835.

Thursday June 25th—Present as on Wednesday. The argument of No. 43, Grafton B. Duvall vs. the Farmers Bank of Maryland, was concluded by Taney for the Appellant. On motion of the Attorney Gen. Henry Page, Esquire, of Dorchester County, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court. Friday June 26th—Present as yesterday. No. 138, Josias Young et al. vs. the State of Maryland. The argument of this case was commenced by Pratt for the Appellant. Saturday, June 27th—Present as yesterday. Chambers Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 12, Clara Medley vs. Lewis Williams et al. Lesson. Judgment Reversed and procedo awarded. The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 42, Negro Caesar vs. Nathaniel Chgw. Judgment Reversed and procedo awarded. Archer, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 7, The Farmers Bank of Maryland vs. Richard Duvall. Affirming the judgment of the County Court. Dorsey, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 12, Waring Adm'r. of Waring vs. Hilliary Adm'r. of Hilliary. Reversing the decree of the County Court with costs. The argument of No. 138, Young et al. vs. The State, was continued by Pratt, for the Appellant, and Bowie for the Appellee. Monday, June 29th—Present as on Saturday. The argument of No. 138, Young et al. vs. The State, was concluded by Bailey, (Attorney

General) for the State, and Magruder for the Appellants. No. 68, Catharina Thomas Adm'r. Bradis, vs. The visitors of Frederick County School. The argument of this case was commenced by Balch for the Appellant.

Tuesday, June 30th—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was continued by Balch for the Appellant, and Ross for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 1st—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was continued by Taney for the Appellant, and Ross for the Appellee.

The Hon. Mr. Livingston, late Minister to France, arrived on Friday last from Philadelphia, reaching this City by one of Belthover's line of coaches, at 10 miles past 7 degrees of expedition unprecedented, when we take into consideration there were eleven passengers, including the driver.—Globe.

The Democratic Enquirer, (published at Bedford, Penn.) of June 30, says—We had considerable frost in this place and vicinity on last Sunday night. It was noticed also in other parts of the county.

From the Richmond Enquirer. COL. JOHNSON'S LETTER.

We are obliged to Mr. Stevenson for the following interesting correspondence. Col. Johnson's reply was received on Sunday last—and we hasten to lay it before the public. He now abjures all National Banks under every modification—and declares his determination to carry out the principles of the Jefferson school, and the precepts of the present Administration. He pays a warm and handsome tribute to the exalted talents and sound principles of Mr. Rice—and with a modesty equal to his liberality, attributes the preference of the Convention only to his own greater age and longer public services, and not to any superior qualifications of his own. He significantly avers, that his 'highest political ambition will be more than satisfied,' by the office to which he has thus been nominated. For one, we are most anxious to do Col. Johnson full justice—to estimate nothing from the services he has rendered to his country—to respect the blood he has freely shed in her struggle—not to set down aught in malice. We lend him a liberal, even though it may not be a favourable, ear—and most cheerfully do we give the use of our columns to the following Exposition, for the consideration of others. It is well understood that Colonel Johnson is not the man whom we prefer for the Vice President—but he has a right to be heard.

MAY 23d, 1835.

Sir—A convention of Republican delegates from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, assembled in Baltimore on the 20th inst, and agreed to present to their country, your name for that of Vice President. We have been requested to communicate to you this nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same. We take pleasure in performing this duty, and respectfully solicit an answer at such time as may suit your convenience to give one.

With sentiments of high esteem and respect. We have the honour to be, Your obt. servants,

A. STEVENSON, President. JAS. FENNER, EDWARD CONDIT, UPTON S. HEATH, R. STRANGE, J. B. NEVITT, FRANKLIN CANNON, Vice Presidents of the National Convention. T. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Esq., of Kentucky.

GREAT CROSSING, 9th June 1835.

Gentlemen: I have had the honour to receive your letter, informing me that I have been nominated by the recent Republican Convention at Baltimore, as a candidate for the office of Vice President.

For this expression of confidence from the Republican party of the Union, I have not language to express my gratitude. For the exalted talents, pure character, and sound principles of the gentleman, whose name was brought in competition with mine, no man can have a higher respect than myself; and had he been preferred by the Convention, it would have afforded me the highest pleasure to give him my cordial support. To my greater age and longer public service, and not to superior qualifications, can I attribute the preference of the Convention; and if any injury should accrue to the Republican cause from that preference, no man will deplore it more than myself. As, however, the Convention were undoubtedly better qualified to judge on that point, than one or a few individuals possibly can be, I have but to accept the proffered nomination, and resign myself to the will of the people, as it may be expressed at the polls. The gratification I feel at the honour done me is not unmingled with regret—a regret, arising not from the preference of another by a portion of the Convention, but from the error under which they appear to have laboured in relation to my political principles. I do not know myself, if my principles do not accord with those of Thomas Jefferson, the Patriarch of Republicanism, and his disciples who constituted the late Convention. During almost the whole period comprised in the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, I was a member of Congress and gave them my cordial support.

From the earliest moment, I uniformly acted with the Republican party, founded on the principles asserted by Virginia in 1798, and never withheld my support on any occasion, from either of the distinguished men, who in succession, became the representatives of these principles at the head of the Government, save only in the struggle of 1814, '15, and '16, for the establishment of a National Bank. President Madison

then, and many of my Republican associates in Congress, who concurred with me in principle, felt themselves constrained to yield up their objections to what they considered the highest law—public necessity. I continued to believe the remedy worse than the disease. I had voted against the recharter of the old Bank of the United States, in 1811, from a conviction of its dangerous tendencies, as well as its unconstitutionality. Upon the same grounds I felt constrained to vote against the establishment of the present Bank in 1816, although advocated by the Administration to which I was attached. I voted against the bill to recharter this Bank in 1832. In 1834, I voted for Mr. Polk's resolution, declaring that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered, and I defended the President's measure in regard to the removal of the Public Deposits, at every point at which it was assailed, with a view to sever the connection between the Government and the Bank, and to make sure of a final deliverance from the Institution. Indeed, I have never wavered in my opinion against its constitutionality, and have never seen the moment when I would have given my vote for the any similar institution. I cannot conceive how the opinion got abroad that I was in favour of the Bank, or of any such unconstitutional monopoly, unless it be from the circumstance that I did not, with the ardor of younger politicians, pledge myself against every possible substitute for the present Bank. General Jackson, in one of his annual messages, suggested the outline of a substitute without stockholders, or power to make loans, as I understood it; and in his veto message, he declared that he could have furnished a plan which would not be liable to constitutional objections. Many of his friends believed that it would be a salutary substitute to have some substitute, and suggested a variety of schemes. To all these I assented, without giving my assent to any, and never for a moment did I harbour a thought of proposing or supporting any one, except in the event of failure in the experiment to use the State banks, and then only such a scheme as should be entirely free from constitutional objections, and have the approbation of the Administration and the Republican party.

The recent developments of the power of doing mischief possessed by a National Bank, and the uncontrollable tendency to use this power to direct the politics of the country, have satisfied me that no such institution should be tolerated, under any circumstances. The facility and success with which the public business has recently been done through the State Banks, have, in my opinion, proved that a National institution is as unnecessary as it is unsafe and unconstitutional.

In relation to the tariff, my views appear also not to be understood. At the close of the last war, the general sentiment seemed to prevail among our eminent statesmen, especially those who had supported the Government in that conflict, that it was the true policy of the Government so to regulate the tariff, as to promote the establishment of manufactures within our borders. In this opinion many of the statesmen from the south united with those of the middle and western states. Without being distinguished as a peculiar advocate of the course of legislation which grew up under these circumstances, I gave it my support in pursuance of public opinion. As soon, however, as I perceived the dangers which were likely to grow out of this species of legislation pushed to excess, I became an advocate for the reduction of the tariff, and I voted for every proposition having that end in view, down to and including the compromise which was made at the session of 1832-3. That compromise ought to be considered by all good citizens as putting an end to the question. No prudent and patriotic man will, I am sure, ever attempt a renewal of that species of legislation. For myself, I can sincerely say, that I should consider any attempt of that sort as availing of enmity to the government, inasmuch as it is unnecessary as a measure of policy, and would certainly revive a controversy more dangerous to our Union than any other which has arisen since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The preservation of the Union, and the harmony of its members, are incomparably more important than any system of legislation which regards only the pecuniary interests of a portion of the people.

The same remarks are applicable in a great degree, to the subject of internal improvements. In relation to them, it may also be observed, that the success of the several states in their prosecution, and the great local interests vested in them, together with the consideration that the States manage their concerns with more care and economy than the General Government, are persuasive arguments against Federal interference in them hereafter, beyond such works as are universally conceded to be of a National character.

In fine, I consider the views of President Jackson, on the Tariff and Internal Improvements, as founded in true wisdom; and, as far as I may hereafter be enabled, it will be my earnest endeavour to give them efficacy in the administration of the Government.

On these leading subjects, I felt it my duty to touch, because it seems to have been erroneously apprehended by some, that I would be disposed to use the influence of high official station, to restore an expiring monopoly, and certain mischievous systems of policy which experience has exploded. It is mortifying to me, that such an impression should have obtained any credence whatever, since the steady, though not boisterous support, which I have given to the President in his persevering and successful warfare on those systems. So far from entertaining any such design or desire, I look upon myself as selected by the Convention, for the purpose of aiding to make permanent the principles and policy in the administration of our Government, which have recently been sanctioned by such decided marks of public approbation,

and to which I am pledged alike by inclination and duty.

On other subjects, a public life of thirty years' unintermitted activity has, I trust, been sufficient to enable my countrymen to understand my principles and my system of action. I believe no man will charge me with desolation of duty towards my country, or my countrymen. In devotion to my country, no one will say that I have been wanting; and I trust that mine has not been "a faith without works." My constituents have never charged me with neglect of their interests, collectively or individually; and, to an American citizen, complaining of wrong, and asking the aid of a friend, wherever residing, or, however poor, unknown and humble, I have never turned a deaf ear, or refused to labour for him, as for a brother. To this faithfulness, and these exertions to be useful, more than to any extraordinary qualifications I am, do I attribute the honour which the Convention have done me; and should the People respond favorably to the recommendation of my body, my highest political ambition will be the voice of my satisfied. It will be a confirmation, by the voice of my whole country, of the repeated proofs of approbation, given by the people of my own State, to the well-merited labours of a life devoted to the service of the nation.

But, whatever may be the fate of the recommendation which I have received from the kind partiality of the members of the Convention, coming from almost every State in the Union, as the representatives of the Democratic Party, with which it has been my pride to act, throughout my public career, I shall ever cherish with the most affectionate recollections, a deep sense of the obligation they have conferred.

You will please, gentlemen, to accept the assurances of my high respect and consideration, while I remain, most respectfully, your friend and fellow citizen.

R. M. JOHNSON. To Messrs. ANDREW STEVENSON, President. JAMES FENNER, EDW. CONDIT, UPTON S. HEATH, R. STRANGE, J. B. NEVITT, FRANKLIN CANNON, Vice Presidents.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

During the storm on Saturday afternoon, a son of Chief Justice Marshall, who was in our city on his way to Philadelphia, to see his father, was most seriously injured by the falling of one of the chimneys of the Court House. He had stepped into the Court House, to seek shelter from the rain, and happened most unfortunately to be standing near the stair case, when the wind blew one of the chimneys down, and it broke through the temporary covering which had been placed over the building since the fire, and fell upon his head. Medical aid was immediately procured, and on examining his wound it was found necessary to trepan him. It is doubtful whether he will recover. This will be distressing news to his father, who now lies dangerously ill in Philadelphia. We hope most sincerely that the father and son may both recover.

THE STORM.

We fear that much injury has been done to the grain in the surrounding country by the violent storm on Saturday. The wind here blew a hurricane, and in addition to the melancholy accident detailed above the roofs of two houses in Albemarle street, near the corner of Water, were blown off. The roofs were of tin, which were lifted up and thrown with great violence against a tree on the opposite side of the street and broke it off by the roots. We have not heard that any person was injured by this accident.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn that Mr. Marshall's condition is much improved, and that the numerous friends who have assiduously attended him, entertain great hope of his eventual recovery. [Ball. Chron.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday. We are pained to state that Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, son of the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, expired about five o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of the injury he sustained on Saturday afternoon by the striking down of the Court-house chimney—re related in yesterday's paper. He had been removed to the dwelling of his connexion, Dr. A. Alexander, where every attention was paid to him that skill or kindness could suggest, but the injury, it appears, was beyond the repair of human effort. The deceased has left a family of six children, to whom, as also to the rest of his relations, his sudden death will be a most afflictive bereavement. His remains were taken to Virginia for interment.

Mr. Marshall was on his way to visit his father, now ill at Philadelphia. The following paragraph shows that the Chief Justice was improving a little on Sunday, but what effect the melancholy tidings of his son's death may have on his health, we have yet to learn: From the Philadelphia Herald, June 29. Chief Justice Marshall's health, it gives us pleasure to say, was yesterday considered somewhat improved.

A destructive hail storm was experienced in Prince-George's county on the 26th June. A letter to the editor of the Washington Telegraph, dated at Queen Anne on the 27th, says: A hail storm, yesterday in the afternoon about four o'clock, destroyed every thing in the fields, wheat, corn, in short the very grass is beaten to the ground; houses and trees are laid low. The Wheat fields are totally destroyed. No lives lost as I have heard of as yet. The hail stones were as large as the fist of a youth of fifteen years old; in short I never in the 40 years of my life have seen such a storm.

The existence of the cholera at Nashville is admitted in the papers of that city of the 20th June, received yesterday. It is stated that the disease first made its appearance there on the 18th of May, and from that period up to the 19th of June the deaths by it were twenty-seven. There were seven deaths by cholera on the 17th, 18th and 19th, and more than ordinary sickness was declared to prevail there. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 24th June, says—The cholera has not yet visited Cincinnati, except in very few questionable cases. There

has been a touch of it at Nashville, and at other places below us, besides New Orleans and Memphis, as well as in our own neighbourhood.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. We have another grateful work to publish in acknowledgment. An anonymous note, containing a request that we forward it to the Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, is just shall be promptly attended to. Mention in the hand-writing is the same as that covering a similar amount the same liberal amount a short time since for the Colonization Society, in order that the generous donors see that his former benefaction was duly received, we publish the following letter:—

Dear Sir—Yours with its enclosure of five hundred dollars, came duly to hand. The worthy donor has rest assured that this sum will go with others towards building up a free and Christian system in Africa, for the colored man in the United States, where by so far as joy not only nominal but real freedom. With respect and esteem, Yours, &c. WALTER LOWRIE.

LAND PIRATES.

A gentleman who arrived at New York a few days since in the brig Lawrence, from Charleston, the editor of the Railway Advocate, that at 12 o'clock at night, they judged from their sounding that they off Barnegat, but at half past 2 A. M. a light was covered, which appeared to be the revolving light highland; this led the Captain to believe they had a mistake in sounding; accordingly he steered to the ward, but fortunately for us, he was a gentleman, that not only favorable—so that the vessel did not much progress before day, when it was discovered the light proceeded from a fire on Spanish Beach, only for the purpose of deceiving vessels on their way, immediately tacked ship and stood off. Our ship has several years been extensively engaged in Sea business, during which time he has made frequent visits to the South, and he stated that these nefarious transactions have been carried on for many years, which we have been so proud, and which from our fancy we have been taught to admire and respect far from connecting with it all that was honorable become a reproach among the mariners and others engaged in doing business along our coast, brings with it all the horrid feelings and associations of Algerines and Pirates.

A young lad about 13 years of age, on a visit to Menageria, yesterday morning, approached within a few inches of the Leopard's cage, one of the best of which had been left for a moment open, and the boy instantly seized his arm and drew it in his cage, inserting it in a shocking manner. He alarmed the keepers, three of whom seized the boy by his head, to prevent his retreating to the back cage, and after much difficulty the lad was extricated from the perilous situation.

The prompt and judicious action of the keepers fully saved his life; in an instant longer his head would have been crushed by the infuriated animal. The boy was taken home, and Dr. Homan called. He is not considered dangerously injured, though some are dreadfully torn and bitten by the teeth present. The accident should serve as a caution to prevent spectators approaching too near the cages, and the animals, when the keepers are not present, whilst the keepers themselves should be so situated as never to leave the bars of a cage down, even a moment.—Boston Transcript.

CHOLERA.

We regret to state that our western papers and boat passengers speak of this disease having appeared various points upon the western waters. At Memphis, it is said to have burst upon the citizens with flying fury, causing them to flee in every direction, and that this enterprising town, which is thought to be healthy, is now a matter of some concern. It is thought that the disease is now spreading, and that it is a matter of some concern. It is thought that the disease is now spreading, and that it is a matter of some concern.

The following brief remarks upon the treatment of this disease, from an eminent physician in the city, appears in the Cincinnati Whig, and are deserving attention. Epidemic Cholera.—When the cholera reaches this city in October last, several cases were treated with large doses of sugar of lead (acetic plumbic opium), without the use of jalap. The effect so beneficial that this preparation is the only

the disease has recovered, ought to give the physician a fair trial. Indeed, they have not done so. The dose was ten grains of the sugar of lead, and one of opium, which was repeated every two hours, and the patient recovered. The dose was ten grains of the sugar of lead, and one of opium, which was repeated every two hours, and the patient recovered.

FRANCE. The address from Paris was on the 21st. It contains a notice regarding the American affairs. The French Republic is proceeding slowly with the aid of the Lyons prisoners. Louis Philippe, it appears, is become desirous of procuring the good people of Lyons to be paid the 500,000 francs which were paid to the Duke of Dalmarra. The Duke was to be expended in extraordinary purchases of goods manufactured in the Lyons district.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected a proposition for reducing the force at present in Algiers. To debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st, upon the report of the Commission relating to the case of M. M. Cormier and Pigeon was extremely animated. General spoke at length in explanation of the course he had adopted. The explanations were given respecting his signature were given in a general manner freely and candidly. He called the conduct of the Peers as an unconstitutional interference with the rights of the Chamber of Deputies, and the comments upon the conduct of the Peers assumed a most violent character. The President interposed his authority to stop the storm; but at that period the report of the press interposed their opinions. The extraordinary interference created a scene of confusion and tumult not to be described, in which of which the President adjourned.

OBITUARY. Communicated. Died, in this city, on the 25th inst. the Rev. Mr. D. AVENUE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had laboured in the Ohio Mission Annual Conferences, with great capability and usefulness, for more than twenty years. As a man Mr. Allen was frank and free in his disposition and manners. He was deeply and uniformly pious in his habits; it was his highest praise, that he had attracted the attention of the obligation of the Christian Ministry, with a heart warm with holy zeal, and a courage that nothing could daunt. He finished his course with joy, in the 52nd year of his age, in sure and certain possession of a blissful immortality. ANNAPOLIS. In Maysville, Ky. on Friday morning the 12th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, nee Mrs. John Armstrong, Sen. and daughter of Gen. Thomas Hood, of Anne Arundel county, Md.

In Baltimore, a few days since, is deceased, aged about 70 years, son of the late Thomas Thoms, who was known as the Father of Printing in the U. States. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, well known and highly respected.

At Philadelphia, Mr. LAURENCE T. MERRITT, Chief of Escadrone in the U. S. Army and Knight of the Legion of Honour, died suddenly at Philadelphia, on Monday the 11th of Apoplexy, in the 84th year of his age. Col. RICHARD ANDERSON, an officer of Maryland Line in the Army of the Revolution, was born in Maryland, the 18th Jan. 1752. In the spring of 1776 he joined the Continental Army, and continued in the service until the close of the war. Besides many minor engagements he fought at the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown, Camden, the Cowpens, and distinguished himself; and at Quaker Run, where he was severely wounded. After the war he settled on his paternal estate in Montgomery county, and remained in the family. He was a brave soldier, a devoted husband, a kind father, and an exemplary citizen.

NOTICE. The subscriber having removed to a new country, has placed his business in the hands of James H. Watkins, Esquire, and is authorized to receive all sums of money due to him. JOHN S. BELL.