

pass, as amended. Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 33, nays 32.

The clock of the Senate returned the bill to confirm an act, for the division of Baltimore and Frederick counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of "Carroll," and to alter and change the constitution of this State, so far as may be necessary to effect the same, endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed;

Also, the further supplement to an act to incorporate the Mechanics Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendment."

Which amendment was read assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed;

And delivered the following bills, originated in and passed by the Senate, viz—

A bill to confirm an act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Cecil county into four separate election districts;

And, a bill for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Polk, of Somerset county;

The house then adjourned.

Friday, January 20.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Simmons—from sundry citizens of A. A. county, planters and growers of tobacco, relative to the depressed state of the tobacco trade.

Mr. Primrose—from Thomas J. Brown of Kent, to be funded a certain sum of money.

Mr. Alexander—from Elizabeth Duvall, relative to the sale of a negro slave.

Mr. Keene—from sundry citizens of Dorchester, to condemn a certain lot of ground.

Mr. McLean—from sundry citizens of Baltimore, to increase the price of inspection on flour. Also from sundry pilots, and others, for a change in the pilot laws.

Mr. Mauley—from sundry citizens of Harford, relative to building a bridge over Deer creek.

Mr. Shower—from the trustees of Deer Park Academy, for a donation.

Mr. Kerr—from sundry physicians of Talbot, to be relieved from certain grievances.

Mr. Harris—from Susan R. and Wm. Dorsey, to bring into the state two negro children.

LEAVES GRANTED.

To Mr. Richardson—a bill to authorise the judges of county courts to direct the issuing of commissions in certain cases.

Mr. Shower—providing for the appointment of Commissioners to divide Carr II county into election districts.

Mr. Jump—to authorise the altering a certain road in Caroline.

Mr. Culbreth—to provide for the safe keeping of the State-house, and other public property.

Mr. Howles—a further supplement to the act establishing Magistrates' Courts.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Shower—concerning rail-roads in Baltimore county—twice read and passed.

Mr. Smith—to settle part of the western boundary line between this state and Virginia.

Mr. Handy—to confirm an act relating to the division of the sixth election district in Worcester.

The resolutions in relation to a reduction of duties imposed on tobacco by foreign nations submitted by Mr. Glisheim, were read the second time and assented to.

The house proceeded to consider the bill relating to limited partnerships in this state—after making some amendments thereto, and progressing in the second reading.

The house adjourned.

Saturday, January 21.

The Speaker announced the following message as having been received from the Senate on yesterday:

The bill to authorise McClintock Young to bring into this state his slave William;

Also, the bill to authorise John Lumcott, in Baltimore county, to complete his collections;

Also, the bill to increase the number of trustees of Charlotte Hall School;

Also, the bill for the benefit of John C. Handy, clerk of Worcester county court; severally endorsed "will pass," and ordered to be engrossed;

Also, the supplement to an act to incorporate the Potomac Bank of Maryland, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed;

And delivered a bill originated in and passed by the Senate, to execute certain conveyances as therein mentioned.

Mr. Comegys—presented a petition of Hyland B. Pennington of Baltimore, to be authorised to bring into this state a slave.

Mr. Hopewell—a memorial of sundry citizens of St. Mary's for the erection of a bridge over St. Joseph's Run.

Mr. Richardson—a bill relating to coroners in the city and county of Baltimore.

Mr. Boyd—reported a bill to incorporate the trustees of Darlington Academy—twice read and passed.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill relating to limited partnerships in the state—after modifying the same, and reading it through, the question was put, shall the Bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of Samuel Thompson.

A supplement to the act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.

For the relief of Martha Riley.

The bill reported by Mr. Ford, to amend the constitution of the state was made the order of the day for Monday the 6th of February.

Mr. Eccleston, submitted the following message:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Believing that a better and more acceptable

reform of the constitution might be suggested by the united action of a joint committee, than has been submitted from the separate action of a committee of this House, and a similar committee of the Senate. We therefore propose to your honourable body, to appoint a joint committee of seven members, four of this House and three of the Senate, to whom shall be committed the several reports and bills on the subject of reform, now before the Legislature.

We have appointed on the part of this House, Messrs. to join such gentlemen as may be appointed by your honourable body, who, by an interchange of sentiments and opinions on this momentous subject, may be able to advise such changes in our State constitution as shall meet the views of a large majority of the General Assembly.

Which was twice read, and

On motion of Mr. Worthington, ordered to lie on the table.

The house adjourned until Monday morning.

Monday, January 23.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Combs—from sundry citizens of Prince George's, that John Griffin may be placed on the pension roll.

Mr. Comegys—from James S. Purnell to bring a slave into the state—Also from sundry citizens of Cecil, for an alteration in the law for the protection of public worship in the state.

Mr. Carpenter—made an unfavourable report upon the petition of Ann Flinn, for a divorce—conferred in.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorise the commissioners of Cecil to levy for building a bridge.

To lay off a public landing near Leonard town.

To authorise Thos. S. Carter and William F. Chilton, to alter a road.

To allow Thomas Bruce further time to complete his collections.

To authorise the mayor and city council of Baltimore to condemn an alley therein named.

To make valid a certain instrument of writing.

A supplement to incorporate the Bank of Salisbury.

To confirm an act for an alteration of the constitution so far as relates to the 6th election district in Worcester.

The House took up the consideration of the message submitted by Mr. Eccleston, relating to the several reports and bills on the subject of reform, and rejected the same.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill supplemental to an act, for the relief of the heirs of Jane White, endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered the following bills, originated in and passed by the Senate, viz:

A bill, to authorise and direct the levy court of Frederick county to levy a sum of money for the enlargement and repair of the court house in said county.

And a bill, to divorce Frances A. Stockwell from her husband John Stockwell;

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, January 24.

Mr. Mann, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to establish a ferry, across the Potomac river at Hancock in Washington county.

Mr. Mann, also obtained leave to bring in a bill, to incorporate the town of Clear Springs, and its addition to Washington county.

Mr. Carpenter, chairman of the committee on divorces, made a favourable report upon the bill from the senate, to divorce Frances A. Stockwell, from her husband John Stockwell.

Mr. McLean, from the committee on grievances and court of justice, reported a bill, for the relief of George Frick; Which was read the first and second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Boyd reported a bill, for the suppression of frauds in the management of banks in this State;

The house adjourned.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 6th day of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining the expenses of the county, and laying the levy for 1856.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Ck. tm.

Jan. 26.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

January 17th, 1857.

ON application by petition of Henrietta H. Norwood, Administratrix of Thomas Norwood, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAMP. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Norwood, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of January 1857.

HENRIETTA H. NORWOOD, Adm'x.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, January 26, 1857.

The Annual Fair for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held at the Assembly Room of said city on Thursday, the 9th of February next, commencing at 12 o'clock. A variety of articles will be exhibited for sale. Industry and skill, taste and fancy are combining their powers to produce a variety which may be pleasing and attractive to the spectators. Many a benevolent heart is devising, and many a kind hand employed in executing something to aid the Fair; and the Managers give this early notice, that others, who perhaps have not yet thought of it, may understand that now is the time to arise for our help. Our hopes are bright, our expectations sanguine, that the result will prove as gratifying as that which has followed similar efforts. Every exertion will be made to have the exhibition as pleasing to the eye as possible; but it is to the heart that we make our appeal, and we trust that those who visit it, will look beyond that which meets the outward vision, to the object for which it is set forth—an object which cannot be known without being appreciated. How full of sorrow is the name of orphan! If rank and wealth and honour surround life's childhood, each and all of them can offer no equivalent for the tender smile, the fond endearment, the watching, ceaseless care of parental love; and when all these are wanting, and indeed is the situation of the helpless orphans! It is for such we plead, for such we solicit your compassion. Friends and patron, citizens and strangers, we feel assured that you will give to the relief of the orphan. Yes, you will, for you have not forgotten that it is written, "Father of the fatherless is God, in his holy habitation," and verily may you believe that "as much as you have done it to one of the least of these, you have done it unto him."

THE SIAMESE TWIN BROTHERS
Will be happy to receive Visitors on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, at Mrs. Williams's residence, near the City Hotel. 67 See advertisement.

COMMUNICATION.
Mr. Green—The utility of a rail road between Baltimore and Annapolis, is strikingly illustrated by the occurrences of the present winter. The action of the Legislature on this subject, is indicated by the following proceedings during the sessions of 1831 and 1832.

Tuesday, December 27th, 1831. Mr. Hunt presented the memorial of James F. Brice, and others, of the city of Annapolis, praying for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing a rail road from the city of Annapolis to Baltimore; which was read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Friday, January 20th, 1832.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Annapolis rail road company; which was read.

Monday, February 6th, 1832.

The bill reported by Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on Internal Improvements, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Annapolis rail road company, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed—Yeas 41, nays 15.

The above vote, clearly and pointedly, may, satisfactorily evince the disposition towards this measure of the popular branch of the General Assembly of Maryland, who at their subsequent session, in addition to this, beneficently incorporated in the charter of the Baltimore and Washington rail road company, the subjoined section:

On motion by Mr. Blalston, said bill was further amended by adding the following as an additional section:

Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful at any time for the state to construct, or to charter a company to construct a rail road from the city of Annapolis, or from any other part of the state, to intersect the road herein intended to be constructed, at such point on said road as the legislature may see fit, and that the state or such company when chartered, shall have power and authority to establish a depot at the intersection of said roads.

On the passage of the bill, including the foregoing section, being the fourteenth section of the Baltimore and Washington rail road charter, on motion of Mr. Merrick, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows—Yeas 52, nays 15. [This bill passed the Senate without a division, so that the fourteenth section received the unanimous sanction of that body.]

VIATOR.

N. B. The fourteenth section is comprised in a further supplement to the Baltimore and Washington rail road law passed at the previous session of 1832.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Ford delivered the following Report on the Constitution.

The Committee appointed to consider and report such amendments as are necessary to be made in the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That a large majority of the committee are of opinion that certain amendments to the Constitution should be made in regard to the basis of representation in the House of Delegates, and the basis of representation and the mode of electing the Senate, and the manner of electing the Governor, and of appointing to Civil Offices of Executive appointment. These amendments, with various other amendments of an incidental character, are embodied in a Bill, en-

itled, "An Act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland," which they beg leave to submit to the consideration of the House.

The Bill is the fruit of a spirit of compromise, which must always be invoked when important changes are proposed to be made in the organic law of a Republic.

Considered in the abstract, and without reference to the existing circumstances of this State, it might be difficult to sustain every distinct feature of the Bill upon strict principle. It is believed however, that the concessions made by the smaller and least populous counties of the State will be accepted as substantial evidences of their disposition to gratify the reasonable demands of those sections which are at present excited on the subject of reform.

It will be observed that the bill reported by the committee, provides for future additions to the representation of the larger counties in the House of Delegates. As the power of reapportioning the representation is this given to the Legislature to be exercised by a single act, it is by no means to be treated as illusive; to the contrary it affords to every portion of the State a guarantee that any irregularities which may be supposed to exist in the present apportionment of representation, will be remedied within a term not far distant. A gradual change in the constitution of our General Assembly is desirable.

Your committee believe that further improvements may be made in the Constitution—some propositions they have this moment under consideration, and design, with permission of the House, to sit from time to time, and report such amendments as they may hereafter mature.

It has been supposed by your committee that the public business might be expedited by making partial reports, as the future action of the committee might be controlled by the decision of the House on the bill now submitted. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM FORD, Chairman.
By Order, BEN. SHREAN, Ck.

TROUBLE AMONG THE N. W. INDIANS.
The Galena Gazette of the 14th Dec. states that considerable excitement prevails among the Sacs and Fox Indians, growing out of the murders of several of their tribe, by a party of Sioux.

Several lodges of the Sacs and Foxes, numbering something like fifty souls, on or near the head waters of the Iowa River, were set upon by a party of Sioux, and all, with the exception of ten, massacred. These ten, escaped and carried the intelligence to the rest of the tribe, whereupon runners were despatched to Gen. Street, at Rock Island, soliciting his aid and protection in their behalf. The Indians were much excited and were banding together with the intention of defending themselves from similar attacks. They likewise talk loudly of making war upon their enemies, the Sioux, as soon as the "grass grows" in the Spring.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 19, 1837.

TEXAS.
The following message was received from the President of the United States, through Andrew Jackson, Jr. his private Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate dated the 16th instant, I transmit a copy and a translation of a letter addressed to me on the 4th of July last, by the President of the Mexican Republic, and a copy of my reply to the same on the 4th of September. No other communication upon the subject of the resolution referred to, has been made to the Executive by any other foreign Government, or by any person claiming to act in behalf of Mexico.

ANDREW JACKSON.
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1837.

[TRANSLATION.]
The President of the Mexican Republic to the President of the United States.

To his Excellency General ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America.

COLUMBIA, (IN TEXAS) JULY 4, 1836.

MUCH ESTEEMED SIR: In fulfilment of the duties which patriotism and honour impose upon a public man, I came to this country at the head of six thousand Mexicans. The chances of war, made inevitable by circumstances, reduced me to the condition of a prisoner, in which I still remain, as you may have already learned. The disposition evinced by General Samuel Houston, the Commander-in-Chief of the Texan army, and by his successor, General Thomas J. Rusk, for the termination of the war—the decision of the President and Cabinet of Texas in favour of a proper compromise between the contending parties, and my own conviction, produced the conventions of which I send you copies enclosed, and the orders given by me to General Filisola, my second in command, to retire from the river Brasos, where he was posted, to the other side of the river Bravo del Norte.

As there was no doubt that General Filisola would religiously comply, as far as concerned himself, the President and Cabinet agreed that I should set off for Mexico, in order to fulfil the other engagements; and, with that intent, I embarked on board the schooner Inevitable, which was to carry me to the port of Vera Cruz. Unfortunately, however, some indiscreet persons raised a mob, which obliged the authorities to have me landed by force, and brought back into strict captivity. This incident has prevented me from going to Mexico, where I should otherwise have arrived early in last month; and, in consequence of it, the Government of that country, doubtless ignorant of what has occurred, has withdrawn the command of the army from General Urrea, and has ordered his successor, General Urrea, to continue its operations. In obedience to which order that General is, according to the latest accounts, already at the

river Nueces. In vain have some reflecting and worthy men endeavoured to demonstrate the necessity of moderation, and of my going to Mexico, according to the convention; but the excitement of the public mind has increased with the return of the Mexican army to Texas. Such is the state of things here at present. The continuation of the war, and of its disasters, is therefore inevitable, unless the voice of reason be heard, in proper time, from the mouth of some powerful individual. It appears to me, that you, sir, have it in your power to perform this good office, by interfering in favour of the executions of the said convention, which shall be strictly fulfilled on my part. When I offered to treat with this Government, I was convinced that it was useless for the Mexico to continue the war. I have acquired exact information respecting this country, which I did not possess four months ago. I have to much zeal for the interests of my country to wish for any thing which is not compatible with these being always ready to sacrifice myself for its glory and advantage, I never would have hesitated to subject myself to torments or death, rather than consent to any compromise; if Mexico could thereby have obtained the slightest benefit, I am firmly convinced that it is proper to terminate this question by political negotiation; that convention alone determined me sincerely to agree to what has been stipulated; and in the same spirit I make to you this frank declaration. Be pleased, sir, to favour me by a like confidence on your part; afford me the satisfaction of avoiding approaching evils, and of contributing to that good which my heart advises. Let us enter into negotiations by which the friendship between your nation and the Mexican may be strengthened, both being amicably engaged in giving being and stability to a People who are desirous of appearing in the political world; and who under the protection of the two nations, will attain its object within a few years. The Mexicans are magnanimous when treated with consideration. I will clearly set before them the proper and humane reasons which require noble and frank conduct on their part, and I doubt not that they will act thus as soon as they have been convinced.

By what I have here submitted, you will see the sentiments which animate me, and with which I remain your most humble and obedient servant.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

The President of the United States to the President of the Mexican Republic.

HERMITAGE, September 4, 1836.

To Gen. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA:

SIR: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th of July last, which has been forwarded to me by General Samuel Houston, under cover of one from him, transmitted by an express from General Gaines, who is in command of the United States forces on the Texian frontier. The great object of these communications appear to be to put an end to the disasters which necessarily attend the civil war now raging in Texas, and asking the interposition of the United States in furthering so humane and desirable a purpose.

That any well-intended effort of yours in aid of this object should have been defeated, is calculated to excite the regret of all who justly appreciate the blessings of peace, and who take an interest in the causes which contribute to the prosperity of Mexico in her domestic as well as her foreign relations.

The Government of the United States is ever anxious to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations. But it proceeds on the principle that all nations have the right to alter, amend, or change their own government, as the sovereign power, the people, may direct. In this respect, it never interferes with the policy of other powers, nor can it permit any on the part of others with its internal policy. Consistent with this principle, whatever we can do to restore peace between contending nations, or remove the causes of misunderstanding, is cheerfully at the service of those who are willing to rely upon our good offices as a friend or mediator.

In reference, however, to the agreement which you, as the representative of Mexico, have made with Texas, and which invites the interposition of the United States, you will at once see that we are forbidden, by the character of the communications made to us through the Mexican Minister, from considering it. That Government has notified us that, as long as you are a prisoner, no act of yours will be regarded as binding by the Mexican authorities. Under these circumstances, it will be manifest to you that a good faith to Mexico, as well as the general principle to which I have adverted, as forming the basis of our intercourse with all foreign powers, make it impossible for me to take any step like that you have anticipated. If, however, Mexico should signify her willingness to avail herself of our good offices in bringing about the desirable result you have described, nothing could give me more pleasure than to devote my best services to it. To be instrumental in terminating the evils of civil war, and in substituting in their stead the blessings of peace, is a divine privilege. Every Government, and the people of all countries, should feel it their highest happiness to enjoy an opportunity of thus manifesting their love of each other, and their interest in the general principles which apply to them all as members of the common family of man.

Your letter, and that of General Houston, Commander-in-Chief of the Texian army, will be made the basis of an early interview with the Mexican Minister, at Washington. They will hasten my return to Washington, to which place I will set out in a few days, expecting to reach it by the 1st of October. In the mean time, I hope Mexico and Texas, feeling that war is the greatest of calamities, will pause before another campaign is undertaken, and can add

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