Laveille, Hawkins, Gardiner, Martin, Kerr, Hyland, Crisfield, Hicks, Keene, Coombs, Ghiselin, Tuck, Alexander, Culbreth, Palmer, Dunbracco, Hemsley, Townsend, of Wor. Fooks, Handy, Powell, Bowlus, Doub, Matthias, Gough, Boyd, Nicols, Kershner, Harding, Darby, Waters, Dawson, Frazier, Smith, Bruce—49.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Matthews, Ely, Worthington, Shower, Rostrau, Henderson, Taylor, Pearson, Harrison, Moulsby, Nelson, Jump, Hardcastle, McLean, Richardson, Mann, Swingley, Rentch, Buchanan, Perry—20.

So the order was adopted.

The Speaker thereupon, appointed Messrs. Ridgely, Colbreth, Hicks, Gough, Buchanan, Tuck, and Crisfield, to compose the committee.

Mr. Buchanan, asked to be excused from serving on said committee.

On the question being put on excusing him, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Speaker thereupon appointed Mr. Bruce, on said committee in place of Mr. Buchanan, who was excused by the house.

Mr. McDaniel reported a bill, to authorise justices of the peace to enter judgment by confession in writing of the defendant or defendants.

Mr. Fooks reported a supplement to an act for the building a bridge over a stream across the road leading from Salisbury to Dennickson's cross roads, in Worcester county.

Mr Handy reported a supplement to an act for the relief and support of the poor and indigent persons Worcester county.

Mr. Kerr reported a bill to authorise the sale of certain parts of the real and personal estate of the late Nicholas Hammond, of Talbot county, physician, deceased, and convert the same into bank stock or other property more valuable.

Mr. Alexander reported a bill relating to appeals.

Mr Ichenart reported a bill, to authorise the commissioners of Anne Arundel county to levy a sum of money for the payment of a clerk to the commissioners of primary schools.

Mr. Kershner reported a further additional supplement to the act for the teaching an academy at Hagerstown, in Washington county.

Mr Ichenart reported a bill for the benefit of Charles Rouse, late collector of the second collection district of Anne Arundel county.

Mr. Worthington reported a bill relating to the election districts in Baltimore county.

Mr Alexander reported a bill to provide for the extension of the charter of certain banks therein mentioned.

Mr. Culbreth reported a bill, to make valid the marriage of John Baker and Hannah Myers or Baker.

Mr. Hemsley reported a bill, to authorise William Powell, of Talbot county, to bring into this state certain slaves for a term of years.

Mr Worthington reported a supplement to an act to provide for electing commissioners for Baltimore county, and prescribing their duties.

Which was read the first, and second time and passed.

The clerk of the senate returned the supplement to an act for the preservation of wildfowl in the Potomac river, and extending the provisions of this and the original act to the Patuxent river.

Also, the bill to establish a public ferry across the Potomac river, at Hancock, in Washington county.

Also, the bill, to authorise John A. Pye, and James B. Pye, of Charles county, to bring into this state certain negroes therein named

Severally endorsed 'will pass,' and ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolution relative to employing additional counsel to aid the Attorney General in a certain suit therein mentioned.

Also, the resolutions in favour of George Bowers and Kittard Wall, severally endorsed 'assented to,' and ordered to be engrossed.

And the resolution in favour of John Gwynn, endorsed 'dissented from.'

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

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Buckingham Academy, in Worcester county, passed at December session 1833, ch. 13.

A bill, to incorporate the Washington county Savings Institution.

And a bill, to authorise Fayette street in the town of Rockville, in Montgomery county, to be closed, and another to be called by the same name to be opened.

And delivered a memorial of George Todd, Robert Dasnell, Noah Cider and others, praying that an act of Assembly therein mentioned may not be repealed.

The house adjourned.

Friday, March 3

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. McDaniel presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kent, praying for the passage of a law for the purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Kershner—of sundry citizens of Washington, praying that an act may pass for the enlargement of the limits for the inspections of flour, lumber and coal.

Mr. Shower—of Mordecai G. Cockey, and others, praying that the sheriff of Carroll county may be empowered to collect the tax of said county.

Mr. Palmer—of Edward Coppage, of Queen-Anne's county, praying the passage of a law for the purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Worthington—of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying for an additional appropriation to build a bridge over the Western Run

Mr. Doub—a memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick, praying the passage of a law to regulate outside and divisional fences in said county.

Mr. Worthington—of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying a levy for a footway to the Franklin Academy in Reister'stown.

Mr. Shower—of the trustees of Oakland Academy, praying for a donation from the state.

Mr. Handy—of sundry citizens of Worcester county, praying for an act of incorporation therein named.

Mr. Perry reported a bill to incorporate a company to be called the Frostburg Coal Company.

Mr. Darby—a supplement to an act to limit the sitting of the commissioners of the tax in Montgomery county.

Mr. Iglehart to authorise the clerk of Anne-Arundel county court to record certain deeds therein mentioned, to make said deeds valid.

Mr. Kershner—a supplement to the act to incorporate the Hagerstown Bank.

Mr Carpenter—to divorce Robert H. Galaway, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife, Margaret Galaway.

Mr. Usilton—a supplement to an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and for other purposes.

Mr. Tuck—for the relief of negro George Hayman.

Mr. Jump—for the better regulation of the school districts in the upper election district of Caroline county, so far as relates to the school No. 4.

Mr. Palmer—to authorise Edward Coppage, of Queen-Anne's county, to manumit certain negroes therein named.

Mr McLean—further to continue an act passed at November session 1804, entitled, an act to incorporate the Chesapeake Insurance Company.

Also, Mr. McDaniel—in relation to the driving of cattle and sheep through Kent county.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill to divorce Hannah J. D. Ely, from her husband Julius Ely.

Also, the bill to authorise the levy court of Frederick county to abandon a certain road.

Also, the bill to provide for the meeting of the court of Carroll county, and for other purposes.

Also, the bill for the establishment of the orphans court of Carroll county.

Also, the bill relating to the election districts of Frederick county; severally endorsed, 'will pass,' and severally ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill to divorce Ann R. Cannon, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband John W. Cannon, endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendment,' which amendment was assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill to prohibit the owners of vessels and others from navigating the same by any under the sole command of negroes or mulattoes, endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendment.'

And the preamble and resolution relating to and requiring the several militia officers of this state to make their returns to the Adjutant-General of this state, &c. endorsed, 'dissented from.'

And delivered a bill originated in and passed by the senate, entitled 'an act supplemental to the act to establish magistrates courts in the several counties of this state, and to prescribe their jurisdiction.'

The house adjourned.

Saturday, March 4.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. Carpinter presented a petition of sundry citizens of Charles praying a special act levying a sum of money upon the assessable property in said county for the purposes therein set forth

Mr. Carpinter—of Henry M. Hanson, of Charles county, praying a special act authorizing him to bring into this state, a negro slave therein mentioned.

Mr Ghiselin—of Samuel Barrow and others, citizens of Prince George's, praying that Mary A. Garner may be placed on the pension roll of said county.

Mr. Buchanan—a communication from William Lamar Esq. an officer of the revolution, in relation to his revolutionary services.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, to authorise Henry C. Drury, of Wm. further time to complete his collection; endorsed 'will pass,' ordered to be engrossed.—Also,

The bill, to incorporate the trustees of Benjamin's Church in Carroll county.—Also,

The bill, to provide for the building of a court house, clerks office, registers office, gaol and poors house, in Carroll county, severally endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendments,' which amendments were read, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.—Also,

The resolutions in favour of Mr. Emily Forrest, and Mary Ford, severally endorsed, 'assented to,' and ordered to be engrossed.—Also,

The resolution in favour of Henry Barr, and Valentine Brunner, severally endorsed 'dissented from'—And,

Delivered the following bills originated in and passed by the senate, viz:

A bill, relating to the effect of the revocation of powers of attorney, by death or otherwise.

Also, the bill, relating to the form in which Promissory notes may be given to the incorporated banks of this State.

And, a bill, to limit the sessions of the General Assembly in every alternate year.

The house adjourned.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John P. Graves, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February 1837

JOHN L. RALEY, Adm'r.

March 9. 4w.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, March 9, 1837.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Temperance Society, will be held in the city of Annapolis on the evenings of the 9th and 10th inst. at 7½ o'clock, in the Senate Chamber.

The Officers and Managers of the Society, with the Members of the Executive Committee, the Delegates from the Auxiliaries, and the citizens of Annapolis generally, are respectfully invited to attend. The Annual Report will be read, and several Addresses delivered.

C. KEENER.

Chairman Ex. Com. M. S. T. Society.

March 9, 1837.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Capitol on Saturday the 4th day of March, at twelve o'clock, by President Van Buren.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, we recognise the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favour or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly labouring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it broad, yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our government quietly, but efficiently, performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly, to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger the blessings we enjoy. The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions, and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new Government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the power of the rest were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the States was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse, as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home; and, while the valour and fortitude of our people have removed far from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced us, in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson: that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has thus attended our great experiment, is, in itself, a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow citizens, looking forward to the far distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. I impresses on my mind a firm belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that, if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations yet to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof, that a popular Government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength.—Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience, during the struggles of the revolution, was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the Government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burden will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our civil institutions, or guard our honour or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognised the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment, that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death, nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self-government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been favourably exemplified in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true, the ardour of public sentiment, outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence, it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence.—The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow citizens, will assuredly, in time, produce this result; for as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great land-marks of social order, and maintaining, on all occasions, the inviolability of those constitutional and legal provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed unfitness of our institutions for those hostile emergencies, which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of apprehension, their enemies of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us war could never be the result of individual or irresponsible will, but must be a measure of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing, gave new confidence to our government; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for the want of it; but, among ourselves, all doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of states, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alledged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its ancient, than it is at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependance, and formed a circle of mutual benefits, too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every State has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amid the violence of excited passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded; and, standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honour and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favourable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the Presidental Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow-citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the rupublic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honourable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach