

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS. Thursday, April 6, 1837.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

At an Election held at the Assembly Room on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were elected to compose the Corporation of this City.

- For Mayor, John Miller. For Recorder, John Johnson. For Aldermen, Richard Swann, Robert Welch, of Ben, Thomas S. Alexander, Somerville Pinkney, Thomas G. Waters. For Common Councilmen, James Murray, Daniel T. Hyde, Nicholas H. Green, George Franklin, David S. Caldwell, Nicholas Brewer of Jno. Daniel Hart.

[Communicated.]

The instructor of the primary school in Annapolis, who is a brother of the Editor of the Common School Assistant, has brought with him a few copies of some of the books which have been compiled for the use of the primary or common schools in New York. They are compiled by some of the most learned practical men in that state, and will be found on examination to be admirably fitted for youth, and it may be added, grown people also. It may be rendered to many an essential service to let it be known that it is in the power of Mr. Taylor to procure for schools or individuals any number of any of them which may be wanted. The series, when completed, is designed to comprise elementary works on Agriculture, Social and Civil duties, Political Economy, Science of Legislation, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Geology, and the Physical, Moral, and Intellectual nature of man. Among the books already published, are "First Lessons in Political Economy," price 37 1/2 cents—"The Farmer's School Book," 50 cents—"A Help to Young Writers," 37 1/2 cents—"The Prussian School System, and the Organization and Administration of the School System of New York," 50 cents—"District School," price 100 cents, &c. Among the rest, there is an "Exposition of the Constitution of the United States, and the forms of Government of the different parts of the World," price 12 cents. Of the latter it is said, "Though this little book is more particularly intended for the use of schools and for the benefit of the rising generation, it will be found a convenient pocket companion for every citizen as a book of reference, inasmuch as all the principles of our excellent constitution are embodied and placed under their proper heads." It is obvious that such books are the most fit for our elementary schools, public and private, and ought forthwith to be adopted in all of them if it be designed that those schools shall be of benefit to those who go to them. "In a country like ours," it is said, "where no other distinctions ought to exist than those of merit, where all are equally eligible to the highest office in the gift of the people, and where each individual has a voice in our common country, it is obviously that the diffusion of useful knowledge, especially among youth, is the only means of perpetuating the blessings we enjoy." If then we are to continue to be a free people, it is every man's duty, according to the measure of influence he possesses, to endeavor to introduce such books into our elementary schools, and to take care that those who teach them are competent to the task which they undertake. It is obvious too, that such books, though prepared for youth, will, if read, be especially useful to their parents, if they have not time to read larger works. To those who cause them to be read to schools and colleges, suppose that they are men of education, though in this they are mistaken, and even to the really educated man in setting his mind a thinking, and enabling him at once to remember and apply the principles which are to determine his conduct in public or private life.

"The District School" above spoken of is designed in the language of John Duer, Esquire, to enforce the duty and necessity of extending to all the benefits of education in the full and true sense of the term—to expose the defects of the system of primary instruction which now prevail, and to suggest some of the appropriate remedies. "The subjects of which it well and judiciously treats, are far more important than the topics which are usually discussed in our halls of legislation, and which dignified by the eloquence of statesmen and exaggerated by the arts of public declaimers have sometimes fixed the attention and agitated the passions of the whole community." The subjects treated of are: "The duties of parents in educating their children—The qualification of teachers—Duties of those who have a general superintendance over common schools—Teaching should be made a profession—Seminaries for teachers—The government and discipline of a school—The best method of teaching spelling and reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar, history, &c.—Conventions of teachers—Location and structure of school houses—Duties we owe to each other and to our country, &c. &c. The above statement of the contents of the book must show its value to teachers as well as to trustees of our common schools, and to all who really feel an interest in the education of the people. It will prove that the people have other interests than those which the politicians discuss, and that it is quite as well for those

who do not expect or seek office to attend to their own interests as to suffer themselves to be led astray by men who love the votes of the people, but care not when placed in office to study and promote their real interests. Such books will make the common people quite as wise as very many of those who think themselves the best qualified to be lawgivers, councillors and governors.

What has yet been done in Maryland for the promotion of education has been worse than doing nothing, and one reason for it is, that those who have been sent to the legislature did not themselves know what ought to be done. Let the people read the last named book and then the reports of our committees on education and laws for the promotion of education, and they cannot fail to conclude that until our lawgivers will take the trouble to study and understand the nature, defects and excellencies of the various systems of education which have been in operation, it is just as impossible for our assembly men (no matter what amount of funds they have at their disposal) to devise a good system of education as it would be for such Solomon to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

Unless the people will take care of themselves and take the trouble to understand their real interests, it is an idle expectation that those who flatter them on and before election day will be very anxious to study them.

A few dollars most men can afford to spare, in order to purchase invaluable reading for themselves and their children. Those who cannot, had better in bestowing their votes take care that they give them to those who know the value of useful instruction and will provide it at the public expense.

AGRICOLA.

APPOINTMENTS FOR BALTIMORE CONFERENCE—March, 1837.

- Baltimore District—John DAVIS, P. E. Baltimore city, A. Griffith, T. M'Gee, E. Dorsey, J. W. Richardson, T. Summers, C. A. Davis, S. McMullen. North Baltimore, H. Furlong, J. Merriken, J. Frye, sup. East do, J. White, D. Thomas. West do, P. Rescald. Balt. Precincts, Sharp st. & A. S. S. Men's U. Bet. T. H. Sargent, J. Paisley. Baltimore Circuit, Wm. Hank, J. Guyer, A. A. Reese, sup. Severn, R. S. Vinton. Annapolis, J. A. Gore, J. Housewright. West Riv. W. H. Coffin, W. G. Dool. Calvert, W. S. Evans, B. H. Nodal. St. Mary's, F. Macartney, J. Clarke. W. Elmonds. Bladens'arg, B. N. Brown, R. T. Nixon. Mattawoman Miss. M. Ebenezer. Montgomery, James Reily, J. Young. Patuxent, R. Brown, J. A. Henning. Potomac District—John BEAR, P. E. Alexandria, J. G. Roszel, L. F. Morison, W. Hamilton, C. B. Tipot. Foamy, H. Slicer, J. H. Hanson, sup. B. Barry. Rock Creek, E. R. Veitch, E. P. Philips. Fairfax, To be supplied. Leeburg, J. A. Collins, N. J. B. Morgan. Loudon, J. Y. Kigler, W. Howe. Stafford, G. C. Brook, G. D. Chenoweth. Frederickburg, N. Head. Westmoreland, T. Wheeler, T. A. Morgan. Lancaster, C. B. Young, J. Hough, wout. Rockingham District—N. Wilson, P. E. Rockingham, J. C. Lyon, Wm. Mck. Ward. Staunton, J. S. Marlin. Augusta, S. Smith, G. L. Brown. Rocky Spring, G. Jordan. Lexington, G. W. Humphries, J. H. Linn. Fincastle, A. A. Eskridge, L. Monroe. Christiansburg, J. Plotner, W. Rhor. Monroe, J. Lanus. Covington, J. W. Osborne, A. G. Chenoweth. Lewisburg, W. Wickes. Lewisburg Circuit, C. Hartman, J. Stine. Huntersville, F. McEnally. Franklin, F. M. Mills, J. T. Dyckle.

- Winchester District—D. STEELE, P. E. Winchester Station, J. Guest. Winchester Circuit, T. H. W. Monroe, W. G. Eggleston, W. Munroe, sup. Jefferson, J. Larkin, M. G. Hamilton. Harper's Ferry, George Hill. Berkeley, Jas. Watts, W. Evans. Hillsborough, G. Morgan, J. Berkely. Bath, G. W. Deems, J. Gamble. Springfield, H. Holland. South Branch, D. Kennison, W. T. Norfolk. Moorfield, J. M. Green, J. Brads. Woodstock, M. Goheen, D. Trout. Lary, T. S. Harding. Lost River Mission, J. W. Cullum. Chambersburg District—R. CADDEN, P. E. Chambersburg, R. Bond.

- Waynesburg, R. M. Lipscomb. Hagerstown, Wm. B. Edwards. Boonsborough, J. L. Gibbon. Clearspring, J. Clary, J. M. Jones. Alleghany, P. D. Lipscomb, J. Hodges. Cumberland, C. Parkinson. Bedford, P. McEnally, T. C. Hayes. Lyttelstown, E. H. Allen, T. S. Morris. Milfin, G. Berkstesser, J. McKeehan. Bloomfield, D. Shaver, J. Stansbury.

- Shippensburg, William H. Enos. Northumberland Dist—J. MILLER, P. E. Sunbury, H. G. Dill, C. E. Brown. Beaver's Mead, Mis. J. S. Lee. Hollidaysburg, J. Bowen. Williamsburg, J. Forrest, R. Beers. Lewistown, Henry Tarring. Lewistown Circuit, J. Munroe, J. Bell. Berwick, J. Sank, G. Guyer. Danville, S. Ellis, S. Hildebrand. Northumberland, C. Kallibus, John Hall. Lyeoming, T. Tannyhill, I. T. Stratton. Dellefonte, J. Rhodes, R. W. H. Brent. Clearfield, J. Anderson. Huntingdon, J. Stevens, T. H. Bucy. West Branch Miss. S. V. Blicke. Carlisle District—A. HENFILL, P. E. Carlisle Station, G. G. Cookman. Carlisle Circuit, J. Gruber, W. O. Lumsden. York, T. Reily. Shrewsbury, J. Ewing, J. W. Cronin. Hartford, I. Collins, Elijah Miller, H. Best, O. Ege, T. J. Dorsey, sup. Liberty, W. Prettyman, T. Myers. Frederick City, S. Bryson. Frederick Circuit, Wm. Butler, J. Parker, J. Reed, sup. Gettysburg, Amos Smith, J. H. Brown.

Thomas C. Thornton, Agent for Dickinson College, Daniel Hartman, Samuel H. Mallen and Thomas L. Hoyle transferred to Virginia Conference. Next Baltimore Annual Conference to be held in East Baltimore, March 14, 1838.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. It was originally provided by the Constitution that each member of the Electoral College should vote for two persons for President and Vice President, without designating the particular names of either. The one having the highest number of votes was declared to be President, and the one having the next highest number, Vice President. This however, was found inconvenient in practice, and in 1801 was abandoned for the better system now in operation, by which the electors name in their ballots the person voted for as Vice President.

Since the Declaration of Independence there have been twelve Presidential elections, exclusive of the present, and in only two cases has the choice devolved upon Congress. The first was in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had an equal number of votes in the Electoral College, and the second in 1825, when the Electoral votes were so divided between Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Wm. H. Crawford, and Jared Ingersoll, that neither had a majority. The following schedule will show the number of votes received by the principal candidates at each election from the origin of the government to the present time.

First Term, 1789. Electors 69. George Washington was therefore declared elected to the Presidency, and John Adams to the Vice Presidency. Second Term, 1793. Electors 135. George Washington had 132 votes, and was elected President; John Adams 77, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was George Clinton, who received 50 votes. Third Term, 1797. Electors 138. John Adams received 71 votes, and was elected President; Thomas Jefferson 69, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was Thomas Pinckney, who received 53 votes, and after him Aaron Burr, who received 37. Fourth Term, 1801. Electors 135. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes, John Adams 65, and Charles C. Pinckney 61. There being no choice of President, the election was carried into the House of Representatives, and on the 36th ballot, Thomas Jefferson received the votes of nine States out of 16, and was declared elected. Aaron Burr was declared elected Vice President. Fifth Term, 1805. Electors 176. The new system of voting introduced. Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President; George Clinton 142 votes for Vice President, and was elected; Charles C. Pinckney, the only other candidate for the Presidency, received 14 votes, and Rufus King 14 votes for the Vice Presidency. Sixth Term, 1809. Electors 176. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were accordingly elected. Seventh Term, 1813. Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton, 89. Elbridge Gerry 121 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry elected. Eighth Term, 1817. Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 24; Daniel D. Tompkins 138 votes, for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins elected. Ninth Term, 1821. Electors 232. James Monroe received 221 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President. Tenth Term, 1825. Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 84; Wm. H. Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37. Neither candidate having a majority, the election was carried into the House, where, on the first ballot, John Quincy Adams received the votes of 13 States out of 24, and was declared elected. Seven States voted for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice President by the Electoral College, having received 82 votes. The next highest candidates were N. Sanford, who received 30 votes, and Nathaniel Mason, who received 21. Eleventh Term, 1829. Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 178 votes for President, and John Quincy Adams 83. John C. Calhoun 118 votes for Vice President, and Richard Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun elected. Twelfth Term, 1833. Electors 286. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd 11; William Wirt 7; Martin Van Buren 49; William Wilkins 30; Henry Lee 11; Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren elected.—N. Y. Jour. of Com. Thirteenth Term, 1837. Electors 294. If Michigan be counted, Martin Van Buren of New York received 170 votes for President; without Michigan he

received 167 votes. William Henry Harrison of Ohio, 73; Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee, 26; Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, 14; Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina, 11. Van Buren elected President. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, if the votes of Michigan be counted, received 147 votes for Vice President; without Michigan he received 144 votes; Francis Granger of New York, 77; John Tyler of Virginia, 47; William Smith of Alabama, 23; no person elected Vice President by the electoral colleges. Immediately after the announcement of the vote by the President of the Senate, and proceeded to the House of Representatives, and proceeded to the Constitution of the United States to elect a Vice President. Forty-nine Senators were present and voted. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, received 33 votes, and Francis Granger of New York, 16 votes. Richard M. Johnson was declared elected.

Table with columns: Name, Term of Service, Birth, Death, Age at Death. Lists names like Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, etc.

PRESENT CABINET.

JOHN FORREST, of Georgia, Secretary of State. LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, Secretary of Treasury. JOHN R. POINSETT, of South Carolina, Secretary of War. MEXTON DICKERSON, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of New York, Attorney General. AMOS KENDALL, of Kentucky, Post-Master General.

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the aggregate of Expenditure, and each general charge in Anne-Arundel County for the year 1830.

Table with columns: Category, Amount. Includes Pensioners, Druggers, Public House, Juniors to the County Court, etc.

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Lists accounts for Lewis Sutton, Benjamin Watkins, John Thompson, etc.

Be Records, subject to the order of the Commissioners for A. A. County, 1,000

Table with columns: Category, Amount. Includes Judges and Clerks of Elections, Constables Salaries, &c., Commissioners and Clerk, etc.

By Order of the Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County.

R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.

APPOINTMENTS

Made by the Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County at their March Session 1837.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.

Robert W. Kent, William O'Hara, Joseph N. Stock, et al.

SUPERVISORS OF THE PUBLIC ROADS.

John S. Camden, Thomas R. Beard, Richard Sellman, John Beard, Richard G. Holliday, Francis B. Quinn, Philip Pinckel, John T. Richardson, William U. Gilbert, Samuel Duvall, Solomon G. Chaney, Thomas R. Cross, Benjamin Sunderland, Francis Bird, Thomas R. Tyan, John M. Welch, Abner Linticum, Frederick Rawlings, John W. Ljama, Nichola Woodard, William Gardner of Geo. Z. Chariah Johnson, James Webb, William Linticum, Seth W. Warfield, Anthony Smith, Richard Warfield, Samuel Nichols, Samuel Moore, James Sykes, Isaac Richardson, Samuel Brown of Jno. R., Nathan Shipley, James A. Meredith, John Fisher, Asbury Peddicord, Humphrey Dorsey, George L. Stockett, Reese Williams, Nathan Dorsey, and Chas. Carroll.

CONSTATABLES.

For the First Election District—William Urquhart, Bennett Thomas, and Roger Phillips. For the Second Election District—Osborn Bell, and John Meek. For the Third Election District—Chas. Boone, Zachary Pumphrey, and Thomas Yewell. For the Fourth Election District—Benjamin Clarke, William Phelps, and Jesse Conway. For the Fifth Election District—Singleton M. C. Beck, William H. Jones, Joseph Murphy, and Richard Wells, Jr.

COLLECTORS OF THE T. X.

John Beard, Jr. Collector in the First Collection District. Philmon Warfield, Collector in the Second Collection District. Thomas C. Miller, Collector in the Third Collection District. Lewis N. Sewell, Collector in the Fourth Collection District.

NOTICE.

ANNAPOLIS, April 4th, 1837.

THE subscribers acting under a resolution of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals until the 25th instant, to contract for the following work: 1. For the painting the wood work of the House of Delegates, and its adjacent Committee Room. 2. For painting the wood work of the Chamber in the State House commonly called the Old Army. 3. For painting the wood work of the Chamber of the Court of Appeals. 4. For painting the exterior wood work of the State House, including the Dome, Cupola and Spire. 5. For building a Wood House, corresponding in size, design, materials and workmanship, with the Gun House, including the foundation—to be erected parallel with the Gun House at the N. E. gate of the State House lot. The proposals for painting should state the price for two coats, and also for three. The colours will be the same as those last used on the building, and the materials to be of the purest and best quality. The painting of the Court of Appeals room must be finished on or before the 15th May and the residue of the work by the 1st of September next. Bond with security will be required for the use of good mechanical materials of first quality, and completion of the work in faithful, workmanship manner within the time specified. The proposals should state the names of the sureties, and the terms of each piece of work, (according to the foregoing enumeration) separately. R. W. GILL, W. G. TUCK, April 6.

NOTICE

WHAT books... THE Charter will be paid on each scribing.

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