AMaryland Wazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 25, 1837.

At a meeting of the Delegates from Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Baltimore, at Ellicott's Mills, on Saturday, 20th May, 1837, ABNER LINTHICUM was appointed President, and JNO. I. DONALDSON and JNO. E. STANS. HURY, were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That

ISAAC McKIM, and BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, be nominated as candidates for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland. ABNER LINTHICUM, President. Jao. I. Donaldson, and V. Pres'ts.

JNO. E. STAYSBURY, J.s. Hook, and Secretaries. M. M. Davall, Secretaries.

GT At a meeting of the Delegates of the Democratic Party of Anne-Arundel county, convened at the Patapsco Hotel, the meeting was minated as candidates for the House of Dele-

gates of Maryland: JOHN S. SELLMAN, RICHARD W. HIGGINS, GEORGE COOKE, WESLEY LINTHICUM.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting have the power of convening this Convention again, if necessary, at Cecil's Tavern, 4th E. lection District. ABNER LINTHICUM, Chairman.

WILLIAM II. WORTHINGTON, Sec'ry.

The Mayor of Washington has called a spe cial meeting of the Common Council of that city, to consider the propriety of issuing small notes as a substitute for change.

The New York Legislature has passed the act legalising the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of that State for one year.

THE CROPS.

We learn by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the growing crops are beginning to put on an appearance of good promise. The late rains have proved signally beneficial; and there is ty, and followed up here and in other cities failing crops, will not be realised, at the approaching harvest.

From the American Sentirel. GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

Upwards of twenty thousand citizens assem-bled in the State House Yard on Monday, May 15, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in pursuance of public notice, being the largest meeting ever asse rabled in Philadelphia. The meeting was called to Penniman, and Furman E. Downes, were elected Vice Presidents; John Forral, Thos. O'Neil, and Eli Dillon, were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by

Win. Thompson, E. A. Penniman, and S. C. Thompson; after which Mr. John Ferral introduced, with some prefatory remarks, the follow-

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS. through a long course of years, to the use of a and silver, and of all the necessaries of life. spurious paper currency;

proposal has been made under the plea of repular liberty, no less than of the physical ease, pular interty, no less than of the citie titled to a currency of sound specie.

titled to a currency of sound specie.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every

And whereas, not content with this proposa nor quieted, if silenced, by the evident indigna-tion of the whole American people, nor by the expressed determination of the American administration, in a course of policy in full accordance with the national sentiment and national interests, the same British party has been and yet is unceasingly at work to check the action and counteract the effect of every measure h ving in view the protection of the national do. main and the national wealth, from the pecula means and invention imaginable, the exportation of American specie, and the forcing new issues

here of paper forgeries;
And whereas, at the present time, during the semblance of peace, there reigns an active war between the two hemispheres of monarchical Europe and republican America; and whereas,

in years past, by fleets and armies, is conducted more insiduously and dangerously, by means of a faudulent commerce and fraudulent money in our respective avocations. ransactions;

and is to make this young nation (free as it is of gainst the issuing of small notes, and the refusivous und of expensive Overnment) to feed by the tribute of its surplus wealth, the old, decayed, indelted, and insolvent Governments of Europe;

in the active employ of a foreign enemy, special occupation it is to seize every advantage, to augment every difficulty, to create every em-barrassment, and to subtract every dollar from circulation, for the purpose of traffic and foreign exportation;

And whereas, there exists, moreover, in this city of Philadelphia, a corporation well and long known to be in full understanding with, and to form a part of, that foreign faction which distracts the country, and unceasingly labours to place all its interests at the mercy of foreign empires;

And whereas, this hostile corporation has, not in common but in uncommon council assembled, passed an ordinance for the issuing of paper certificates to the amount of \$130,000 in bills of twenty-five cents, and fifty cents, and uporganised by calling ABNER LINTHICUM, wards, and for the decreeing of the same a leby the Chair, and appointing Dr. William gal tender in payment of city taxes, water rents, H. Worming centlemen were unanimously nominated as candidates for the House of Deleville Constitution and legislative laws of the State, and of the United States regulative of the currency, and with the unexpressed but evident objects in view-

First. Of throwing out of circulation all the silver coin.

Second. For rendering the same silver coin and small legal specio currency an object of illicit trade and barter, and thus affording an opportunity to the British bank and its auxiliary institutions, of amassing the current specie, and of exporting it as fast as collected to Europe.

Third. Of raising the price of all the neces

sames of life, and recommending a course of in place of the perfectabiling, under the names of speculation and constitutional coin. trade, in which the people of these States must ever be, as they ever have been, the victime, and foreign and home desperadoes the gainers.

Fourth. Of affording facilities to foreign agents for purchasing at favoured prices (by comnand of the specie thus collected) the necessarope; thus recommencing a time of dearth and scarcity such as existed but a few months since, and which but a few days ago previous to these odious measures, and to the artificial panic suddealy excited in New York by the British parthe same forthwith to Europe-

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we view the action of the banks in suspending specie payments, in conjunction with the issuing of small bills by the corporation of this city, not as is pretended, to keep the specie in the country, but as a malicious and reckless scheme, to force the national order by Samuel C. Thompson, and William administration to repeal the Treasury circular, Thompson was unanimously elected President-On motion, Frederick Stoever, John Wilbank, blishment of a national bank, and thus also the On motion, Francis Brelsford, Edward A. more readily and speedily to export the precious Breniman, and Farman E. Downes, were electimetals to the bankrupt speculators of foreign

Resolved, That we regard the holding in the country the specie treasure of the nation, and in the pockets of the people the legal current coin of the land, to involve, not only the well being of the whole population, but, at the present time, the very existence of the nation. That the measures lately taken in Mexico for the is Whereas, a design not only exists, but has suing of letters of marque, and the despatching been openly avowed, by the head of the British of commissions to all the naval powers of Euparty in these United States—namely, by the rope, for their vessels to act as privateers under British bank, and by the leading organs of the Mexican flag, together with the acts of hos-British bank, and by the leading organs of the British party, and by all those papers throughout the United States which are devoted to force in interests and supported by foreign funds, sels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, but so always as a cabin passenger of the british party is so always and the sels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, but so always are always as a supported by foreign funds, sels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, but so always are always as a supported by foreign funds, sels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, but so always are always as a supported by foreign funds, sels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, but so always are always as a supported by foreign funds, sels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, but so always are always as a supported by foreign funds, sels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, but so always are always as a supported by foreign funds, sels of the United States in the wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we would not be a wood used as fuel being piled up against American traders, and upon arms I we would not be a wood used as fuel being pile and with which our country is so abundantly afflicted—to permit, and absolutely to enforce, in
this scason of public difficulty, the exportation
of American specie to foreign countries; thereby to bolster up, with the treasure and lawful
currency of the United States, the ruined fortunes of Europe's monarchies, and to leave the
American pation. As has heretofore been done
of Europe's monarchies, and to leave the
American pation. As has heretofore been done
of eight our country is now ger, and it is awfully interesting, and his own
threatened with a universal Corsair war from
all the enemics of our liberty and independence,
and point out the immense importance to our
by to bolster up, with the treasure and lawful
currency of the United States, the ruined fortunes of Europe's monarchies, and to leave the
any and every measure that shall be found most
of the state of the and with which our country is so abundantly af-American nation, as has heretofore been done effective and expedient, both our store of gold

Resolved, That these United States are in-And whereas, this impudent and treasonable debted to no nation under Heaven; that to the specie treasure and lawful current coin within constituting the fortunes of foreign traders and our borders, no foreign claims do or can exist; their American partners, as heretofore inflated and further, that these United States, being the to the nominal amount of millions, at the ex- only civilized country on the globe at this time pense of the nation's domestic industry, its in- free of debt, and of financial embarrassments of pense of the matthin at the state of the physical case, sequently the only country fully and fairly ensular liberty, no less than of the physical case,

nation and of every Government, to provide for the great body politic—for its defence, security and prosperity, without regard to the conflicting and often imaginary, false, or publicly injurious, interests or wishes of individuals and classes of men. That consistently with the same, we conceive the recent order of the President of the United States, commanding the payment in was soon joined by four other men who had specie of all import duties in the customs, and the further order to the officers of the customs to retain all the moneys received for such. du tion and speculation of toreign robbers and do-mestic gamblers, and in furthering by every a cent of it into any one of the deposite banks that should have suspended specio payments, to have been conceived in the true sense and full

understanding or this first great national duty.

Resolved, That we are sternly opposed to the issuing of paper certificates of sta tutes for specie currency, and that we hereby

Resolred. That as the laws of the State and And whereas, the object of this struggle has been of the United States are clearly and strictly aelted, and insolvent Governments of Europe;
And whereas, there exists in this city alparty fence and aid against the wicked designs of the coalition of foreign and American bankrupts.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be ap-pointed to hold correspondence with the banks of this city and county, with instructions to inquire whether they will agree to pay their ten lollar or their five dollar bills, or to what extent they will go in redeeming their notes; and that said committee report to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place on Monday morning, at

Resolved, That we are opposed to monopolies of every description-more especially moneyed nonopolies; that we consider the banking sys tem as a system of fraud and oppression; the we believe hard money to be th only just and legal currency, and that we will therefore hereafter give our suffrages to no man, who is not hostile to all banks, and in favour of no other circulating medium than that of gold and silver.

Resolved, That we claim for the domestic Bully Johnson,

manufactures of our country, full and ample protection, and believing that such protection can only be afforded by establishing a currency of gold and silver, we insist upon a prohibition by law to banks to issue paper as a circulating

Resolved, That the practice of bonding foreign goods at long credits, is a dangerous meaare, which holds out encouragements to our importing merchants, ruinous to themselves, destructive of the best interests of the farmer, the mechanic, and the free workers of this country, certain to drain it of its metallic currency, by leaving to the community only promises to pay in place of the performance of real payment in

Resolved, That on the question of the curreney, we have no confidence in the State admiistrations generally, as now constituted; and that in the present crisis, we hereby call upon the national administration to take all such measures as it shall judge the most expedient and ries of life, and of exporting them also to Eu- effectual, for restoring and preserving our constitutional metallic currency, and that we hereby pledge our lives, if necessary, for the support of

Resolved. That a copy of the proceedings o this meeting be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the heads reason to believe that the gloomy anticipations the same party; forcing a run upon the banks, of the various departments of the Government, so freely indulged in a few weeks since, as to in the hope of draining their vaults and the with an earnest solicitation to use their best efcountry of the whole specie of the States and forts to protect the people from the outrageous treasure of the United States, and of exporting and unjust machinations of the paper money makers, their tools and dependents.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily papers of this

WILLIAM THOMPSON, President. Frederick Stoever, John Wiltbank, Israel Young, Francis Brelsford, Edward A. Penni-

Furnan E. Downes. Vice Presidents. John Ferral, Thomas O'Neill, Eli Dillon, Se

From the New Orleans Bee, May 11.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE. One of those terrible accidents, but too comon on the western rivers, occurred on Tues. day at one o'clock in the morning, by which a bout one hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steamer Ben Sherrod, Captain Castleman, left this place on Sunday morning bound to Louisville, and at the time just mentioned, when a bout 30 miles below Natchez, she was found to be enveloped in flames, and out of near 200 persons on board only about 50 or 60 were sav-

The fire is believed to have originated from ger, and it is awfully interesting, and his own and hung in a perpendicular position, the bow

All on board were precipitated into the water and are believed to have been drowned, with he exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by chinging to the thwarts. In a few minutes about 20 of the crew made their way to he had borne in serving his country. the stern of the steamer and placed themselves in the boat, suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the rope prints, the loud and continued denunciations which attached the steamer to the stern of the yawl, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full 20 feet under water.

All that had been hanging to her were miss ing, except four, and the individual who relates the story; he says when he rose to the surface he found himself under the yawl and she was lying bottom up. Being strong, active, and expert at swimming, he worked his way from underneath, and mounted on her bottom, where he saved themselves, and in this situation they floated twelve miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus.

Captain Castleman, by vigorous exertions aved his wife and two childrenchildren and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also had the luck to save his wife and one child, and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

There was some powder on board, in what

nimously concur in express gratitude to Capt. Jones of the Columbus, for his activity in picking them up, and for his kind-ness while on board his steamer. The steamboat Alton passed downwards not long after the accident occurred, when many unfortunates were still struggling for life in the water. The survivors are not quite so cloquent in their expressions of gratitude to the commander of the Alton as they are towards Capt. Jones.

The following are the names of the person saved, furnished by Captain Castleman. hoped there are others not yet discovered:

Jacob Rose,

Edw. Fleece.

B. McDaniel,

Peter Suvier,

Moses Caldwell,

Charles Anderson.

Robert Louisianeg,

Andrew Moore,

Joseph Cooper,

Josiah Fisher,

John Cork.

Cart. C. G. Castleman and lady, Geo. Stiles, Clerk, Wm. Bell, 1st Ergineer, Stephen Hooks, 2d do Charles Greenlee, Pilot, Samuel Pig, 2d mate, John Hill, Carpenter. Crew.

Patrick Rice. Jacob Lighstroff, John Egman, A. Goddin, M. O'Hara, Charles Simms, Fred. Cowen, Villis Caldwell. John Caldwell,

John Johnson, Cabin Passenger las. Smith, Lady and Amos Brundel, Thos: Larmar, Son, Thos. Cook, Samuel Ray. Wm. H. Cloud. Lister Sexton, Mr. Gamble and Son. Wm. Beattie, Four left at Fort Adams, names not known.

Deck Passenger: Samuel Squinnes, Asa Gates. John Hobrins and six more taken up by steamboat Statesman.

From the New Orleans True American, May 11. The destruction of the steamboat Ben Sherrod by fire, while ascending the river on her way to Louisville, is truly heart-rending. Seldom have we been called on to record a disaster in which the sacrifice of human life has been so great. While sho was wending her way just above Fort Adams, about one o'clock in the morning of the 8th of May, a small pile of wood in front of the furnaces caught fire. In a few moments the flames spread in every direction. The Columbus, at that moment descending the river, rounded to and saved several of the passengers. But with all the assistance that she could render, more than 120 persons perished. There were two distinct explo sions—one supposed to be the boilers, and the other to be from a quantity of powder on board. A passenger on board the Columbus describes e scene as the most awful he ever witnessed The screams of men, women and children pierc ed the air for miles around, while in the brigh light that went up from the waters, the hanging orms of the poor wretches as they clung con vulsively to the burning sides of the boat, struck he deepest anguish into the heart of the spec tator.

"THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM

Judge Smith, in a letter stating his reasons for declining a place on the bench of the Su preme Court, after speaking of the attractions anxious and uplifted faces. As if by one impulse, all who could find room to do it removed molument, and important usefulness, and from the consideration that the appointment was from one at whose hands he would receive it as soon as from "any other man living," repudiates it for the following reasons:

I've among those who advocated both the the assembled thousands around him; he was first and second election of General Jackson, evidently passing thro'a hurried review of the and believe he has done more to rescue the Con stitution from the grasp of party purposes, and soul, upon the dark and mysterious future. The bring it back to its original meaning and true clergyman who accompanied him, offered him construction, and given more character and respiritual consolation, which he seemed to receive undue violence, up to the close of his adminis tration, not only as regarded his public mea sures, but his moral rectitude; and that, too, at noment when he was heaving from his lungs the cap was adjusted over the eyes of the sufferhis life's blood, under a constitution, rendered too feeble to retain it, from the toils and cares

"It would seem that he is not yet to be at res if we look since he has retired, at the party which we hear every day in the streets, and the dinner speeches of disappointed expectants, who cating for mercy from Him who alone can belinger in his wake to arouse, if possible, public opinion against him, there is an evident deter- this moment was awful. Not a sound was nination to pursue him to his tomb, and trample upon his very ashes, that they may cleave down the drop fell, the electric shudder of sympathy and blot out the inestimable principles he has ran through their bosoms, like the first tremors established, and open afresh the Constitution to of a storm. a liberal construction, or any other construction; and to clamber into office, without merit or without any fixed principle, upon such new constructions, compromises and factions, as they may be enabled to form and excite, from this to the priest, who attended him, and who we benew order of things.
"Whilst these scenes are acting, I should be

unwilling to hold any judicial station, because l might conceive it to be my duty as a citizen. and as a member of this great community, to offer, in some constitutional mode, my objections. at twenty thousand, of which nearly one third Although I have always believed a judge was not bound by any moral principle to abstain from quantity we know not-but the knowledge that the political discussions that so much agitate our Europe and republican America; and whereas, agree to prosecute by law, any corporation, comthis war, instead of being carried on openly, as pany or individual, that may or do present the

political subject elsewhere, appress an opi which might afterwards cross his judicial path whilst on the bench, place him in a delicate ions of the warmest situation, and in public estimation, cast a blot upon the sacred ermine.

For these reasons, principally, I have declin. ed accepting that appointment.

HUNTSVILLE, April 28, 1837.

QUEER BUT FATAL. A man in Concord N. H. in a fit of drunken. ness beat his wife with a chair until her cries plarmed the neighbors, who coming to ber relief scized the brute of a husband, and to make sure of him until an officer could be procured for his arrest, they tied him with a rope to a post. On their return they found him a corpse. He had tumbled down, and too drunk to help himself, was strangled.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. MORAN'S EXECUTION.

This unhappy man has paid the penalty of his life due to violated law and humanity. At an early hour this morning, the commencement of humid Spring day in the month of May, imnense crowds were seen issuing forth from the city, in the direction of Bush IIill, where the execution was to take place. The vehicles for the transportation of people desirous of riding were numerous, and constantly on the move. The view of the concourse proceeding northwardly from Broad street, as seen from the corner of Chesnut street, was an unbroken stream of the populace, moving slowly onward, and seeming at a distance like a funeral array. Diverging from Broad, near the old Fever Hospital, the gallows came in sight to the multitude. It seemed a very frail sructaure, and was apparent. ly got up in great haste. The crewd had gathred together in very large numbers at as early an hour as eight o'clock, and the amount was continually augmenting from all sides. Towards the dismal grey turrets of the Cherry Hill Penitentiary, to the north west, the roads were ined in every direction with men on horseback, hastoning in throngs to the prison, and formed complete train, united with pedestrians, from the gallows to the door of the prison, before which the posse comitatus were arranged in order. In the meantime, all the eminences and roofs, and even trees, in the neighborhood of the leath-ground near or remote, were covered and clustering with the multitude.

At about half past ten o'clock, as near as we can judge, the massy door of the penitentiary turned on its hinges, and the prisoner made his appearance. He was dressed in the habiliments of a malefactor, with a white cap, and a sort of robe, and blue sailor's pantaloons. He walked behind his coffin, which was placed in a furniture carriage provided for the occasion. He had his arm in that of a clergyman, who held a prayer book in his hand. The marines of the navy yard were in attendance, and with their measured march and glistening bayonets, added to the impressiveness of the scene. Near by, in carriages and barouches, were the Marshal Mr. Bonsall, and several other gentlemen connected with the melancholy business by virtue of their office. The mounted horsemen who preceded them, preserved order in a circle of some seventy feet, which had been formed by ropes around the scaffold. As the prisoner approached the place where he was to suffer, he seemed oppressed and weighed down with the bitterness of the moment. A hush like the approach of twilight diffused itself among the multitudes who made up a vast radius or rather a sea around, of pulso, all who could find room to do it removed their hats, and stood uncovered to witness the

expiation. The prisoner ascended the stair leading to the scaffold with a tolerably firm step, but he could not lift up his head. He never once looked at past, and pondering with all the energies of his hangman, hideously disguised, ascended the fold, to perform his "dreadful trade." When er, he was left by all the ministers and instruments of justice, standing alone:

Silent and thoughtful on the solemn shore Of the dark ocean he should sail so soon." Having taken his last look at the earth, the ky, and the immenso assemblage around him, stow it in man's utmost need. The scene at heard throughout the vast concourse; and when

The miserable man struggled violently awhile; but in a few moments all was still as the grave. lieved, pencilled down his observations or dis-

This hurried sketch is of course imperfect and it is likely that we may err in our compute tion of the number present; when we state them appeared to be women in the lower walks or The interest felt in the prisoner was very great; and while the death warrent was being

set up vociferous cheese law must have felt as bi in his ear. Thus died James Mon

nincteen. May his fate indulge in evil company of their own malignant, passions.

Since writing the abo following in a second e

"While the marine hangman to the prision have killed him, but for officers, who ordered t fire, upon which intimated. The horse which lows, dropped dead in a without visible Cause of LIS

The once proud city her inhabitants and he moval of the seat of Go was a mortal blow to th from which it has neve the London Morning II "The view from the

south side, places this f strong light. Thence stretching for about fiv a river several miles b not many years ago, a which thousand keels, ships of war, are now or fifteen seventy ton coming (generally in b ranges and onions. huddled together in house, leaving the rest the Mississippi a thouse to late as 1807, Lisbo Europe in point of cor yielded to our gre in that incessant hum which the latter is so of any common observe of dissolution to this or opulent city, is plainly of course, will continu but the people in them and seek for food els have done so already; tent of emigration to t of the newspapers are for measures to put a that sails for that cou emgrants—shoemake all sorts—all literally something be done to will become depopulat judge by the eye. from of streets, that used, n thronged, and from houses to be let, Lisbon more than two-thirds

tants ten years ago." After the execution place last week at Ph the Pennsylvanian the trated by the crowd. a ments as memen os o it had borne a part.

During the return the prison, an attack of the crowd upon the ly performed his duty carcles manner; a h other unpleasing miss him.—and some perso fered the consequence One soldier of the m severely hurt. At la detachment ordered a to load, and it necess sailants. This opera the ignobile rulgus sn common precipitatio of lead in their dull l bullets in the thorax.

MEXICAN ACCOU OF THE GE The Bee contains

stances attending th rea, made by a Me eve witness of the that on the 1st of A fell in with the scho arms, provisions and Commanders, after a ed to send the school the cargo should be ment should decide cated or not. A c prize, with rations, and orders given to mand to touch noth she anchored outsid cross it, and on th made her appearance On the 8th the N

was sent to the Urr commander of the The boat was after and shortly after t the Urrea, prepared the scamen and so from the schooner Urrea replied that I orders he had rece the men were a Natchez. On the weigh with the L 10th moored within and sent crders for sail under penalty 15th the Captain the Captain of the free communication