Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 3, 1837.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JOHN S. SELLMAN,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

First Congressional District.
DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Dennis, (Whig) 288 | Handy, (Whig) 597

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Dennis, 1081 | Handy, 381

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Dennis, 707 | Handy, 431

Total,—Dennis, 2076
Handy, 1409

Majority for Dennis, 667

Second Congressional District.
CECIL COUNTY.

Districts.	Van Buren. Evans.	Whig. Pearce.
Warwick,	48	92
Old Town,	75	63
Elkton,	189	128
North East,	95	142
Fayette,	217	49
Port Deposit,	178	160
Rising Sun,	162	167
Total,	964	801

KENT COUNTY.

	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.
Pearce, (W.)	167	161	153	481
Evans, (V. B.)	84	130	96	310
Pearce's majority.				171

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

Majorities.	Pearce.	Evans.
Dixon's,		4
Church Hill,		30
Centreville,	53	
Queenstown,		18
Kent Island,	55	

Pearce's majority 56.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.
Pearce, (W.)	148	151	130	429
Evans, (V. B.)	65	101	113	282

Pearce's majority 147.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Districts.	Evans.	Pearce.
Easton,	132	159
St. Michael's,	122	189
Trappe,	80	132
Chappel,	82	57
Total,	416	537

Pearce's majority 121.

Recapitulation of Second District.

	Evans.	Pearce.
Kent,		171
Queen-Anne's,		56
Caroline,		147
Talbot,		121
Cecil,	161	
	161	495
		161
Whig majority,		331

Third Congressional District.
BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Districts.	Van Buren. Worthington.	Whig. Brown.
1st,	281	154
2d,	59	154
5th,	120	145
7th,	226	172
8th,	197	152
9th,	190	43
10th,	54	61
11th,	100	132
12th,	106	87
13th,	161	41
Total,	1504	1144

[The third, fourth and sixth districts of Baltimore county, are returned to Carroll county.]

CARROLL COUNTY.

Districts.	Van Buren. Worthington.	Whig. Brown.
Westminster,	16	13
Freedom,	81	168
Woolery's,	96	61
Total,	193	242

HARFORD COUNTY.

Districts.	Van Buren. Worthington.	Whig. Brown.
Abingdon,	109	109
Hall's Roads,	66	224
Bel-Air,	148	203
Dublin,	160	128
Marshall's,	233	76
Total,	716	740

Mr. Worthington's majority in the district is 297.

Fourth Congressional District.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

	Van Buren.	
McKim,		144
Howard,		141
	Whig.	
Kennedy,		131
Ridgely.		127

Average Van Buren majority 13½.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Districts.	Van Buren. Howard.	Van Buren. McKim.	Whig. Kennedy.	Whig. Ridgely.
1st,	86	86	314	311
2d	75	75	73	73
3d	138	138	95	95
4th	283	278	111	136
5th	292	288	224	220
6th	104	104	175	173
Total,	978	969	1025	1014

Average Whig majority 47.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Wards.	Van Buren. Howard.	Van Buren. McKim.	Whig. Kennedy.	Whig. Ridgely.
1st	375	375	429	426
2d	361	357	368	364
3d	619	619	425	420
4th	621	621	380	377
5th	452	418	599	599
6th	556	554	509	501
7th	254	248	607	593
8th	620	616	393	383
9th	279	274	584	580
10th	595	593	399	390
11th	552	550	597	599
12th	778	776	504	499
Total,	6062	6031	5794	5732

Van Buren majority in the district 251½.—About 14,130 votes taken in the district.

Fifth Congressional District.
Part of FREDERICK and CARROLL COUNTIES.

Districts.	Independent. Johnson.	Whig. Kimmell.
Buckeystown,	74	63
Creagerstown,	135	80
Emmittsburg,	111	107
Taney Town,		44 maj.
Westminster,	20	
Liberty,	110	181
New Market,	114	140
Woodsboro',	147	57
Uniontown,	60 maj.	
Jefferson,	113	20
Total,	900	692

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Districts.	Independent. Johnson.	Whig. Kimmell.
Cracklin,	73	114
Clarksburg,	62	140
Medley's,	73	45
Rockville,	121	86
Berry's,	63	66
Total,	392	461

Fifth District Recapitulation.

Johnson's majority in Frederick,	208
Kimmell's majority in Montgomery,	69
Johnson's majority,	139

Sixth Congressional District.
FREDERICK COUNTY.

Districts.	Van Buren. Thomas.	Whig. Merrick.
Frederick,	577	435
Middletown,	345	223
Hauver's,	155	57
Petersville,	129	76
Total,	1206	791

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Districts.	Van Buren. Thomas.	Whig. Merrick.
Sharpsburg,	188	198
Williamsport,	205	185
Hagerstown,	456	512
Clear Spring,	277	256
Hancock,	169	112
Boonsboro',	218	278
Cave Town,	335	176
P. Valley,	33	164
Total.	1881	1881

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Districts.	Van Buren. Thomas.	Whig. Merrick.
Y. Glades,	51	90
Selby's Port,	60	90
Little Crossings,	48	77
Western Port,	112	43
Frostburg,	99	136
Cumberland,	216	234
Old Town,	52	52
15 mile Creek,	14	35
Flintstone,	80	94
Total,	732	851

Recapitulation.

	Thomas.	Merrick.
Frederick county,	1206	791
Washington do.	1881	1881
Allegany do.	732	851
	3819	3523
	3523	
Thomas' majority	296	

Seventh Congressional District.
Mr. Jenifer, (Whig) elected without opposition.

HUGE CABLES FOR THE BIG SHIP.

The Boston Atlas speaks of the two cables, manufactured by the Boston Cordage Company, expressly for that vessel. They were each one hundred and twenty fathoms in length, and weighed eight tons a piece. Rising three thousand strands have been twisted together to form these enormous ropes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday last, as Monsieur Charron, a native of Bordeaux, was attempting to get into a rail road car near the Willow-street depot while the train was moving, he lost his hold, fell, and the wheels went over his right foot. He was immediately conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he was informed that "it would be necessary to amputate his foot or leg, otherwise it would be impossible to save his life."

He replied however, that "he would rather die than submit to the operation." It was found impossible to persuade him to consent, until too late; and mortification having taken place, he died on Friday. Every attention was paid to his unfortunate condition, and we learn that he was much respected by his fellow countrymen who reside in this city.

Public School Report for New York City. 1837.

The schools for whites contain 12,837 scholars, of which there are about 800 more boys than girls. The report, signed by R. C. Cornell, Esq. President, states that the *chief obstacle* to their entire success is *the unconcern and indifference of fathers and mothers* to the education of their children here provided to their hands free of expense! The school for Monitors continues prosperous. There are 1276 *colored* children at the schools appropriated to them. Most of the children at the Public Schools attend also the Sabbath Schools of different denominations.—*N. Y. Star.*

HARD TIMES.

The Carpenters at Grand Gulf Mississippi, were getting four dollars a day up to the 24th ult.

The Natchez Courier states that a Methodist Missionary Delegation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Ruter of Ohio, Rev. Littleton Fowler of Alabama and the Rev. Robert Alexander of Natchez, are about to proceed to Texas, in order to dispense the sacred truths of religion. "We have ever been firmly persuaded," adds the above mentioned paper, that the only permanent safeguard for the liberties and rights of any people is alone to be found in the prevalence of correct moral and religious influence. —*Alexandria Gazette.*

Office of the N. Y. Daily Express,
July 28, 1837.

MOVEMENTS IN LOWER CANADA.

On the 21st of July, "The Liberal," of Quebec, says that the "Freeholders of the country of l'Acadie assembled to the number of four thousand, in the public square of the village of Napierville, to take into consideration the iniquitous measures of coercion hurled at this Colony by the 'bloody and brutal' whig ministry and their creatures in the British Parliament.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the Hon. Mr. Papineau was loudly called on to address the people, which the hon. gentleman did, in a speech in the French language, the delivery of which occupied about two hours. At the earnest request of the meeting, this Hon. Speaker addressed the assembled multitude in English.

The following is a copy of two of the Resolutions passed at this meeting:

Resolved, That the Parliament of Great Britain, in adopting the resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell in regard to this Province, committed an act of injustice towards the inhabitants of this country. That we consider that a Parliament where we are no way represented, has no right to seize upon our money without a manifest violation of our political rights as British subjects; and that it is the duty of every man in this country, who would preserve his liberty, to oppose by all possible and legal means, this tyranical usurpation of our just privileges; and that we will never submit to this act of spoliation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens who desire to be free, and who are opposed to slavery, to oppose by all means in their power the carrying into effect in this Colony of the measures of Lord John Russell; that in consequence we strongly recommend to all the inhabitants of this country to use no merchandize that pay duty or contributes to swell the revenue of this Province which plundering and degenerate authorities wish to pillage without our consent, and that we solemnly engage not to make any use, except in extreme necessity, of the following articles, to wit: Brandy, Gin, Rum, Coffee, Muscovado, Sugar, and duty paying Tea, or other products of similar description.

MOWING MACHINE.

A second trial of Wilson's newly invented Mowing Machine, in the vicinity of New York, has been quite successful. The Courier of Friday last says—"After a careful examination of it we venture to predict that it will entirely supersede the use of the common scythe wherever the land is free from stones. The machine is pushed forward by a single horse, and does its work not only in a far superior manner to the common scythe but with one man and a horse, will with ease cut down 10 acres of grass in a day. Its perfect simplicity is a guaranty against its getting out of order, and its value to the farmers cannot fail to be astonishingly great. Every man who cuts his 30 or fifty acres of grass, will find it his interest to use one of these machines, while upon the prairies of the Great West, and in our grain districts, it will be of inestimable importance. Having some knowledge and experience in farming, we can speak confidently of the entire success of this invention, and shall in a few days lay before our readers the certificates of the most practical Farmers in our State, that Mr. WILSON has invented one of the most valuable labor-saving machines ever introduced in agriculture."

SINGULAR.

The Boston Herald publishes a letter from J. TUCK, of Barnstable, detailing a singular occurrence, of which the following is an extract:

DEAR SIR: Herewith you will receive, by the hand of Mr. Crocker, the screw and breech pin to a gun, which were driven into the head of Mr. Taylor. At the time the accident happened he was about two miles from home; this distance he had to walk, with the assistance of a brother. The small end of the pin entered the eye first, and projected about one-fourth of an inch near the ear. The brother took hold of this projecting portion with his teeth, and endeavoured to pull it out in that direction, but was not able to start it in the least, it being locked in the bones. Although the iron could not be seen by looking into the socket of the eye, still on passing in an instrument it was felt and seized, and drawn out in the same direction in which it entered. It required three or four men to hold him while he was under the operation of extraction, and nearly all my strength, which is not small, to remove the pin. I pulled upon it with both hands, resting my knee upon his forehead, to keep his head from being lifted from the table. Seven weeks from the day the accident occurred he was at work on his farm, holding a plough, minus one eye, which was so mangled that I was under the necessity of removing it immediately after taking out the iron.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

The St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette gives the following account of one of the most painful and melancholy deaths that we have ever heard of, which occurred recently, about two miles and a half from that town. "Early on the morning alluded to a lad named Isaac Hollingshead, in the employment of Mr. Barton Foulke, had been to town, and on his return home was attacked by a large dog belonging to Jesse Hoge, seized by the leg and drawn from his horse, and before the family could go to his rescue, the ferocious animal had torn and mangled his head and face to such a degree that he died almost instantly. The boy was about twelve years of age, and rather stout, but not sufficiently so to defend himself against the ferocity of the animal. An individual passing along some hours after, was also attacked by the same dog, and although armed with a large club, he with the greatest difficulty was enabled to keep him from pouncing upon and massacreing him in the manner he did the boy. The savage animal was shot during the day."

THE WANDERING PIPER.

To the Editors of the Com. Advertiser.

BROOKLYN, 17th July 1837.

Gentlemen—A paragraph appeared on Tuesday last in a scurrilous cent publication, yeleped the New York Sun, stating among other things, that I had sent them two advertisements, for insertion in their paper, to the last of which was added the following very expressive note: "That I did not care how often a set of d—d yankees like them called me a vagrant, so long as they noticed my piping." The truth, is, that I never sent the advertisement alluded to, nor did I write to them or any one else, a single scrap concerning the late meeting at Tammany Hall.

In 1833 when the editors of the Sun were busily employed in swearing information against the gamblers, an opprobious term was so often applied to them, that it would be superfluous to repeat it. The praiseworthy intentions of the learned editors are as clear as the sun at noonday; they thought that their paragraph would stir up a few congenial souls to kick up a row at old Tammany. But the best laid schemes of men and mice are frequently defeated." The Sun is perfectly correct in one instance; I certainly do not care what the riff raff part of the press may say against me. I have had many a hearty laugh at their productions and shall be truly sorry, (to use a favorite phrase of the Sun,) when such fellows shall cease to write against me. I can plead no other excuse for introducing you to a batch of *******, but that I am enabled, (having finished my piping in America,) to conclude with the name given me by my godfathers and godmothers at my baptism, and with what little eke added to it by his sacred majesty George the fourth. I thrst you will find it neither wanting in latitude or longitude.

I am with the highest respect, your much obliged and obedient servant,

ALEXANDER GRAME STUART DE VERE.

HONOUR AMONG THIEVES.

A gentleman was at the theatre in Paris, one evening, with a friend. Toward the close of the performances, seeing a corner of his friend's handkerchief projecting from the pocket, he drew it out gently and cautiously, and thrust it into his own pocket, intending to amuse himself for a while with the owner's vexation when the loss should be discovered. At the same moment a snuff box was slipped into his hand, by a well dressed personage setting behind him, and a voice whispered in his ear, "I beg pardon, sir, I did not know you belonged to the profession, or I would not have picked your pocket. It is against my rule to practise on a brother." The snuff box was his own; and he was generous enough to give his professional brother a hint that he had better go away, lest he should be recognized by some of the policemen.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Roscoe, Captain Delano, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of June, we have a Liverpool paper of that date. It contains very full accounts of the ceremonies attendant upon the proclamation of Queen Victoria. We have also, a London Times of the 23d June.

Her Majesty's first court was held at Kensington palace on the day of the late King's death, and was attended by more than a hundred of his late majesty's privy council, and by the lord mayor and a deputation from the city. A privy council was held, at which most of the privy councillors were re-sworn.

The members of the royal family, the archbishops, and the other privy councillors, afterwards signed the proclamation.

Her Majesty's First Act and Declaration with respect to the Church, and the Church of Scotland.

The Queen gave audience, on the same day, to Lord Melbourne. The following declaration was issued:

At the Court of Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837, present, the Queen's most excellent majesty in council.

Her Majesty being this day present in council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz.

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to a longer experience.

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage that I succeeded to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the melioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country.

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights and promote to the utmost of my power the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble request to her Majesty, that her Majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public, which her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

The Duke of Cumberland, now become King of Hanover, (the salique law prevailing in that part of the British King's dominions) proceeded to Kensington palace in the course of the morning, to attend the council, and was hooted by the people on his return. He was the first to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen his niece.

The proclamation was made on Wednesday, the 21st. The Queen was loudly cheered by the populace, when she presented herself, in mourning, at the windows of the presence chamber of St. James' palace. The Queen has dropped her first name Alexandrina, and will use the signature of Victoria, merely.

The funeral was to take place on Thursday, the 6th of July. A post mortem examination was made; the symptoms were of dropsy in the chest and enlargement of the heart.

In the House of Lords on the 22d, a message from the Queen was read by the Lord Chancellor. It was short, and merely stated, after a brief allusion to the death of the King, that the state of the public business and the period of the session, considered in connexion with the duty imposed upon her by law, of summoning a new Parliament within six months, made it inexpedient to recommend any new measures for adoption by the House of Commons, except such as should be necessary for carrying on the public business during the interval between the sessions. A message in reply was agreed to, and also one of condolence to the Queen-dowager.

The same proceedings took place in the other house.

The conservative papers speak very confidently as to the line of conduct to be expected from the Queen. The Times rejoices "that symptoms of a high-minded and courageous nature in the young sovereign have already exhibited themselves, affording hope of sagacity to penetrate, and firmness to defeat the schemes of the enemies to the throne and country"—that is, the whigs.

It was observed at the first privy council, that she did not give any token of recognition to any of the persons assembled, except her royal uncles.

The Times says very little about money matters, remarking that all public interest is engrossed by the death of the King, the accession of the Queen, the ceremonies consequent thereupon, and the political probabilities of the day.

Letters to commercial houses in this city, state that trade is improving, and confidence