

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, September 21, 1837.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

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

Calvert County. JOHN PARRAN, JOHN P. WAILES, JAMES G. ALNUTT, DANIEL KENT.

Baltimore City. HENRY McINNELL, SOLOMON HILLEN, JR., WM. FELL GILES, FRANCIS GALLAGHER.

Baltimore County. HUGH ELY, THOMAS C. RISTEAK, JOHN C. ORRICK, JAMES TURNER.

Carroll County. BROCK BOYLE, JACOB SHOWER, JACOB POWDER, JR., JAMES BARRETT.

Fredrick County. GEORGE W. ENT, DANIEL S. FISHER, EZRA CRAMER, JOHN W. CLAYR.

Allington County. GEORGE ROEPLTZELL, DANIEL BLOCHER, JOHN NETT, JONATHAN HULLISON.

Queen Anne's County. WILLIAM A. SPENCER, LEWIS ROBERTS, WILLIAM GRAYSON, PEREGRINE WILMER.

Washington County. JOHN H. MANN, ANDREW BENCH, JOHN WILMER, JR., MICHAEL SWINGLEY.

At a meeting of the Voters of the City of Annapolis... The object of the meeting having been announced by the Chair—

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the nominations of candidates to be made by this meeting the voters present pledge themselves to support the same, and to exert all fair and honourable means to promote and secure their election.

The meeting then proceeded to the choice of candidates, when it appeared that JOHN H. T. MAGRUDER and RICHARD I. JONES, Esquires, were taken, and unanimously recommended to the support of the democratic voters of this city.

G. H. DEWALL, Chairman. Nicks. H. Green, Sec'y.

CASTLE CROSIER.

Castle Dangerous was the last production of Sir Walter Scott. This nobleman fortunately struck an exhaustless mine of literary ore, out of which he formed those works which will be transmitted to endless ages, and have secured for him a fame imperishable as Alban's glory.

Some account of the origin of Castle Crosier will not perhaps be uninteresting. A paragraph that appeared in one of the leading prints of the day relative to the costume of the Brazilian Envoy on his arrival at Washington, added to a disposition to beguile a portion of those office hours which otherwise would probably have been spent in listless apathy or musing inertness, together with a view of suppressing, in a spirit of pure good will, a prevalent species of novel and romance writing, and moreover, a desire to advance the cause of religion, by substituting a genuine for a false chivalry, gave rise to this unobtrusive little work.

Distinctions [it was the number of colours in a garment which among the Irish gauds denoted the rank of the wearer, and such as were entitled to six occupied a position next in grade to the supreme monarch or sovereign. This badge was more esteemed than all the trappings of oriental grandeur, to suitably portray the magnificence of which would require the aid of that lately invented article, golden ink.] in society will ever command deference. The proclivity of human nature to admire whatever bespeaks pomp and power, is such, that the appendage even of a ribbon to the bottom loop, denoting the character of the wearer, raises him at once in the estimation of the world, and swells his consequence beyond computation. An insignia [Caldoe, one of the prime ministers of China, having mistated some circumstance of momentous im-

port in relation to Lord M'Cartney, was degraded in his rank by being compelled to wear in his head-dress, instead of a peacock's, a crow's tail, which seemingly answers to stars, garters, ribbons, and other badges of nobility.] of this description then, whether it be of the most ordinary degree of heraldic honour, or partakes of the highest order of Knighthood, [Among the foremost of the causes produced by the feudal system, and which suppressed barbarism, chivalry may be regarded. This, though in the language of the historian commonly considered a wild institution, arose naturally from the condition or temper of society in that era, and had a very wonderful influence in refining the manners of the Europeans. The champion of oppressed damsels or beauty in distress, was endowed originally with such tokens as would inspire martial ardour, and these ceremonies of Knighthood were simple but expressive. He who was thus to be "Jubbed a Knight," was, preparatory to his initiation, invested with a sword and spurs; and his cheek or shoulder was gently touched with a slight blow as emblematic of the only indignity he was permitted to endure.] obtains for him who is thus escutcheoned [The family of Kirkpatrick selected for the crest of their arms, a hand with a bloody dagger; and tradition ascribes this singular and unique device to the legendary incident of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick stabbing Cummin to the heart.] an easy access to the most polished, elegant and refined circles of fashion. So imposing is the mere semblance of grandeur. It is a melancholy truth that one is estimated according to the habiliments or garb in which he is arrayed. "For, if there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goody apparel, and there come in also a man in vile raiment, ye hath respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place, and say to the poor stand thou there, or sit thou here under my footstool." The above verses from the epistle of St. James, strikingly illustrate and exemplify the position that the outward costume is the ignis fatuus that beguiles the tenants of this mundane sphere, and induces them frequently to attach honour where no honour is due; these, to be sure, are short-sighted mortals. Heraldry, or blazonry, which is but another term for heraldry, denotes honour and dignity, and that composition of certain figures borne in mystical array upon shields, signs, crests and other similar devices adopted by sovereigns as hereditary tokens by which families and persons of ancient and worthy descent are designated, being badges of renown. Many advantages obviously result from a knowledge of these marks of distinction. It serves to commemorate national and family history, and has a tendency to preserve the observance of a due subordination among the respective ranks and classes of mankind. The origin of armorial bearings or heraldic appendages, may be traced to the antediluvian age, and even to so remote an epoch as the posterity of Seth, who were thus distinguished from the progeny of Cain. In the book of Numbers it is mentioned, that on the entrance of the children of Israel into the wilderness, they were directed to pitch their tents every one by his own standard, with the ensigns of their father's house, which clearly indicates the use of armorials among the Egyptians at the time of the departure of the Israelites. Allusion, to evince their antiquity, is made to Genesis, where it appears the breastplate of the high priest was garnished with twelve precious stones of various colours. Rabbinical writers, in addition to this, venture to ascertain the blazon of the standards and banners belonging to each particular tribe, and which, as they imagine, were assigned to them by Jacob, and maintain that every Israelitish family had its peculiar flag representing some appropriate figure or device. Accordingly fanciful historians have described the armor of Moses, Joshua, Job, Esther, Judith, David, and other eminent Hebrews. A portion have pretended that the Pagans of the heroic ages employed armorial bearings, alleging that the Assyrians wore a dove argent in compartment to their queen Semiramis, and this commentators explain the expression of Jeremiah, "a thirteenth column." Moreover the devices on the bucklers of the besiegers of the city of Thebes, described by Euripides, and the symbols upon those of the Argonauts, mentioned by Valerius Flaccus, are adduced in support of this opinion. It is by many contended that the figures on the shield of Agamemnon, who was at the siege of Troy, are sufficient to sustain the position that the invention of armour is attributable to the Greeks. The account given by Xenophon of a golden eagle borne on a banner, the royal ensign of the Medes, induces the supposition that heraldry was not unknown to them. King Arthur has also been designated as the founder of it—and its origin has been ascribed to the crusades to Palestine or the Holy Land.

(To be continued.)

BANK OF MARYLAND.

Herford County Court adjourned on Monday last. The Thursday prior to its adjournment, suits for the recovery of money due the Bank of Maryland, came up. Several notes of hand were produced, given by Poultney, Elliot & Co. and other notes with their endorsement.—Evidence was produced by Messrs. Johnson and McMahon, proving the validity of the notes, and the jury rendered a judgment to the amount of three hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty two dollars and forty-eight cents.

Mr. Evan Poultney's case, as a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Law, also came up before the court. A motion to further postpone the same was made by his counsel. The petition was however withdrawn on the ground that it was impossible for Mr. Evan Poultney to have his witnesses on time. There were many interrogatories and allegations filed against him.—These are facts of intelligence, which, as an editor of a free press, we feel bound to make public, although we have every feeling of good will towards every individual connected with the Bank of Maryland, although ourselves a sufferer by the institution.—Harford Medicines.

Published by Request. INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE. READ AND REFLECT. Copy of a letter from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to Mary Fountain, Esq. in answer to certain inquiries relative to the situation of the finances of this state, dated WESTERN SHORE TREASURY, Annapolis 18th August, 1836.

"Sir.—To the written inquiries you left with me some time since, I now send you the following answer, viz: On account of the Legislature of last December session, I have paid sixty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents. I have yet to pay one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents, making the sum of sixty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-eight cents.

On account of the Legislature of the adjourned session in May last, I have paid thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and nineteen cents, and have yet to pay twelve dollars, making the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred and three dollars and nineteen cents; total 80,169 dollars and 67 cents.

The cost of printing, (which is included in the above sum) amounted to thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and seven cents; of which eight thousand and ten dollars were paid to Jeremiah Hughes, Esq. printer to the House of Delegates, and five thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars were paid to Wm. McNeir, Esq. Printer to the Senate.

To the Commissioners to survey a route for the Eastern Shore Rail Road, I have paid five thousand dollars, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the survey. What salaries or per diem, if any, they or the officers they employ, are to receive, I do not know. The itinerant charges for each session, amount to about 3,578. I have looked back as far as 1824 and did not observe any change in the allowance.

THE TREASURY. 1st Dec. 1829 had a surplus of \$13,219 76. 1st Dec. 1830 do 29,828 64. 1st Dec. 1831 do 35,367 22. 1st Dec. 1832 do 3,986 67. 1st Dec. 1833 was deficient by 11,137 03. 1st Dec. 1834 do 15,169 57. 1st Dec. 1835 do 16,824 38.

The amount paid in each year for Geological surveys has been in 1833 \$600, in 1834, 2666 dollars 66 cents, in 1835 2000, in 1836 2,019, dollars 20 cents.

The amount of the public debt in 1828 was \$180,947; the public debt at this time is \$241,500; if the further debts authorized, be contracted there will be added, 9,026,000, making 13,257,500 dollars.

The amount of loss by riots in Baltimore reported to the Treasury on the 8th inst., and for which indemnity is provided by ch. 184 of the acts of last December, is 102,552 dollars.—To Reverdy Johnson 40,632 50; John B. Morris and Lydia E. Hollingsworth 16,825 25; E. T. Elliott 4,717 55; Eleanor Bond 1,643 44; John Glenn 37,270 65; Elizabeth Patterson 400; J. J. Audubon 129; Ebenezer L. Finley 912 dollars 76 cents.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE MACKUBIN, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland. The foregoing statement was published in August, 1836; and the treasurer was immediately accused of combining with Mr. Fountain to injure the credit of the state, and of the party to which he belonged. His mere statement of the debt and expenses of the state which no one ventured to deny, drew upon him the abuse and indignation of the Whig party. He was obliged to defend himself by informing the public that it had always been the usage of his department to furnish information in relation to the treasury, whenever it was called for in a proper manner. If he had given erroneous information or acted as his party had charged him, the house of delegates would have removed him from office.

According to the treasurer's statement, the public debt was upwards of four millions of dollars in August last, and would amount to more than thirteen millions, if the debt which authorized should be contracted for. Commissioners have been sent to Europe, for the purpose of contracting this additional debt. They are to borrow money, and give the bonds of the state, bearing an interest of six per cent; but as this is a higher rate of interest than is usually paid in England, it is provided in the act authorizing the loan, that these state bonds or certificates shall be sold for a premium of 20 per cent. In that case the state will receive one hundred and twenty dollars for a bond of one hundred dollars. This premium of twenty dollars, is to be placed at interest, which is to accumulate in such a manner as to extinguish the principal in forty seven years. This is the representation of those persons who have assisted to create the public debt. It is easy to show that it is all deception. The law requires that three years interest on the debt contracted, shall be paid out of the premium, and that the commissioners shall receive a quarter per cent, out of the same fund. This eighteen dollars and twenty five cents must be deducted from the twenty dollars and will leave one dollar and seventy-five cents to be placed at interest.—This will produce, at five per cent., an interest of 8-3-4 cents each year, towards the extinguishment of one hundred dollars debt.

The treasurer in his report to the legislature at May session, in alluding to this deception, uses the following language: "To attempt deliberately and permanently to borrow interest as well as principal, and still more to appear to seek by any device to cover the fact, is to abuse

and impair the public credit, if it fail to exhaust it."

The interest alone on the public debt will be about eight hundred thousand dollars; and in a few years the system of taxation must fall upon the people. The framers of the law know this must be the necessary consequence, and provided in the 16th section of that in case it becomes necessary to levy a direct tax, it shall be laid upon goods, wares, and merchandise, ships and vessels in or out of port, money at interest, bonds and mortgages, stock and public securities of every description, and every other description of property, real, personal, or mixed, and the faith of the state is pledged to levy the same, to provide for the payment of principal and interest to be created by this act, or of debts which may be contracted by any subsequent legislature."

This part of the law shows that the premium was not expected to pay the debt, and that other debts besides those authorized were in contemplation. Indeed it is evident that the system of loans and public debts though rapid in its progress is yet in its commencement. In time of peace a system of general taxation is to be adopted, not for the public defence, but to pay the expenses of the government, but to enable the holders of canal and rail road stocks to carry on their speculations.

The 11th section of the law requires that the governor shall appoint three commissioners, who are directed to proceed to Europe for the purpose of negotiating the loan.

When the canal company borrowed five millions of dollars from the Dutch, one commissioner, or was enough. When capitalists are about to invest their money, they do not inquire about the number of agents they are to deal with, but what interest they are to receive, and how the whole debt is to be paid. But three commissioners were required by the act of assembly, and appointed by the executive, and they are now visiting the money markets of Europe.—Judge Buchanan sailed in May; General Emory after harvest, and Mr. Peabody, originally from the eastern states, has been some time a resident in England. That the two first named gentlemen should have left the United States, was a subject of surprise, because it was generally known that Mr. Peabody had stated in a letter, that it was impossible to obtain the loan upon the terms required by the act of assembly. It has been said however that Gen. Emory was of opinion that the law left him no discretion, but positively directed him to proceed to Europe. But there is a part of a law which authorizes said commissioners to negotiate said loan in this country, if in their judgment the interest of the state will thereby be promoted.

In the hurry of preparation for a long voyage, the commissioners probably overlooked this provision of the law, or perhaps they thought the interest of the state would be promoted by the various information they expected to collect in their travels.

If three persons were necessary to perform the business of one, still it is a subject of surprise and regret that Judge Buchanan should be selected for that purpose. Being chief judge of a judicial district, as well as of the court of appeals, his whole time is occupied in the discharge of his official duties. Indeed he has applied to the legislature for additional compensation, for the very reason that he has such arduous duties to perform. It is obvious therefore, that he could not be spared for six months from his judicial duties. But this is not the worst aspect of the case. He is receiving his salary of \$2,500 as a judge, while he will receive between six and seven thousand dollars for borrowing money in Europe. Then it will be remembered that he received a considerable sum for revising the laws, which makes it appear that he is an especial favourite with the executive of Maryland. The Bill of Rights declares "that no chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind."

There was no necessity for appointing three commissioners, or even one to negotiate the loan, either at home or abroad, because the treasurer of the state was the proper person to transact the business. He was better qualified by his experience in financial affairs, and his agency would have added nothing to the public expense.

In the year 1834 he was directed to sell the state bonds for three millions of dollars. Without moving out of his office, he received proposals from Frederick County Bank—the Savings Bank of Baltimore; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; Alexander Brown and Sons; Thomas Biddle and Co.; J. I. Cohen jr. and Co. and brothers; Hoffman and Co.; and James Howard. Many of these bids were for the whole amount, as will be seen by a reference to the journal of May session page 41. The proceedings of the legislature and executive which have been noticed, require but little comment. They are submitted to the serious consideration of the people.

MAINE ELECTION. A slip from the Boston Atlas of Saturday says that all the towns have been heard from but eight, and the vote stands thus:— Kent, 1 34,009 Parks, 1 32,971 Majority, 1,037

In the Legislature, 128 representatives were known to be elected, to wit, 86 Whigs and 42 Administration—57 to hear from.

EARLY CORN. We have been shown a specimen of corn of this year's growth, raised by Samuel Hollingsworth, Esq. of Cecil county, the whole crop of which has been thus early sent to market for sale, consigned to Messrs. Lovring & Harrison. The seed was obtained from New Hampshire, and was planted on the 10th June last,

in her sore distress, and could only repeat the words mercy, mercy, for my father, gracious Queen! till her vehement emotion choked her voice; and throwing her arms around the Queen's neck, she leaned her head against her majesty's person for support, and sobbed aloud.

The intense sorrow of a child is always peculiarly touching; but the circumstances under which Lucy appeared were more than commonly affecting. It was a daughter, not beyond the season of infancy, overmastering the timidity of that tender age, to become the suppliant to an offended sovereign for the life of a father.—Queen Mary pitied the distress of her young petitioner, but she considered the death of Lord Preston as a matter of political necessity; she therefore told Lucy mildly, but firmly, that she could not grant her request.

"But he is good and kind to every one," said Lucy, raising her blue eyes, which were swimming with tears, to the face of the Queen.

"He may be so to you, child," returned her majesty, "but he has broken the law of his country, and therefore must die."

"But you can pardon him if you choose to do so, madam, replied Lucy; and I have read that God is well pleased with those who forgive; for he has said, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'

"It does not become a little girl like you to attempt to instruct me," replied the Queen, gravely; "I am acquainted with my duty; and as it is my place to administer justice impartially, it is not possible for me to pardon your father; however painful it may be for me to deny the request of so dutiful a child."

Lucy did not reply, she only raised her eyes with an appealing look to the Queen, and then turned them expressively on the portrait of King James, opposite to which her majesty was then standing. There was something in that look, that bore no common meaning; and the Queen, whose curiosity was excited by the peculiarly emphatic manner of the child could not refrain from asking wherefore she gazed so earnestly upon that picture.

"I was thinking," replied Lady Lucy, "how strange it was you should wish to kill my father, only because he loved yours so faithfully!"

"This will be artless reproach from the lips of infant innocence, went to the heart of the Queen; she raised her eyes to the once dear and honored countenance of a parent, who, whatever were his political errors as a king, or his offences against others, had ever been the tenderest of parents to her, and the remembrance that he was an exile in a foreign land; relying on the bounty of strangers for his daily bread, while she and her husband were invested with the regal inheritance of which he had been deprived, pressed upon her the thought of the contrast of her conduct as a daughter, when compared with the filial piety of the child before her, whom a sentence of hers was about to render an orphan.

"Rise, dear child, she said; thou hast prevailed—thy father shall not die. I grant his pardon at thy entreaty—thy filial love has saved him.

ON READING LADY LUCY'S PETITION. It must have been a lovely sight, to view that slender child, On whose young timid cheek and brow such fascination sat; As she lay by the upraised eye—the soul beseeching— Which spoke to every feeling heart with nature's eloquence.

Oh! ye great patriots, after years might give thee wealth and power, But could they ever bestow on thee a feeling like that heart? When that so dreaded voice bestowed thy fond heart's first desire, And yielded to thy prayers and begged the pardon of thy sire.

Thy sex, sweet girl, has often been the favour of man's heart; The maid has smiled for her love, and for her spouse the wife; But there's no feeling of the heart so pure and unadorned, As that which for a father's sake, the beam of his child.

There's something so unselfish and so holy in the name; There's something so unworldly and so heavenly in the name; Which, though it is indeed so common, it is a sacred name. It is an emanation of the radiance ever bright, A heavenly flame from him who is the Father of all things.

D. L. S. A BE-LAW. Making a Hog. [Passed September 11th, 1837.]

BE established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That from and after the passage of this law, all laws and by-laws heretofore passed in relation to keeping Hogs in any manner in this city, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that all persons who are not prohibited by the laws of the state from keeping Hogs, may from and after the passage of this law be permitted to keep Hogs within the limits of this city, provided the same are not permitted to run at large.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor. Sept. 21. CASH FOR ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES, Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age. PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to. ISAAC F. PURVIS. Sept. 12. P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to. I. P.

and cribbed on the being perfectly formed the dry weather usual and the crop ready to the early frosts in the and flinty, and weigh bushel. We have no ever, whether it possess the ordinary kinds as per acre, its great measure which it reaches me.

PEACOCK. A subscriber informs me public, that Mr. Peach Trees, say a bush to each tree, protects worms, preserves the them in life beyond the existence, promotes the most double its form richness of its flavour is valuable information assures us it is not less Salem (N. J.) Banne-

ABSOLUTE. Cheyne says that 2 years on more bread few herbs at last, J. Arsenius, the tutor of to 120—65 in the art, to which he reverts of the early Ch. 110; St. Jerome to 109, and Romulus to 109, a Venetian noble all other remedies in despair of at 40, yet the mere force of his years.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. The Barbadoes were the following, which Nile and other reader "Juan Fernandez," which Alexander Selkirk gave rise to the was swallowed up which destroyed a South America."

OBITUARY. Died, on Monday, Anne Arundel County daughter of Anthony aged 17 years and 7 days young lady her relatives have experienced a painful illness of 60 expressed an entire Him—in whom are the desiring life, but as He willid. The the Methodist Episco-

GEORGE MACKUBIN. Merchants. I HAVE just received of CLOTHS, CAPS, VESTS, which they will make able style, at the sh. Also, an Gloves, Stocks, & Silf. Sept. 21. FARMERS' BANK.

THE President at the Bank of Annapolis, divided of interest said Bank for six instant, and pay. Monday of October the Western Shore and to Stockholders the Branch Bank application, on by court attorney, or by court By order, Sept. 21.

THE Gazette and will publish the above weeks. ELECTION. Election will be held in pieces designated by tions in Anne-Arundel DAY, the 2d day purpose of electing vent said county in by of Maryland.

JOHN. Sept. 14 1837.— NOTICE AS TO TOWN. An Election will be held in the town of TOWNSHIP, on MONDAY next, for the purpose gates to represent the ral Assembly.

Sept. 14 —te. PROCEEDINGS. Conventions of the Held at the City of Just received an Subscribers copie Dec. 9.