nc. 27. And be it enacted. That the city of apolis shall continue to be the seat of gov. nent, and the place of holding the sessions of court of appeals for the Western Shore, and

bigh court of chancery.

EC. 28. And be it enacted, That if this act to econfirmed by the General Assembly, r a new election of delegates, in the first ion after such new election, agreeably to provisions of the constitution and form of go-ment, then and in such case, this act, and therein contained, shall be taken and conred, and shall constitute and be valid as a of said constitution and form of governit, any thing in the said constitution of government to the contrary notwith ding.

#### CHAPTER 84.

act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend he Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, ighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one undred and ninety seven.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Mary-I, That the act entitled, an act to amend constitution and form of government, of the te of Maryland passed at December session, steen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one dred and ninety-seven, be and the same is eby ratified and confirmed.

# TD TEWS OF THE DAT. EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, be commenced on the beginning of Janv. 1836. While it will furnish its patrons th the leading features of the news of the umorous compilation of the numerous liveunnorus compitation of the numerous live-and pungent sallies which are daily float-; along the tide of liverature, and which, the want of a proper hanner for their pre-vation, are positively lost to the Reading rld. Original wits and humorists of our e will here have a medium devoted to the thful record of the scintillations of their nius. It is not necessary to detail the ny attractions which this journal will pos-is, as the publisher will furnish a specimen mber to every person who desires it-ose out of the city, will forward their orrs, postage paid) and he pledges him-f that no exertions on this partishall be nting to make each succeeding number so-tior in every respect to the preceding ones. THE SALMAGUNDS will be printed on large perial paper, equal in size and quality to it which is at present used for the Gentlen's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that ORE THAN

## 500 ENGRAVINGS

I be furnished to the patrons of this Joarin one year—these, in addition to an exm, Humour and Wit, to be circulated in, liumour and Wit, to be circulated ough its columns, will form a Literary nauet of a superior and attractive order, I the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American publication and the spirit and tact with which this pensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to it him successfully and profitably along the it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be VO DULLARS per annum, payable inva-bly in advance. No paper will be furnish-unless this atipulation is strictly adhered arClubs of three will be supplied with paper for one year, by torwarding a five lar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven I be supplied for the same term, by fort are sent out of the city will be carefully ked in strong envelopes, to prevent the

THE SALMAGUEDI Will be published on ernate weeks-otherwise is would be in sible to procure the numerous Embellishsable to procure we numerous Empelipa-nts which each number will contain—and general interest it will abord must be en-need by this arrangement.

Addresa, CHARLES ALEXANDER, henian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila-phia,

# The Marpland Gazette.

TOL. ICIII.

Printed and Published by

JONAS GREEN,

Circle.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel cannty will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. for the purpose of settling with such of the supelvisors of the public roads as have not settled their accounts, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court. Ry order.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
November 1. OTICE.

I DO hereby firwarn all persons from purchasing the following described premises, lying in Allegany county, Md., being Perry Sallivan's Lot, Numbered 2083, and William Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 1807, as no the physics of the same for the same

liam Sullivan's Lot, Numbered 1807, as no ditle whatever can be given for the same, without the concurrence f all the representatives of said Perry and William Sullivan.

JOHN SULLIVAN, for REBECCA SULLIVAN.

\$160 REWARD.

RANAY from the subscriber's plan tation near Queen Anne, Prince-

tation near Queen Anne, Prince-George's cosmy, Maryiand, my negro fellow named FRANK. He is about 35 years of age, a mulatto or yellow complexion, five feet 8 or 10 inches bugh, cross eyed, full suit of hair, bruad mouel, and well made, and has a remarkable scanon his stomach or beily. His only clothing known was burlaps shirts and trowsers. No doubt he took other slothing with him. I will give the above resurd of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and securing the said fellow so that I get him again, Frank ran off on Sunday night last.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

Office of the Saturday News }

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its

conneacement in July last, and a desire to

meet that patronage by corresponding exer-tion, have induced us this week to publish

a Druble Number-being the largest sheet seer printed in Philadelphia for any purpose,

and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be

mentioned that this undertaking has involved

menuoned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single

page of the mammoth sheet, and we were op-bliged, therefore, to work four forms at dif-ferent periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those whe have seen the experiment made: and

who have seen the experiment made; and,

added to the necessarily increased amount of somposition, press work, dc., these supple mentary expenses have made an aggregate

sost, which would have deterred many from

engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the

actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-

traordinary size, this number presents at-

It contains the whole of Friendship's Offer

ing for 1837, the London copy of which costs

84, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-ter press. Distinguished as the present age,

for cheap reprints, we believe this surpsses

any former instance. For four cents subscribers to the Saturday News receive, in addi-

tion to their ordinary supply of miscellane-eus matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its

Of the general character of the Saturday News we need not speak. That has now be-

some so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, how-

ever that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or

both original and selected, we are not asham-

ed to test by any comparison which can be a-

ty to merit anccess. Nor will it be the only effort-From time to time, as opportunity of

fers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our

L. A. GQDEY, & Co.

soyelty, gives it additional value.

country, has been

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

Rockville, Md. Sept. 13th, 183

JOHN WOOTTON.

September 27.

At the Brick Building on the Public

...Three Dollars per annum.

ARRAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1935.

#### POETRI.

THE SEA-GULL

THE SEA.GULL.
Oh: the white scargull, the wild seargull,
A joyful bird is be.
As he lies like a cradled thing at rest.
In the arms of a sunny sea!
The little waves rock to and fro,
And the white grill lies astrop,
As the fisher's bark with breze and tide,
Goes merrily over the deep.
The ship, with her fair sails set, goes by,
And her people stand to note.
How the seargull sits on the rocking waves
As still as an anchored boat.
The sea is fresh, the sea is fair,
And the seargull lies on the deep,
Like a king in his royal bed!
Oh! the white seargull, the bold seargull,

And the sea gull lies on the deep, deep sea,
Like a king in his royal bed!
Oh! the white sea gull, the bold sea-gull,
A joyful bard is he.
Sitting like a king in calm repose
On the breast of the heaving sea!
The waves leap up the wild wind blows,
And the gulls together crowd.
And wheel about, and inadly scream
To the sea that is rowing load;
And the winds pipe ever so bigh,
With a wilder joy the beld ina-gull
Sendeth forth a wilder cry.
For the sea-gull he is a daing bird,
And he loves with the storm to sail;
To ide in the strength of the billowy sea;
And to breast the driving gale!
The little least she is to-sed about,
Like a sea-weed to and fro;
The tall ship reels like a drunken man,
As the gusty tempets blow.
But the sea-guil laughs at the prido of man,
And sails in a wild delight
On the torn-up breast of the night-block sea,
Like a foam-cloud, calm and whito.
The waves may rage and the winds may roar,
But he fears not wreck nor need,
For he rides the sea, in its stormy strength,
As a strong man rides his stood!
Oh't the white sea-gull, the bold sea-gull,
He makes on the shore his nest.

As a strong man rides his steed!
Oh! the white sea-gull, the bold sea-gull,
He makes on the shore his nest,
And he tries whit the inland fields may be;
But he loveth the sea the boat!
And away from lond, a thousand leagues
He goes 'mid surging fearn;
What matter to him is lond or shore,
For the sea is his truest house!
And away to the north 'meng ice-rocks stern,
And among the frozen snow,
To a sea that is lour and desolute,
Will the contour sea-gull go.

To a sea that is four and account,
Will the wanton sea-gull go.
For he care in not for the winter wild,
Nor those desert-regions chill;
In the milist of the cold, as on calm, blue seas,
The sea-guil has his will!
And the dead which lies on the northern shores,
And the sett, and the sea-horse grim.
And the death of the great sea-creatures makes
A full, merry feart for him.

A full, merry feart for him.

Oh! the wild sea-gull, the bold sea-gull,
As he sereams in his wheeling flight:
As he sits on the wares in storm or calm,
All counts to him as he liketh best,
Nor any his will gainesy;
And he rides on the wares like a bold, young king,
That was crowned but yesterday!

# MISCELLANLOUS.

HISTORIC REMINISCENCE.

Ticonderoga, N. Y. Sept. 1, 1838. This old fort, which was once the scene of many a impreerous conflict betwirt the French and Engitsh, and afterwards betwirt the Eng. lish and American colonists, now scarcely retains a vestige of its former self. Some fragments of the old walls and parapets are still remaining, but they by no means indicate the former nature and extent of the fortific tions .-The place is well adapted to natural defence, enrounded on three sides by water, and on the t arch by what was formerly a natural and almost impassable morass. It is situated on the narrows of Lake Champlain, which is here less than a mile in width, and near the onfluence of the stream which empties from Like George, (now called Lake Horicon, and first names by Chample in, the first French disoverer, Lake St. Sacrement.) The first fort was creeted by the French as early as 1675, in order to command the passage to Lake George, and although for hait a century there-feer it renained in the midst of a wilderness, it was less the most important post on the frontier. In the year 1757, the British general Apercrombie, with about seventeen thousand Briush and provincial troops, made the first desperate attempt to wrest this important fortress from the hands of the French. Abercrombie embarked his troops on Lake ticorge on board nine hundred batterux and one hundred and thirty-five boats, and the next day they landed with ut molestation at the northerly end of the I-ke. The English troops were immediately ormed in three columns and advanced towards the fort, which was several miles distant. An advanced battalion of French lay encamped behind a breast work of logs-which was set on yien to no other publishers in this city of elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not saham. fire and abandoned with precipitation. The route of the English forces lay through a thick wood, in which they soon became entangled and had it not been for a division of the provincial forces under general Putnam, who were acquainted with this mode of warfare, the whol English army must have been deseated, as general Braddock was a short time previous by depted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to mail the second of the French and Indians in the midst of the wood. The gallant Lord Howe, a meritorious English officer, fell in this skirmish by the side

of general Putnam.
The next day Abererombie advanced towards the fort, which was defended by about six thou sand French and Indians. It was secured by a breast work eight feet high, lined with artillery, and an abatus in front composed of trees branches are that lieve motit was not discreet in your Excellency. | cil, are subversive of the most sacred, important ling outwards—the branches so interwoven that

it was almost impossible to force a passage by ordinary means of attack. The British troops sdvanced in regular order to this abattis through which they attempted to cut their way with heir swords: exposed all the while to a direct and murderous fire from the breast work, while the enemy were completely shielded by the strength of the fortifications. After continuing the attack for four hours, general Abercrombie was obliged to draw off his troops, with the loss of eightern hundred killed and wounded, and two thousand five hundred stands of arms which fell iato the enemy's hands.

The next attempt of the English to capture this fort was more successful. It was made in the latter part of July, 1759, by General Amherst, at the head of twelve thousand men. At first, the enemy appeared resolute, and determind to defend the works to the last extremity, but not being in a condition to withstand a re gular siege, they dismantled a part of the fortress and retreated to the fort at Crown Point, tarther down the Lake, during the night. This was soon after the capture of Quebec by the British army under General Wolfe; and as the conquest of Canada was soon completed, the English held undisturbed possession of this fort until it was captured by a small body of Americans, under Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, soon after the breaking out of the American revolution in 1775. It fell again into the nands of the British under Gen. Burgoyne in 1777, who retained possession of it till the close of the campaign which resulted in his surrender; since which time it has been a post of no im portance. One can hardly now realize, in traversing its cultivated fields, that it was once the scene of havoc and blood. - Boston Times.

# CURE FOR A COUGH.

Take a gill of Mustard seed, a handfull of horseradish, a handfull of Burdock, scraped fine; steep them in a half ga lon of me, and take a gill twice a day, two hours before cating.

#### POLITICAL.

NEW JERSEY.

From the Trenton Emporium.
TO WILLIAM PENNINGTON, ESQ., GO VERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Siz:—As your imposing title and high station do not present sufficient considerations to your own mind to prevent you from deliberately attempting to destroy the most sacred right of freemen, you will harlly expect those whom you have wronged to respect them. Passing over all the insults to a free people, contained in your mess-ge-your charging them with "a growing relaxation of the restraints of reason and law"-your attack upon "annual elections" by the people—your false allegation, that "the patronage and power of the Federal Government was annually brought to bear upon the elections"-that the President had an army of political soldiers en-tirely at his command, against which the people had to contend" passing all the slang which you have borrowed from the lowest sheets of your party press, to newly vamp up and dignify with a place in your message, I shall proceed to the interesting issue you have made between the people in defence of their liberties, and yourself

in destroying them. I will not publicly charge you, William Pennington, with TREASON AGAINST YOUR COUN TRY, but I may prove it against you in this:-That you have sought to undermine the Constitotion-have violated the most important laws and have united yourself with a band of conspi rators to rule the people by a power, not only independent of, but in open defiance to, their known will constitutionally expressed.

The people of this State have been defrauded of the right of choosing their own Representatives to Congress. You did it! They have been called upon to exercise their elective franchise—to express their will through the ballot box—and having so done, have had that choice reversed, the solemn expression of their will mocked at, and their elective franchise trodden under foot, You did it!

In all this, have you not boldly played the traitor? You have sworn allegiance to the State—to "the government established under the authority of the people." Where was your oath, when you dared to decide that you would not respect the voice of that people, constitu-

tionally expressed? But boldly as you have played, both you and I well know, that you was not alone at the g me. You was a secret conspirator against "the authority of the people" before you openly ventured to place your foot upn their rights.

Your first council of advisement was held at Newark. Did you send for the supple Boraem, or did he crawl to your feet, moved by his innate love of villainy? At that meeting, yourself and sattellites resolved upon the course to be taken. The Middlesex returns were to be falsified-South Amboy expunged-and the suffrages of more than five hundred freemen spurmed. The clerk of Middlesex was a ready tool for business like this. Whatever violation of his official oath it involved, only rendered the service more palatable. Yet I marvel, sir, at the temerity you manifested in consenting your-self to be the bearer of the false return. Be-

A little more acquaintance with history would teach you, that those daring exemplars you have chosen, who have in various nations, and at different times, sought to tyrannize over the people, while usually employing instruments such as you have selected, very rarely suffer themselves to be publicly seen hand in hand with their

At Newark, on Thursday, the 18th of October, you decided to assume the character of dictator. On that day. Boernem returned from kissing your hand to carry out the fraud which was given him in charge. You turned to the task of preparing the way in the usurpation, by insidious stabs at annual elections, at popular character and popular rights, in your Message. It is well done, I assure you. You have sent the knife to the hilt—and if Jerseymen can be found bese enough to throw up their caps at those sentiments, they will add, without heaitation, Hail! King William!

Having those ready for promulgation, you came to Trenton on Saturday following, not forgetting to stop for the fabricated returns of Mid dlesex. How high soated your anticipations of success! It seemed but a step; from plain Wil liam Pennington. Governor sunder the authority of the people," to "His Excellency, William Pennington, Governor by the Grace of God!" Even the sanctity of the Sabbath could not restrain the outbreakings of your joy-nor did a providential dispensation in the least startle you from your course. Neither the strength of your courage, or the foulness of your designs, will ever be doubted.

But think you, sir, that a free people will submit to the outrages you have upon put them? Think you they are prepared to see the right of voting —of choosing their own law-makers—of electing their own rulers-plucked from them by the hand of fraud? Think you that, because, in your ppinion, the best and most intelligent citizens of the State often do not vote," that, therefore, the elective franchise is held of little importance and will be parted with without a struggle! assure you, that in this you are mistaken. attempt to purloin the peculiar weapon of Liberty from the hand of her guardians, will make each one grasp it the more firmly in pointing it at your bosom.

### MERCER.

GREAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE. A large and overwhelming meeting of the freemen of Trenton and its vicinity, convened on Thursday evening, November 1st, 1838, at the Democratic hall, in the city of Trenton, to express their disapprobation of, and opposition to the alarming traud upon the elective fran chise, perpetrated by the Federal Governor and Privy Council, and the suborned clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland, in reversing the will of the people of the State of New Jersey, lately d through the ballot box:

JOSEPH WOOD, Esq., was appointed Pre sident-Jasper Scott and Joseph Justice, sen., Vice Presidents-and Colonel Jos. II. Purdy, and William A. Benjamin, Esq., Secre-

The President, having stated the object of the meeting, Joseph C. Potts, Esq., rose and addressed the meeting, clearly and eloquently portray. ing the outrageous fraud which has lately been perpetrated by the Governor and a majority of ats Privy Council, in distranchising the people of the State of New Jersey of the most sacred and dearest right of which freemen boast-the right of suffrage; and that, if the clerks of the several counties of this State were to be the judges of the legality of the elections holden in the townships of their respective counties, and of the returns thereof, it was high time for the freemen of New Jersey to speak forth in a voice not to be misunderstood, against these daring

usurpations. A committee, consisting of five, was appoint. ed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; who, after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble, and resolutions othe meeting, which were received and adopted

with great acclamation.

Whenever officers, who have been chosen by the people to guard their rights, or perform ministerial duties, form treasonable designs against the government of this State, established by the people; enter into secret conspiracies to frustrate the will of the governed, and carry out by combined frauds, the anti-republican doctrines of making the majority submit to the minority, it is the sounden duty of FREENEN to rise in resistance. Such a crisis has arrived in the history of this State. On the 9th and 10th days of October last, the people, by a decisive majority of votes legally east, elected to represent them in Congress eix candidates; at the same timo declaring their disapprobation of six other candidates. By the open fraud of zwo county clerks-by the abetment of the Governor and the majority of his Privy Council, consummating the object of the frauds, five of the candidates chosen by the people are declared not elected— and those whom they refused for representatives have been forced upon them. If these things are submitted to there is an end of the election franchise—an end of popular liberty—an end of vere government—our fathers have bled in vain. Under the solemn belief that the late acts of

the clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland, abetted by the Governor and majority of his Privy Coun-

and valued civil right which men can have had and which we have heretofore enjoyed for half

a century unmolested-Therefore, Resolved, That all free governments derive their powers from the will of the governed; and whenever that will is legally expressed by a majority of the people, it becomes the paramount law, binding upon all who hold public office under the authority of the people; and that functionary who dispurated it, becomes a contempor tionary who disregards it, becomes a contemp of, as he who frustrates is a traitor to the sovereignty of the people

Resolved. That inasmuch as a majority of the legal votes of the people were, at the late election. cast for Peter D. Vroom, Philemon Dickerson, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, Joseph Kille, and Joseph F. Randolph. for Representatives in Congress, they were duly and legally elected; that subsequent frauds, no matter by whom committed, countenanced, advised, procured, or approved, cannot defeat the clear, decisive expression of the people's voice. They are the representatives of the State, and they

Resolved, That an independent House of Assembly would owe it to itself, and its constituents forthwith to impeach Josiah Fithian, Clerk of Cumberland, and Nicholas Boeream, Clerk of Middlesex, for the several daring frauds subser-sive of the elective franchise, and the Government of the people, of which they acknowledge themselves guilty, and further to ascertain how far higher official functionaries advised, pro-cured, aided or abetted the commission of said

Resolved, That William Pennington has forced upon our minds the conviction, that he is, together with those to whose advisement he submits himself, hostile to free Government, by la-bouring to bring annual elections into discredits

By imputing to the people "a growing re laxation of the restraints of reason and law," a charge well calculated to create distrust in their ability for self government: the tyrants first apology for despotism, his last cavil against civil liberty:

By his total disregard of the will of a majority of the people, expressed upon the most im-portant occasion, and in the most solemn maner known to the laws

By his trampling the elective franchise unler foot; rendering it of no value, by openly reversing the decision of the ballot bazes:

Lastly, by his refusing to exercise his official duties to correct alarming frauds, designed to subvert the Government established by the

Resolved. That the persevering and noble efforts of Gen. Garret D. Wall, to stem the torrent of oppression which the usurpers of power, and the perpetrators of official frauds are pouring upon the people; his manly defence of the elective franchise, in defiance of the libels of the press, writhing under his lash, and the frowns of authority trembling at his presence, proclaim him to be the able champion of the rights of the people, in this their hour of need.

Resolved, That we view with great distrust the disposition of the present legislature to tam-per with the election laws of the State; believing that further acts inimical to the rights and sovereignty of the people are designed; that the present laws, if properly administered, are broad enough to answer every just purpose; and that no laws dishonestly administered can be of any

Resolved, That the citizens of the State will be regardless of their rights, and fit for the chains which conspiracy and fraud are forging, f they do not come up with united strength to the resarc of their invaded privileges: To this end, let township meetings be held; committees of vigilance appointed, and effective means tawith rapidity throughout the State, correct information of the movements of the enemies of popular liberty, now unfortunate-

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance, consisting of five, be appointed for the township of

Several spirited addresses were made, appropriate to the occasion, which were received with great applause.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet. ing be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic papers of the State.

On motion, adjourned; when this assemblage of freemen separated with the utmost good feel-ing, and with an unfaultering determination of resisting every encroachment upon their rights and liberties, come from whence it may. JOS. WOOD, President.

JASTER SCOTT,
Jos. JUSTICE, Sen. Vice Prest's. Jos. H. Purdy, Wm. A. Benjamin, Secretaries.

# PUBLIC SALE.

Py virtue of an order of Anr.e-Arundel County Court, in the case of Elijah Wells, an Insolvent Bebtor, the subscriber, Wells, an Insolvent Bebtor, the subscriber, as trustee of the said We'lls, will expose at Public Bale, at the Morket House in the city of Annapolis, on "ESDAY, the 4th day of Becember, ht 8 o'clock, A. M. ONE CHEST OF CARCENTER'S TOOLS, and SET OF PUMP MALER'S TOOLS.

The terms of Sale are Cash.
LEWIS N. SEW ELLS, Trustee.