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THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S LETTER ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE RUBRIC.
Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter on the Observance of the Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer—by Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter.

BISHOPSTOWN, Nov. 19, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN,—I address you on a subject of very deep interest to us all—the diversity of practice in the worship of Almighty God—which, in concurrence with other unhappy causes, has threatened to involve us in a state of painful, I had almost said perilous, disunion.

That the mischief has not been felt so strongly in this diocese as in some others, while it calls for our especial thankfulness to Almighty God, may, we hope, be ascribed in no small measure to warm and steady attachment to the Church on the part of the laity, and not less, I rejoice in thinking, to the general sobriety and discretion of the clergy.

But even here we are very far from being exempt from the common evil. There are parishes in Devonshire, and still more in Cornwall, in which grave misunderstandings have arisen between the minister and the people, from causes for which neither he nor they have been primarily responsible.

Discussions of important principles in other parts of the Church, though they found among us no vehement partisans on either side, have led, in several instances, to very painful results. While they have excited, in many of the clergy, a livelier sense of the responsibility imposed on them by their engagements to the Church, and have made them solicitous to follow out its requisitions to their full extent; they have at the same time indisposed the laity to the reception of any change, by exhibiting too many instances of the fatal consequences of change, introduced, as it has elsewhere been, by private individuals, whether from simple desire of novelty, or as part of a systematic attempt to bring back our Church nearer to the corrupt usages from which it was reformed.

It was therefore actual experience of great and pressing, and growing evils, which recently induced me to have recourse to the unusual, but strictly canonical, expedient of seeking the advice of those whose office and standing, and I may truly add, whose high personal qualifications pre-eminently fit them to form the Council of their Bishop.

Sixteen members of the General Chapter of the Cathedral of Exeter, together with the Archdeacon of Totnes and Barnstaple (the Archdeacon of Cornwall being unfortunately absent through illness) met in the Chapter Room, and gave to me the benefit of their united deliberations. Another distinguished prebendary (reluctantly detained by sickness) sent to us his judgment, founded on long experience in one of the most populous and important districts in Cornwall.

They were unanimous in deploring existing evils, and in apprehending greater, if some timely check be not applied. And, if they were not unanimous in advising what that check should be, this very want of unanimity gave to me the advantage of more fully hearing all that could be urged by able and experienced men on either side. After a discussion of three hours, more than two-thirds of the whole number agreed in advising me, that the only proper, and under God the only effectual remedy, appeared to be, at once to restrain all undue change, and to look to the law as our sole guide. Of that law, the law of the whole Church of England, including under that comprehensive term not the pastors and teachers alone, but the people also—that is, the State—of that law, one main and leading object, since the Reformation, has ever been to establish "uniformity of public prayers, and administration of sacraments, and other rights and ceremonies."

This object, good in itself, becomes inestimable when we look to the evils which it alone can prevent. But uniformity, it is manifest, can only be secured by laying down one rule. This the law has done. And, if process of time has introduced some relaxations in practice, issuing in the great evils we now deplore, it is a convincing proof that the true remedy for those evils must be sought in returning to a faithful observance of the Act of Uniformity.

That act has, in truth, every claim a law can have, on the dutiful and cordial obedience of churchmen. Based on the soundest principles, recognising and declaring the liturgy itself to be purely spiritual in its origin, and applying temporal sanctions only to enforce the use of it, the illustrious statute bears on it the character of a solemn compact; by which the church, having provided for the nation a pure form of Christian worship, received for that form the assured protection and support of the crown, and all the estates of the realm; a statute which, for this very reason, is held to be essential and fundamental, and is so declared to be in the great constitutional act, the act of union between the realms of England and Scotland.

Now, I do not say every departure from any minute direction of the Book of Common Prayer, enshrined as it is in the fundamental law, deserves to be stigmatized as a violation of the national compact; but I say, that the duty of strict obedience to it cannot be too strongly felt by us—least of all, by the clergy. To this duty we pledged ourselves in our ordination vows. We renewed that pledge, so often as we undertook the cure of souls, or were otherwise admitted to serve in any other office in the house of God. To the strict fulfillment, therefore, of that duty, no faithful minister of God's word will think it a hardship that his bishop should now recall him. He will, rather, gladly recognise the fitness of recurring to it, at a time of general doubt and difficulty, as the one, the only rule, by which our practice in public prayer can be honestly or safely regulated.

And, while a willing and hearty obedience is thus confidently anticipated from the clergy, can we apprehend less ready acquiescence in the same course on the part of the laity? Assuredly not—provided that we previously instruct them in the nature of the changes introduced, and of the reason for which they are introduced—not from love of change, but to prevent change—to enable us, at length, to find a rest for ourselves amidst the fluctuation of usages around us, and to find it in strict obedience to the law.

Need I add, that this very purpose of ensuring stability as well as uniformity in our public worship, is the very end and object of the statute, as thus declared in its preamble—"In regard that nothing conducing more to the settling of the peace of this nation (which is desired of all good men) nor to the honor of our religion and the propagation thereof, than an universal agreement in the public worship of Almighty God; and to the intent that every person within this realm may certainly know the rule to which he is to conform in public worship, and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England."

For these reasons I scruple not to address you all in the language of most earnest entreaty—entreaty which I thankfully acknowledge, after the experience of 14 years, you have never yet disregarded, but which I now put forth with far greater anxiety than I ever before testified—that you will all concur with me in discountenancing every attempt to divide us into parties, by rendering a steady, uniform and peaceful obedience to the laws of the church, especially in all that relates to the public worship of Almighty God, as enjoined in the Rubric of the Book of Common Prayer. If to this my earnest entreaty I add, as I am bound to add, the language of authority and order, you will, I am sure, see in it only the fuller sanction and support of your own desire to act in conformity with your own deep feeling of your duty.

I abstain at present from entering into details. Let me, however, say, that I advise a very cautious and forbearing tone in all that respects the duty of the laity, as laid down in the Rubric.

One further caution I would add, though I hope it is almost needless. While I urge you to return to a full observance of the Rubric—falling short of your prescribed part in nothing—beware of exceeding it. The peculiar dangers of the times, as well as the prevailing tone of public opinion, call upon you most powerfully, as you would avoid offences in the number of "them through whom offences come," to forbear all unnecessary innovation, especially as I have recently had occasion to urge, that worst kind of innovation, the revival of obsolete usages not required by law, which are associated in the minds of the people with the superstitions and corruptions of Rome.

This letter will reach you through your Deans Rural; and I advise you to communicate together in your several Deaneries; thus of yourselves you will on most points come to an accordance. Should doubts arise, the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer, "concerning the service of the church," tells you how to act. You are to have recourse to your Bishop, who, if he be in doubt himself, is "to send to the Archbishop for the resolution thereof."

I also advise you that you make no deviation from the mode in which you may be now severally in the habit of performing divine service, until there shall have been an opportunity of collating the different practices and propositions of the different deaneries.

We may too, perhaps, be enabled to profit by the construction put upon the rubrics in other dioceses, if any similar consideration of the matter meanwhile be had elsewhere.

One great advantage must arise from this delay, that it will enable us to make all the change which shall be found necessary, at once, and thus to avoid future change.

A very few months at the utmost will more than suffice to enable you to bring all questions to a decision. Should it be necessary for me to explain the grounds of the resolution of any of the doubts submitted to me, an opportunity will soon be afforded, if it please God that I have health and strength to hold my visitation in the next year; which it is my present intention to commence immediately after my ordination on Trinity Sunday.

There is one "diversity," "for the quieting and appeasing of which" I will now "take order." This I feel myself called upon to do; because, unhappily, the "diversity" to which I refer is regarded by many of the people as exhibiting the badges of party on one side, at least, if not on both. It cannot, therefore, too soon be settled.

I refer to the use of the surplice in preaching, a matter so inconsiderable, that it could not, of itself, excite any strong feeling in any reasonable man. But the more unimportant it is in itself, the more manifest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious importance which is given to it by its being made the symbol of disunion. This can be done only by requiring that there be no longer any "diversity," that either use or disuse the surplice when they preach.

If there were no law, one way or the other, there might be difficulty in deciding which to require. But the law, on due investigation, is clear, however complicated may be the inquiry which is necessary to ascertain it.

That law, beyond all question which can now arise, requires that the surplice be always used in the sermon, which is part of the communion service; and as to all other times, whenever a sermon is part of the ministration of the parochial clergy, there is so little reason for question, that I resolve the doubt, by requiring (as it was required in the diocese in which my own ministerial life was passed, the diocese of Durham, and there by the order of one of its most distinguished prelates, and of our most eminent ritualists, Bishop Cosin) that the surplice be always used.

There remains one matter on which there is no rubric direction, as it was not contemplated when the Book of Common Prayer was completed—I mean the sermon at the time of evening prayer. The power of the Bishop to order it rests on modern statute, which does not control his discretion in ordering how it is to be introduced. I therefore direct, (and I do so with the express sanction of His Grace the Archbishop), that, where there is a sermon in the evening prayer, it be done in the accustomed manner—that is, preceded by a collect (unless the bidding prayer be used,) and the Lord's

Prayer, and followed by the blessing. I hope it is unnecessary for me to add, that there must be no prayer of your own composing, either before or after the sermon.

I conclude with calling on you to join me in fervent prayer to Him who is the author of peace and love of concord, that He will accept and bless this our humble endeavor to promote peace and concord among us within his own house, and in his immediate service.

I am, rev. and dear brethren,
Your affectionate friend and brother,
H. EXETER.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S LETTER.
To the Editor of the Standard.

EXETER, Dec. 10, 1844.

Sir—The excitement occasioned by the Bishop of Exeter's letter is increasing every day. Four parishes have already reconstituted, and six more, with an Episcopal chapel, have given notice of meetings. Nor is the matter likely to end with parochial meetings. It is probable that there will be one of the inhabitants generally, if not of the county. There is also a great sensation at Plymouth. The question is taken up in the most determined manner by the best churchmen, under a firm conviction, that a final stand must now be made, or the Church, as a temporal establishment, is gone.

The adoption of the surplice in the pulpit, connected as it stands with other proceedings of a Romish tendency, can, at the present moment, be regarded in no other light than as an abandonment of the principles of the Reformation. The surplice, when substituted for the black gown, is termed by some "the white flag of Popery," by others, "the mark of the beast."

A CHURCHMAN.

[For the American Republican.]
Messrs. Editors.—In your paper of the 14th I noticed an article over the signature of "Seventh Ward," calling upon our citizens for an organization of the American Republican party in this city. Indeed we think it is high time that some steps should be taken towards the annihilation of foreign influence in our city and State, even if we cannot, as yet, succeed in procuring a reform of the laws relating to naturalization, from Congress. If the Legislature would, agreeably to Gov. Pratt's suggestion, pass a general Registry Law, and take other measures equally effective (for we believe a Registry law, rigidly enforced, would be effective for the suppression of the frauds which have not only disgraced our State, but the whole Union; we should then have a fair and candid expression of public opinion in our elections; but while the present state of affairs remain as they are, we shall have nothing more than a repetition of the same frauds and outrages, which were so extensively practised at the late Presidential election, at our elections which are to come. And surely these things can be done. If the members of the present Legislature of our State will not give us measures to guard and protect the purity of the Ballot Box, can we not elect men of our own party, of our own sentiments, pledged to carry out our views? Undoubtedly. By all means, then, let us organize and go forward for "Our Country's sake, and for the sake of the purity of our country's elections."

Your correspondent's (7th ward) suggestion as to the mode of organization appears to us to be very good; but allow me to ask, Messrs. Editors, with all the deference due your more mature opinion, expressed in your editorial article of the same date, whether it would not be better, after having organized, for the American Republican party to convene a National Convention, from which this public expose of our principles and opinions, which your correspondent appears to desire to come from a particular meeting, should be promulgated? We think so, and will assign our reasons. In the first place, there would be a unanimity of opinion, which could not result from particular meetings held in different cities, at which the opinions of many of our friends in different parts of the Union could not be represented; secondly, with regard to the question: How long should foreigners remain in our country previous to their procuring their papers, or certificates of naturalization? Now, Messrs. Editors, we think this is a subject which requires mature deliberation, and it is one concerning which many of our friends disagree; and lastly, with respect to religious disputes which have been mixed up with the opinions of the American Republicans of Philadelphia. There must not, and we sincerely hope there will not, be any intolerance or proscription for opinion's sake in our principles—much, indeed, depends upon this; for we ourselves know many respectable and truly patriotic citizens who, while their hearts are for our cause, hesitate about the propriety of connecting themselves with a party whose name has been connected with the outrages in a sister city. Give us principles based on right, your correspondent remarks, and we must succeed. We agree with him; and if they are free from the non-republican principles of persecution and proscription, we do not see any thing to prevent the American Republican party from succeeding in its patriotic endeavors, and becoming the party of every man, who prefers the good of his own country to the exclusion of all others. In short, gentlemen, we want principles, as your correspondent also observes, broad enough to embrace all citizens, native or naturalized, who prefer the purity of our elections to the frauds, by which the elective franchise is now disgraced.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

[Correspondence of the American Republican.]
ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1845.
The election of Reverdy Johnson, Esq., to the Senate of the United States, has given great satisfaction here. The friends of the other candidates, and even his political opponents, express the conviction that he will do honor to the state as one of its representatives.

In consequence of a pamphlet, intended to injure Mr. Johnson, having been laid on the desks of members, (but from what source is unknown,) his friends determined to go into the nomination at once. Accordingly an informal meeting of the whig members of the legislature took place on Wednesday night, when Reverdy Johnson received 39 votes; W. C. Johnson 13; William Price 11; J. G. Chapman 4; John P. Kennedy 4; and Mr. Withered 1. Numbers of R. Johnson's friends, (including members of both houses,) immediately waited upon him to offer their congratulations—and so large was the crowd, that an adjournment to the large room of Messrs. Swan & Iglehart took place. Here Wm. Price, Esq., appeared and congratulated Mr. Johnson. The latter received him with the grasp of true friendship; referred to their long and intimate acquaintance, &c., to which Mr. Price made a most happy and gratifying reply, which I will not do him the injustice to attempt to repeat. A number of Mr. J.'s political opponents also called, shook him cordially by the hand, drank to his health; and expressed themselves well satisfied with his election—as, apart from politics, he was their choice. Many things took place which would be worth recording, but I have not time. I will only further remark, that the American Republican cause loses nothing by the election of Reverdy Johnson to the Senate of the United States.

H.

PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail-road Company held their annual meeting at Wilmington. We have not their report, but find the following succinct statement of their affairs in a memorial addressed to the Legislature of Delaware:

"The revenue of this company, including that of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Company, for the year 1843 was \$430,434.37; and their expenses for the same year were \$239,304.86. So that the net income of both companies for that year was about \$200,000. The net income of both companies for the year 1844 will not exceed the sum of \$210,000."

DISCONTINUED. Letters from St. Petersburg state that the operations on the Rail-road from St. Petersburg to Moscow have been discontinued. No reason is assigned for the cessation of labor, which up to this time has been prosecuted with extraordinary activity.

that the affair was entirely accidental, as it undoubtedly was, so far as the unfortunate girl was concerned. The Coroner's Inquest, however, found the following verdict: "That the deceased came to her death by the intended discharge of a pistol held by William Hardison, while in a room in his own house."

Hardison was formerly one of the Borough Watchmen. His wife is said to be an excellent woman and ill-treated by her husband.—She manifested the most sincere and touching grief on the dreadful occasion.

It is a remarkable co-incidence that the house in which this bloody deed was performed, is the same in which, just 24 years ago, a Frenchman named Lagaudette was butchered by two Spaniards named Garcia and Castillano. Since then it has stood unaltered and unimproved, presenting the same appearance at this day that it did when a Jury of Inquest deliberated upon the limbless, headless trunk of Lagaudette.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
By the arrival of the packet ship Quebec, Capt. Hebard, at New York, we have received London dates to the 13th December.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN. The first attempt to float this gigantic vessel through the locks at Bristol was unsuccessful, but, an additional portion of the masonry having been removed, she was got through the next day, and, being taken in tow by three steam tugs, proceeded to King road, where she arrived in two hours and eight minutes, without accident of any kind. Her own steam was then got up for a trial of speed down the Channel.

The Great Britain is 322 feet in length, and 50 feet 6 inches in extreme breadth, registering 3500 tons. She has four decks, the lowest of iron, for the reception of cargo. The upper deck is flush from stem to stern, and 308 feet long. She has three boilers, containing 200 tons of water, and heated by 24 fires; the four engines are 250 horse power each. Fifteen hundred tons of iron have been used in the construction of the ship and her engines. Her propeller of the Archimedian screw pattern is 15 feet and a half in diameter, worked by a flat-iron chain in four tiers, passing round an iron drum of 18 feet diameter. Fifty-four revolutions per minute can be made.

A correspondent of the London Times says that the Archbishop of Canterbury has announced his intention to summon a meeting of the Bench of Bishops, in consequence of the unhappy agitation pervading the Church of England, in order to determine upon the observance of the rubrics.

A Court of Common Council was held in London on the 12th of December, chiefly to consider a petition for aid in the endowment of a free Church in St. Giles's in the Fields. The grant was opposed on the ground that the new Church was got up under Puseyite auspices, and defeated, only five voting in its favor when about a hundred and fifty were present.

The Rothschilds Excommunicated. Our last advices from Jerusalem, says the Gazette des Tribunaux, "mention that the Synagogue of that city, whose members are known for their deep aversion to every innovation, and to progress in general, have pronounced a sentence of excommunication against all the Israelites who should participate, either as collectors or donors, in the subscription now open in Europe for the purpose of encouraging agriculture among the Jews of Asia, and establishing at Jerusalem, for the indigent of those same Jews, an extensive hospital and schools for adults and children of both sexes. Among the persons visited with this anathema are the heads of the different branches of the Rothschilds, who have subscribed 100,000 toward that charitable undertaking."

[Correspondence of the American Republican.]
ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17, 1845.
Petitions Presented. By Mr. Holliday, from citizens of Cecil, for an act of incorporation for the Susquehanna Fire Co.

By Mr. Gallagher, from the United Hebrew Benevolent Society of Baltimore city, praying a continuance of their charter.

By Mr. Randall, from citizens of Baltimore co., for a law to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors.

By Mr. Harrison, from citizens of Q. A., for a law to prohibit the sale of liquors, in any district, ward, &c., wherein a majority of voters are opposed to the same.

By Mr. Gallagher, from the Merchant's Shot Tower Co. in Baltimore, for an act of incorporation. Severally referred.

Leaves Granted. Mr. Morsell—To report a bill to repeal 5th section of the act of Assembly of 1831, ch. 281, relating to people of color in this State, so far as relates to Calvert County.

To W. Williams—To report a bill relating to non-resident guardians of infants living out of this State, and having personal property therein.

To Mr. Jump—To report a supplement to the act ch. 187 of 1841, establishing primary schools in the upper district of Caroline Co.

To Mr. Rogers—To report a supplement to the act to provide for the inspection of Plaster, passed in 1832.

To Mr. Kilgour—To report a bill to alter the Constitution, so as to provide for biennial, instead of annual sessions of the Legislature.

To Mr. Archer—To report a bill to alter the Constitution, so as to restrain the power of the Legislature to pledge the credit of the State to works of Internal Improvements.

To Mr. Potter—To report a bill in relation to the fees of Clerks, and the keys of Registers of the counties of this State, Howard district and the city of Baltimore.

To Mr. Holliday—To report a bill to fix the duties and compensation of the Jailor of Kent county, in certain cases.

Bill Reported. By Mr. Purnell—a supplement to an act regulating the fees of notary publics;—fixing their fee at \$2, one half to be paid the State.

By Mr. Johnson, of Fredk, from the Canal Commissioners—a bill to complete the Canal to Cumberland, the provisions of which are similar to those of the bill last year.

By Mr. Freeman—a bill to regulate fishing in the Potomac during certain seasons.

Bills Passed. A bill relating to the sessions of the Court of Appeals.

A bill supplemental to the act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, &c.—and a bill declaratory of contempt of Court.

IN SENATE. Mr. Phelps obtained leave to report a bill to provide for the renting out of real estate in certain instances.

On the motion of the same gentleman, the Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of foreclosing the State's mortgages on the Canal.

SINGULAR VERDICT. On Saturday last, a quarrel and fight took place between Selby Otwell and George Short, residing at Dagsboro', Delaware, when the latter died in five minutes after the rencontre, from kicks received in the abdomen from his adversary. A jury were soon empanelled, who, strange to say, brought in this extraordinary and unexpected verdict—"Death from cause unknown!"

SUDDEN DEATH. Mr. Lawrence Doyle, an aged and respectable citizen of Frederick, Md., died suddenly on Monday of apoplexy.

[Reported for the American Republican.]
MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1845.
IN SENATE. A petition was presented by Mr. Frick, from Henry Cook, of Baltimore, praying certain relief.

Leave was granted to report a bill to prescribe the number of Justices of the Peace, to be appointed by the Governor for the several counties, Baltimore city and Howard District.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Mr. Graves presented the petition of Hannigan & Trimble, and 60 other inhabitants of Baltimore, asking permission for the banks in that city to issue small notes.

Mr. Randall, of Baltimore co., presented the petition of Caleb Goodwin, counter to the petition of the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike Co.

Mr. Clarke presented the petition of 179 citizens of Washington county, for a law to repeal ch. 186 of 1843, relating to warrants and precepts by Justices of said county.

Mr. Gallagher presented the petition of Thomas Sullivan and others, dealers and workers in leather, praying that the law providing for the inspection of green hides and skins, may not be repealed.

Mr. Holliday presented the petition of citizens of Queen Anne's, for a law to authorize the draining of certain lands in said county.

Mr. Graves presented the petition of the Maryland Institute of Education, asking payment of expenses incurred for printing a plan of a system of Public Education.

A communication was received from Mr. Seidenstricker, late Collector in Baltimore city, in reply to the call of the House, requiring him to report, "whether any, and if any, what amount of tax, levied upon the stocks of that city, per ch. 281, of 1811, have been collected, and also what amount of said tax, which amount has been paid into the Treasury under that act—but that for the year 1843, \$6,007 40 have been paid on account of that tax, which amount is included generally in his return to the Treasury.

Mr. Springer obtained leave to report a bill to repeal a section of an act therein mentioned.

According to an order of the House, the Treasurer made a report giving the amount of direct tax paid by and due from the several counties of this State, which was ordered to be printed.

At one o'clock, the House proceeded upon joint ballot with the Senate, to the election of a United States Senator, in place of Wm. D. Merick, whose term soon expires. Mr. Potter, of Caroline county, nominated Reverdy Johnson, Esq., for that station. On examination of the ballot box, it was found that 95 ballots had been cast—of which 68 were for Reverdy Johnson, and there were 27 blanks.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson was thereupon declared elected, and on motion of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, informing him of that fact, was ordered:

The House then adjourned.

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,
NORTH FREDERICK STREET.
ON the right hand side going from Baltimore-st., two doors from the corner—where may be obtained most speedily and cheaply, all the various Diseases, Scrophulous, Seminal Weakness, pain in the Loins, affections of the Kidneys, and every Symptom of a secret Disease.

ACCUSED WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE MADE, IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS.

ATTENDANCE FROM 7 in the MORNING till 10 at NIGHT.

DR. JOHNSTON,
A member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of the Apothecary's Hall, London, and Graduate from one of the first colleges in the United States, may be consulted in all diseases incident to the human frame, but more especially in all cases of a CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and impudent votary of pleasure has by his intemperance incurred this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befittingly him, delaying all the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, neuralgic pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, scaldness, nodes on the shin bones, and aches, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his degrading sufferings, by sending him to "that barren whence no traveller returns." To such, therefore, Dr. JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most INVOLUNTARY secrecy; and, from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

THEY NOTICE. Those persons who have injured their constitutions by a certain practice, speedily cured.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eye, such as for Spinning, Cataract, &c., and those for Deformity of the Limb, such as Club Foot, &c., performed on the Poor free of charge.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.
Take notice, on the right hand side of N. Frederick street, going from Baltimore-st., 2 doors from the corner. Observe the name.

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Leave the City at 10 o'clock, and arrive at Baltimore at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the Baltimore Steam Packet Company's superb, comfortable and safe Steamboats.

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Fare reduced much cheaper than any other fast line—and the only line that can give tickets through to Charleston, S. C.

Passage to and from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. (included in monthly fare) \$5
do do Richmond and City \$6
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"TWO DOLLARS" cheaper than any other fast line than the upper Route, with all the superior comforts and saving of fare in addition.

Give your checks to our Soliciting Agent, who meets the cars, or to our Porter in the ticket office yard, ("Norfolk Line" labelled on his hat), who will attend to your baggage and see you to the boat.

For particulars in Philadelphia, enquire of A. Davis, Agent, Washington Houses.

T. SHEPPARD, Agent.
Baltimore, November 23, 1844.

FOR THE WINTER.
The Baltimore Steam Packet Company from and after MONDAY NEXT, will, on the 16th inst., will make but three trips a week between Baltimore and Norfolk until further notice. Leaving lower end of Spear's wharf every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the Weldon cars going South and Richmond boats next morning to Norfolk. Returning will leave Norfolk and Portsmouth every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, immediately after the arrival of the Southern cars, arriving in Baltimore to connect with the Philadelphia cars next morning.

This Company being under contract with the Ice Breakers to keep a track open, calculate to run regular for the Winter as above.

T. SHEPPARD, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE, AND INCREASED ACCOMMODATION.
In consequence of the liberal support with which the BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON STAGE LINE has met, the Proprietors have determined to increase their stock, and will, until further notice, run THREE comfortable and expeditious new Passenger Coaches daily, in each direction, between Washington and Baltimore.

They have also made arrangements with the Steamboat and Rail Road Companies, South of Washington, by which the fare will be reduced to the following extremely low rates, viz:

For through tickets from Baltimore to Richmond, \$5.00
do do do Petersburg, 5.50
do do do Weldon, 7.50
do do do Charleston, 18.50
Fare between Baltimore and Washington, 1.50
As the Coaches will leave Baltimore immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Philadelphia, and leave Washington immediately on the arrival of the Steamboat from the South, and perform the trip in five hours, passengers will reach Baltimore or Washington nearly or quite as early by this conveyance as by the Railroad Line, and will be saved, free of extra charges, at all the principal Hotels, or any other reasonable distance in the city.

Passengers by this Line are delivered on board the Steamboat at Washington, free of any extra charge, and reach Richmond or any point south of it, at the same time, and at two dollars and fifty cents less fare, than by the Rail Road line.

The public may rely on skillful and accommodating drivers, and every attention to their comfort. For seats, or further information, apply at the Stage Office, opposite the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot, next door to the Green House, and two doors west of Whitman's Hotel.

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JAMES CORLIAN & SON, manufacturers of all kinds of TIN WARE, and importers and dealers in FANCY HARDWARE, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE, WAITERS, TABLE CUTLERY, and House-keeping articles generally. It shall be our endeavor by the best of work, moderate charges, judicious importations, and selections from the first American manufacturers, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Just received, per ship Entaw, 10 casks Family Hardware, which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, at our wholesale and retail FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, No. 18 BALTIMORE ST., opposite the Centre Market.