were afterwards discharged, after

Empired briefly to inquire into the pow-if the House; they are to be found in malections of the first article; they are, Is choose their own Speaker, and other on; 20ly. To originate all bills for rans-terme; 3dly. The sole power of im-dent, 4thly. To determine the rules have proceedings, punishing its prom-

Bling some examples of the spatchies unknown law, and isdefining a viry sagacious writer, for the showing their danger and injury of the showing their danger and injury of the indirection of individuals are immediately, it is indirection of their resentment, enclose indirection of their resentment, enclose in indirection of the indire

lists, and gut it into those of some provided with the people knowledge. Why does not the Commons, let the people knowledges? Why are not those prifes shed by law? When they this loffended, why do they not provided the provided with the would stop all reflection. The King's causes are tried in the form the propose of the provided with the would stop all reflection. The King's causes are tried in the form the propose why is any lot any assembly of men whatever, jury and executioners, in the prople of Eagland will severate of the fire of liberty remains, led to an assumed power is for the fire of liberty remains, led to an assumed power is for the fire of liberty remains, led to an assumed power is for the fire of liberty remains, led to an assumed power is for the fire of liberty remains, led to an assumed power is for the fire of liberty remains, led to an assumed power is for the fire of liberty remains, led to a private of the fire of liberty remains, led to a private of the fire of liberty remains, led to the fire of liberty and the fire of liberty remains.

al by hiry.
be difficult to add to the force of the first these quotations. It has

shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and, disqualification, &c. Now, it would be atrange, that in those cases in which the secusation was preferred by the House, and tried by the Senate, the accusing and trying bodies being thus distinct, and in which too, the Senaters are required to be upon oath, there should be a strict Emitation of power, and yet, in the cases of contempt, in which the accusing and trying body are the same, and they are not upon oath for that purpose, there should be an unlimited power of punishment, both as to kind and amount. But there are other provisions of the Constitution which bear upon this question.

Thus, in the second section of the third article, it is declared that the tri

hus, in the second section of the third article, it is declared that the tri-al of all crimes, except in cases of im-peachment, shall be by jury. Now, a crime has been defined to be, the omis-sion of something commanded, or the commission of something prolibited, by respond with one or the other branch of this definition, it is not the subject of punishment at all; and if it be, then it is a crime, and, as such, ought to be tried by a jury. But there is a provi-sion in the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which is deemed to be conclusive—it is this: that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. The phrase, due process of law, is believed x vi termini, to imply, that it must be before a judicial court or magistrate. bur all the judicial power of the United States, except that stated in the first article, is vested in the Courts of the Union. An application will now be made of this reasoning. The House of Commons consider it equally a breach of privilege, for which they punish, to a-sault, or slander a member; now it is supposed, that, if one of our members were slandered or libelled in a newspaper, that we should not have the hat power, we should cease to legiste) and why? Because the first a tre) and why? Because the first a mendment prohibits the passage of any law abridging the freedom of speech of the press; so, when the fifth a mendiaent prohibits the deprivation of iife. liberty, or property, but by dunitment would be a privation of liber course of law; that is, in a regular pro ceeding before a judicial tribunal. It may be useful to pursue this idea fur ther; it has been seen, that, in one case, the Commons banished a man to the Isle of Scilly: if, without a trial by dutatives can commit, in like manner may they banish, and carrying the procesone step further, and the last-they might, if ever they should be wild e nough, take the life of a citizen; life and liberty are only guarded the same words; and if they can take the last by their own judgment, in their

own case, so they might take the first.

is substantially the same with one in

Magna Charta. It is true, that, in the

great case of Sir Francis Burdett a gainst Mr. Abbott, the speaker of the

house of Commons, when this provisi on of Magna Charta was urged in ar-

gument, the Court attempted to parry its force, by declaring that the law and

custom of Parliament are a part of the law of the land, in its large sense, and that the expressions, according to the

and 2ffy. To originate all bills for raise threats and the street of the sole power of impacts they. To determine the rules are proceedings, punishing its members between the process of law. Again: Those maxims which are locking principles and proclaimed only as particular occasions occur, can, with the concurrence of two-sists. The power to judge of the sistence of two-sists, the power to judge of the sistence of two-sists. The power to judge of the sistence of two-sists. The power to judge of the sistence of two-sists. The power to judge of the sistence of two-sists. The power to judge of the sistence of two-sists. The power to judge of the sistence of two-sists. The power to judge of the sistence of two-sists. The power to judge of the sistence of two-sists of the proposition be true, that sistence that the proposition be true, that from the contrast of the law of the land; the characteristics of which, are, in every point the contrast of the contrast of this law and custom of the Legislator, is made known to the people; and, instead of consisting of a set of hasty fragments or sentences, pronounced as the cases occur, it consists of general rules of action, not spending their force in individual cases, but applying to the whole community. But there is yet another answer to this idea of the constitution above resists, for the assault upon the proposition of the constitution above resists, for the assault upon the proposition of the constitution above resists, for the assault upon population of the constitution above resists, for the assault upon the proposition of the constitution and the proposition of the constitu

the penset parter of that evastem. This restrict the power is societimed attempted to be supported, by completing it to that expected, for power to provide the same House at liberty to range in the boundless field of wild and expresses the precedent, in search, of power to push their fellow-ciffiens, whensoever and how soever it pleased, without any chart or complete to good it is a good it course, or limitation to restrain it, save only its own mere discretion in acting on maxims and modes of proceeding, locked up in its own bosom, until applied in individual cases. The correctness of this idea may be strongly enforced by the State Legislatures, they are the depositories of all the power of the U.S. A tregards the State Legislatures, they are the depositories of all the power of the Enrichment of the state in the second or proceeding, locked up in its own bosom, until applied in individual cases. The correctness of this idea may be strongly enforced by the second or prohibited to then; whilst, the friends of General art respects congress, it is apparent. from the constitution, that it was in which, tigether, they should possess, as the Kederal Legislature, and also those powers which should belong to each flouse separately. The example of the United States Courts is against the argument; for congress have, by ex press enactment, given those power to fine and imprison for empt, which would have been wholly nugatory, if they possessed it before.
If it should be asked, whether the

two Houses of Congress are to sit at the mercy of every intruder, who chooses to insult them, without power to pu-nish him? The answer is a ready one; in the first place, there is no reasona-ble probability of such violent breach of decorum being wantonly committed but as it is a possible though extrem-case, it will be met, by showing a very simple and obvious remedy. The cham bers in which the two houses sit, are under their exclusive controul. The are authorized to establish the rules of their proceedings, and to appoint their officers; it is competent then, for them to declare, by their rules, who shall, and who shall not be admitted within their chambers; it is equally within their power to put out any person who may conduct himself indecorously; accord-ingly, by one of the rules of the H. of Representatives, it is provided, that, in case of any disturbance, or disorder ly conduct, in the galleries or lobby. the speaker or chairman of the commit-tee of the whole, shall have power to order the same to be cleared; for that purpose we are furnished with officers such as sergeant at arms, door keeper &c. whose dury it is to execute the war rants and overs of the House, and to preserve order when necessary. This. then, is a plain and adequate remedy for the removal of such interruption as obstructs the progress of business, as to any thing else, let the offending party be prosecuted in the judicial tribunals; or it is competent to congress to make legislative provision, if it were thought The same sagacious writer from whom

quotations have already been made, noted this language: "We now question the doct ine of a power, in the Comnone, of unprisoning for any thing but what stops proceedings of the House, and is done in the House? Such is Such is the doubt expressed even in relation to the Omnipotent British Parliament.--The minority of the Committee hold two Houses of Copgress, to be this:-They may remove any disorder or disturbance, within their respective chambers, so as to prevent any obstruction bers, so as to prevent any obstruction to the progress of their business; bit they have not the mover of imprisoning for contempt. But is they had this power, still it could not be extended to embrace any case, beyind their own chambers; for if it were, where would be the limits. The court, in the case of An largest they have the property that derson se. Dunn, give the answer; they say, that they know no bounds to the process of this House for contempt, but those of thes United States. This principle, they cannot admit to be correct; tremendous would be that power, which could drag before it, any citizen from Maine to Florida, and punish him for part of the seense, and ding to the lue process that, to maintain the power in this case. countel, for appearing in an appeal, at their bar, against a member of the Commons, the Lords voted this imprison on the right and liberty of the subject, and against Magna Charta, the petition of right, and many other laws, which have provided that no freethan shall be imprisoned, or otherwise restrained of his liberty bat by due process of law.

Again: Those meaning in an appeal, at the petition of prisoned, or otherwise restrained of his liberty bat by due process of law.

Again: Those meaning in an appeal, at the petition of the court, and not at relation to his official conducts but upon some personal quarrel, would it be contained to meet in General Convention at Merrill's tavern, (Waterloo) on the 2d Saturday in June next to adopt such measures as in their judg ments may seem best caculated to sever full and entire success to the People's cause.

Resolved, That in accordance with moustly approve the nomination of, and do at this time appoint their some personal quarrel, would it be contained to meet in General Convention at Merrill's tavern, (Waterloo) on the 2d Saturday in June next to adopt such measures as in their judg ments may seem best caculated to seve evidence, nay, suppose that a judge himself, after the adjournment of his court, should be assaulted upon the court ground, but too as not to dispute the court for the court ground to the adjournment of his court, should be assaulted upon the court ground. But the adjournment of his court, and not at relation to his court, and not at relation to his evidence, nay, suppose that a judge himself, after the adjournment of his court, and not at relation to his court ground, but too as not to dispute the court ground, but too at not to dispute the court ground. The provided that the provid himself, after the adjoirtunent of hiscourt, should be assaulted not in relation to his official conduct but upon some personal quarrel, would it be contended that the process of contempt would lie, in either of these cases? It is believed that it would not, if so, the power in question cannot be maintained even by analogy, to that of courts.

A remarkable fact worthy of record, we make During the early part of the day the sky was clouded with black-ness—but no conser had the first gun; so and didesa, have strived in the how short from earl to west, and the sun shore forth in all his maridian splendour.

Our good citizens and friends who endurad so much unpleasant anxiety about the ultimate success of this Bill, about the ultimate success of this Bill, and the chief army of the Rus-ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 29, 1828.

Married, yesterday morning by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Lient. CHARLES DIMMOUR, of the U. S. Army, to Miss

JACKSON MRETING The friends of General ANDREW JACKSON, of the 3d District, Anne-Arundel county, are invited to attend a meeting at the residence of Mr. Tho-mas Rockhold, on Saturday the 14th day of June next.

JACKSON MEETING. The Friends of Genl. ANDREW JACKSON in the Fourth Election District of Anne Arundel county, revevern on Saturday next, the S1st instant, on business of importance.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM. DISTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.
On Monday afternoon last we were visited by a sever hail s'orm—Its course was from north west to south east. It is calculated that at least from ten to twelve thousand panes of glass were broken in the city; and that the expelse of repairing the damage will amount to at least \$5000. It extended but a few miles sguth of this. We have only partially heard from the country north of this place. At White Hall, the residence of Horatio Ridout Esq. the destruction of glass was considerable, two hundred and fifty-four panes being destroyed. It is feared that the was considerable, two hundred and may panes being destroyed. It is feared that the crops of wheat, corn, &c. have sustained crops of when much injury.

We have not received any information respecting the Jackson meeting held at But ler's Tavern on Saturday lasts but believe i was respectable.

In a preceding column we publish the law of Pennsylvania relative to abscending slaves, for the information of those interested.

For the Maryland Gazette. For the Maryland Gazette.

TO MRS. S.—, OF ANNAPO
You graceful tree, that lately threw
Its shadow o'er the ground,
Whose opening buds the fairest grew,
Of all the grove around,
Is fading fast—the brightest gems
Have fallen from the bough,
The wind has torn their tender stems,
—And they have withind Mow.

You many hind what will form

Ye summer birds that gaily flew
Around the blooming spray,
Go look the world's wide garden through
For budy as fair as they—
Ye'll never find with huesso bright,
Such positional trath. Such purity and truth; With all that can the eye delight, Such modesty and worth.

They're gone—the storm has pass'd away,
And brush'd them from their place,
Their beauteous leaves will soon decay,
Nor leave behind a trace.
But that rude wind has borne on high

To fields of purer air, (The soul of flowers,) their fragrant sigh, To join the odours there. And thou whose heart has ever worn

Their image as its light, Oh! let no shade of care be thrown Oh! think how blest the mansions are, Prepared for them on high, Nor wis. Up thy maternal care Had kept them from the sky.

JACKSON MEETING

In the 5th District of Anne Arundel County, State of Maryland. At a large and respectable meeting County. State of Maryland.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of General ANDREW. JACKSON, beld agreeably to public notice, on Saturday the 17th of May, 1823, at Time 'N Favern, Dr. Allen Thomas was chiled to the Chair, and Mr. John W. The oppointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the President, and after a short but animated address from Mr. Charles S. Matthews, the following Mr. Charles S Matthews, the following

resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we earnestly and re specifully recommend to our fellow citizens of the other several districts of the county, to call inectings, and to appoint Delegates to meet in General Convention at Merrill's tavern, (Waterloo) on the 2d Saturday in June next

egates, to represent this District.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary and enclosed to the Editor of the Baltimore Republican, with a request to the Editors of the Maryland Gazett, to the Editors of the Marviani Gazer, at Annapolis, and the United States Telegraph, at Washington to publish the same in their respective papers as early as possible.

By order,

ALLEY THOMAS, President.

JOHN W WEEMS, Secretary.

Erom the George Town Columbian. NEWS!! NEWS!!!—TRULY GOOD NEWS.

Yesterday an express being previously arranged to leave the Capital, the moment the Canal Bill should passible the judicious management of the friends of this grand measure, the express was enabled to leave there at 3 minutes before 18 o'clock, and although the distance was three miles, the cheering news arrived in ten minutes, and was announced by the thundering part of 29 discingress of artillery.

To Col. Mercer, to wnose incuse and indefatigable exertions, we are principally indebted for the adoption of this highly important national measure, we tender the thanks of town and district; nor would we ferget on this joy ous occasion, the supporters of this bill in both Houses of Congress.

It would give us the most heartfelt similar to this, and which was parily pleasure to see Col. Mercer made president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. nal Company-His great experience-information, and the deep interest manifested by him for carrying into effect the grand project of the father of his country, eminently qualify him in our opinion for this situation above any cizen within the compass of our knowledge.

To Captains Corcoran and Thomas, the citizens are indebted for early and pro-npt annunciations of this pleasing

intelligence.
It is worthy of remark, and highly creditable to those engaged in the arrangement, that the news relative to the passage of the bill, was circulated and announced by the firing of cannon in this town before the citizens of Washington were apprised of it.

Last evening our town presented a very pleasing appearance, many houses being handsomely illuminated. This circumstance reminds us of the good feelings which manifested itself of vening that intelligence was received of a treaty of peace being concluded between this country and Great Bri-tain. This is the first exhibition of the kind since the war, and it really presented a novelty as worthy of mark as it was exhiliarating to our feel-



Latest from England. Morning Courier Office. New York,

Sunday May 25.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Napoleon, Capt Smith, who sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of April, the Edtors of the Marning Courier have received their regular files of London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th, all inclusive. We have only time to make a few

The passage of the Pruth had been postponed on account of the weather.

RUSSIA & TURKEY. Though the Russians will not cross the Pruth till the beginning of May, the delay is to be attributed to the state of the weather and the nature of the country, and not to any change of determination on the part of the Emperor Ni-cholas. It is the opinion of most we'll informed persons, that as the determi-nation to enter on an offensive war a-gainst Turkey, is so extremely popular throughout Russia, it will be almost impossible to induce the Emperor to abandon that determination.

SPAIN-Advices from Lisbon to April the 9th, state that although Don Miguel exercised all the power of an absolute monarch, he had not yet pro-ceeded to the length of declaring him-self King.

Morning Chronicle, April 23.

Evacuation of Spain-Bayonne, April 8.—The general who commands in this place received this morning a telegraphic despatch from Paris, ordering the French garrison of Pompeluna, and St. Sebastian, to evacuate those places immediately, and to return to France.

From the Paris Quotidieme.

next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said FRANKFORT, April 17—Private Correspondence. The following is a summary of the different accounts which we have received from various quarters through commercial channels.

Hay 20

Hay 20

Hay 20

May 20

Mary Clare's heirs, James Weems's heirs, George W. Crane, John Miller's heirs, Thomas Lutch's heirs, John Taneyhill's of Leonard

heirs, James P. Wood, Samuel Whittington's heirs,

about the ultimate success of this Bill, coasts of Turkey.

To Col. Mercer, to whose intense and indefatigable exertions, we are principally indebted for the adoption of the Black Sea, the amption to the standard principally indebted for the adoption of the Black Sea, the amption to the standard principally indebted for the adoption of the Black Sea, the amption to the standard principally indebted for the adoption of the Black Sea, the amption to the standard principally indebted for the adoption of the Black Sea, the amption of tanding on some or the standard principally indebted for the standard principally indebted for the adoption of tanding on some or the standard principally indebted for the standard principally indebted for the standard principal p be supplied with provisions by means of the squadrons and transports. of the squadrons and transports. It may be recollected that, in the late was against Constantinople, the Russian

From Halifax.

Ry the George Henry, we have received Halifax papers to the 17th inst. Inclusive; with other N. Scotia journals. Bos. Pat. Halifax, May 23.

We are sorry to learn by a letter from Camo, dated 5th inst, that "hundreda of sheep and cattle have died for want of fodder, and owing to the lateness of the season." The passage was completely closed with ice; the Aberdeenshire still remained in the Cove.

Accounts from Sidney, N. S. to April 14, mention that the harbour was still frozen up—people crowed on the ice, and sleighs had come nine miles on it.

come nine miles on it.

The ice on the Hillsborough, and other rivers at Prince Edward Island, was still sufficiently firm to permit the passage of horses and sleighs on the 15th of April.

## FOR SALE The fine fast sailing SLOOP

General Washington

With all her tackle, apparel and cabin furniture, and in complete order for running as a packet or other purposes. She has been lately re built and new coppered up to light water mark. Any person wishing to purchase the above mentioned vessel will make application to the subscriber.

/ Susanna Barber May 29

THE STATE OF MARYLAND Atan Orphans Court held to saint Mary's county, at the court house in Leonard town on the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundre ; and twenty eight.

Luke W. Barber Esqrs. Present Joseph Stone. George Thomas Thos. W. Morgan Shift. Enoch J Millard, Register,
Among other proceedings were the
following.
On application of Susanna Boothe,

dministratrix of Ignatius Boothe of George, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, it is ordered by the court, the said administratrix give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased and that the same be published once a week for four weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis by Jonas Green.
In testimony, that the aforegoing is

a true copy taken from one of the rephan's Court for St Mary's county, I have hereunto subscribed my name, as d affixed the seal of the said court, this 13th day of May, in the

year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty.eight E. J. Millard, Reg.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of ht Mary's county, hath obtained from the or-phans court of St. Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ignatus Booths, of George, late of St Mary's county deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the wouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of November

A list of the owners of lands in Calvert county sonal property, to pay the taxes due thereon to Samuel S. Hodgkin, collector of Calvett county, for the year 1827, as follows, to wit, Owners Names,

Names of Lands. Johnson's Lott, Fishers Orchard, 2 Lots in Prince Frede'k town, Part Bussey's Orchard, Part of his Father Land End, 2 29 Part of his Father Land End, Part of Hall's Hills Part of Broughton Ashler.

Part of Broughton Ashley, Gover's Ferrian & Hutt's Chance, 9 96

Maryland Calvert County to wit.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Tax for Caivert county, held at Prince Frederick town in said county, on the seventh day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, Ordered, That advertisements be inserted once a week for four works in one of the Annapolis papers and one of the Baltimore papers, notifying the owners of land in the above list, on which there is no personal property to pay the taxes due thereon, to Samuell's Hodgkin, Collector, that the same will be seld agreeably to faw or so much thereof as will be nocessary to pay said taxes, and costs thereon due, unless the taxes aforesaid be said within thirty days after such notice.

William Hance, Cik to the Commissioners of the Tax for Caivert County.