EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1831.

On Monday 3d instant, the Legislature of Maryland elected DANIEL MARTIN, Esq. of Talbot county, Governor of the State for the present year—and on the next day the following gentlemen were chosen members of the executive Council. Wm. Potter, of Caroline; George Howard of John E., of Anne Arundel; Henry Page, of Dorchester; Samuel Turner, of Calvert; and Thomas C. Worthington, of Frederick.

We publish to-day on our first page the Message of the Executive of Maryland. The frank and open characteristics of Governor Carroll are manifested in this document, which will cause it to bear no disparaging comparison with similar State Papers, either of present or past times. The governor, very commendably, confines himself to the affairs of his own State, and leaves the discussion of general politics to the parties with whom it should first originate. He does, indeed, notice our national and foreign affairs, but in a manner so brief and appropriate, that exceptions, we think, cannot be taken by the most scrupulous partizan.

His remarks on Education and Prison Discipline are worthy of the most philanthropic mind—and must command the attention of the legislature. The subject of education is one to which the people of Maryland may now advantageously turn their attention. The time is at hand, when, if we adopt the recommendations of the President, a considerable fund will be placed at the disposal of the several States for the improvement of commerce and intercourse, and the diffusion of the blessings of education, &c. The *natural* facilities of transportation enjoyed by a large portion of Maryland, precludes the idea that, as a government, our State will ever engage, to any great extent, in internal improvements, according to the usual acceptation of the terms.—Education, then, is almost the only subject to which the attention of the State could be turned for the disbursement of its resources to any advantage. Now, then, is our time for the adoption of well regulated systems, that we may be prepared to enter on an extended plan of education, without delay, when the means shall be afforded.

On the improved condition of the finances of the State we can but tender to the community our congratulations. The exhibit shews a surplus in the Treasury of nearly $30,000 instead of the customary deficit. The Jackson Republican executive yield up the government to their opponents,—but in how improved a condition, it needs but to compare the annual Treasury statements, to know. That our present executive may profit by the example just set them, for the good of the public, we sincerely hope.

Kentucky.—We have no satisfactory accounts from Kentucky—but according to a paragraph published in the Baltimore Patriot of the 1st instant, purporting to be a letter from Louisville to the editor of the Patriot,—we are inclined to the opinion that a Jackson Senator *may* be elected. The admission in this letter is the first we have seen in a thorough-going Clay print in regard to the pledged men in the Kentucky Legislature. Hitherto they have affected to treat this matter with ridicule. Now it seems, they can condescend to say:—"*Some of our men have been* WEAK *enough to pledge themselves to vote for a Jackson Senator; enough to reduce our* (Clay) *majoritory on joint ballot to one, some fear to* 0." This is an admission sufficiently strong that Clay has been defeated in his own State, when we recollect that last year the Clay majority in the Kentucky Legislature was twenty.

The Louisville Advertiser of the 22d inst. says—

"The mails of yesterday were barren of intelligence; but we learn by a gentleman from Frankfort, that the friends of the administration in the Legislature were more confident than ever that they would succeed in electing a Senator friendly to the present administration. It is said the attempts made to induce the pledged members to betray their constituents, have been firmly and honorably resisted."

New Jersey.—The election of members of Congress in New-Jersey, has resulted in the choice of the Clay ticket, by a considerable majority.

Our friend Nimrod Barwick has been met in his challenge, and we think fully outdone. Wm. Jenkinson of this county, slaughtered on the 2d January, a hog 539 days old, which weighed 536 pounds, clean meat.

[*For the Whig.*]

The first anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, of Easton, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday the 27th day of December 1830; the meeting was opened with singing and prayer. The President, the Rev. LOTT WARFIELD, then stated the order of the meeting; after which the Managers, report was read by Mr. HIGGINS, their Secretary.

REPORT.

The time having arrived, in which it becomes the duty of your Managers, to give an account of their proceedings, they humbly submit the following report to your consideration.

It is a matter of rejoicing with us, and a source of gratitude to God that, a majority of those elected managers at the organization of the society, are permitted to enjoy the Christian festivities of this evening.—Previous to entering upon the more remote but less afflictive part of this report, permit us in compliance with our duty, to announce the death of Miss Ann Abbott, one of your managers for the year which now terminates. Although, in the abstract, this is a sore affliction; yet, we feel disposed to adopt the language of sacred writ: "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Our loss is her infinite gain. Indeed, in her death we lost one, who was no small acquisition to us, but confiding in the justice of Heaven, we calmly submit. The ways of God are inscrutible to man. Often, in his wisdom, the morning sun of youth that promised many a beautiful corruscation in the Chistian world, is clouded by disease, or, transplanted by death, in those regions, where the righteous shine as stars of the first magnitude for ever and ever.

Much might be said in referrence to the triumphant death of our beloved sister, and the loss that society sustains, but we will not bring to your mind's eye those scenes, the recital of which would cause your wounded hearts to bleed afresh. In all probability, while we are engaged in paying this last tribute of respect to her memory, that ever-living principle which emanated from Heaven itself, rests in this enjoyment of more than mortal freedom. When she was verging into eternity, her soul was big with immortality and eternal life.—Reduced to infant weakness, she died feebly lisping the words, Jesus! sweet Jesus!! Hence with Summerfield we can say "the dying Christian shames the pomp of death"!

To ennumerate all the good and virtuous actions of our deceased sister, would be a useless expenditure of your time, when we recollect that a majority of those now present, were personally acquainted, if not intimate with her; let it suffice us then to know, that she was truly pious, and that piety alone survives in Heaven.

Your managers assure you that in discharging those duties devolving on them, they have had special referrence to the melioration of man's moral condition, and to that day, when the empires of this world, shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ.

During the year $40 have been transmitted to the Parent Society; and it is probable, (as will be seen from the Treasurer's report,) that in settling up this year's accounts, we shall be enabled to remit $15 more. $55 is a small sum indeed towards CIVILIZING AND CHRISTIANIZING, so many thousands of Indians that are destitute of the Gospel; and depending exclusively upon human efforts, nothing beneficial can be anticipated. But under the providence of God, this small sum may advance the kingdom of his dear son. Perhaps some poor Indian mariner, long engaged in ploughing sins consuming ocean, may find through, our instrumentality, that he is entirely out of his latitude; that the Bible is the only true chart, and that the star of Bethlehem furnishes an unerring observation.

It appears from the last annual report of the Parent Society, that the whole number of Missionaries in the United States is 38, and the number of Church members 6,126. The Missions under the control of the Canada conference are in a most flourishing condition. The number of persons under religious instruction is 1,800 and there are 1,100 pious Indians, 16 schools and 420 children. The receipts of the last year amounted to $13,128 63, expenditures to 10,544 80.—We are sorry to inform you that some few are opposed to this Society, upon the ground that the Indian is perfectly happy, and that he cannot be civilized. In answer to this we would say that the Indian is a man, and that as man advances toward, or, recedes from civilation, in the same proportion he is capable of more, or, less enjoyment.

It then becomes the duty of every philanthropist to do every thing in his power, to establish and perpetuate the former, and to ward off those evils incident to the latter. If the Indian cannot be civilized, why is it that civilization now rears her Temples, where not five years since, the savage proudly strode?—Why is such eagerness on the part of the Indians, to embrace the gospel of Jesus Christ? And why have so many exchanged the bow and quaver, for the more useful implements of husbandry, and the savage war-whoop for an anthem of praise to Him that hath loved them, and hath given himself for their redemption?

We do not feel disposed to attack by a regular train of argument the prejudices of our opponents; or at liberty to enter into a laboured defence of missions; humbly conceiving that a recurrence to the history of our beloved America, will irrefutably establish the fact, that missions are of God. In concert with the interposition of high Heaven, we are indebted to the Indians, for our present prosperity.

Retributive justice the darling theme of every age, and the product of every clime (however degraded the Indians may be) bids us give them the gospel, in return for those privileges, of which they have been dispossessed.

True, comparatively speaking, but little has been effected towards enlightening this people. And it is with the utmost deference to the powers that be, we would say those claims on the part of the general government, from almost an insurmountable barrier, to their speedy civilization. But if the Indians shall be compelled to go as far west, as the government can send them, we pray God to inspire some to preach, and we declare in the sight of Heaven, that we will use all laudable efforts to supply their wants.

Your Managers, dare not conclude without gratefully acknowledging the assistance rendered us by the various denominations of Christians in our town and vicinity. All party feelings seem to have been swallowed up in the final issue; viz: The salvation of the Aborigines.

We conceive the friendship manifested by our Christian neighbours, to be no unfavourable omen, to the perpetuity of our Society.

In conclusion we pray, that all the Christian families of earth may finally meet in Heaven.

From the New York Gazette, Jan. 3.

ONE A. M.—We have just received our English files by the John Jay, from Liverpool, among which are London papers to the evening of the 7th ult.

These papers contain no confirmation of the report that Russia had declared war upon France. On the contrary the French journalists seem to be of opinion that the demonstrations made by France, and the good understanding between England and France, will have the effect of preventing war. It was even affirmed that a treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England, was signed in London on the 24th Nov. and that it was presented to Louis Philippe on the 1st Dec. for ratification. The London Courier of the 7th, however, says, it has authority for declaring this report untrue. Nevertheless, the tone of the French and English papers is of a more than ordinary conciliatory manner towards each other.

The London Chronicle of the 2d, seems to have no doubt that all the movements of Russia, Austria and Prussia, are the result of a common understanding between those powers and England. It adds, "The French Government we are assured (on what we consider good authority) possess the best evidence of the participation of the Wellington Ministry in the projects of the three great powers. Indeed, we believe this may be safely taken as a settled point. The Wellington Ministry being removed, and a Ministry who have not hesitated to express their sympathy with France having taken their places, the great Powers may yet pause before plunging Europe in war.

Switzerland is in a state of revolution.—The population of several cantons have risen in arms to demand reforms. Berne has been entered by 12,000 peasants, who have deposed the government.

The London Courier of the 7th observes, a conference of the Ambassadors from the great Powers on the affairs of Belgium was held yesterday at the Foreign Office, it was attended by the French, Austrian, and Netherlands Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, and Viscount Palmerston. The conference lasted about two hours.

The most complete order and tranquility continued to prevail at Constantinople on the 25th Oct.

A letter from Rome of the 26th of November, states that the Pope was supposed to be at the point of death.

The new Ministry was very popular in England. It was confidently asserted that they intended to reduce their own salaries one fifth.

The Cholera Morbus was rapidly on the increase at Moscow, but it was perfectly healthy at St. Petersburgh.

Consols in London on the 7th opened at 83 1-2-8 and closed at 83 1-2. The trial of the French ex-ministers was the principal subject of the letters from France.—And the opinions of the writers very various. The predominant impression was that, with exception of Polignac, they would be disgraced and banished from the country.

The government of France does not expect war, but is determined to prepare for it. A project of a law has been introduced for a levy of 80,000 men.

The incendiary system which has devastated the Southern Counties of England has at length extended to Cumberland.

The Brussels papers of the 4th ult. contain an account of the sitting of the Congress of the 2d, from which it appears that, in addition to the candidate for the sovereignty of Belgium, mentioned in the French papers, the Duke of Lucca, the Archduke Ferdinand, of Austria, grandson of Maria Theresa, and the Duke of Reichstadt, have been proposed. No further advance has, however, been made towards a decision. In consequence of some further misunderstanding between the Provincial government and the King, the conference respecting the point of demarcation of Belgium and Holland had been suspended, and M. Bresson had set out for the Hague, to make remonstrances to the Dutch Government upon the subject. The preparations for war, which are being made by the Dutch, do not seem by these papers, to have created the least uneasiness in the minds of the Belgians.

The French papers of the 3d Dec. contain little of importance. One of these gives the terms of the new law respecting the Press, according to which every attack upon the Royal dignity, the rights of succession, to which the King and the nation swore upon the 7th August, 1830, the Constitutional Charter, the inviolability of his person, his constitutional authority, and the rights and authority of the two Chambers, is to be punished with imprisonment from three months to five years, and fine from 300 to 6000 francs, as the case may be. The Constitutionnel mentions a report, that notwithstanding the resolution taken by the National Congress at Brussels, to exclude the House of Nassau from the throne of Belgium, it is likely that a son of the Prince of Orange will be King of that country, under the Presidency of the Count de Merode, nephew of General Lafayette.

The King of Holland has not lost all hope of recovering Belgium for some branch of the House of Nassau. It does not appear, however, that his hope is well founded.

It is stated that Austria and Spain have recalled their Ambassadors from the Netherlands.

Supplies of stores continued to be received at Antwerp, and the works of the citadel were daily strengthened.

The question of reform is making rapid headway through every part of England, Scotland and Ireland.

We can state on authority, says the Sun of the 7th, that the following appointments which appeared in the "Times" this morning, are correct: the patents having been made out and this morning forwarded from the Treasury: "Sir James Kemp, Master-General of the Ordnance. Irish, Lord Chancellor, Lord Plunkett, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Mr. Doherty, Chief Baron, Mr. Joy, Attorney-General, Mr. Pennefather, Solicitor General; Mr. Crampton, King's Serjeant, the well known Catholic barrister, Mr. O'Laughlan."

Lord Ponsonby is to proceed to Belgium to negotiate for the settlement of the Belgic Affairs with the sanction of the five Great Powers.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated Dec. 3d.—This Government has decided that notwithstanding the raising of the blockade, vessels now at Flushing, or which may arrive there with cargoes bound to Antwerp and Ghent cannot be permitted to proceed to their destination; but they may, if they think fit sail to any port in the Northern parts of this kingdom.'

LONDON, Dec. 7.

We have no information of importance to communicate at present, owing to the still prevailing easterly winds, which prevent us from having arrivals.

We have seen a gentleman just returned from Paris, who states that the commercial distress in that capital is to a very alarming extent. Failures of all descriptions daily take place; credit is entirely annihilated, and even owners of ships give a premium on the coin of the country. The King is exceedingly popular, and generally takes an airing, about two o'clock, in his carriage, in the attire of a citizen without any escort, and is well received. The Press has a most extensive privilege. Placards are posted up in all parts of Paris *pro* and *con.* against the Government. The people stop and read them; after which they depart laughing. The National Guards are organized daily. These description of warriors claim the defence of their country, should it be invaded by any foreign foe, and leave to troops of the line to combat out of the country. The lower class of the people are desirous for war; but according to the well-informed in most of the high circles, it will be prevented by the exertions and interference of the united powers of France and England.

SPAIN.

A private letter from Perpignan received in Paris on the 29th states that all communication between the inhabitants of France and Spain has been suddenly interrupted on the frontiers of Cerdague.

The Count d'Espagna, said to have been wounded, had arrived at Puycerda on 15th Nov. with a few hundred men.

HAMBURG.

On the evening of the 22d, the officers of the Burgher guard read a declaration that they would never submit to the government of Duke Charles. Copies had been eagerly signed by all the respectable inhabitants of the place.

Charles Watkins Wynn was appointed on the 30th November, Secretary at War.

CONGRESS.—We have hitherto neglected to state that our abstracts of the proceedings of Congress were made from the United States Telegraph. The acknowledgment is due to the ability with which that journal is conducted.

Friday, December 31.

In the Senate, the bill from the House of Representatives for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia; and the bill from the House making an appropriation for the improvement and completion of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.—Mr. Sanford presented a memorial signed by a number of citizens of the city of New York, in behalf of the claims of James Monroe, late President of the U. States; which was read and laid on the table. Mr. Barnard presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi; which was referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.—Several bills were read the second time, and ordered to a third reading; and the following bills were passed: the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of P. C. Walker; the bill for the relief of John Crocker; and the bill to establish ports of delivery at Port Ponchartrain and Delaware City. After the consideration of executive business, the senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the bill providing for establishing a land office in Michigan, and two land offices in Illinois; and the bill making an appropriation for paying the annuity of the Seneca tribe of Indians; were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering the bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States. Mr. Mercer detailed the history of the claim; explained the grounds upon which it was founded; dwelt at great length on the meritorious services of the claimant; and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the sympathies of the House, in behalf of the distinguished gentleman for whose relief the people of Albemarle county, in Virginia, and those of the city of New York, had petitioned the House. Mr. CAMBRELENG followed on the same side, in a strain equally eloquent. He passed a high wrought panegyric on the public services of Mr. Monroe; and alluded to the necessity of maintaining, not only the honor and dignity of the Union, but of rendering it illustrious among nations. The bill was opposed with great force and spirit by Mr. Chilton, of Ky., and Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio; who showed, that the veteran who had rushed to the standard of liberty, held the bayonet to the breast of our enemy, and mingled his blood with the soil of his country, in the trying period of the war of Independence, was permitted to sink into the grave, in penury and distress; no eloquent tongue was heard in the councils of the nation, painting in the glowing charms of poesey, his patriotism, and his sacrifices in the great cause of civil liberty; no voice was to be heard on that floor, appealing, not to the generosity, but the justice of his country, and imploring, in his behalf, not a large and princely fortune, to pamper his pride, but a mere pittance to relieve the wants of nature, and mitigate the asperities of approaching dissolution; while the House was entertained with all the inspiring associations connected with a venerable name, and its sympathies sought to be awakened, in order to lavish 67 thousand dollars on one who has lately had his accounts settled on principles of equity, and received from the Treasury of the nation 37 thousand dollars of the public money. The Committee rose and reported progress, before the question was taken on the passage of the bill.

MONDAY, January 3.

In the Senate, the Vice President of the U. States appered and took his seat as President of the Senate.

The following among other bills was passed: The bill authorizing the transportation, by land or by water, of goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the U. States with the right of debenture. The Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, adjourned over to Wednesday next. After a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Carson called the attention of the members to the proposition submitted by him last session, for the establishment of a branch of the United States' Mint, in the gold regions of North Carolina. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Navy appropriation bill for the service of the year 1831; and, after a first and second reading, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On motion of Mr. Richardson, the Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business was instructed to inquire into the possibility of expediting the public business. A message was received from the President, transmitting copies of the correspondence, and other documents connected with the negotiations for the renewal of the West India trade; and, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, they were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1.

In the Senate, the bill providing for the mounting and equipment of part of the army of the United States, for the protection of the inland trade to Mexico; and the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, in relation to the transmission of public documents, printed by order of Congress, were severally read the third time, and passed. The Senate spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Storrs, of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill enabling marshalls of the United States, who had not made their returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of their respective districts on the 1st of Dec. last, the time prescribed by the law of last session to do so by the 1st of June next. It appeared that three cases of this character had occurred; one in Tennessee, one in Indiana, and one in the city of New York. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill to establish a uniform militia throughout the United States, was committed to the Committee on the Militia. The House decided, on a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 117 to 69, to dispense, at present, with attending in the Senate chamber, on the trial of Judge Peck. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair, on the bills making appropriations for Indian treaties, and for arrearages in the Indian Department, which passed the committee and were reported to the House, which afterwards went into the special order of the day. The bill to authorize a change in the disposal of land granted for the Illinois and Michigan canal, was taken up and discussed at some length; until, on motion of Mr Clay, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5th.

In the Senate, communications were received and read from the War and Navy Departments, shewing the expenditures of the contingent funds of those Departments for last year. Mr. Kane, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a supplement to the act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands. Several bills were read the first time, and ordered to a second reading, and several were ordered to be engrossed. The following bills were passed. The bill to amend the act providing for paying to the States of Mississippi, and Alabama, three per cent. of the nett proceeds of sales of the public lands in these States, the bill repealing the charges imposed on pass ports and clearness, and the duties on spices; and the bill supplementary to the several laws for the sales of the public lands. Among the memorials presented, was one by Mr. Benton, from the American Socity established in Boston, for the settlement of the Oregon Territory, praying that a military escort and transport may be provided, and convenient military posts established, for the encouragement and protection of emigration to that country. In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Meredith opened the defence for the respondent, stating the principles on which the defence was grounded, and the evidence on which they should act. Robert Walsh, Esq. the first witness on the part of the respondent, then gave his evidence in relation to the opinion of Judge Peck in Soulard's case, and the publication signed A Citizen, in reply, which gave rise to the proceedings against Luke E. Lawiess, Esq. for a contempt, and the subsequent preceedings had in the case in the District Court of Missouri, and after the cross examination of Mr. Walsh had been concluded, the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Among the memorials presented in the House of Representatives, was one by the Speaker, from Salvator Pinistre, an Italian artist, praying to be employed to remedy whatever defect may exist in the distinct transmission of sound in the hall of the House. It was referred to the Committee on the public Buildings. A variety of reports were made, and numerous resolutions were submitted; among the latter of which was one by Mr. Chilton, providing that members of Congress should receive their per diem allowance only for such days as they actually attend. It passed, and was referred to the Committee on the Public Expenditure. After several bills had passed under the legislative action of the House, the bill changing the disposal of land granted for Illinois and Michigan canal, was taken up and discussed until near the close of the sitting. It was lost upon the question of its engrossment for a third reading, by a vote of 115 noes, 67 yeas.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

In the Senate, a report was read from the Secretary of War, in relation to rejected applications, for pensions, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, passed at the last session of Congress. Mr. King, on leave, introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public lands for the cultivation of the vine.

The Senate, having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, Mr. John R. Walker, late sheriff of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and the Hon. Spencer Pettis, a member of Congress, were examined for the respondent. After the conclusion of the cross-examinations of these gentlemen, the Court adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported the military appropriation bill for 1831. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr Vinton moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Illinois and Michigan canal bill; but after some discussion, the subject was postponed till Thursday next.—The bill for the construction of a rail-road from Baltimore to Washington; was, after an animated and interesting debate, committed to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Illinois three per cent. bill was read a third time, and passed; after which, the bill extending the copy right term was discussed until the close of the sitting, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30.

Mr. Heath obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, An act to prevent unnecessary expense and delay in prosecuting appeals from courts exercising equity Jurisdiction in this State.

The President announced the appointment of the following standing committees, viz:

A committee on Ways and Means—Messrs, Thomas, Lloyd, Nelson, Smith and Dennis.

A committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Forrest, Rees, Smith, Sewell and Harrison.

A committee on Internal Improvement—Messrs. Nelson, Heath, Herbert, Rees, and Spence.

A committee on Bills relating to Out Pensioners—Messrs. Harrison, Sewell, Whiteley, Kennedy and Thomas.

A committee on Bills for the relief of Insolvent Debtors—Messrs, Heath, Herbert, Lloyd, Spence and Forrest.

A committee on Invalid Deeds—Messrs. Dennis, Heath, Harrison, Smith and Nelson,

A committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Whiteley Kennedy, Sewell, Dennis and Harrison.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was

Ordered That the committee on engrossed bills be directed to compare the printed with the manuscript copy of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the support of schools in Queen-Anne's county, and to withdraw the funds from the Centerville Academy, December session 1829, ch. 171: and if any error in the said printed copy be ascertained, to report such remedy as may be expedient.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Dec. 31, 1830.

On motion by Mr. Moores, leave given to bring in a bill, to be entitled an additional supplement to an act, to regulate the issuing of Licences to traders, Keepers of ordinaries and others.

On motion of Mr. Merrick leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

Mr. Brookhart submitted the following order.

Ordered. That the petition of 1120 of the citizens of Washington county, to the General Assembly of Maryland, praying for certain alterations of the Constitution, in relation to the mode of electing State Senators, and the appointment of clerks of the county court and Register of Wills, so as to give to the people the privilege of voting directly for their State Senators and the power of electing said Clerks and Registers for a term of years; presented to the House of Delegates on the 29th day January 1830, and the memorial from sundry citizens from Frederick county, of similar import presented to the House of Delegates of the 2nd day February 1830, be severally referred to a select committee of five members of the House of Delegates, which was read and referred to Messrs. Brookhart Blackiston, Brawner, Montgomery and Purnell.

Saturday Jan. 1st. 1831.

On motion by Mr. McMahon, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to authorise and empower the President of the United States to erect toll gates, on the United States Turnpike Road, commonly called the Cumberland Road, as far as it passes through the State of Maryland.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, leave given to bring in a bill authorising the Treasurer of the W. Shore, to transfer to the credit of the Free Schools Fund, the several sums now standing to the credit of the Common free Schools Fund, and the county Schools Fund, and to distribute the same amongst the several counties of this State.

Mr. Nicholas submitted the following order, which was read and assented to: Ordered, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be directed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail Road, at the expense of the State and with the consent of Congress, from the city of Baltimore to the city of Washington, the coast of such a road, the time which its completion would require and the probable amount of revenue which such a work would yield to the State.

Monday Jan. 3d.

Mr. Gantt reported a bill, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled an act to prevent inconvenience arising from slaves being permitted to act as free; and

Mr Ely reported a bill entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government, as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people, and abolish the Council.

On motion by Mr. M'Elfresh, the House proceeded to the election of a Governor; there were altogether eighty-three votes taken, of which number, Daniel Martin Esq received fifty one votes, and there were thirty two blanks.

MARRIED

At the Bay Side on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Geo. G. Cookman, Mr. THOMAS KIETHLY, to Miss MARGARET LEONARD, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. JAMES BEALL, to Mrs. MAHALA CRUISE, all of this county.

In this town on Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. JAMES FAULKNER, to Miss ANN GAREY, all of this county.

On the 18th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. WM. STICHBERRY, to Miss SARAH HARRINGTON, all of this county.

On the 30th Dec. by the same Mr. EDWARD TARR, to Miss CHARLOTTE WOOTTERS, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last by the same, Mr. JOHN FAIRBANKS, to Miss MARY DORSEY, all of this county.

DIED

In this county, on Wednesday last, Miss JANE, daughter of Joseph Martin, Esq. in the 25th year of her age.

At Clinton, Hall, residence of Judge Hopper, Queen-Ann's county, on Thursday night last, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. ANNA MARIA SELLERS, widow of Mr. Francis Sellers, jr. and daughter of the late Col. William Hopper.

Talbot County, TO WIT:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Jonathan Evans, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Jonathan Evans, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jonathan Evans be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Jonathan Evans to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Evans should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 28th day of December, 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

jan 11 4w

To the Afflicted.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with hæmaturia, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions or advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this the 3d day of January, 1831. THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.

☞ As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 3d day of January, 1831.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Seal.

jan 4

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. THOS. W. OVERLEY.

nov 16

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