the successfulness of the contest as exhibited to others, than from the exhibition among ourselves, during it, of a most gratifying state of discipline, efficiency and skill in the crew, blended with a correctness of morals, in language and in the control of temper in the officers of every grade, in the execution of their respective duties, of the most pleasing character.

Though as you will at once perceive, the circumstances were such as to call for the activity and energy of each man in his station, and for the prompt execution of every order, and thus to lead, in the probabilities of things, to those "special cases" in which, some are disposed to believe opprobrious and profane language requisite on board ship, to secure a quick performance of duty, not a word of the kind, so far as I can learn was heard from the lips of an officer on board, from the taking of our anchors at day-break till the recall of the fleet by the Admiral an hour ago. Yet never was the duty of a crew more admirably executed—no noise, no confusion, no uproar—not a loud word, not an angry expression, and while tones of kindness and words of good cheer blended with the decision of command, lightness of heart gave prompt efficiency to the strength of muscle on board, in obedience to every order, and our beautiful and gallant ship performed each evolution of the day as if worked by magic.

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1835.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday next, 5th instant.

LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates.

MONDAY, December 29th, 1834.

This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of Government, for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, 71 of the 80 members appeared.

A sufficient number of Delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, agreeably to the constitution and form of government.

And then adjourned until to morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Senate.—This being the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly, the following Senators appeared in the Senate Chamber, and took their seats—to wit:

Dennis Claude, Thomas Emory, William Hughlett, James Montgomery, John B. Morris, Henry Page, Thomas Sappington, H. C. C. Willson and William Wootton, Esquires.

On motion of Mr. Claude, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President; Mr. Forrest was put in nomination—on examination of the ballot box by the clerk, it appeared there had been nine votes given, all of which were for Mr. Forrest; whereupon he was declared to be unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Wootton, the Senators present adjourned until to morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Benjamin S. Forrest and Samuel G. Osbourne, Esquires, were also at the Seat of Government, but were prevented, by indisposition, from taking their seats.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

House of Delegates.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker; the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, on examination thereof, it appeared that William J. Blakistone, Esq., of St. Mary's, received 53 votes, and that there were 15 blank ballots—Whereupon, he was declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, and accordingly took the chair.

Mr. Gantt submitted the following order, which was read twice and adopted:

Ordered, That George G. Brewer be appointed the Chief Clerk, and Eli Duvall the Assistant Clerk of the present House of Delegates.

Mr. Merrick submitted the following order, which was twice read and adopted:

Ordered, That George Bowlus, Jesse D. Reid, Benjamin Seegar, Josiah Brumwell, and Joseph C. Talbot, be and they are hereby appointed Committee Clerks for the House of Delegates, during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Roberts, of Queen Ann's,

Ordered, That Gotleb I. Grammer be appointed Sergeant at Arms, and John Quynn, Doorkeeper, during the present session, who severally qualified as such.

Mr. Brewer submitted the following message, which was read and assented to:

By the House of Delegates, December 30th, 1834.

Gentlemen of the Senate:—We propose, with the consent of your honorable body, to appoint a committee to consist of five members of this House, conjointly with such gentlemen as may be appointed by the Senate on their part, to contract for and regulate the printing during the present session, and to contract for the printing of the next session. We have appointed Messrs. Brewer, Nicols, McMahon, Cushing and Burchenal, on the part of this House.

Mr. Gantt obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled An act to repeal an act, passed at Dec. session, 1833, chapter 111.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

Mr. Burchenal presented a petition from Matthias Day and others, citizens of the States of Maryland and Delaware, praying for an act to incorporate a company, authorising and empowering said company to ditch and drain the marsh and low grounds, on the main branch of Choptank river.

From the Annapolis Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

No business was done in the Senate, as no one has as yet been chosen, to preside over it in the place of Mr. Forrest, resigned. It will, no doubt, be gratifying to his friends to learn that Mr. Forrest is a great deal better to day, and is now out of all danger.

It is understood that Mr. John G. Chapman, of Charles, will be chosen President of the Senate. He has not, as yet, reached here, but is expected to-morrow, when the Senate will be organized.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

The Senate this morning organized by the appointment of Col. T. Sappington, of Frederick, as President. It is said that this election was made with the understanding, that when J. G. Chapman, of Charles, arrived, he should be made President. Nothing was done of importance.

The election of a U. S. Senator is expected to take place this week. Nothing has transpired, which serves as data to judge of the result.

The report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, will show a deficit of about $60,000;—how this is to be made up, is a question which is to be answered by the present Assembly.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Havre packet ship Charlemagne, at New York, which sailed on the 5th ult., brings Paris and Havre dates of the 3d, and London of the 1st ult., as also despatches for Government from our Minister at Paris, which we have forwarded by the mail.—*Courier & Enq.*

The French Chamber of Deputies assembled on the 1st of December. The Chambers had been in session two days, and the question of the Indemnity Treaty with this country, had not yet been touched.

Paris, Nov. 24.—It is said to have been decided on Friday, in the Council, that the bill relative to the 25 millions claimed by the United States, shall be presented to the Chamber in one of its earliest sittings. M. Thiers, it is added, affirms that he shall be able to carry it.

The Messager of Nov. 29, says:—"A report is in circulation that the Ministry is again on the eve of resigning in a body."

The accounts from London are one week later than those received direct from England. Things remain there in statu quo.—The Duke of Wellington still filling all the departments of State and waiting the arrival of Sir Robert Peel.

The Duke of Gloucester, the nephew and brother-in-law of the King, is dead.

From the New York American.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The complexion, upon the whole, of the accounts by the Charlemagne, seems to be looked upon as favorable to the fulfilment of the American Treaty; that the King is in good faith can now not be doubted, since the necessity of presenting the question of the treaty to the Chamber at an early day, seems to have been made by the King a condition of accepting a place in the Ministry.

The annexed extracts of Letters from Havre, written by one who has good opportunities of knowing what is passing, lead us to hope, that all may yet be well. The explanatory memoir referred to, is a further evidence of good faith and earnestness of purpose on the part of the King and his Minister.

Extract of letters from Havre, Nov. 30.

To-morrow the Chambers will meet. Dupin, and some members of what is called the *Tiers parti*, may perhaps, join the opposition in order to annoy Ministers and vent their own humor. That might have an untoward influence upon the vote on the American indemnity. If that be rejected, I should not be surprised if the Kin should dissolve the Chambers.

I await this trial with some uneasiness: yet as there is about to be distributed to each Deputy an explanatory memoir relative to the treaty which is drawing up in the Foreign office, it is to be hoped that reason and justice will be listened to.

HAVRE, Dec. 4.

Our Chamber of Deputies has made a good beginning. It is thought ministers have a majority, notwithstanding the opposition of the *Tiers parti.*

OUR CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

I believe few persons in this country are aware that at this moment, Louis Philip is the real owner of at least one-third of the claims on France. Gen. Bernard was the agent employed to purchase them up, and was sent to this country immediately after the Treaty.

This is the cause of the Chambers refusing to make the appropriations, and so soon as the President's Message reaches Paris, the French Government will be no longer able to keep the secret, and I should not be astonished to see the indignation of the people burst forth in another Revolution.—*Balt. Chron.*

The Baltimore Chronicle states that there are in circulation "spurious twenty-five cent pieces of the emission of 1832, being pewter, washed with silver, and so admirably executed as to deceive the most cautious without sounding them on the desk or counter."

In New York on Tuesday, the snow was a foot deep. In that city and Philadelphia there was a general turn out of sleighs.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24.

Senate.—The resolutions on the table submitted by Messrs. King, of Alabama, Poindexter, Hendricks, and Clay were severally considered and adopted.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin their Clerk, stating that the House had passed the joint resolutions on the subject of the oration on General Lafayette, and the resolutions having been read,

On motion of Mr. Clay, were concurred in.

The Senate adjourned to Saturday.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Reynolds offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

Resolved, That hereafter, in all elections made by the House of Representatives for officers, the vote shall be given *viva voce*, each member in his place naming aloud the person for whom he votes.

The following resolution submitted some days ago by Mr. Foster, was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest) any communications or correspondence which may have taken place between our ministers at Paris and the French Government, or between the minister from France and this Government and the Secretary of State; on the subject of the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the treaty concluded between the United States and France on the 4th of July, 1831.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lincoln, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House, (if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest,) any communications which may have been had between the Government of the U. States and that of Great Britain, since the rejection by the former of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands, in reference to the establishment and final settlement of the North-eastern boundary of the United States heretofore in controversy between the two Governments.

And that he also be requested to communicate any information which he may possess of the exercise of practical jurisdiction, by the authorities of the British Province of New Brunswick, over the disputed territory within the limits of the State of Maine, according to the true line of boundary, as claimed by the United States, and especially upon that part of the territory which has been incorporated by the government of Maine into the town of Madawaska, together with such representations and correspondence (if any) as have been had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on the subject.

A debate ensued and was continued till three o'clock, when without taking the question on the adoption of the resolution,

The House adjourned to Monday.

We observe nothing of moment in the proceedings of Congress on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday last, and Wednesday was set apart for the delivery of the oration by Mr. Adams, on the life and character of Gen. Lafayette.

It is rumored that some very important discoveries have been made by Dr. Nott, in the construction of steam boilers and furnaces, that in their application to navigation will produce the mast surprising results.—*Albany Daily.*

From the Journal de la Marine et des Colonies.

FRENCH NAVY.

The vessels which composed the fleet in the month of April, 1833, were—

83 ships of the line, of which 8 three deckers.
38 frigates, of which 13 of the first class.
19 corvettes, of from 20 to 32 guns.
10 corvettes, of 18 guns.
32 brigs, of 16, 18 and 20 guns.
3 schooners, of 12 guns.
20 steam vessels, 6 guns each.

There are building, moreover, 24 ships of the line, of which three are first rates.
26 frigates; 3 steam vessels.

The failure of the harvest in Poland threatens that unfortunate country with famine, in addition to the political and military oppression under which she is groaning.

Neither Prusssia, Belgium, Hamburgh, Bremen, or Oldenham have a single vessel of war, yet their commerce is every where secure.

The Long Island Star states that the farm of Jacob Bergen, at Red Hook, two miles from Brooklyn Ferry, has been sold for $500,000. It consists of 100 acres of land, hilly and sandy. The farm of John Skilliman, at the Wallabout, comprising 60 acres, two miles from the Brooklin Ferries, has been sold at $1500 per acre.

Important to Readers and Publishers of Newspapers.—A prosecution was some time since instituted by the New York Daily Sentinel, against a subscriber for the amount of his subscription to that paper. He pleaded that he had not ordered the paper, that it was sent him without his requesting it. The plaintiff recovered the amount claimed; for it was decided, that persons receiving a newspaper, without ordering it to be discontinued, are liable in every instance for the price of subscription.

JUDGE DUVALL.

We have been much puzzled to account why every article in relation to the reported resignation of the venerable Judge Duvall, of this State, of the situation he has so ably filled upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court, should first make its appearance in the New York papers. Not considering that the most authentic direction from which to expect information of such a fact, we took no notice of the publication until it had been contradicted and re affirmed several times, but finally re-asserted in terms of such assurance, as induced us to give a reluctant credit to their assertions. It is with no small degree of satisfaction, that we have it in our power, not only to contradict explicitly the Judge having resigned, but also to assure the public that both his health and hearing have so materially improved under recent treatment, as to relieve his friends of apprehension, and to assure the continuance of his services to his country, in the department for which his long experience and comprehensive mind eminently quality him. This announcement will give pleasure far beyond the boundaries of Maryland; for though we boast of Judge Duvall as a native and worthy representative of our State in one of the most important branches of our general government, yet as such his character and services now belong to the Union, and are duly appreciated to the farthest extent of its boundaries.—*Annapolis Rep of Tuesday.*

Tippecanoe.—The Legislature of Indiana at its last session, by joint resolution, required the Governor to ascertain on what terms the Hon. John Tipton would surrender to the State the Tippecanoe Battle Ground. The Governor applied accordingly, and has reported to the Legislature, that Mr. Tipton proffers to '*transfer it without charge.*'

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Gen. Washington, at New York, we have received London papers to Nov 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive.

There had been a rise in cotton, to full three farthings per pound. A tory Ministry has in part been formed in England, with Lord Wellington at its head.

A new French Ministry has been formed, with the Duke de Treviso (Marshal Mortier) at its head and embracing most of the members of the Cabinet as it existed previous to the appointment of the Duke of Bassano.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th of Nov. to the 18th of Dec.

It is stated in a Liverpool paper, that on the news of the formation of the Bassano Ministry reaching Talleyrand he immediately sent in his resignation as ambassador to the Court of London.

There is no news of importance either from Spain or Portugal.

The plague continued its ravages at Constantinople.

THE WELLINGTON MINISTRY

From the London Spectator.

On Monday the King came to St. James' Palace and received the formal resignations of his late servants. The Duke of Wellington was sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department, and was also commissioned by his Majesty to conduct the business of the other principal departmens of the state, with the assistance of the Under Secretaries, until the definite arrangements are entered into. On Friday he further received the Seals of the Secretary of War, Paymaster of the Forces, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Duke is, therefore, *pro tempore*, First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary at War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests! He will continue to act in these manifold capacities, and in any other we presume, that may be deemed necessary until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns. The choice of any office in the Government, including the Premiership, is reserved for that all important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then at least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible Minister of the Empire. This state of things is, we believe, unprecedented.

But it is doubtful what arrangements will finally be made. Conjecture has been busy with the names of those who are likely to take office. Premising, therefore, that nothing certain is known, we may mention that it is rumored, and almost expected, that

Lord Lyndhurst will be	Lord Chancellor.
Sir James Scarlet,	Lord Chief Baron (with a Peerage)
Sir Charles M Sutton,	Home Secretary.
Sir Robert Peel,	Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Leader of the House of Commons.
Lord Ellenborough,	Foreign Secretary.
Marquis of Chandos,	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Lord Cowley,	President of the Board of Control.
Earl of Rosslyn,	Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Sir Henry Aroinge,	Secretary of Ireland.
Sir C. Wetherell,	Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Earl of Aberdeen,	Ambassador to France.
Lord Stuart de Rothsay or Lord Munster,	Governor General of India.
Lord Mayborough,	Master of the Horse.
Sir Edward Sugden,	Attorney General.
Mr. Follet or Mr. Pollock,	Solicitor General.

Mr. Goulbourn is to be the candidate for the Speaker's chair; and the Standard intimates, that if the reformed House of Commons should refuse to instal him at the Duke's word of command, an immediate dissolution will be the consequence! Until Sir Robert Peel shall return, the most important question, however, as to when the dissolution shall take place, if at all, will not be determined.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette of November 21.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honorable John Lord Lyndhurst, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

The cause of the wreck of the Melbourne Ministry is still left in some mystery, but one thing seems to be generally admitted by all parties, viz: that the Queen had no hand in bringing about the dissolution. The Times, which first gave propagation to the statement, retracted it the moment it discovered its error. It would be vain to speculate on what will be the probable policy of the Wellington Administration—the materials of which that Administration is to be formed have not yet, it appears, been collected, but we think the present temper of the party attached to the Duke evidently shows that the reforming policy, which was formerly adhered to by the Premier with such tenacity, will be relaxed at the present epoch. That the portion of the press which is understood to speak the sentiments of the members of the new Administration is indeed violent in exulting over their fallen enemy, but, ever and anon, a sentence creeps in, as if "from authority," which shows that however much they may abuse the men, their measures are not altogether to be departed from.

Some men would have all reform, and others would have all abuses, and thus between the two extremes the country is left to suffer. If, however, the Duke goes on with the work of reform, and at the same time maintains the confidence of his party, he may possibly hit the happy medium, and confer real benefits on the country. That something will be done for the agriculturists there appears no doubt: the Conservatives have talked so long and so loudly on this subject since they have been in opposition, that something, and that on an extended scale, too, must be attempted to save their credit, even if they were not disposed to do so from conviction. If the Duke succeeds in raising that now fallen interest from its humiliating position, he will deserve well of his grateful countrymen, and throw fresh life-blood into the veins of the great national body.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

London, Nov. 22.—The Paris papers of the 19th have reached us, and at length we receive the official announcement of the new Ministry. The following appointments appear in a Royal Ordinance published in the Moniteur of that day.—

President of the Council and Minister of War,	The Duke of Treviso, (Marshal Mortier.)
Minister of Interior,	M. Thiers.
Minister of Foreign Affairs,	Admiral de Rigny.
Minister of Public Instruction,	M. Guizot.
Minister of Commerce,	M. Duchatel.
Minister of Justice,	M. Persil.
Minister of Finance,	H Humann.

From the above list it will be seen that the Cabinet is in fact a restoration of the old Ministry, with the substitution of the Duke of Treviso for M. Gerard. The struggle between Guizot and Thiers for supremacy will therefore, we doubt not, be again renewed, and may, and indeed probably will, at no very distant period, again produce a dissolution of the Cabinet. The new Cabinet does not at present possess the full confidence of the people, and the public journals have commenced commenting upon its merits and prophecying its dissolution even before the wax containing the impress of the seals of their appointments to office has had time to cool.

The announcement of their own Ministry does not, however, appear to engage so much attention, or so deeply to interest the people of Paris, as does the dissolution and re-construction of the British Ministry. The general impression, however, is favorable to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, whom the veteran Talleyrand has designated as the "most capable among the most capable of men."

The Suabian Mercury has the following from Berlin of the 10th instant:—"Conjectures respecting the arrival of the Emperor of Russia are more than ever current. The object of the visit is supposed to be connected with political combinations both for the West and the East. Last week the commission of inquiry set at liberty 13 persons accused of the crime of high treason, and of having participated in secret associations. There remain 70 individuals in prison on the same charge. The liberated persons are still to be brought to trial, and are ordered not to quit the town."

The Augsburg Gazette of the 16th inst. has the following from Frankfort of the 12th:—"It is reported that a treaty is about to be concluded between Austria, Russia and France, respecting affairs in the East. These three powers mutually bind themselves not to suffer war to break out in that quarter. Upon what foundation the report rests, I know not. No further arrests have taken place. The Duke of Nassau passed yesterday through this city on his way to Berlin. Although his presence in that capital may in no way be connected with the treaty of customs, yet his presence there may have considerable influence in the negotiations on that subject."

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENATOR MANGUM.

We have had it in our power to hear a small portion of the highly interesting and able debate, to which the Resolutions on this subject have given rise, in both Houses of the General Assembly. In the Senate, it continues with constantly increasing interest, and it is not yet possible to foresee when and where it will terminate.

We regret that we were not present at the opening of the discussion in the latter body, for we lost as we are informed, some fine Speeches. Gov. Branch and Mr. Carson, are the only gentleman whom we have had the good fortune to hear, and the only regret we felt at the close of the four hour's Speech of the latter, on Saturday, was, that it could not be heard and understood by every free citizen in the State. For aught we know, the arguments of both gentlemen, and the facts related by both, may produce no immediate effect upon the body, to whom these were addressed. The ligaments of party may be too tightly drawn, to permit the escape even of the *conscience stricken*—the ears of the partizan may be too closely stopped by prejudice, to let in the light of truth upon the understanding—but most assuredly, some of the seed which has been sown, will in due season, produce an hundred fold.

It will be recollected that these two gentlemen were the early and decided champions of Gen. Jackson, in North Carolina. The former served with him during the entire period that the President was a member of the Senate, is connected with him by affinity, was a favorite member of his Cabinet, and, until within a short time previous to its dissolution, possessed as large a share of his confidence as any man living. Of Mr. Carson, it will disparage the claims of no one who would cherish such distinction as an honor to say, that he contributed more to put down Mr. Adams and to elevate Gen. Jackson, than any one of his age, in North Carolina.

How nearly their fond anticipations have been realized, how appropriately their fidelity has been rewarded, what hopes they venture of the future, are the topics which, for three days, have commanded the attention of the Senate and a numerous body of citizens.

Gov. Branch commenced his remarks on Wednesday evening, continued them for three hours on Thursday, and closed after having occupied the floor during three hours on Friday. We regret our utter inability to do more, until these speeches are published, which we hope will be done with all convenient despatch, than to excite, without the power to gratify, public curiosity. Gov. Branch's was rather a *narrative* than an argument. He stated, with minuteness, the leading events of his public career, and gave much more in detail than they were ever before communicated to the public, the causes, the "malign influences" which produced the dissolution of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet. Many secrets of the prison house were revealed, and matters imperfectly known presented in bold relief, which made the leaders of "the party" turn pale. A history, hitherto a sealed book, was unfolded, illustrated, if not adorned, with numerous likenesses, accompanied by most graphic descriptions. Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. & Mrs. Eaton, Col. R. M. Johnson, William B Lewis, Gen. Jesse Speight, and many others, were pourtrayed at full length. A letter from the last named person written shortly after Gov. Branch retired from the Cabinet, was read with great effect, and the commentary upon it was received with loud and repeated plaudits. We do not feel ourselves at liberty, however to anticipate the report of the Speech, by more particular reference to this extraordinary communication.

In conclusion, of Mr. Carson's Speech, we must say, that though somewhat discursive in its character, it occasionly afforded specimens of eloquence in its richest dress, and was throughout replete with poignant repartee, felicitous allusions, sparkling wit, cogent argument and withering invective.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

We believe there are few if any, among the intelligent and well informed of our readers, who do not perceive in the recent news from France, indications not to be misunderstood, that our relations with that Government, are approaching a crisis which in all probability, will involve the two countries in war.

We published on Saturday a letter from one of our most intelligent and best informed citizens in Paris, written during the short reign of the Bassano Ministry, in which he confidently asserted that the Chambers would not make any appropriation for the stipulated indemnity; and we have seen other letters by the same packet also predicting that our treaty will be rejected and enquiring what then will the United States do? In addition to this, it appears evident that it is so well understood the Chambers will refuse to vote the appropriation, the Bassano Ministry did not dare to make it the test of their continuance in authority.

These indications it must be borne in mind were all in advance of any information from this country relative to the president's Mes-