his paramount allegiance is to the heed of the Administration, the President. It is vain to hope to strike the Administration through him Fabricate your thunderbolts, and hurl them as you may at the Administration, for these deep delinquencies, they fall harmless if aimed through him. He is sir, a non-conductor between public justice and this Administration.—The House must aim over him, by exercising for itself its own just authority.

From the Centreville Times.

THE HON. JOHN BOON OF CAROLINE.—We imagine not who will become the apologist of the Hon. JOHN BOON of this county to defend him against the attacks of the Easton Whig. In the absence of a better and an abler advocate, we will not consent that he shall go undefended however.

We quote from the Easton Whig of 29th January. "Mr. BOON has sacrificed himself upon the altar of political ambition, and appears resolved to close his career amidst the execrations of a decieved and insulted people. For if he supposes time can obliterate his ingratitude from the remembrance of his supporters, and that he will be able to recover his former political standing amongst them, he has but a poor conception of human nature and greatly mistakes the feelings of the men whom he has so unexpectedly betrayed.

Elected by the Democratic party of Caroline, we supposed he sufficiently comprehended the nature of his position, as he recieved office at their hands, would feel himself sufficiently instructed in the course he was to pursue.

How he can consent to hold his office by such a tenure as he does, strikes us as one of the anomalies of nature which is rarely met with in any but the weak and imbecile, who have neither the soul to feel nor the mind to comprehend."

In the first place we insist upon it, that the Easton Editor assumes greund no-wise tenable, and brings charges against Mr. Boon which are not supported by the facts of the case.

The Editor's remarks about the "execrations of a decieved people," falling upon Mr Boon is a mere flourish of the pen, intended probably to round off a sentence or give fullness to a paragraph. The rapacity of the Loco foco politicians' ambition, had seized upon every thing likely at the last election to be converted to their greedy use—their huge paws were placed upon gentlemen in Kent, Dr. Wilson of Montgomery, and last though not least, on Mr. Boon of Caroline; not to promote the interest of these gentlemen; but to advance the political views of the rapacious Loco Foco. If Dr. Wilson and Mr. Boon have not played second to the tune sung by these politicians certainly they are not to blame but rather to be commended. The Easton Editor says, that Mr. Boon was elected by the Democratic party of Caroline county and was sufficiently instructed in the conrse he was to pursue.

This is a bold assertion, but we deny the truth of it. Mr. Boone was NOT elected exclusively by the Loco Foco party of Caroline county; but by the joint votes of a portion of the Whig party and the Loco Focos. The Loco Focos could not have elected him had not the Whigs of the Upper District united in his support. Mr. Boon stands therefore as an independent Legislator, and as he declared fairly in his handbill issued before the last election, feels himself authorised to pursue that course which his good sense dictates and his heart approves and it is idle in the Easton Editor to assert, that he owes duties to the Loco Foco party paramount to the duties due to himself, his judgement and his conscience,

The flourish about Mr. Boon's "not having a soul to feel the impropriety of holding office under the present circumstances', is a poor attempt indeed to say nothing of its manifest impropriety and injustice to drive him from the present station. We should indeed think Mr. Boon "a weak or imbecile man" if he should acknowledge the potency of the Easton Editor's scorn—

It is seen and not felt;
It is heard but to be laughed at.

Our great surprise in all this matter is, that the Easton Editor should at any moment of past time have permitted himself to believe that Mr. Boon, a gentleman who has been a whig from time immemorial, has always felt and acknowledged and supported Whig principles and who has all along helped to build up the Whig party to its present lofty height could forget his first love and wed himself to Loco Focoism! the mad and the mischevous principles of Loco Focoism! Such a thing would be incredible would be utterly impossible.

In conclusion we insist upon it that Mr. Boon has not in the least comprimited the dignity of his station, or the purity of his principles in his present course in the Maryland Senate—he is doing just what he ought to do—just what we said he wonld do—and let him continue to do what he himself thinks right, and the just and the good will applaud him.

We were not prepared for the storm which we find Gov. Grason has raised in his own ranks. It is a perfect tornado. Every body is surprised. Every one holds up his hands with astoishment. It is true some of the officers appointed are good, capable men—very good—but by far the most of them utterly unknown to the people of Baltimore either as men of business, capacity or party merits.

[Balt. Chron.

The Liverpool.—The New York Commercial Advertiser thinks there is no ground for the anxiety which has been manifested on account of the non-arrival of the steam ship Liverpool. The supposition is that she did not leave England on her appointed day. A passenger who arrived by the England, it is said, reported that the vessel had been withdrawn for the purpose of making some alterations. In addition a Liverpool paper of the 20th December, the latest date devoted entirely to the dissemination of shipping intelligence, contains the advertisements of the intended days of sailing of the intended days of the great Western, but not one word in relation to the Liverpool. There is strong presumptive proof that the steam packet did not sail on the 10th of January.

[Balt. Chron.

ELEMENTS OF LOCO FOCOISM.—Loco Focoism has been aptly compared to the Horse leach, because the leaders of that party are always crying give, give, give me an office—and the leach always cries give, give me more blood. Here is a pretty specimen of the greedy principles of the Loco leaders.

From the Baltimore Republican.

"Our opinion has been—is—and ever shall be—that any individual, who may have been nominated to an elective office, by a body of men, representing the views and desires of party, is, by every consideration of honor, justice, truth and honesty; bound to fill the offices within his gift, by his political friends solely!—And furthermore, we unhesitatingly declare, that the man, who would act otherwise, after having received an office under the above circumstances, is a *villain* in grain—a *dastard* in principle—a *traitor* to his friends and party—a *disgrace* to the community in which he dwells, and well-deserving the biting scorn and withering contumely of every member of society."

The key to this insolent paragraph aimed at Mr. Grason, is thus given. In the Loco convention which nominated Mr. Grason for Governor of Maryland, which met in Baltimore last spring, a resolution was offered, and we are told passed the body, that the nominee of the convention must give a pledge that in case of election, every whig in the reach of his power was to be turned out of office.—We do not know however, that Mr. Grason ever gave a single pledge. The Republican paper fearing the liberality of Mr. Grason's measures unceremoniously tries to whip him up to the point, and the mild and gentlemanly phrases of 'villain—dastard & traitor, are hurled indirectly at him, we shall see how he and the high-minded men of his party relish this intolerable specimen of party servility.—Centreville Times.

From the American Silk Grower.

The leaf performs nearly the same office in vegetable life, that the lungs do in the animal economy. Air passes into slants through the pores in the leaves which goes out at the roots. Leaves are full of vessels, which transmit perspirable juices to the pores for their discharge. The openings in the leaves, which are not of the largest class, have two hundred thousand pores on one side. A sage leaf apppers like a rug, ornamented with chrystal beads, fastened by slender footstalks. The leaves of nettles are full of sharp points, which, if touched, pierce the skin and occasion pain. The microscope shows that these prickles act in in the same manner as the stings of bees. At the bottom af the sting there is a bag containing a juice which passes through the orifice of the prickle whenever it is touched and if it penetrates the skin, will occasion pain by the pungency of its salts; but this power they nearly lose by being dried in the sun. If the leaves of plants have no air, they will expire, as can be shown by the air pump; but if the leaves be left on the outside of the receiver, and parted by a hole cemented with wax and have air, the plant will thrive and grow, though its roots and stalks be kept in vacuo in water.

The leaves of plants perform the important work of changing the water received at the roots into the nature of the juices of the plant; hence it is that the life of the plant depends so immediately upon its leaves. In all perennial plants, nature has provided a reversionary stock of leaves. The leaves of a perennial are always formed in autumn, though they do not expand before spring, when they open and increase gradually in proportion to the motion of the sap, and the quantity of pabalum it receives to be circulated. Besides these, there is another set of leaves formed in the spring which come to maturity in the summer. These are of great service in the mulberry, as they save its life when the leaves have been plucked for the silk worm. Some caution is necessary, however, to enable the new leaves to save the life of the tree, for if the old leaves are stripped downward, stalk and all, the tree often dies; but if plucked upwards the tree is aninjured, because the stalk is left, and often a piece of the leaf at the bottom of it, which serve in some degree as whole leaves, until the new ones are formed. No plant to which the nature has given leaves, can live without them; even grass is not an exception to this rule, for though cattle eat off its leaves as soon as they grow; but it is only in the leaf, very little of it growing upsn the stalk at that time, and therefore less sap is to be purified, and consequently less of the operation allotted to the leaves required; besides, there is a constant succcssion of the new leaves springing up in the place of the old ones, and many of these being too short to be bitten off, serve instead of those that are eaten.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

THIRD SESSION OF.
TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.
IN SENATE.

A joint resolution was passed defining the manner in which certain laws shall be executed in the District of Columbia.

A bill was also passed granting 500,000 acres of the public Land, at the Government price for the Georgia, Alabama and Florida Rail Road Company the land to be paid for in six years. The yeas and nays were ordered upon the bill which was passed by a vote of 24 to 10.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial from Dr. Theller, the Canadian Patriot, who escaped from the Citadel of Quebec last year. The memorialist states that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States, that he was induced to take part with Canada, in the late Canadian difficulties—that he was captured and upon trial before a British Court in Canada it was decided that he was a British subject, although naturalized in the U. States, and as a British subject it was decided that he should be tried and condemned.—The memorialist wishes Congress to decide whether or not he is a British subject or an American.

Mr. Clay, in presenting the memorial, said he should offer no opinion as to the questions of difficulty between Canada and Great Britain, but he protested in his place against the decision made in regard to a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Norvell said that Theller was a citizen of Michigan and a great enthusiast. He hoped the subject would be carefully considered. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and orderedto be printed.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported unfavorably upon the Bill proposed by Mr. Crittenden, upon the subject of the interference of Executive officers in the Elections of the People.

The report was read by Mr. Wall. The reading occupied a long time. Being read

Mr. Crittenden said he wished the subject considered at an early day, and moved that it be made the special order for this day week; the motion was carried.

Mr. Hubbard moved that 10,000 extra copies of the report be printed

Mr. Norvell, of Michigan, suggested 25,000.

Several Senators objected, and 10,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

After some important business the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After an ineffectual motion, by Mr. Haynes, to go into committee of the whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Everett, from the committee on Indian Relations, reported a joint resolution, calling for information relating to the Choctaw Indians, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Naylor asked the House to take up for consideration a resolution offered by him on Monday last, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for certain papers relating to the charges made by Mr. Barton against Commodore Elliott.

Objection being made, Mr. Naylor moved a suspension of the rule, which motion was rejected.

Mr. Lincoln presented certain communications from the Post Master General on the subject of the proposed new post office building, which were ordered to be printed,

Mr. Davis asked for the consideration of a resolution offered by him on Monday last, proposing an alteration in the hour of the daily meeting of the House. Objection being made, a motion to suspend the rules was made and negatived.

Mr. Chambers then renewed the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering Mr. Naylor's resolution relative to the charges against Commodore Elliott. He thought it ought to be known whether the young officers of our Navy were to be protected or not.

After some brief remarks from Mr. Naylor, the motion to suipend was again negatived.

Mr. Ewing presented certain joint resolutions from the Legislature of Indiana, on the subject of the Public Lands, which were ordered to be printed,

The Pension, Naval and Indian appropriation bills were then taken up, read a third time and passed. On the suggestion of Mr. McKay the bill for the defence of the Northern Frontier was postponed until to morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Army Bill.

Messrs. THOMAS and MENIFEE.—As there have been different reports of the remarks made by Mr. Menifee and Mr. Thomas a few days ago, in the house of Representatives, we copy from the Inteligencer the following, which no doubt, ir entirely correct.—

Mr Thomas said he rose under pleasurable emotions. He had listened with gratification to the concluding remarks of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Hoffman.) Amidst the torrent of obloquy and reproach flowing from all quarters upon Swartwout, the gentleman from New York does not shrink frem the discharge of a duty due to a former personal political friendship. He tell the House and the country that the great defaulter has some redeeming qualities. This, doubtless, is true; for there is a "green spot" in the arid wase of the darkest of human characters. No man thinks otherwise who is guided in his judgement of others by that golden rule given with simplicity and clearness by the poet of Scotland. Burns says;

"Gently scan your brither man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Though they may gang a kenin wrang,
To step aside is human."

But again, I say, why are the crimes of those who oppose the Administration to be paliated and mitigated in our discussions here, while the slightest errors of all who are its friends are seized hold of to furnish occasion for ruthless, reckless, and scandalous denunciation!

But sir, under a momentary impulse, I am out of the course I have marked for myself.

Before I make a brief reply to the three gentlemen who have noticed my remarks made on this question it is due to the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Menefee) and to myself, that I should ascertain whether I was correct in supposing that he did not intend by his remarks on Wednesday last, to offer me an indignity.

Mr. Menefee. I hope the gentleman does not wish to force me into an expression of my opinion of him, or of any other person.

Mr. Thomas. I ask the gentleman whether he intended, by his remark or manner, to offer to me an insult. To This question I am entitled to have an answer.

Mr. Menifee. Oh, certainly, certainly I will. I only intended to relieve myself from superhuman influences. As to offering the gentleman an affront, I have too much respect for myself in this place to offer an affront to any gentleman.

Mr. Thomas. I am satisfied with the explanation.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 30 1839.

The bill appropriating one million of dollars to several of the State improvements, with authority to the Governor to borrow this sum on permanent loan, not an interest not exceeding five per cent., come up on first reading, passed without debate, and was sent to the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the House, the proceedings of a meeting in blockley Township, Philadelphia county, protesting against the passage of a bill introduced into the Legislature, exempting the property of the Pennsylvania Hospital from taxation.

Mr. Cassel from the committee on Corporations, reported a bill for the incorporation of the Sacred Music Society in Philadelphia.

A bill for the incorporation of South Pentownship, in the County of Philadelphia come up on second readin. Mr. Crabb moved its reference to the members from that city and couuty, which was agreed to.

The bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and New Hoye Rail Road Company, came up in committee, but without any action being had upon it; was referred to the committee on Corporations.

The bill to prevent wagers on elections, and the bill to prevent frauds at elections, were referred to the Judiciary committee.

A bill to provide for laying out public squares in the districts and townships in the vicinity of Philadelphia, came up in committee, but before anyaction was had upon it, the committe rose, and not having leave to sit again, the bill immediately came up on a second reading, and after some conversation between Messrs. Crabbe, Spackman, Pray, Heston and Crispin, was referred to the members from the city and county.

Mr. butler submitted a joint resolution, directing the Canal Commissioners to have a survey made of the valley of the Lackawanna, with a view of improving the same.

In the Senate, after the presentation of a number of petitions, the resolution authorizing a temporary loan of $602,250, came up for a third reading, when

Mr. Williams moved to postpone it in order to introduce a resolution calling upon the Governor for information wheth er any, and if any what steps have been taken to procure the permanent loan.

Mr. W. said he had no official assurance that this temporary loan bill was necessary, and he wished to act understandingly.

This motion was negatived by a vote of 17 to 12, after which the resolution was adopted by the following vote.—YEAS—17. NAYS—11.

The Committee on the subject of paying the troops, had power given them of sending for persons and papers.

In consequence of the many errors which occurred in the typography of the following article, we have re-published it this week, in order to do justice to ourselves, and the writer of the petition.

The Editors of the "Chronicle" and "Aurora," of Cambridge, are requested—for the furtherance of its purpose, to insert the following Communication.—Containing a fair view of a subject, deeply interesting to a large portion of Dorchester County—particularly "Black Water" and "Transquakin."

Those who approve it, are respectfully invited to call at either of the above named offices, and subscribe their names;—for their approbation solely;—of the purpose.

AGRICULTOR.

February 2, 1839.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

This petition respectfully asks the aid of your Honorable Body, to accomplish a projected Canal from the Transquakin river, to a suitable point on the Choptank:—

Your Honorable Body had chartered a company for this purpose in 1833;—aud in 1836 the topographical Engineer of the State, was authorized, and did make a survey of the route for this canal, and in his comprehensive and sagacious views on the subject presented in his report, to which reference is respectively submitted, he has noticed some of the immense advantages which may be rationally expected to accrue to this section of the E. Shore of Maryland, in point of political economy, as regards commerce, population, fertility and wealth from the execution of the proposed canal.

Your petitioners, conscious, as ever, of the total unfitness of the "E. S. Rail Road," for which a million has been bestowed, for its avowed purpoposes;—or, if partially real, confined, as they honestly believe, almost to the mere line of its transit yet forbear to dwell upon the unpleasant subject; and the more so, from the high personal regard, which they entertain for some of its most active advocates; whose integrity of purpose, they know to be unquestionable; yet they name it as a fair ground to claim of your Honorable Body, some measure, approaching an equivalent, for the benefit of *their* portion of the E. S. section, which cannot possibly, derive any advantages, from your *former act* of *munificence;* and they earnestly implore your aid, for the promotion of the object of the present petition—the canal before named; which by the measurement of your able State Engineer, will make a line of a about three miles and a half, and, by his calculation, will cost—all expenses included, about thirty five thousand dollars, for its *entire completion.*

Your petitioners havingalready referred your h nble body to the able report of your Engineer, for a detailed enumeration of the *advantages*, as well as, of the *survey* of the proposed canal will call your attention to one important and singular fact, reported by your intelligent Engineer: &c., That the difference of *level* between the Choptank water in Travers's Creek (the proposed point of appulse) at midtide—and that of the Transquakin at the point there proposed is *four feet*: by so much, is the Choptank higher than the Transquakin.

This important fact, as he sagaciously suggests, is a "favorable circumstance in the ultimate objects, and uses of the canal; and the developement of a *new, powerful* and *unexpected agent*, in removing the mud obstructions" in the channels and mouths of the Transquakin and the Black water rivers—and in fishing Bay their common estuary; and it will render them navigable to vessels of sufficient size for the Commercial purposes of those two essential vehicles of timber—grain &c. in which they abound—to the great emporium of Maryland.

On the contrary, he reports the "*black water river*" to be two feet *higher* than the water of the Choptank at the head of Cambridge Creek, at the respective points of appulse, for a canal proposed, between there two rivers; and surveyed by him in 1832.

One of the most prominent effects of this difference, would be, necessarily contrary to that of the other, to wash the soft mud-bed of the Black Water river, into Cambridge creek,—and from the *form* of the Creek—its length—many projecting points,—and its feeble tide,—to convert its present healthy waters, into unhealthy alluvial marsh, to the annoyance of the county town, and the most populous portion of the county.

Another "fact" with which the Engineer was unacquainted, because, it was not within the scope of his prescribed operations, will considerably assist in effecting the great purposes of our petition, sct. That on Transquakin river, is a point of land within a few miles of its mouth, around which, the river winds in a tortuous course of many miles; returning to a point in the line, which it had left: making a low and level neck of land about one hundred yards in width, thro' which is a present ditch, for the passage of canoes. One hundred dollars cost it is believed, would enlarge this ditch, by the assistance of the necessary abrasion for all the purposes of navigation.

By straightening the course of the current, and thereby increasing its *velocity* and *weight* it will *acquire*, from the huge reservoir of the pure waters of the Choptank: pressing on the *slope* of the "*four feet*" before named, as the *difference* of the *level*, an *additional momentum*, which will sweep away the soft mud, of the river, and drain and cleanse thousands of acres of the *intervening swamps* of the *Transquakin* and *Btack Water districts;* which, though ten feet higher than the Choptank river, yet, from their *basinlike-form*, are generally filled with water, and productive of infectious malaria, which render them incapable of residence or culture—and give vent to the rich products of these two districts—and, their *health, wealth, population.* and *fertility* will be *secured;* and the general interests of the county promoted!

For these great purposes, your petitioners most earnestly solicit the assistance of your honourable body—by the purchase of stock in the scheme, for two-thirds of the amount costs, before named—which they believe will pay good interest—or, by any other means which, in your wisdom, may seem most fit and proper.

January, 1839.

Appointments made by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, for Dorchester County—1839.

SURVEYOR.

JOHN B. LECKIE.

ORPHANS' COURT.

THOMAS BREERWOOD,
JAMES DIXON,
JOHN ROWINS.

LEVY COURT, NOT COMMISSIONED.

MAGISTRATES COURTS.

DISTRICT No. 1.	DISTRICT No. 5.
Matthew Smith Jr.	Henry Shenton
Luke Messick	Clement McNamara
Francis B. C. Turpin.	David W. Tyler.
DISTRICT No. 2.	DISTRICT No. 6.
William Newton	Wesley Woodland
Daniel Cannon	Charles Traverse
James Carroll.	John Hooper.
DISTRICT No. 3.	DISTRICT No. 7.
George A. Z. Smith	Thomas Summers
Garrett McBride	Gardner Bayley
Mitchell Thompson.	Richard Pattison.
DISTRICT No. 4.	DISTRICT No. 8.
Whitefield Woolford	Henry Cook
Moses Navy	William Byus
Traverse B. Tolley.	John Spedden of R.

CORONERS.

Edward Simmons	Samuel Corner
Hudson Cannon	Jacob Howard
William A. Slacum	William W. Jones
Peter Kirwan	William D. Traverse
Benjamin Johnson	William W. Thompson
Isaac Millikin	Levin Wingate
George W. Loockerman	

MAGISTRATES.

Samuel Pattison	Brannock Moore
Stanley Richardson	John D. Stevens
Solomon Robinson	Samuel Twilley
James Hammersly	John B. Caulk
John G. Abbott	Minos Adams
Levin Jones, T. P.	Edward Thomas
Thomas J. Pattison	William Frazier
John W. Dail	Samuel Abbott
William S. Byus	William Rhea
William Banning	Nehemiah Beckwith
Alden B. Smith	John Keene, C. H.
Lewis Ross	Levi D. Traverse
Thomas Barnett	Levin Keene of H.
James Mowbray	Wm. Geoghegan of Jno.
Hugh W. Berridge	James Smith of S. C.
Henry Phillips	Traverse Spicer
John Newton	Levin Richardson
John Thompson	Moses L. Keene
John Shehee	John Griffith
Beacham Ackworth	Thomas Jones
Cain Hurley	Jesse Wheatley
James K. Lewis	John T. Stewart of Jos.
Henry C. Elbert	Samuel Craig
William Warren	Hugh Nield
Whiteley Beckwith	Moses Geoghegan
Zachariah T. Fooks	John F. Eccleston
James Gould	Stewart Keene
Samuel Sewell	William R. Tall
Jeremiah Bramble	Richard Tall
William Turpin	William Crawford
Joseph Hooper	Samuel Harrington
John Wrightson	Henry Creighton of Jno.
Thomas Adams	Samuel Dunnock
James Goslin	Marcellus D. Keene
Algernon Thomas	Phillip H. Graham
Elijah Hurst	Goodman Gootee
Saulisbury Collins	Timothy McNamara
Henry D. Wright	George Wallace of T.
John Woollen	Solomon F. Kirwan
James Smith of L.	Marcellus Insley
Richard Tull	James Rea
Edward Brohawn	George Tyler.

Maryland Legislature.

January 28, 1839.

The message adopted by the House on Saturday, proposing that the joint letter from the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates, be forthwith forwarded to the Hon. William D. Merrick, informing him of his re-election as Senator of the United States,

Were sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Mason,

Ordered, that the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the magistrates' courts in the several counties of this State; and also to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of single magistrates.

Mr. Nichols obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, an act to introduce the mulberry culture and the raising of silk at the Alms-house of Dorchester county;

Ordered, that Messrs. Nichols, Page and Woolford report the same.

On motion of Mr. Page,

The House took up for consideration the bill reported by him, entitled an act relating to the records in the Registers of Wills office, for Dorchester county;

On motion of Mr. Nichols,

Said bill was amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

And provided also, That before the Register of Wills of Dorchester county shall proceed to execute the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the judges of the orphans' court of said county, (or a majority of them,) to ascertain and determine, whether the work herein required to be executed is necessary and requisite for the public interest, and if they shall so determine, it shall be the duty of the Register of Wills, under the direction of said court, with all convenient despatch, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

January 29, 1839.

On motion of Mr. Nicols.

Ordered, That the committee appointed by this House to visit and report the condition of the Maryland Hospital, be instructed to ascertain how many lunatics, the hospital as at present constituted is, capable of receiving: due regard being had to medical moral treatment; also what number it would be capable of receiving if the whole extent of buildings were in sufficient repair; also, what additional buildings would be required, und the probable cost of erection to enclose the institution to receive the lunatic paupers of this State, supposing them to be 150 in number.

Mr. Page, chairman of committee of ways and means, reported a bill entitled, an act to repeal the third section of an act entitled, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Citizens Bank of Baltimore, passed at December session 1835, chapter 314.

Mr. Woolford reported a bill entitled, an act to authorise the erection af a gate on the public road in district No. 6. in Dorcheste county.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Henry Mangham & Co., M. D. of Portland, Maine, stating that he has discovered an effectual remedy against the wheat worm or Hessian fly—

Which was read and referred to the committe on agriculture.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—"A few days ago, he received the cut direct at the hands of Commodore Porter, He met that veteran at the Rail Road Depot, and effered him his hand.—The veteran withdrew his, and said, "I do not know you, sir; I cannot recognize such a man as you are, till you are purged of the charges which the Navy prefers against you, and which you seek to evade."