...on and repair ...
...s filled with 100,000 ...
to 76. Mr. Buchanan also ...
ment. The Committee then ...
provide for an exploring expe...
ing filled the blank with 50,0...
Committee rose and reported the two bills which had been acted on. The two bills were then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. A bill was reported from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, on the subject of Indian estimates, and another to make the elections of the assistant clerks of both Houses by the Houses. Mr. Wickliffe also laid a resolution on the table relative to a change of the rules by which the elections of the House shall be by the *viva voce* votes of members, as hey are called in alphabetical order by the Clerk.

Two bills were yesterday reported by the Select Committee of Retrenchment, one to require estimates as to the appropriations required to be made for the Indian Department to be laid before Congress in fifteen days after the commencement of the session; and the other directing that the clerks in the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the two Houses, in the manner in which the Secretary and clerk are elected; and that they shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of the House by which they are elected.

A resolution was yesterday laid on the table of the House of Representatives directing that in all future elections by the House, the members shall give their votes *viva voce*, as they are called by the clerk, in alphabetical order.

SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, bills were reported from the Select Committee of Retrenchment, to regulate the printing and distributing the acts of Congress, and a joint resolution was reported from the Select Committee on the subject to provide for printing the laws and treaties on stereotype plates. The House took up the resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. Wickliffe, so as to change the rule of the House, as to make all elections by the *viva voce* votes of the members. Some brief discussion took place, when Mr. WEEMS moved to amend the resolution by adding the words "on the requisition of one fifth of the members present." The hour having then expired Mr. Wickliffe moved to suspend the rule, in order to bring to a close the discussion, but the motion was negatived. The House then took up the unfinished business of Friday, last, being the report of the Committee of Indian affairs on the claims of certain citizens of Georgia when, after some discussion, the Committee rejected the motion made by Mr. Thompson, to reverse the report of the Committee, there being ayes 66, noes 74. The Committee then rose and reported the report of the Committee of Indians Affairs without amendment. Mr. Thompson then renewed his motion to amend the report, and the House adjourned.

A bill was yesterday reported by Mr. Alexander, from the Committee of the District of Columbia, to exempt the fire companies of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, from military duty, and for other purposes, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Important from Europe.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Friday, we select the annexed items of Foreign Intelligence, brought by the packet Ship Columbia from London, dates to the 2d Dec. Charlemagne, from Havre, Paris dates to the 2d December, and ship St. George from Liverpool, dates to 23d November.

Opening of the Ports to Foreign Corn.—The event long expected, of the opening of the ports, for the admission of foreign grain, has at length occurrred. and the averages attained to such a height, that it was announced that wheat was admissable for home consumption upon the payment of the minimum duty of one shilling per quarter, barley at three shillings and four pence, and oats at seven shillings and ninepence.

"More than ten years have elapsed, [says the Courier] since the ports were opened, unlimitedly, for the importation of foreign wheat. Since the year 1818, this country, with very few exceptions has produced its own supply, and fed its own population. On two or three occasions indeed the foreign wheat imported and warehoused, and which was spoiling the King's locks has been let into consumption upon the payment of duty.—This bounty thus conferred on trade, to the injury of the farmer, and the very small profit of the consumer, took place during Mr. Canning's short administration, and the revenue received nearly half a million from the measure. But according to the general law, the ports have been shut to wheat since 1817. Subsequent to the year 1817 the averages never attained eighty shillings per quarter, which, until 1822; was the maximum price, and therefore the experiment under the new bill of the Marquis of Londonderry, in the period of 1822, was never made. We are now, therefore commencing a new era in our corn trade, and foreign wheat is at present in the market at the low duty of one shilling per quarter. This is the Duke of Wellington's bill, and since 1817, the averages have never been so high as they are now quoted."

Catholic Emancipation.—Mr. O'Connell, at a meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin, on Tuesday, said, that up to the 25th of October, three successive applications had been made by the British Ministry, through the Hanoverain Ministry at Rome, for a *Concordatum*, and that the Pope had declined entering into any treaty on the subject until the Catholics of Ireland were Emancipated. Mr. O'Connell said he was authorized to make this statement. [It is an even chance that the Catholics will yet defeat themselves at a time when their prospects are better than ever before.]

The King held a Court at Windsor, Nov. 24, at which Mr. Barbour, the Minister from the United States, was presented to the King by the Earl of Aberdeen, and delivered his credentials as Minister from the United States. His Excellency was most graciously received.

Intelligence was received from Bucharest on the 29th October, that Calafat had been evacuated suddenly by the Turks, who had retired to Widdin.

The Russians were bombarding Widdin on the 2d and 3d of November, and had destroyed two Mosques, and set fire to the fish market.

The three Ambassadors remained at Poros, negotiating with Capo d'Istrias. It was believed that Greece would be made entirely independent, and the fortifications in the Morea given up to the Greeks.

Capo D.Istria had returned from Poros to Egina before the 19th October and issued a proclamation in which he stated, that in consequence of the obstinacy of the Porte, the three powers had acknowledged the independence of Greece.

The Emperor Nicholas was received on his return to St. Petersburgh with great enthusiasm.

News from Alexandria, contained in the Austrian Observer announce the arrival of the first expedition of transports with troops from the Morea, on the 24th of September. There were ...ttack; but that ... which the 37th reg... supported the attack, and ... directed fire of the artillery and t... ets, the Turks soon took flight, and hastened in confusion to the draw-bridge, which they pulled up, even before all their troops had passed the river, fearing lest the first battalion of the 38th Chasseurs, which pursued them vigourously, should penetrate pell-mell with them into the entrenchments on the other bank of the river. As it was impossible to pass the river, Major-General Dellingshausen was obliged to be content with the success already obtained. Our loss was inconsiderable; that of the Turks on the contrary, was great; for a great number of their men, not having had time to pass the bridge, were drowned in the river, and their masses, which fled in disorder on the right bank to return to their entrenchments were long exposed to our grape-shot. Since that time the Turks have made no further attempt, and the left bank of the Kamtchik is entirely clear.

The object that was proposed in making the army retain its positions before Choumla, having been accomplished by the taking of Varna, the 6th and 7th corps have received orders to take up their cantonments in Varna and the environs to defend the approaches to it. The 3d corps is to take up a position on the road from Choumly to Silistria, to cover the siege of the latter place, which will be prosecuted with the greatest vigour. It is not observed that these movements of our troops have occasioned any on the side of the enemy.

In the fortress of Varna there were found 162 pieces of artillery of different sizes, and a great quantity of arms of all sorts of ammunition, and provisions.—

Journal de St. Petersburgh. Nov. 1.

The *Journal of Odessa* gives accounts from the army in Asia of Oct. 5,

General Paskewitsch reports that the towns of Bajazet and Diadin have been taken by the detachment of Major-General Prince Tschiftschiwadzew. The same General has also taken possession of Fort Torpaxale, which covers the Pachalik of Bajazet, and commands the road to Erzerum. Our troops are every where received with joy by the inhabitants. The Tiflis Gazette says, that the head-quarters were still at Akhalzik on the 26th of September, on which day General Paskewitsch set out for Ardhagan.

Private letters say that perfect tranquility prevails in the Pachalik of Akhalzik, and the inhabitants have the greatest confidence in the Russians.—*Prussian State Gazette, Nov* 10.

LONDON, Dec. 1—Evening.

Agricultural report for November.

The month of November has gone off with fewer wintry accompaniments than generally attend it. The weather has been pleasant for the pursuit of all the ordinary occupations and amusements of life, for the walker, the rider, the sportsman, and the traveller. It has also been very favourable for the prosecution of the labours of husbandry. The wheat which on the uplands, especially, came up spindly, weak, and thin, has felt the influence of this genial moisture, and to a certain degree, improved thereby. Yet we cannot make a favorable report of the general appearance of the young plant. It is too frequently thin on the ground, as well as slender in the blade and delicate and sickly in its habit and appearance. Considerable injury from the prevalence of the slug and other vermin is complained of in some districts and the thinness of the plant attributed, in a great measure, to this cause. Many grains, which in the late wet harvest inevitably sprouted, never vegetated at all, and the condition of the remainder was in many instances so injured, that both root and shoot were weak and languid, and liable to have the principle of life extinguished at the first appearance by the least untoward circumstance, or when the infant plant struggled above the surface, it became such as we see it thread like and puny, deficient in energy and luxuriance of growth. Such, we are sorry to say is too generally the aspect of the growing wheats, but, although, where the plant is extensively destroyed no change can produce a full crop, yet the mysteries of vegetation continually baffle the foresight of man.

The average price of wheat has at length reached that point at which it may be imported, or taken out of bond, at a duty of 1s per quarter. The quantity of foreign wheat thrown upon the market in consequence is variously stated at from 3 to 500,000 quarters; a reaction has consequently occurred, yet not in any violent degree; it has principally affected old wheat, as might have been expected. The importations into the port of London alone have exceeded 100,000 quarters within the last month; and it is probable that every exertion will be made to import as much as possible, before the Baltic is closed for the winter. Now therefore, is the time to watch the operation of our new Corn Law in regulating prices, and to acquire some idea of the supply with which the Continent may be able to furnish us. In the meantime, if the introduction of 4 or 500,000 quarters does not materially depress our market, there will be little reason to expect that prices will be low during the year. Farther, if the whole of the Foreign supply, added to our own growth, shall amount to about our average consumption, neither growers nor consumers will have much reason to complain of the operation of our present Corn Law, for a quantity nearly equal to our usual wants must be procured, if possible, under any system; and more than our regular consumption the consumer has no title to require.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 21st.

CORN.—The accounts which we continue to receive of the disastrous result of the last harvest throughout nearly the whole of Europe & America, more and more confirm us in the opinion we have frequently expressed, that nothing but the utmost economy in the people and the enterprize of English merchants can prevent the price of grain from rising to a ruinous height.

It is too late to derive any benefit from a retrospect of the ruinous system of corn laws under which this country has so long suffered; but, had a wiser policy been pursued, the evils which are likely to arise would have been averted. The want of a market for the surplus produce of the American and Continental farmer has, year after year, induced them to grow less and less grain; till at length we are afflicted with a failing crop, and find, comparatively speaking, our granaries empty.

In Dantzig, the great depot of the north, they had to meet a failing crop, with a smaller stock of grain than at any other period for the last fifty years, excepting the short period of the French occupation, from 1807 to 1809.—From France nothing can come, as a law has been passed to prevent the exportation of grain from that country. The French Government were the first to take alarm, & made extensive purchases in almost every port in the Baltic.—From Canada we cannot expect any supplies The Canadians, indeed, have already begun to import flour from the United States.

...so upon Messrs. Hall, Tod... Co. ... Beadle & Co. both of Hull.

[*Leeds Intelligencer.*

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 29.—The magnitude of the supplies, which have exceeded those of any previous week since the harvest, together with the admission of upwards of 400,000 quarters of foreign wheat at a duty of 1s. per. qr. & the probability of a similar duty on any that may arrive for several weeks, has tended further to reduce the prices of all free grain; wheat is 2d to 3d. & Oats fully 1d per bushel below the quotations of the previous week; some parcels of the former were a day or two ago forced at a greater decline, but at this morning's market there was rather more confidence, and the best Irish new wheats were saleable at our quotations. Flour is fully 1s cheaper. Indian Corn has also been sold at a similar abatement.

Nov. 25 —Our supplies of Grain, &c. from Ireland and costways were very large during the past week, but we had little Foreign, and nothing from anada. At our Corn Exchange to day, there was a fair attendance of the town and country dealers looking after Foreign wheat, but the sales were inconsiderable; for Irish there was also a good inquiry, and the show of samples being small an advance of 1d to 2d per 70lbs. on best, though only to a limited extent, the sales being in retail. Indian orn firm The transactions in Meal and Flour were only to a moderate extent at the prices quoted.

Wheat English white per 70 lbs. 10s. 6d. to 11s 6d. do Red, 10s to 11s 3d; Scotch, Welch and Manx. 10s to 11s 6d, Irish White, 10s 6d to 11s, Irish Red, 9s to 11s: Foreign 10s to 11s; Flour, English and Irish per 280 lbs. 56s to 60s Indian Corn, per 480 lbs. 38s to 42s; Rye, per imperial quarter, 38s to 40s.

Nov. 24.—COTTON.—The sales of Cotton last week are confined to 8350 bags and the prices generally have declined ¼d per lb. The sales of cotton on Saturday and to day amount to about 2,500 bags for the two days. The market has been rather dull, but prices are not lower to-day.

Sales from the 15th to the 22d November 8,358 bags, including—Sea Island, 110 bags, at 14d to 15½d per lb do. stained, 110 at 6½ to 12d; Upland, 4120 at 5 7-8 to 7d; 170 at 7 1-8d; Orleans, 980 at 6¼d to 8d; 30 at 8 3-8d to 9d; Alabama 980 at 6d to 7d. Total import for the same period, 14,253 bags. Ashes —U. States, Pot, 30 brls at 33s 3d per cwt; Montreal Pearl, 400 do. (old) price not given; 30 do (new) at 33s 6d per cwt. Turpentine—1080 brls. good quality at 11s 3d to 11s 6d per cwt. Quercitron Bark— 10 brls fine Philadelphia, 14s 3d per cwt.

Liverpool, 28th Nov.—To day about 1800 barrels turpentine of fair quality have brought 11s 6d per. C. a good price, and yielding a fair profit. Nothing extraordinary done in ashes this week, and a major part of the flour offered by auction 25th instant, has been sold at 42s a 42s 6d per B. We have the pleasure to say, the Napolean arrived safely, in 18 days, viz. upon the 26th. The Canada in 17 days! The Canning sailed 24th, and has had a bad time of it ever since. The telegraph, however, reports her getting past Holyhead at 5 P. M. 25th.

Sales of Cotton from 22d to 29th Nov. Total of all kinds 8540 bags, including—186 Sea Isands, at 14d. to 15d ; 4250 Uplands at 6d a 7d.; 30 do at 7¼d. a 7 3-8d.; 1050 Orleans, at 6 1-8 a 7¾d; 25 do. at 8¼d. a 9d., 580 Alabama, 5 7-8d. a 6¾d. About 10,000 bags in speculation. Corn market rather lower, and dull. A part of the 1500 barrels of Flour, offered at auction on the 25th, was sold at 42s. a 42s. 6.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.—Our Cotton market continues very flat, and the sales this day amount to only 1,000 bags, at the currency of this day's circular.

Antwerp, Nov. 11.—Notwithstanding that the last two mails have brought accounts of the commencement, and continuation of a re-action in your market for wheat, our holders generally speaking, remain steadily at about former rates, for the best general runs of new red wheat weighing 61 lb. per. im. bush. Here and there, however, a parcel is picked up, at a decline of about 1s. per quarter on the prices which ruled last week, & if the demand should not increase, we rather expect that the current shipping price will soon be established at 58s. and perhaps even at a trifle less.

Every thing depends on the increase or decrease of English orders, it having been the purchases made for some time past for England that alone have caused the important rise in the makets, the French orders not permitting the payment of prices at all approaching those which have been paid for English account.—Whilst writing this letter we have learned that above 70 lasts of new red wheat, composed chiefly of qualities produced in this immediate neighbourhood, which are by no means to be compared with the Upland sorts have been purchased at equal to 58s. per imp. qr. free on board; this purchase, qual ty considered, establishes the fact that our wheat market is fully supported, as, in the same proportion, good uplands new red is certainly worth 39s. About 68 lasts of mixed Konigsberge wheat, weighing 60 to 61 lb. have been brought at equal to 60s. For 50 lasts of very middling new white wheat, equal to 56s has been paid The demand for rye is brisk and equal to 30s 6d for new inland, weighing 56lb. is currently paid; for foreign undried weighing 57 to 57½lb there are purchasers, but no sellers at equal to 30s. and for dried Russia, weighing 56 to 57 lb. at the same prices.

Hamburgh, Nov. 12.—There has of late been much life in our Wheat market. There is a great want of proper vessels for England every where; freight becomes daily higher. Our currency is—Wheat from 47s 3d to 68s. Barley 24s 6d to 34s 10d from 34s to 3d to 34s 10d,—Oats 11s 6d to 18s 1d per imp qr.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Present currency: Wheat from 49s 8d to 74s 6d. Barley, 21s 0d to 29s 8d. Oats 10s 1d to 28s 3d per qr.

The following interesting account of the celebrated Whirlpool, on the coast of Norway was communicated in a letter from Capt. Deane in 1815, to the late Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida, and has been found among many other curious papers he left on file:

The Maelstrom Whirlpool—This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. Its latitude and longitude I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands belonging to a group, off the coast of Norway, called the Lovinstaff islands, between Drontheim, (being the most northern port of commerce) and the north cape I suppose the latitude to be about 69 north; but will not be certain. I had occasion some years since to navigate a ship from the north cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself. We be...bout 10 A. M in the month of ...th a fine trade wind at north... good seamen were placed at the ... mate on the quarter deck, and all ... their stations for working ship, and ...t standing on the bowsprit, between ...ht heads.

...went on the maintopsail yard with a good ...s. I had been seated but a few moments, ...en my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool—the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight konts through the water. This alarmed me extremely. For a moment, I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge—the waves foaming round us in every form, while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle running round, of a diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centre and gradually changing its dark blue colour to white—foaming, tumbling, and rushing to its vortex—very much concave, as much so as the water in a funnel when half run out. The noise, too, hissing, roaring, and dashing—all pressing on the mind at once—presented the most awful, grand, and solemn sight I ever experienced. We were near it about eighteen minutes and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage, that leads—the Lord knows where. From its magnitude, I should not doubt, that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says, that several vessels have been sucked down and that whales have also been destroyed: the first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter. I have thus, Sir, given you a lame but a true account.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. EDITOR,

The Constitution of Maryland was the work of some of the wisest heads and truest hearts that ever bestowed their labours upon a grateful community. Although like all the other productions of man it is not perfection, yet it abounds in salutary precepts, and guards against the inroads of ambition and power, equalizing the burthens of all with even handed justice. Amongst other provisions, it contains one which declares that there shall be no "privileged classes" in society. Now it would appear from the imperfect view we have taken of the customs & laws now in force, that there is a class of Property-holders in our State who can live in ease and affluence, without contributing ONE MITE to the maintenance of that society that indulges and protects them in the enjoyment of property, life, liberty & the pursuit of happiness.

Perhaps some may be ready to say that there can be no remedy, and that such things must necessarily exist from the very nature of this "invisible and intangible" property. It is certainly true that such *appears to be* much more unstable and fluctuating in its nature than Lands and Houses, but the real truth of the matter is, that it may be alienated and transfered in the same manner as the latter, & remain *property still*. Those who have searched into the "*arcana*" of nature inform us, that no particle of matter has ever been lost since Creation, and that those elementary principles which enter into the composition of all bodies survive corruption, and aid in the formation of other substances, causing a regular, beautiful and harmonious reproduction. And why may not the analogy hold in reference to those revolutions and mutations which certain property is constantly undergoing. If Bonds or Notes are often passing from one owner to another, *they still exist*, and contribute to the convenience and support of many. They can never cease to circulate, unless, when converted into money, it is lost or thrown away, or buried in the earth or coffers of the miser.

Money, when unproductive, should not be made liable to taxation, but only when it yields the Possessor a reasonable increase. Then the Assessor can find it by the oath or voluntary confession of the Holder, and if transfered, the tax or assessment can also be transfered in the same manner as those on Land or any other stable property.

There are also other species of property chiefly confined to large Towns, now almost entirely exempt, which appear to come within the scope of legitimate taxation. Of this nature are all floating capital, all stock in trade, all ships at sea, all ground-rents, &c. &c.; which generally yield the Proprietors a larger amount of interest than any other kind. The licence system by which all merchants, for example are required to pay a specific sum, certainly operates very oppressively, and very unequally: since He that has only five thousand dollars worth of goods in trade must pay the same licence for vending them, as the man who has fifty thousand dollars worth thus invested. By abolishing to a certain degree the licence laws, and throwing the *available or productive funds or property of each individual in the state* into one vast sum, and imposing a tax of a certain number of cents per centum on the aggregate amount, the burthens would be more equalized—would fall much more lightly upon Landholders in proportion than at present, & a large revenue to the State would be the necessary result.

The several Counties would also derive a benefit from such a regulation, because the higher the gross amount of property should be swelled, the less would each Holder be compelled to pay in proportion to his means.

The above hints sir, are thrown into the columns of your valuable paper with the hope that they may have some effect in eliciting investigation on this important subject. There appears to me to be a wide field for speculation in this unexplored region, where the Innovator will meet with all that opposition which can result from prejudice and long prescription. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Talbot co. Jan. 18, 1829.

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