Legislature of Maryland.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Lake presented the memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying for the establishment of a financial institution, to be founded upon the invested moneys in the treasury for the supply of revenue to the state, and to the general accommodation and benefit of the people.

Mr. Hollman presented the petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying for the establishment of a Bank in Williamsport, to be called, The Washington county Bank.

Mr. Brewer presented the memorial of the committee on the part of the corporation of Annapolis, praying to be exempted from county taxes and for an amendment of their charter.

The house proceeded to the choice of a council to the Governor. The ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box; the gentleman named to strike retired to the conference room, & after some time, returned and reported that there were altogether eighty votes taken, and of that number Wm. Potter had received sixty-four votes, Thomas C. Worthington, had received sixty two votes, Samuel Turner, had received fifty seven votes, George W. Purnell; had received fifty seven votes, and Robert W. Bowie, had received fifty two votes, Nicholas Brewer, received one vote and that there were nine blank ballots.

Whereupon, Resolved, That William Potter, Thomas C. Worthington, Samuel Turner, George W. Purnell, and Robert W. Bowie, Esquires, be and they are hereby declared to be duly elected, the council of the Governor for the ensuing year.

The house adjourned until to morrow morning 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4th.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled An act to alter and change the location of the second and third election districts in Dorchester county.

Mr. Turner, of Charles, obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to establish magistrates courts in this state, and to extend ther jurisdiction.

Mr. Teackle, from the joint committee to which was referred so much of the Executive communication, as relates to the demise of his Excellency, the late Govenor Daniel Martin, delivered the following report;

The committee to which was referred so much of the Executive communication as relates to the demise of his excellency the late Goveenor Daniel Martin, in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the Senate, have had under consideration the melancholy subject of this reference, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, to wit.

1st. Entertaining an exalted sense of the Patriotism and public services of his Excellency, the late Governor, Daniel Martin, and disposed to testify by a solemn act, profound regret, at the dispensation of Divine will, which deprived the state of a highly valuable and esteemed citizen, "at a period of life when he might reasonably have anticipated a long career of usefulness."—Therefore, resolved unanimously, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that in respect to the memory of the deceased Governor, the members of this Legislature and their officers, will wear crape on the hat and left arm, for the residue of the Session—that twenty one minute guns be fired at sunrise, at mid-day, and at sunset on Thursday next—that the state flag be displaysd at half staff throughont the day, and that each of the Houses will suspend its session for that day.

2d. Further, Resolved unanimously, that the members of the executive and judicial departments, at the seat of government, and their respective officers, be severally requested to participate in the testimonials of respect, prescribed in the foregoing resolution, and that the clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates, be required to communicate this request to the the persons referred to.

3d. Further, Resolved unanimously, that his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate these proceedings to the Widow of his Excellency, the late Governor Daniel Martin and to express to her the sincere condolence of the Legislature at the heavy affliction which has fallen upon her in consequence of her irreparable bereavement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Littleton Dennis Teackle,
Chairman of the joint committee on the part of the House of Delegates.

By order, Gordon M. Handy, Clk.

Which was read the first, and by special order the second time; the report concurred in, and the resolutions therein contained assented to.

The clerk of the Senate delived a letter from the Honourable George Howard, the Governor elect, referred by the Senate to the consideration of this house, which letter was read, and is as follows

Baltimore, January 3d, 1832.

The Honorable the President of the Senate; and, The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your joint communication, informing me that I have been elected Governor of the State of Maryland. Deeply sensible of this mark of confidence on the part of the representatives of the people of Maryland, I can only say, that all my exertions shall be devoted to the advancement of the interest of my native State, and to the honor, safety and welfare of her citizens.

I regret to add, that indisposition in my family prevents me from designating an earlier day, than Wednesday, the 11th inst. for my appearance at the seat of Government.—I propose to be in readiness to qualify upon that day.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. HOWARD.

Mr. Teackle presented the memorial of John W. King and others of Somerset county, praying for the establishment of a State Bank.

And, Mr. Wilson of Cecil, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying for the establishment of a State Bank.

Which were read and severally referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

The Speaker laid before the House reports from the clerks of Prince Georges, Talbot, and Cecil counties, relative to the attendance of Judges; which were read and referred to the committee on grievances and Courts of justice.

Also a report from the clerk of Talbot county court, relative to the several sums of money paid by him into the Eastern Shore Treasury within the year, ending on the 30th November, 1831.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

In the Senate, yesterday, Messrs, Tipton & Waggaman appeared, & took their seats. Petitions were presented from Salem and Philadelphia praying a reduction of the duty on foreign coal, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, this day introduce a bill respecting the duty on Indian blankets.

Mr. Marcy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill providing for the payment of interest due to several States on advances made by them during the late war. The bill regulating the duties and providing for the compensation of Pursers in the Navy was considered, and after some remarks from Messrs. Hayne and Dickerson, was postponed to, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, among the numerous resolutions submitted were several by Mr Pendleton of New York, that it was expedient to bring in a bill to regulate and declare the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, in criminal cases arising in the State Courts, &c. &c. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, by a vote of 99 to 89.

Mr. Mercer submitted resolutions declaring it expedient that the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, after the redemption of the public debt should be applied by the Legislatures of the several States and Territories, to the purposes of popular education, and the removal of free persons of color to Liberia, or elsewhere beyond the limits of the United States and of their Territories; and that the proceeds of such land Sales be distributed among the several States and Territories, according to then respective numbers. A motion was made to lay the latter resolutions on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered but the House adjourned without taking the question.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods, which was read and ordered to a second reading. After the presentation of petitions, and second readings of bills, the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of certain States for interest on advances made by them to the United States, during the late war, was ordered to a second reading.—Several bills of a private nature, were passed. After spending a short time in the consideration of Executive business the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, among the resolutions introduced, was one by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, calling on the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our Ministers resident abroad, above the rank of Charge d'Affairs, to three, viz: to England, France, and Russia. It was adopted, on a division, by a vote of—ayes 89. Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of increasing the pay and emoluments of naval officers so as to place them on an equality with officers of similar rank in the army, which was also agreed to. Mr. Drayton likewise introduced a bill, from the Military Committee, to increase the pay of armorers in the army of the United States, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The resolution of Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, was, together with the amendments laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of private bills were passed, and others matured. The bill providing for the final settlement of claims for interest on advances made during the late war, by several States to the United States, was passed. Mr. Benton's bill to reduce the duties on Indian Blankets and other Indian goods, having received two readings, Mr. Benton moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. After some discussion, this motion was lost; Ayes 17, Noes 25. Mr. Dickerson's motion to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, prevailed by a vote of 25 to 18.—Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill making further provision for the Military Academy at West Point. A bill to add a part of the Southern to the Northern District of the State of Alabama was passed. A discussion of some length took place upon a motion to recommit to the Committee on Claims, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the adjustment of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, in which Messsrs. Adams, M'Duffie, Speight, E. Everett, Burges, Williams, Reed of Massachusetts, Drayton, Davis of Massachusetts, and Barbour of Virginia, took a part. The motion to recommit was lost by a large majority, and the House adjourned without taking the question on the amendment to the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, Gen. Hawkins, of North Carolina, appeared and was qualified, and took his seat. A number of bills were reported, and among them the Naval Appropriation Bill, for the year 1832, which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on the Territories, reported a bill establishing the territorial government of Ouisconsin, which also was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The report of the Committee of Claims on the South Carolina Claims, was ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was devoted to private business.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE HESSIAN FLY.

Cambridge, E. S. Maryland, Dec. 18, 1831.

MR. SMITH:—

I cannot withhold my surprise and regret at the apathy of the agricultural community, on that interesting branch of entomology, which comprises the history character and habitudes of such insects, as are peculiar to the staple crops of our country; among which stands conspicuous, the "Hessian fly," known only as a deadly foe to the energies of man; annually multiplying upon us, & despoiling us of the fruits of our labors.

Having before, had the indulgence of a column of your useful paper, to implore the co-operation of fellow laborers, and fellow sufferers, in the investigation of this subject, I take the liberty, to offer a few more remarks, in the hope, that yet I may not be disappointed in my purpose.

I had long been anxious to see this implacable enemy, the "Hessian fly," in its state of maturity; and in all my frequent attempts to gratify my curiosity, heretofore frustrated, until recently, I obtained a plentiful supply

The loose scattered wheat of my stack yard had vegetated early in the season, perhaps in July, & grew luxuriantly; on the 1st of September, my attention was attracted by its rapid decline; on examination, I discovered that almost every stalk was loaded with the chrysalids of this fly: I dug up a small sod without any regard to selection, and planted it in a flower pot, under a large glass jar, and placed it on my mantle piece, where it might have a uniform and warm temperature, to assist in their developement: in a week or two, they appeared in their parental robes, crowding upon the few spires, which, had survived their ravages; here I have commanded a full view of them, and their progressive operations, and will give you the result.

They belong to the order Hemitera, genus Aphis; they are but little larger than a flea, and of much the same color and appearance, except that the abdomen is more obtuse and flat, and ends in two horns; the thorax is short, and the head in addition to two long antennæ armed with a small, very sharp, inflected rostrum; they are obviously not constructed for a long flight.

Shortly after their appearance they commenced to deposit on the blades and stalks of wheat their young progeny, a mere speck, and with an excellent microscope, I confess I have not been able to satisfy myself, whether they are viviparous or oviparous; and it is very immaterial to any useful purpose, for they were ejected, if not in an egg, inclosed in a thin membrane, which under the influence of the warm temperature of the room developed the living animal in a few hours; this first deposit adhered closely to the blade or stalk, as if glued to the point on which it was made, and does not roll down as has been stated, but shortly casting off its almost invisible casement, the larvæ crawled down to the nearest joints of the plant, where the rostea are inserted, and their nourishment obtained; they pass through three metamorphoses in rapid progression, under a suitable temperature; I would suppose from the swarms produced, from so small a sod of wheat, there must have been several generations within the short term I have named.

The propagation of every variety of this family, the "aphides," is incalculably immense and indeed mysterious; it was first I believe, asserted by Bonnet, and since confirmed by Trembley, and others, beyond doubt, that the impregnation of *one* set of females of this family serves for ten succeeding generations there being no males but once in that term.

From the foregoing statement of facts, it may be rationally inferred—1st, That this insect, the "Hessian fly," largely sustains itself, *through* the slovenly and reprehensible practice of leaving the loose scattered wheat of the stack yard to vegetate, and serve them for their nidification, by which myriads of legions may be raised from a few perches of ground; 2nd. That this medium of sustentation is the great secret, by which this mysterious and calamitous insect has been much multiplied throughout our wheat country.

3rdly. That the practice of fallowing on wheat stubble, by which much scattered wheat will vegetate in favorable seasons, and serve the purposes of the "fly," before it is ploughed down again, for the new crop is another prolific source of this evil.

4thly. And consequently, that to clean the stack yard, and other places, where loose wheat may have been scattered and vegetated, and to refrain from the cupidity, also otherwise culpable, of fallowing upon wheat stubble, for a crop of wheat, is the absolutely moral duty of every agrculturist, who is capable of consciousness of duty at all, to himself, or his neighbour.

In a former paper I have noticed and controverted the confident, laudable, but fallacious recommendation of your Canada correspondent, "to soak seed wheat in brine for the destruction of the egg of this fly" which he erroneously supposed to be on the grain: I must now take the liberty to remark, of a communication on the subject of the "Hessian fly" in the "Hagerstown Free Press," from Mr. McKee, that Mr. McKee is entitled to the thanks of the community for his contribution to this interesting question; but I can assure him he has been much deceived in his observations.

He is correct when he affirms that the egg of this fly is deposited on the plant, and not on the grain; but he is deceived in his observations when says he "selected a few stalks of wheat in March, on which there were a number of eggs of this fly, that had been deposited the fall previous, and they produced insects similar to the 'common musketo,' with the exception, that they were of a darker colour, and somewhat shorter; no doubt he obtained such an insect as he describes; but it is not probable, that the eggs could have borne the cold of last winter, without freezing; and no egg having been frozen, will produce a living animal.

He must have had the progeny, from recent eggs, or from *chrysalids*, of the fall previous, which latter, "analogy instructs us," may be capable of resisting any degree of cold; and he must have had the eggs, or chrysalids of some other insect, on the stalks; and not those of the "Hessian fly," because, this insect and the "common musketo" to which he assimilates it, are as totally dissimilar in appearance, as well as in all respects, as the "butterfly" and the "grasshopper;" or, as almost any two animals in the wide range of Zoology: the musketo belongs to the order Diptera, having only two *long extended* transparent wings; the hessian fly belongs to the Hemiptera order, and has four *short incumbent* wings, of a black colour, the former has long legs, the latter, so short, as scarcely to be discernable: the fly has two horns at the hinder part of the abdomen, the musketo has not: Mr. McKee, will readily perceive on a futher investigation, that he has quite mistaken the insect.

This subject, sir, though apparently small, is one of the first magnitude; the first interest of agriculture demand its investigation, till the end be accomplished.

I repeat, sir, the "nidification" is largely effected in filthy stack yards: to scrape them and burn the litter; and, to avoid the fallowing upon wheat stubble, will be the surest prophylactic at present known against this bitterest curse of agriculture"—and of

Yours, respectfully,
JOSEPH E. MUSE.

DELAWARE.—The convention elected by the people to revise the constitution of the state, have completed their task in twenty-five days, unanimously adopting and signing the new form. The Governor to be chosen for four years, and forever thereafter ineligible. Senators chosen for four and Representatives for two years. No property qualification. The Treasurer elected every second year by the Legislature to meet on the first Tuesday in January, 1833 and every *second* year thereafter. Acts of incorporation hereafter, must have the concurrence of two-thirds of the Legislature except for renewals—none to be granted beyond twenty years duration; the legislature always to retain the power to revoke the charter. The Courts are newly organized. The right of suffrage is nearly similar to the regulations in Maryland. The construction of residence of United States troops, &c. is the same as that acted upon by the judges of elections in Annapolis.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE LATE STEPHEN GERARD'S WILL.

It seems to be the destiny of man that even his best and grandest works must always be marked by something to shew the erring weakness or uncorrected depravity of his nature. Who could have thought, that in this age of the world, in the midst of one of the most edified christian communities of this christian country, a man should have arrived at the age of 85 years with mind and capacity to make himself one of the most opulent bankers in the world, and, giving nearly his whole estate to benevolent and public purposes, should in the noble and magnificent endowment of a public College with two millions of money, have connected such unexampled liberality and public spirit with the following restriction, viz: "Secondly—I enjoin and require "that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or min-"ister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever "hold or exercise any station or duty "whatever in said college; nor shall any "such person ever be admitted for any "purpose, or as a visitor, within the prem-"ises appropriated to the purposes of the "said college."

"In making this restriction" the wealthy Testator continues and explains, "I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any person or sect whatever—but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars, the purest principles of morality, so that on their entrance into active life, they may from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

After the novelty of this event shall have passed off, and the subject shall be reviewed with calm consideration, the world will be better prepared to set a just estimate upon the Testators disclaimer "of *not intending to cast reflection, upon any persons, &c.*" when a body of men are distinctly pointed out, whose association, whose presence, aye, the very glance from whose eye is a contamination and an evil most sedulously to be guarded against. And who are that body of men? Every member of the christian ministry in the world—every Gospel Teacher. A body of men to whom all christendom bows with reverential respect, with deferential homage. No matter as to sects, the universal sentiment is to pay the tribute of Reverence to all who give up their lives to inculcate Gospel precepts among men, regarding that as the best and surest mode of "instilling into the mind the purest principles of morality," and of promoting the "inclination and habit of evincing benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth sobriety and industry" the cardinal objects of the Testator's care.

Future time will respond to what past time has long and again and again developed, that unjust and prejudiced proscriptions of men and systems will forever fail in their objects—and it need not be doubted, that at the great 'Gerard's College' there will be as "*great a multitude of Sects, as great a diversity of opinion, as much excitement and clashing of doctrines and of sectarian controversy*" as in any Seminary in the world—and it will be mainly owing to the unfortunate weakness of its munificent patron who knew more of stocks and of the care of every species of pecuniary interest, than of the influences that operate upon the human mind. Had Mr. Gerard provided against any one sect of the Christian denominations gaining a predominance or favoured preference in the institution, the world generally would have hailed it as liberality, and it would have been well received. But in defiance of all christian devotion in a christian land, in contempt and contradiction of the decrees of wisdom, and of the established maxims of early good impressions, and of the necessity of training up Youth in the paths of piety, to forbid their young minds the nourishment of all religious provision, to cut them off from, and keep them strangers to God, a Saviour, and to the glad Tidings sent to mankind, until they "enter into active life," substituting a species of moral philosophy in its stead is, to say the least of it, as irreconcilable with the opinions of the thinking part of mankind, as it is in despite of the feelings of a christain community.

The extraordinary, the wonderful munificence of Mr. Gerard must be the theme of Eulogy throughout the world, and it will be lamented, that, with so much good, should be united so signal a denunciation of the whole christian priesthood, their high offices, and duties.

So far only of the denunciation—I forbear to comment on the failures and circumventions that this restriction must undergo, or to calculate the results likely to arise. A. B.

By a statement in the Cincinnati Gazette, of Dec. 31, it appears that there have been 505 houses erected in that city during the past year. Thirteen steam boats have also been built there, during the year, the united tonnage of which is stated at 2380 tons, and the cost $185,500.

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