From the Maryland Republican.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

STATE OF MARYLAND, to wit:

On the first Wednesday in December, the fifth day of the said month, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, being the day appointed by the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America, on which the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States are directed to assemble and perform the trust reposed in them, there appeared in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Annapolis, being the place provided by law for the meeting of the said Electors, the following gentlemen who had been proclaimed by the executive authority of the State of Maryland, as duly elected electors of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, in and for the said State of Maryland, to wit:

For the First District—William B. Tyler, and William Price, Esquires.

For the Second District—Upton S. Heath, and Wm. Frick, Esquires.

For the Third District—John Spear Smith, Esq. and

For the Fourth District—John N. Steele, Robert H. Goldsborough, and Albert Constable, Esquires.

Joseph Kent and Gerard N. Causin, Esquires, who had also been proclaimed by the Executive authority of the State of Maryland, as duly elected from the first district, electors of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, in and for the said State of Maryland, were prevented from attending by ill health, and did not appear.

On motion of Mr. Heath, the electors proceeded to organize, when the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough was chosen President, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Secretary.

Mr. Andrew Slicer was appointed messenger, and Mr. Samuel Peaco, door-keeper.

The Electors then proceeded to ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States of America, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Andrew Jackson of the State of Tennessee, was put in nomination for President of the United States, and Martin Van Buren, of the State of New York, for Vice-President of the United States of America; and,

On motion of Mr. Price, Henry Clay, of the State of Kentucky, was put in nomination for President of the United States, and John Sergeant, of the State of Pennsylvania, for Vice President of the United States of America.

The ballots for President of the United States of America were then deposited in the ballot box, which was sealed up and delivered to Messrs. Heath and Constable, who were appointed to count the ballots and report the result. They accordingly retired, and after some time returned and reported that they had found there had been eight votes given in all for President of the United States of America—five of which were for Henry Clay, of the State of Kentucky, and three for Andrew Jackson, of the State of Tennessee.

The ballots for Vice-President of the United States were then deposited in the ballot box, which was sealed up and delivered to Messrs. Price and Smith, who were appointed to count the ballots, and report the result. They accordingly retired, and after some time returned, and reported that they had found there were eight votes given in all for Vice-President of the United States of America, five of which were for John Sergeant, of the State of Pennsylvania and three for Martin Van Buren, of the State of New York.

Whereupon it was declared that Henry Clay of the State of Kentucky had received five votes of the ten votes to which Maryland is entitled for President of the United States of America,—Andrew Jackson, of the State of Tennessee, three votes of the ten votes to which Maryland is entitled, for President of the United States of America.—And, that

John Sergeant, of the State of Pennsylvania, had received five votes of the ten votes to which the State of Maryland is entitled for Vice-President of the United States of America, and that Martin Van Buren, of the State of New York, had received three votes of the ten votes, to which the State of Maryland is entitled for Vice-President of the United States of America.

On motion of Mr. Heath, the following form of certificate of the lists of votes, directed to be transmitted, by mail, and express, to the President of the Senate of the United States of America, and to the Judge of the District Court for the fourth district of the United States, was read and adopted by the Electors.

Here follows form of certificate, &c. &c.

The President then delivered to the said Joseph H. Nicholson, the third certificate, with directions to convey it with all convenient despatch, to the President of the Senate of the U. States of America; and in the event of their being no President of the Senate, to deposit the same safely in the office of the Secretary of State, at Washington.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the following order was read and adopted.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Electoral College for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, make a record of the proceedings of this body, in a book, to be provided by him, for the purpose, and that he deposit the same in the State Library.

On motion of Mr. Heath, the following resolution was read, and the question having been put by the Secretary, "Will the Electors assent to said resolution" it was determined unanimously in the affirmative:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the honorable R. H. Goldsborough, for the dignity, urbanity, and ability with which he has presided over the deliberations of the Electoral College of Maryland:

The President rose and presented his acknowledgments to the Electors; when

On motion of Mr. Tyler, they adjourned *sine die*.

Attest,

JOS: H. NICHOLSON, Sec'ry.

The name of CARROL is the only one on the DECLARATION to which the *residence* of the Signer is appended. The reason why it was done in this case, we have understood to be as follows.

The Patriots who signed that document, did it, almost literally, with ropes about their necks it being generally supposed that they would, if unsuccessful, be hung as rebels. When Carroll had signed his name, some one at his elbow remarked, "You'll get clear—there are several of that name—they will not know which to take." "Not so," replied he, and immediately added "of Carrollton."—*Ports Jour.*

Historical Mystery.—Under this title, a correspondent in the *Caledonian Mercury*, touched for as an "eminent literary friend," furnishes the editor of that paper with a curious claim set up in a book said to have been published in Paris in 1830, against the legitimacy of Louis Phillippe, in behalf of an English lady. The title of the book, as translated, is "Maria Stella or the criminal exchange of a young girl of the highest birth for a boy of the lowest condition." The authoress is the claimant herself,—a real personage,—the Baroness Steinberg, formerly Lady Newborough, and mother of the present Lord Newborough, as described in the extracts from Debrett's British Peerage, given in the Scotch paper.

The facts alleged by the lady are in substance that in 1773 the Duke de Chartres, afterwards Duke d'Orleans, alias, Phillippe Egalite, travelled in Italy with the Duchess de Chartres, under the name of Joinville; that during the Duchess's accouchment they staid at Modigliana, where she was delivered of a daughter; that Maria Stella, afterwards Lady Newborough and Baroness Steinberg, is that same person, and is accordingly Mademoiselle d'Orleans, that she was, by her real father, the Duke de Chartres, exchanged with the jailor, Chiapini, for a boy, of whom Madame Chiapini was delivered about the same time; that *Louis Phillippe, King of the French, is that same boy;* that the Duke de Chartres' motive for making the exchange was to secure in his family a considerable property, which would have gone past him to another branch unless he had male issue; that the Duchess de Chartres had several daughters before this time, and now despaired of ever having sons; that the Baroness Steinberg found her information respecting her origin strongly confirmed by family likeness, and that she took the opinion of several eminent French lawyers on her case, and always obtained one in her favor. She inserts in her book, letters from several of the gentlemen of the long robe, with their full signatures.

Such is the account given in the Scotch paper of this affair, with an evident acknowledgment of some plausibility in the management of the story, and its connection with known facts, whatever may be its truth. It is an odd matter worthy of notice as a "mystery," which, like most mysteries, may turn out to be nonsense or worse.—*American.*

From the U. S. Gazette of Dec. 12.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—We understand that a serious affray took place on Saturday, in New Jersy a few miles below Camden. We sent a person yesterday into Camden to make inquiries as to the particulars, and the following was the information which he gathered, chiefly from the person who was the sufferer. Dr. Davis, of Havre de Grace Maryland, having learned that three of his slaves, who had escaped from his service; had taken refuge in West Jersey, he proceeded to Camden, and thence with a friend, an Englishmen, who volunteered his services, to a place some miles below, called Stoy's Store. Here Dr. D. learned that his slaves were employed in cutting wood in the neighborhood, but he was admonished that they were armed and were determined to defend themselves. Having learned how he might reach them, the Dr. and his friend proceeded according to directions, and soon discovered one of the slaves—two, had on his first appearance ran off. The one that remained seized his musket and levelled it, and told the Dr. that if he approached he would shoot him dead. Within a few minutes there were seen approaching a large number of persons, black and white, the blacks armed with muskets. Dr. D. then commanded his slaves to return, offering them money at the same time to pay expenses. One of them appeared disposed to accept the offer; but the whites interfered and persuaded him not to go with him.

Much threatening was used by the whites and blacks, and a preparation for attacking the Dr., and his friend was evident as the whites were arming themselves with clubs. The Dr. threatened to shoot the first man who approached him, but as the muskets were probably charged, he felt the inequality of the combat; finding that he was to be assailed, he commenced a retreat, when a musket was discharged which tore to pieces the hat of the Dr.'s companion. The Dr. ran till he came to a creek into which he plunged—he had scarcely reached the water before a number of muskets were discharged at him. On arriving by swiming at the opposite bank the buck shot were flying thickly about him, he was here met by a part of the assailants with clubs—knocked down and most grievously beaten, and was only left when he was supposed dead. At the end of a lane the Dr. met a person who offered to him the use of a horse, but that was refused, as he was determined to ascertain, if possible, the fate of his companion. It was afterwards found that he too had been almost fatally beaten—having found him at the Doctor's waggon.

After some time the Dr. reached Camden, and made known the state of affairs. Many of the citizens and some of the military volunteered to the number of 50, to go with the proper officers to the place of the affray. On arriving, they found about 25 blacks armed, and about 25 others, coloured and white, with clubs. After some resistance, the person considered the ringleader was taken; he was brought away and lodged in prison; and we understand that the people of Camden will to day proceed again to the place of attack, and endeavor to arrest the remainder of the assailants.

Boasts were made that these assailants had already killed one man and they should feel no compunction in shooting any other who came for a slave.

"GO IT NED."—The following we extract from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury:—

"The original of the following letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Augusta, (Ga.) is before us. We regret that we are not allowed to publish the name, which honors, and is honored by this generous pledge to the holy cause of freedom.

AUGUSTA, (Ga.) Nov. 30 1832.

The bearer is authorised to tender my name, as a humble volunteer in the service of South Carolina, should the Legislature conclude to accept of the services of volunteer troops in defence of the state and the liberties of the people.

We have understood that the United States Bank has been taking steps to close, at as early a day as possible, its Branch in the City of Charleston. It is also said that many of the citizens of Charleston are about to remove to other States, some of whom will no doubt settle in our quiet State, where they will be free from the danger of Nullification, or Disunion.

[N. C. Observer.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 15.

The GAZETTE will, for the future, be issued on Saturday morning instead of Saturday evening as heretofore.—This arrangement will no doubt be agreeable to all our patrons, particularly to those residing in Caroline, as they will, by this alteration, be enabled to receive their papers on the day on which they are printed.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Wrought up to a high state of excitement by the condition of things in South Carolina, it was natural to expect that the American people would be exceedingly sensitive towards any act of their Government in relation to that interesting subject.

The late Proclamation of the President was as unexpected as welcome—it was no doubt the result of recent counsel, and is so totally dissimilar in feature, principle, and bearing, from any thing that has before issued from that source, that all the American world proclaim it, and not without joy, the result of far different and better advisers.

Understanding this Proclamation in its obvious sense, and meaning to give to it what we always claim for ourselves, the best possible construction that it can sustain, we pronounce it in the general an able paper—a very able paper—embracing sound views and tending to good objects. The crisis at which we have arrived in our Home concerns, is deeply interesting and awful,—it becomes us all to pretermit lesser things of every kind at such a time, and to look and to lend ourselves exclusively to the preservation of the Union, without which all that Americans love and pride themselves on is lost. We stand by our Country to the last under all exigencies—we sustain any Chief Magistrate that the People elect in whatever he does right, directed to right ends. At a moment darkened by perils and threatened with disaster, when we see the principles we have ever clung to hung up in beamy brilliancy to illumine and to direct the national course through the portentous gloom that surrounds us, it is no cold, mere sense of duty that stirs us on. We are animated with the fire from the heart, and without one look behind, we make the comprehensive proffer of purse and sinew to sustain the Union.

At a time like this, we cannot condescend to stop for criticisms or to make comparisons however just or striking. We cannot delay even to exult in the abandonment of errors and in the embracement of principles always confided in and cherished by us. We have but one object that engrosses us, and that is to harmonize the national sense and feeling and to direct it indivisibly to guard and to preserve the UNION.

We cast into oblivion the idle talk of those, who, knowing nothing, have expressed a wish that, in case of disunion, we should be united to the South. We say, look neither to the East nor yet to the West—to the North nor to the South with partiality or prejudice—but stand by the union of the States—resist secession—maintain the supremacy of the Laws of the Federal Government—uphold its Constitutional Tribunals, and all will be well.

This is the first serious instance of a threatened dismemberment. An example should now be made that all in after times may recur to without compunction. Let the measures to be taken be paternal and prudent and wise to the end, and let all then be energy and action.

THOMAS H. BENTON has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Missouri, for six years from the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

From the Richmond Whig.

Virginia Senators—Wm. C. Rives, Esq. of Albemarle, was this day elected Senator of the U. States, in place of Mr. Tazewell, without opposition. Until this morning, it was understood that Mr. Randolph would also have been nominated; but his friends declined to bring him forward.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

The following piece selected from various authentic sources, will it is presumed, be satisfactory to many of your Agricultural and Horticultural readers.

Rye and Wheat originally came from Siberia, where they are yet indigenous; Rice from Ethiopia; Buckwheat and Asparagus from East Indies; Parsely and Annise from Egypt; Radishes from China; Potatoes from Brazil; Cabbage, Lettuice, Goosberry, &c. from Holland; Currants, or Corinthian Grapes from the isle of Zant; the Musk Rose from Italy. The Jassamine originally came from the East Indies; the Tulip from Cappadocia; the Daffadil from Italy; the Lily from Syria; the Tube Rose from Java and Ceylon; the Carnation and Pink from Italy; Apples from Syria; Apricots from Epirus; Artichokes from Holland; Celery from Flanders; Cherries from Portus; Damask Roses from Damascus, as well as Plums; Hops from Artois; Oranges and Lemons from Spain as well as Beans and Peas.

G.

Easton, Dec. 10, 1832

Communication.

Mr. Graham:—

Please to indulge me in returning my unfeigned thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, who attended my course of *Writing* and *Painting* lessons, for their liberal patronage, politeness, and assiduity;—so essential to the pleasing result, apparent in a systematic change, with an elegant facility of hand, in twelve lessons. Such being characteristic of the citizens of Easton and vicinity, for education, literature, &c. (which I experienced several years past,)—shall always be gratefully remembered, by their, and your obd't. serv't.

F. McCREADY.

CLAIMS ON NAPLES.—The United States ship Concord, captain Perry, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. after a passage of fifty days from Naples. The Hon Mr Nelson American Charge des affaires at Naples, is a passenger, and is the bearer of a treaty providing for the payment of TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS of the claims of the American merchants upon the Neapolitan Government, for spoliations upon our commerce during the occupation of the throne of Naples by Murat. The amount is to be paid in nine years, with interest of four per centum until paid. It is stated that the claims had been refused only three days before the present treaty was concluded, and depatches to that effect were actually forwarded to our Government by Mr Nelson. This fortunate conclusion of the negotiations is attributed to our naval demonstrations in the neighborhood of that capital.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. of Saturday.

DREADFUL MOTALITY.—The British ship Sybella, Capt. Thornhill, arrived at the quarrantine ground yesterday from Helvoetsluys, which place she left about the 10th of September, with one hundred and thirty two passengers, emigrants from Wirtemburg, Germany. Of this number, only twenty eight have reached port alive, the residue having died on the passage. The mortality was so great, as to require almost the whole time of the crew in attending to them, which is the cause of the prolonged passage of the ship. The whole of the crew have been in perfect health. The captain states that the disease among the passengers did not at all resemble the cholera—most of the victims having died without more apparent pain or struggle than if going to sleep. The passengers were filthy and extremely indolent—it was with the utmost difficulty they could be prevailed upon to make the least exertion in behalf of themselves.—They appeared to be wholly unaffected by the frequent and numerous deaths of their companions and relatives. Even mothers would see their dead children thrown overboard without any expression of regret. Indeed, they all seemed wholly indifferent to their fate. The provisions and stores on board were ample, and the captain was provided with plenty of medicines—and most of the passengers had money to provide for a journey to the western part of the United States.

We understand the ship Beaver, which arrived last month from the same place, lost about fifty passengers in a similar manner:

The Charleston Mercury, of the 3d inst. states that the Judges of the appeal Bench, of South Carolina, all "acknowledge the complete authority of the Convention, and will hold themselves bound to enforce its *ordinance*."—The correspondent of that paper, at Columbia, gives the following information:

"*Nov.* 29.—The Federal Committee will I think, make its first Report, day after to morrow. It will then bring in a Bill, granting civil action against such as may seize the property of a citizen of this State, for the purpose of levying duties or collecting bonds for duties on merchandize imported. The form of recovery granted, will, I apprehend, approach more nearly to attachment than replevin.—The latter term, or any other that might involve difficult and complicated pleadings; will, of course, be avoided. The remedy must be made as simple as little cumbersome with technicalities, as it is possible to make it."

"The Trustees of the College met last night and decided to proceed in the investigation of the charges against the President, Cooper, on Monday next. The matter will, at the Doctor's own instance, be conducted in the most public manner, in the face of all who may choose to attend."

"*Nov.* 30.—The Federal Committee will report no bill till Monday. Meanwhile besides the Bill of Civil Remedies, which I mentioned yesterday, it is engaged on the povisions of a penal act, of which this is the project.

Against all persons who shall seize the person or goods of a citizen, for the purpose of collecting duties upon imported merchandise; fine not less than $1000, nor more than $19.050, with imprisonment from six months to two years.

For the *attempt* merely, to do such unlawful acts, half the rate of fine, and half the term of imprisonment.

These, you see, will reach to all custom-house officers, from the tidewaiter upwards.

The Attorney, who shall bring process for the collection of bonds for duties, either in the State or in the U. S. Courts shall be struck from the rolls of the state Courts.

The marshal, who shall serve writs, &c. in such actions shall be fined from 500 to $5000, and imprisonment from 3 to 12 months.

The Clerk of any court, who shall grant a copy of the Record, *for the purpose of an appeal to the United States Courts*, will also be subject to fine and imprisonment. To guard this copies of records only to be given upon security that they will not be used for such purpose, and upon special permission of the Court.

The Committee on Federal Relations has brought in a Report, to direct the Governor to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U. S. Troops from the Charleston Arsenal.

The Military Committee will report a Bill on the Militia, in a few days."

From the Baltimore American.

GENTLEMEN:—The annexed Mathematical question was recently received here from a gentleman at West Point, and is respectfully submitted to the literati of Baltimore for a solution.

With what *impetus, velocity* and *charge* of powder, must a 13 inch shell be fired, at an elevation of 32 degrees, 12 minutes, to strike an object at the distance of 3250 feet?

DALETH.

Annapolis, Nov. 28, 1832.

From the N. Y. Com. Advrtiser.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Scene at a ballot box.—"You are no voter, sir!"

"Sure it isn't your honor that'll be after disputing me at all. Wait while I convince ye, just. I have voted this blessed day at Billorica, sure, and the devil a whimper against it all at all."—*Lowell Compend.*

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1832.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Clay appeared to-day, and took his seat.

The following were announced as the Standing Committees during the session.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Forsyth, King, Bell, Mangum, and Tomlinson.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Silsbee, Johnston, and Forsyth.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston and Bibb.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Clay, Knight, Miller and Seymour.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Seymour, Brown, Robinson, Waggaman and Foot.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Troup, Kane, Clayton and Tipton.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, Clayton, Waggaman, Clay, and Hendricks.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Dallas, Smith, Robins, Webster and Bibb.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Kane, Tipton, Moore, Holmes, and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Poindexter, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles & Knight.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Troup, Benton, Poindexter, Wilkins, and Frelinghuysen.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown, Moore.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Wilkins, Webster, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Mangum.

On the Post Office & Post Roads—Messrs. Grundy, Hill, Ewing, Tomlinson, and Buckner.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hendricks, Sprague, Dallas, Hill, and Buckner.

On Pensions—Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Dickerson, Sprague and Poindexter.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Miller.

On the Contingent Fund—Messrs. Knight, Dudley, and Tomlinson.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Robins, Robinson, and Ewing.

Mr. Kane, according to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill supplementary to an act to authorize the Territory of Florida to open a Canal from the Appalachicola river to St. Andrews Bay; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

A resolution was received from the House of Representatives, proposing the appointment of Chaplains, and was concurred in.

Mr. Poindexter, agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to create new Land Offices in the late Choctaw purchase and for the more convenient organization of the Land Districts in the State of Mississippi; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The President of the Senate communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the statements concerning the Bank of the United States; which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Moore, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pre-emption right in the purchase of a quarter section, including their improvements, to settlers on the public lands recently acquired by treaty with the Creek; Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Benton, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the monthly statement of the affairs of the Bank of the United States, from June to November, inclusively.

On motion of Mr. Kane,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Drayton of South Carolina, Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, Mr. McCarty, of Indiana, and Mr. Allen, of Virginia, appeared this day.

The following Committees were annunced to have been appointed by the Speaker in pursuance of the order of the House of Thursday last:

On Elections.—Messrs: Claiborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, and Arnold.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, Gaither, and Polk.

On Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber, McIntire, Ihrie, Rencher, Dayan, and Grennell

On Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard, Sutherland, Newton, Davis, of Mass. Jarvis, and Harper.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Clay, Irvin, Boon, Plummer, and Mason.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Conner, Russell, Pearce, Hammons, Kavanaugh, Doubleday, and Roane.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Chinn, Jenifer, Wm. B. Shepard, and McKennon.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Bell, Ellsworth, Daniel, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, and Coulter.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenburgh, Nuckolls, Crane, Bates, of Mass.; Standifer, Marshall, and Newnam.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hall, of North Carolina, Davenport, Lyon, Thomson, of Ohio, Pierson, Henry King, and Briggs.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn. Coke, Stanbery, Mardis, Carr, Bullard, and Ashley.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Hoffman, Lewis, Condict, Findlay, Horn, Worthington, and Barbour, of Virginia.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Root, McCoy, of Virginia, Smith, of Penn. Chandler, Wheeler, McCoy, of Penn. and Tompkins.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Lewis, Thompson, of Georgia, Angel, Storrs, Lecompte, Kennon, and Hawkins.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Vance, Blair, of S, C., Speight, Adair, Ward, and Thomas, of Louisiana.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs, Anderson; White, of N. Y., Milligan, Watmough, Patton, Dearborn, Lansing.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass. Taylor, Crawford, Barnwell, Wayne, Thomas, of Maryland.

On Territories—Messrs. Kerr, Creighton, Williams, Huntington, Allan; of Ky, Potts and John King.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Hubbard, Isacks, Denney, Pendleton, Bucher, Soule, and Choate.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Burges, Ford Evans, of Maine, Reed of New York, Dewart, Slade, and Southard.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, of Tenn. Letcher, Vinton, Craig, Leavitt, and Jewett.

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