and the Borough of York in Pennsylvania. This road furnishes access to a highly important region of a neighboring State; but the road intended to unite its present terminus with the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, is still incomplete. The report states that in consequence of the road not being complete, the Company has been unable to meet the payments of interest due to the State for the last two quarters. But the confident expectation is expressed that the work will be in full operation, at the opening of the Spring trade, and that hereafter this difficulty will not again occur.

No official communications have reached the State Department from the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, or the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company. It is understood, however, that each of these works is being industriously prosecuted, and will be speedily finished.

Another work, of great importance, and deserving high consideration, to which I take leave to refer, is the Tide Water Canal, from Columbia to Havre-de-Grace. This has been undertaken solely by individuals, to whom the immense trade that must be carried upon it, will, no doubt, afford a profitable and ample remuneration. It is forty five miles in length, and is in immediate communication with the most important portion of the Canal system of Pennsylvania to which, in fact it is the natural and appropriate out-let on tide water. Its estimated cost was $2,500,000, of which about $1,700,000 have been expended The work is reported to be three fourths done, and if no difficulty of a pecuniary character intervenes it is understood that the Canal will be ready for use by the first of July next. The goods and produce, Coal, Lumber and Iron, brought by this work to Havre-de-Grace, must be shipped from thence to Baltimore, and elsewhere: thus affording ample employment to the large interest, already existing in the navigation of the Chesapeake.

I do not feel myself at liberty to dwell longer on the interesting subjects of rail roads and canals, and will, therefore, content myself with observing that when the works, above alluded to, shall have been completed, little doubt can be entertained but that they will prove profitable, to the State, and our enterprising citizens. Upon this point experience is most satisfactory: and Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and other states are now enjoying the results of the philosophy which embarked them in the system of Internal Improvement.

By the report of the Managers of the State Colonization Fund, herewith submitted, (being document marked C,) it appears that the fund, during the last year has been applied, through the agency of the State Colonization Society, in the removal of the free people of color, who were willing to emigrate to the Colony from Maryland, at Cape Palmas, as well as to the improvement and preparation of the Colony, with a view to further emigration. The disbursments of the State Managers seem to have been judiciously regulated, and the conduct of these gentlemen, whose responsible office is without emolument, and whose only compensation is the consciousness of doing good, commends itself to favor and approval.

From what is reported by the State Managars, it would appear that the spirit of abolition has been actively disseminated from abroad, among the free people of color of Maryland, and that it exhibits itself in opposition to the plan of colonization; against which, particularly as carried on in Maryland, the efforts of the abolitionists have been principally directed. Wherever abolition doctrines find footing among the free people of color they are found exhorting one another to remain in the State, alleging that this is all that is necessary to procure for them what they call their rights, by which they mean equality of condition, social and political, with the whites; and the State Colonization Society reports that in very many instances, families of free colored people, who have determined to emigrate, and have sold their property, and otherwise prepared to embark for Cape Palmas, have been diverted from their purpose by the insidious and mischievous falsehoods, and the treacherous and deceitful promises of the abolitionists. In reference to this condition of things, it would seem the wisest course that could be adopted to cherish Colonization, as the uncompromising antagonist of abolition; of its value in this respect, no better proof can be given than is furnished by the conduct of the abolitionists themselves, who, did they not deem it their most powerful opponent, would not wage against it, the warfare which all their publications and all their agents are mainly employed in carrying on.

The report of the State Colonization society which accompanies that of the Managers of the State Fund, represents the condition of the Maryland Colony, as highly encouraging, and shows that the Society, countenanced by the State Managers, is judiciously preparing the Colony to receive, with ease and comfort that increased emigration from Maryland which the gradual exposure of the fallacy of the arguments of the abolitionists, who are the worst foes of the colored race, and the pressure of circumstances must inevitably produce. The State Society represents that the plan of independent State action first adopted in Maryland, and which repudiates all extraneous and unsolicited interference with the subject of slavery, continues to find general acceptance amongst our Southern neighbors, and to promote in an efficient and most encouraging manner, the operation of colonization in Maryland.

The case of the city of Baltimore and Robert Lemmon, in which the constitutionality of the act of 1827, c. 111, regulating sales at auction, was involved, was argued at the last June term of the Court of Appeals, by the Attorney General and John V. L. McMahon, Esqs. in behalf of the State, and the judgment of Baltimore City Court was affirmed, denying the right of the Corporation of that city to recover the penalty, fixed by ordinance, to prohibit sales at auction, without a city License. This decision secures permanently to the state, a revenue of about $48,000 annually, and settles beyond all controversy, an exciting and long vexed question.

By a communication recently received from the State Geologist, I am informed that he is now employed in preparing his annual report, which will be submitted in the course of the present session of the General Assembly. The service which has already been rendered to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State, by the Geological surveys heretofore made, the popularity which such investigations have acquired, and the zeal, industry and learning, which this officer has manifested in the discharge of his duties, induce us to look for a continuance of those benefits which the State has been reaping from the liberal and wise measures of legislation; which authorized the surveys; and as the expense is so inconsiderable, compared with the advantages resulting therefrom, it is hoped that the policy of continuing it will be persisted in.

I transmit for your consideration, (being document marked D.) the annual report of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, of the condition of that Institution, during the year ending on the 30th of November last. It will be seen that the entire expenditures of the year for all purposes, connected with the Penitentiary, amount to $45,921 18, and that the products or the labor of the prisoners have failed to defray those expenditures in the sum of $26,126—of this, however, $7,646.37, do not properly belong to the ordinary expenses of the Institution. The causes of this deficiency are fully accounted for by the Directors. They were foreseen: and emphatically set forth by them in two memorials, laid before the Legislature, in the months of February and March last, in which temporary aid was asked for, in a crisis of an all pervading extraordinary pecuniary distress. If this aid had been granted, the Institution would have been enabled, the Directors believe, to meet all its engagements. The sacrifices, moreover, arising from the forced sales of its manufactures, would have required less assistance, and consequently the Institution would have required less assistance at the hands of the Legislature, than will now be necessary, to enable it to resume its wonted course of general prosperity.

I will proceed, as briefly as may be, to lay before you a statement of the duties I have performed, as required of me by several laws and resolutions of the last General Assembly.

The Resolutions No, 79, of Dec. session 1837, directs the appointment of a Commissioner, to repair to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endeavor to procure the dismissal of the prosecutions pending against Nathan S. Bemis, Jacob Forwood, Edward Prigg and Stephen Lewis, citizens of Maryland," who had been indicted in April 1837, in York county, for kidnaping, and subsequently demanded by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, as fugitives from justice, "or to make such arrangements as may be necessary to refer the questions involved, to the Supreme Court of the United States, without compromitting the liberty of the accused: and obtain such modification of the laws of Pennsylvania, as will preserve the rights of slaveholders, and cherish good will between the two States." Accordingly, on the 28th day of March last, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, I appointed Jonathan Meredith, Esquire, of the city of Baltimore to execute the purposes, contemplated by the resolution above recited. I herewith submit a letter (document marked E.) from Mr. Meredith, by which it appears that, immediately after his appointment, he proceeded to the seat of government of the State of Pennsylvania, and after an interview with His Excellency Governor Ritner, he thought it most expedient to postpone the further prosecution of his mission until the next meeting of the Legislature of that State, because the Legislature was about to close its session; and he was assured there was no probability, it would devote time sufficient for the settlement of the very important subjects he was charged to negotiate. He was induced, however, by the Governor to believe that he would introduce them to the notice of the Legislature in his annual communication, at the opening of the next session.

The unhappy disturbances which recently prevailed in the government of our sister State, have deterred him from resuming the negotiation. Now however that tranquility is apparently restored he will doubtless proceed to the discharge of the duties of his mission.

Eady in April last, as required by the act of Dec. session 1837, ch. 333, I appointed three discreet person, in each of the wards of the city of Baltimore, as Registers of voters, within the said city; who, at the time, and in the manner, prescribed by that act, proceeded to perform the duties reposed in them; and in compliance with the direction contained in the 31st section thereof, the Registers on the fifteenth day of October last, transmitted to me a certificate of the number of ballots deposited by legal voters, declaring their approval or disapproval of the act, together with the number of all the names of the legal voters. That certificate is herewith laid before you, (being Document marked F.) by which it appears that, a majority of the legal voters, within the city of Baltimore, have declared their approval of the provisions of the law. Upon receiving the notice required to be given to the Governor, by the presiding officers of the two Houses of Assembly, I will, instantly and with great cheerfulness, in the further pursuance of its provisions, issue my proclamation, declaring the law to be in full force and effect. This calm and dispassionate decision of the citizens of Baltimore, affords lotty evidence of their just appreciation of the value and importance of the elective franchise, and of their zealous endeavors and determination to protect it as one of the great bulwarks of Civil Freedom. The right to express his sentiments, by the agency of the ballot box, is the most sacred and the dearest, with which a freeman can be invested: and the patriot should ever be on the watch for its inviolable preservation, and ready, under all circumstances, to make extraordinary sacrifices in its defence. The elective franchise is the foundation upon which the fabric of Republican Institutions rests. If therefore we suffer a blow to be aimed there, by means of bribery, coercion or the importations of spurious voters, or by reason of any pretext whatever, our institutions are at once threatened with a disorder which must, at no distant period, consummate their entire prostration and ruin. I most anxiously invite the deliberations of the Legislature to this momentous topic, in the earnest hope and expectation, that they will early digest in their wisdom, remedies for the frauds and disgraceful evils which the election polls too frequently exhibited in many parts of our State. I have no hesitation, after mature reflection, in expressing the belief that a Registry of voters throughout the State, or at all events in the incorporated Towns, and adjoining counties, is a measure better calculated than any other to secure and limit the exercise of this invaluable privilege to those upon whom the constitution and laws intended to bestow it.

In virtue of the power vested in me, by the act of the last session, chap. 313, I appointed Thomas Carroll, a Commissioner, to purchase a lot of ground in the city of Baltimore, and to contract erecting thereon, a platform, scale and building, for the purpose of weighing Live Stock, carried to Baltimore for sale. He proceeded to discharge the duties required of him, and on his apprising me of the completion of the contemplated improvements, on the 8th day of October last, I appointed Richard Wells, Weigh Master of Live Stock: who has since been actively engaged in the performance of his duties as such. The vouchers of the expenditures made by the Commissioner, are now on file in the State Department.

During the month of June last, understanding that several fruitless efforts had been made, to rent or purchase from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the scales made use of in that City for weighing Hay and Straw: and conceiving it to be my duty, to carry into effect the intentions of the General Assembly in this regard, as expressed in the act of Dec. session 1837, chap. 319, I gave authority to the Inspectors, who had been appointed by me in pursuant of the provisions of that law to purchase the necessary ground and to erect thereon and keep in repair two scales, the one in the western section, and the other in the eastern section of the City, for weighing Hay and Straw, brought there for sale. That duty has been performed by them, and they have returned to the State their completion. I am informed the scales have been in successful operation.

The Legislature during its last session, chap. 173, in a spirit of benevolence, altogether worthy of commendation, appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars annually, to be applied under the direction of the Governor, for the instruction of indigent blind persons, inhabitants of this State. It has been a source of no ordinary gratification to me, to carry into effect the charitable designs of the Legislature, in behalf of this forlorn and helpless portion of our race. Their cause, by reason of the privations and the dependence to which they are necessarily subjected, addressed itself to the purest sympathies of the human heart. The Christain, the Philanthrophist, the Statesman can never fail to find a proper field for the exercise of his benevolence in providing for the physical succor and for the amelioration of the intellectual condition of those unfortunate beings. The successful efforts made of late years, in the country, to found and sustain institutions for their instruction, and the enterprise, ingenuity, perseverance and christian tenderness exhibited are worthy of all praise. From time to time as applications have been made. I have selected such children, as I thought most deserving of the State's bounty, and I have directed them to be placed in the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind. A statement herewith submitted (marked G) will shew the names, ages and places of residence of the pupils selected, and the time when each was received into the Institution. No draft has been made on the Treasury on account of their support. I take leave respectfully to suggest that some Legislative provision be made to ascertain the number, the ages and the condition of the blind within our territorial limits. Such information would prove interesting for many purposes, and would enable those, upon whom the duty will hereafter devolve, to make the selections with entire justice to applications from all parts of the State I further suggest that means be provided by the State for the transportation of the persons selected, from their homes to their destination. A provision of this nature seems to be required because generally of the extreme indigence of the parents or immediate friends of those selected to furnish them.

Under Resolution No. 48 of the last session, I appointed John N. Watkins Esquire, to prepare and superintend through the press, an Index of the Laws and resolutions from December session 1832 to December session 1837, inclusive. The work has been completed and two hundred and fifty copies have been deposited in the State Library subject to the dispoal of the Legislature.

By the 9th series of Resolutions, No. 26 of the last session, relative to the loan negotiated by virtue of the act of December session 1835, for the promotion of Internal Improvement, I was authorized to direct a survey to be made of the route from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the City of Baltimore, by the vallies of the Monocacy and Patapsco, and the route diverging from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at the mouth of Senaca River, to the said city, exclusively within the limits of this State, with the view of ascertaining whether it was practicable for the Maryland Canal Company to construct a Canal by either of said routes. In the month of June last, with the assent and approbation of the Honorable Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, I invited, Lt. Col. J. J. Abert, of the U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers to take charge of those surveys, believing that the high character he sustained for personal integrity, and his reputation, as an able Engineer, would make his appointment acceptable to all the parties interested, and would be a sure guaranty of the impartiality, accuracy, and fidelity, with which the duties would be discharged. Col. Albert has been occupied during the summer in conducting these surveys, and on Monday last, he forwarded to the State Department, a report and map, containing the results of his laborious researches, which are herewith submitted, (being Document marked H.) Want of time has prevented me from devoting to this report, the consideration which is so eminently due to it. It clearly sustains the opinion, heretofore given, that a Canal on either the Linganore or Senaca route, was impracticable, with a due supply of water. But a new route has been discovered and surveyed, about nine miles south of the Seneca route, passing the ridges in the vicinity of Brookville, and one hundred and twenty feet lower than the Seneca route, which, in consequence of the greater depression of its summit level, justifies the opinion that it is practicable in reference to the due supply of water. The estimated costs of a Canal by this route, will be hereafter submitted by Col Abert.

Under Resolution No. 16 of December Session, 1832, I subscribed for one hundred and fifty copies of the "Statutory Testamentary Law," compiled by the Honorable Judge Clement Dorsey, and in the month of August last, that gentleman caused that number of copies to be deposited in the State Library. Upon receiving a certificate of the fact from the Librarian, in compliance with the direction contained in the Resolution, I ordered a warrant to be drawn on the Treasurer for the Western Shore, for nine hundred dollars in payment therefor.

I herewithlay before you a communication from Thomas Shriver, Esquire, late Superintendent of the National Road, (Document marked K.) transmitting detailed abstracts of the tolls received, and expenditures made on the National Road from the 1st of October, 1837, to the 19th of May, 1838, the day on which he ceased to be Superintendent—also a communication from James Gadsden, Esq. (Document marked L.) covering Resolutions of the Commercial Convention which sat at Augusta, Ga. in the month of October last, recommending certain measures for the promotion of a direct Trade between the Southern States and Foreign Countries: also a communication from the Governor of Georgia, (Document marked M.) forwarding Resolutions of the Legislature of that State, upon the subject of the refusal of the Executive of the State of Maine, to deliver up to the Executive authority of Georgia, certain fugitives from justice, who had committed felony by stealing and carrying beyond the limits of the State, slaves, the property of citizens of Georgia; also a communication (Document marked N.) from Major Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, of the United States Army, forwarding a Diagram of his system of Rail Roads, as connected with the National defence; also a communication from the Consul of France, residing in Philadelphia, (Document marked O) proposing an interchange of Documents, relating to charitable institutions, between this State and the Administration of the Parisian Hospitals; all of which I respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration.

I also lay before you a communication from the Governor of Maine, (Document marked P.) enclosing a resolution of the Legislature of that State, calling my attention to the necessity of enforcing the Laws of this State, against all persons who may be concerned in duelling within its territory, whether citizens of this State or not; and suggesting to the Legislature, the propriety of enacting further penal laws against the practice of duelling In regard to this last communication I have to remark that whenever official information has reached me of violations of any of the laws of this State, in any case in which I had the power to interfere, I have never failed to use my best efforts to cause the offenders to be brought within the jurisdiction of our Courts of Justice.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Delegates, the term for which, through the confiding indulgence of the General Assembly, I was for the third time, elevated to the office of Chief Executive Magistrate, is about to expire: and in the course of few days I shall retire to the shades of private life. I desire, before we separate, and in conclusion of this, my last communication, to aver that, whatever errors may have been committed because of my imperfect intelligence, I have discharged the various obligations devolved upon me, by the Constitution and the Laws, according to the dictates of my conscience, and my convictions of right.

Upon the deliberations of your present session, I humbly invoke the countenance of the Great Disposer of Events. Whilst I am permitted to live, my petitions shall be addressed to that Source, as well in behalf of the progressive happiness, prosperity and greatness of the people of my native State, as that the destines of our common country, may be so directed, that she may continue to command the respect and admiration of the world, in time of peace, by the wealth, power, virtue and sagacity of her citizens, and by their devotion to the principles of Republican Liberty, and in time of war, by the brilliancy and glory of the achievements of her warriors in the field, and by the moderation, love of justice, and wisdom of her statesmen, in council assembled. I bid you an affectionate farewell.

THOS. W. VEAZEY.

Annapolis, January 2nd, 1839.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.*

ANNAPOLIS, Monday Dec. 31, 1838.

This being the day, according to the Constitution, for the meeting of the Maryland Legislature, the Senate and House of Delegates assembled in their respective chambers, and being called to order by their former clerk proceeded to qualify agreeably to the Constitution.

Twenty-one Senators being the whole number, were present, and qualified; after which, that body proceeded to the election of its officers. Richard Thomas, Esq. (Whig,) of St. Mary's county, was elected President, by a majority of three votes over his competitor, Col. Hugh Ely, (Loco,) of Baltimore county. Joseph H. Nicholson, was elected chief clerk, and John N. Watkins, assistant clerk. Samuel W. Spencer, and James C. Reiner, was elected committee clerks.

After the election of officers was concluded, the President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a statement of the votes given in for Governor, which was laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Boone from Caroline, and Mr. Wilson from Montgomery, were true to their principles, and voted for the Whig candidates, and thus disappointed the unworthy calculations of Locofoites.

In the House of Delegates, seventy members out of seventy-six, were present & qualified; an unusual number, it is said, to be present on the first day of the session. After the members were all qualified, the House, on motion of Gen. Maulsby, adjourned without attending to any other business.

The probability of there being many changes made relative to those now in office, has drawn numbers to this place, and perhaps, will draw more yet, of those who are ready and willing to step into the shoes of others, provided, the change can be made a profitable concern. The course, however, pursued by one or two Senators to day, may possibly disappoint the expectations of some Mr. Boone is, I think, already considered out of the pale of the Loco ranks, as they have not been sparing in their reproaches, for the votes given by him to day. It is altogether problematical yet, who will be Speaker of the House of Delegates; for certain information on this point you will have to wait another day.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 31st, 1838.

Both houses have now organized. In the House of Delegates, after balloting for Speaker, (seventy-one votes being taken in all,) it appeared that Charles S. Ridgely was duly elected, having received thirty nine votes and John O. Wharton, Esq. of Washington county, thirty-two. The Speaker was conducted to the chair by Dr. Wharton,- he returned thanks to the house in a short and appropriate address. Mr. Handy, of Somerset county then submitted an order, which was adopted,—that George G. Brewer, Esq. be appointed Chief Clerk, and Eli Duvall, Esq. Reading Clerk. The House then proceed to elect the Committee Clerks and the other officers by order. Dr. Risteau of Baltimore county offered as a substitute an order, that the House elect the Committee Clerks of the House by ballot. He then proceeded to advocate his order and to make a flaming speech against electing the officers of the House by order,—he was for 'rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's;'—he alleged that to elect the Clerks by order, was depriving the people of their *rank, life and liberty*!

Mr. Handy then replied that he wished to deprive no member or any of his constituents of their happiness, life or liberty; the only object for which he submitted the order was to economize time, and to expedite the business of the House. Mr. Roberts of Queen Anne's county submitted an order that Gotleb I. Grammer be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and John Quynn, Doorkeeper. A substitute was then offered by Mr. Handy, that Levi Broadwater be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and John Quynn, Door-keeper. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 33 to 37. Messrs. Isaac Gibbons, John Burnett, Thomas M. Flint, Henry D. Gough and Benjamin E. Gantt, were appointed Committee Clerks.

Mr. Handy then submitted an order that 20 copies of the proceedings be furnished to each member. He gave as his reason for submitting the order, that his constituents wished to know what was going on at the Seat of Government, and that the additional numbers would be but a trifle to the cost of the journal. It would enable each member to distribute among his constituents each days proceedings, and he was desirous that they should be informed on all subjects which occupied the attention of the House The order was opposed by Messrs. Spencer of Queen Anne's, and Dr. Risteau, of Baltimore co. Mr. Spencer opposed it on the ground that our treasury was not in a condition to admit of any additional expenses, that it was necessary we should economise, &c. The Dr's. remarks, I do not now altogether recollect,—but it seems he has no idea of resting on the laurels gained in the discussion of the Carroll county question, but has determined to exercise his eloquence on the never failing theme of retrenchment and reform. The order was afterwards withdrawn by Mr. Handy.

A LOOKER ON.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.]

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday Jan. 2, 1839.

IN SENATE.

The first business that came up before this body to-day, was the division of the Senators by ballot, into three classes according to the Constitution of the State as lately amended.

The seats of the *first* class will be vacated in two years from the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Legislature.—Those of the *second* class in four years, and those of the *third* class in six years from the same date.

The Senators of the *first* class are Col. Ely of Baltimore county, Mr. Evans of Cecil, Mr. Goldsborough of Queen Anne, Mr. Matthews of Alleghany, Mr. Purnell of Worcester, Mr. Wason of Washington and Mr. Stewart of Baltimore city.—Five Vans, two Whigs.

Those of the *second* class are Mr. Beckett of Calvert, Mr Boone of Caroline, Mr. Donoho of Somerset, Mr. Magruder of A. Arundel, Mr. Matthews of Charles, Mr. Pratt of Prince George's, and Mr. Wilson of Montgomery. One Van, six Whigs.

Those of the *third* class are Mr. Thomas, President, of St. Mary's, Mr. Eccleston of Dorchester, Mr. Martin of Talbot, Mr. Maulshy of Carroll, Mr. Potts of Frederick, Mr. Ricaud of Kent, and Mr. Scott of Harford. Three Vans, four Whigs.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill prescribing the duties of the Secretary of State.

The Governor's message was received and read, and ordered to be printed, as also the documents accompanying it.

Mr. Stewart presented the petition of Mary Reed, for a divorce. *In the House of Delegates*, memorials were read from Mr. John Guyer of Frederick, and Messrs. Benjamin Kirby and Wm. S Lassell of Kent counties, claiming seats in the House of Delegates. These memorials were all referred to the committee on elections.

The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Trustees of the University. This report after being read was laid on the table, and one hundred and ten copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Harford leave was granted to bring in a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. Leave was granted to bring in a bill, establishing a separate municipal district, to be taken from Anne Arundel county.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill authorising the Mayor and city Council of Baltimore city, and commissioners of Baltimore county, to appoint the Warden and Visitors for the Jail of Baltimore city and county. Leave was given to bring in a bill, to incorporate the Franklin Institute.

It was ordered, that the committee on elections have the privilege of sitting during the sessions of the house, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Grason, the Governor elect of Maryland is here, making, I suppose, the necessary arrangements preparatory to entering on the duties of Chief Magistrate.

Applications for office will pour thick and fast upon him, as there are very many hungry partizans to be rewarded for their faithful services in the cause of Loco-focoism and the dear people. I think the claims of those persons contending for seats in the Legislature will be canvassed in a cool and dispassionate manner, and their cases decided upon with justice and impartiality.

The Speaker this morning announced from the Chair, the Committee on Elections—viz. Messrs. Handy, Watson, Causin, Sollers, Spencer, Mason and Thomas.

It was ordered that Jos. J. Speed be reappointed State Director for the Bank of Baltimore.

*Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.*

ANNAPOLIS, January 4th 1839.

IN THE SENATE.

The President announced the following standing committees.

On Finance—Messrs. Purnell, Beckett, Eccleston, Ely and Evans.

On Judicial Proceedings—Messrs. Magruder, Pratt, Scott, Potts, and Matthews, of Allegany.

On the Militia--Messrs. Ely, Beckett, Donoho, Matthews, (of Charles,) Wason.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Stewart, Wilson, Ricaud, Matthews, Boon, Wason, Donoho, Martin and Maulsby.

On invalid Deeds—Messrs. Ricaud, Maulsby, Scott, Eccleston, and Stewart.

Committee on elections already reported.

On Pensions—Messrs. Wilson Eccleston and Martin.

On Colored Population—Messrs. Pratt, Beckett, Matthews, (of Charles,) Goldsborough and Evans.

On Corporations—Messrs. Potts, Stewart, Scott, Matthews, (of Alleghany,) and Donoho.

On Insolvent Laws—Messrs. Beckett, Potts, Goldsborough Stewart and Martin.

On the Library—Messrs. Ricaud, Stewart, and Maulsby.

On Divorces—Messrs. Matthews, (of Charles) Magruder, Ely, Maulsby and Purnell.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Scott, Matthews. (of Charles,) Ricaud, Goldsborough and Evans.

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