ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1844.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
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FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival at Boston of the steamer Hibernia gives us English dates to the 5th inst. The news is in A of great commercial importance.

Cotton sustains its price, and the opening of the Chinese markets for British goods, is likely to insure demands at present quotations.

The Rev. Sidney Smith has written a pretty severe reply to general Duff Green's unfortunate interference in the question of American credit.

Daniel O Connell continues to admonish the Repealers to hold themselves quiet in the excitement, and to set examples of good order and obedience to the laws. The State Trials are postponed until the 15 of January.

Wales continues in a disturbed condition.

The news from the continent is of little interest. France appears to be in by no means a satisfactory condition. The young Count of Paris, presumtive heir to the throne, is, it is said, a sickly child—at all events, he has been seriously ill of late. Louis Philippe is fast getting into the 'sear and yellow leaf'—he is above seventy—and his dynasty is by no means satisfactorily established in the hearts of Frenchmen. The presence of the Duke of Bordeaux in England, is a source of great uneasiness to the royal family of France. The Gazette de France, after stating that the Prince de Polignac has been ordered to quit Paris, adds that the French Government has notified his royal highness the Duke de Bordeaux that he must sell all the property he has in France.

The King of the French has received a letter from the President of the United States, congratulating him on the Prince of Joinville's marriage.

In Spain affairs appear to be tranquil. Some important changes have been effected in the cabinet.

In Turkey there had been a change of ministry. The President of the Council, Hafiz Pacha, having been replaced by Achmet Fethi Pacha, in the Presidency of the Council of Justice.

In Italy there is still disaffection. Letters from Leghorn, of the 11th instant say that the people of Naples were in a state of great excitement, expecting some sudden movement; and that the insurgents in the Papal States were not entirely dispersed. The inhabitants of Messina were in a constant state of alarm at the last accounts, from the repeated shocks of earthquakes. Mount Etna was in a state of unsual commotion.

CONVICTED.—James Williams, who was arraigned for trial before St. Mary's county court, for the murder of his wife was on Saturday, week found guilty of murder in the first degree. He afterwards addressed the court and Grand and Petit jurors for two or three hours, in the course of which he charged his own child who testified for the State, as well as others, with having falsely testified, &c.

CONGRESS.

Washington Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1843.

To day, unlike many that have preceded it, has been a day of some interest in the Capitol. The debate on the Massachusetts Locofoco resolutions, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, doing away with the three fifths representation of the slave population in Congress which commenced yesterday, was continued to day so far as to allow Mr. Adams to express his views.—His speech was a very interesting one and was in reply to those of Messrs. Wise Holmes and French, who had preceded him in the debate.

He dealt some severe blows, and used his weapons so skilfully, as to make his antagonists almost reel beneath their force. Mr. Wise had said that henceforth he would cease to war on this subject, and would make no more opposition to movements of this kind. Mr. Adams took this declaration of Mr. Wise, as an evidence of his willingness to ground his arms and to surrender. The right of petition he said had triumphed as he contended every just right would do in the end—In pursuing this course, he said of all the *wise* things Mr. Wise had ever done, this was the *wisest*. He then turned to the more belligerent gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. Holmes, who spoke in warlike tones of continuing the fight.—He drew a picture of him in his military costume, and alluded particularly to the mighty and ponderous sword which he wielded (pronouncing the *w* in the word *sword*, and drawing out the accent, to give greater effect to his irony.) He compared it to that of Bombastes Furioso and otherwise described it, so as to make it a prominent feature in the representation he was giving of his warlike adversary. Mr Adams was happy in his wit, and for about ten minutes invited the House by the force of his sarcasm. It is due to the gentlemen at whom it was aimed to say, that they received it with a good grace.

After indulging in these sallies, Mr. Adams proceeded to express his views on the subject of Slavery, and various other interesting and important topics which had been introduced into the debate. It afforded me great pleasure to hear the sentiments which fell from him. They were not such as many persons, who misunderstood his real feelings and opinions on the subject of Slavery, would have looked for from him, but were liberal and patriotic. His emphatic disclaimer of any desire to interfere with the affairs of institutions of the South improperly, and his free acknowledgement that it was out of the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the South, against the consent of the people of the South, was particularly gratifying. Altogether I think this speech will have a good effect. Although Mr. Adams' zeal in favor of the right of petition, has led him into some extravagancies this speech proves that he is at heart a true American, and is devoted to the perpetuation of the Union.—The resolutions were disposed of by being referred to a Select Committee of nine members, to be appointed by the speaker.

The fate of the principal nominations is still, I believe, undecided. The belief now is, by those whose opportunities of acquiring information on the subject are e , hat Cushing and Proffit will both be rejected. Porter is in great danger and Henshaw by no means safe. Nelson there is not much said about, from which I suppose it is proper to infer, that his chance is pretty good. I give these signs of the times only that your readers may know the opinions that are prevalent here, without undertaking myself to guarantee that these predictions will all come true. My own firm belief, however, still is, that there will be not a few rejections.

Porter has been off at Philadelphia for several days, and was to have returned this evening. He has been there ostensibly delivering some society lectures, but in fact to enlist the influence of some of his old associates in his favor. But if his own merits & adaptation to the office he fills, do not intitle him to confirmation, does he suppose this sort of influence is going to benefit him, with the high minded and stanch men of the Senate? If he does, he mistakes his men. I am very much mistaken if the Senators will for a moment think of yielding to such influence as this and receive him into favor, if his personal and official merits do not call for his confirmation.

Mr. Tyler is inclined to send in Mr Wise's nomination to France, but will not do so until the job which is now before the Senate is finished, and the decapitated bodies of those of the present nominees, who are destined to that fate, are out of the way.

To day the new picture of the embarcation of the Dutch pilgrims, executed by Wier, was placed in one of the heretofore vacant recesses in the Rotunda of the Capitol. I have heard a good many eulogies passed upon it, which I think it well deserves. There are still two panels vacant which are to be occupied by pictures in progress of being executed by order of Congress. Mr. Inman is engaged (in New York I think) in painting one of them, and Mr. Vanderlin the other. Mr. V. I have been informed is executing his in Paris, and has it pretty far advanced.—When these pictures are finished and placed in the Rotunda that immense hall will be completely girdled by paintings, illustrating important events in our early history, and of great merit as works of art.

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TLey that drive away time spur a free horse.

A concert of knowledge is the greatest enemy to knowledge, and the greatest argument of ignorance.

They that presume most in prosperity are soonest subject to dispair in adversity.

Maryland Legislature.

Quorums of both Houses were in attendance on Monday, the opening day of the Session.

In the Senate, twelve Senators appeared in their seats, and after qualifying, re-electing all their old officers, and appointing the Rev. Mr. Winslow Chaplain, the following order was submitted by Mr. Ricaud, and adopted after having been amended by Mr. Scott so as to say what the advertising cost the State:

Ordered, That the treasurer communicate to the Senate in what newspapers in this country, and in Europe he advertised for Sale the interest of the State in the works of Internal Improvement, ordered to be sold under the act of eighteen hundred and forty two, and that he also communicate what offers, if any, were made for the purchase of the same, and copies of all correspondence which may have taken place in relation to their sale and purchase.

The Senate adjourned.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 26, 1843.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On the assembling of the members this morning, the House was called to order by the Clerk of the last session, and on proceeding to call the roll the following additional delegates appeared, qualified and took their seats: Dr, Allen Thomas, Thomas Owens, J. M. S. Causin, James Carroll, Jr; E. S. Stansbury, James G. Allnutt, and L. L. Weems

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

It being moved and seconded that the members go into the election of Speaker, on motion of Mr. Yellott, Wm. H Watson, Esq. of the Baltimore city delegation, was put in nomination.

On motion of Mr. Powder, Jas. A. Stewart of Dorchester County, was also put in nomination.

No other persons being named, the members proceeded to ballot, when the following result took place:

For Wm. H. Watson, 45 votes.
James A. Steuart, 28 "

So Wm H. Watson, Esq, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected. He was then conducted to the Chair and in a brief address appealed to the members to lend him their aid in preserving order and decorum, assuring them that nothing should be left undone on his part to further the important objects of their coming together.

The following officers were then elected: George G. Brewer, Chief Clerk; Benjamin E. Gantt Reading Clerk; H O. Gough, J. W. Rider, Robert W. Carter, Wm Lee mpte. and Otho Shipley Committee Clerks; L. J. M. Broadwater, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Wm. B. Tabler, door keeper.

On motion of Mr. Phelps a message was sent to the Senate, announcing the organization of the House.

On motion of Mr. Harrison the Rev. Mr. Merrick was chosen Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Simmes, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing a joint committee to wait on the Governor, and announce the organization of both branches of the Legislature, and request any communication he may be ready to make.

The rules of the last House were adopted to govern the present, till otherwise ordered.

Mr. Phelps rose and announced the death of his colleague, Dr. Nicols, in the following terms:

Mr. Speaker—The painful duty devolves upon me to announce to you sir, and to this House, the truly melancholy intelligence of the death of my much respected and talented colleague Dr. Joseph Nicols, who expired at his late residence on Monday the 18th inst.

Thus, sir, by the dispensation of Providence, has society been deprived of one of her brightest ornaments, and this Legislature of one of her most sensible, discreet and efficient members.

To attempt, Mr. Speaker, to pronounce upon this floor a eulogy upon the character of the deceased might well be regarded as a work of supererogation.

The purity of his moral character, the generosity and kindness of his heart, the urbanity and frankness of his general deportment, have conspired, to endear his name to the entire community in which he lived and died.

Although uniform and unwavering in his political principles, yet his liberality of sentiment and generosity towards his political opponents were such as entirely to disarm them of every vestige of unkind feeling, and I feel assured Mr. Speaker, that I hazard nothing in saying that no citizen of Dorchester within my recollection could boast of a larger share of well deserved popularity than was possessed, through a long and useful life by the subject of this brief notice. In proof of this declaration, I will remark that although repeatedly elected a member of this House, yet in no instance was any public act of his ever condemned by the people whom it was his pride as well as pleasure so often and so faithfully to have represented upon this floor.

Although not distinguished as a public speaker, yet in committee, as well as elsewhere, the influence and efficiency of Dr. Nicols were ever felt and fully appreciated. A man of more prudent or safer consels has rarely if ever held a seat in any legislative body. In proof of his sagacity during the entire period of the prevalence of that reckless spirit of internal improvemeat which has plunged this as well as many other States of the Union into utter ruin if not into disgrace. Dr. Nicols steadily opposed the whole system, as prosecuted, and in all his public, as well as private relations, endeavored to ward of that deep and enduring catastrophy in which we are now so sadly involved.

But, Sir, why dwell longer upon this painful and melancholy subject? In the midst of his usefulness he has been cut down. He has been called from time into eternity. May his death admonish us of the uncertainty of time, the awfulness of a future judgement, and the deep and abiding necessity that exists of being always ready to 'go to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.'

Resolutions were afterwards adopted for the wearing of crape, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.—This body, after the appointment of a Committte to act with the House to wait on the Governor, and the announcement of the death of Dr. Nicols, by Mr. Goldsborough, adjourned.

You may expect the Governor's Message to morrow.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE THOMPSON.

OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.

The New York papers of Tuesday afternoon contain the melancholy annunciation of the death of the Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.—The American says—

We announce with unfeigned regret the intelligence of the death of this eminent man. We had been prepared, indeed, in some degree, for the sad event, by knowing that he was laboring under severe illness—at an advanced age,—and last evening, at 6 o'clock, at his residence, in Poughkeepsie, he expired.

Smith Thompson was long on the bench of the Supreme Court of this state and colleague of Jas. Kent and Ambrose Spencer. He was under Mr. Monroe, Secretary of the Navy for several years, and towards the close fo that administration was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

That station he has filled—many occupy without filling—for nearly twenty years, winning with each additional reputation for his thorough integrity, his prompt decision, his sound constitutional views, his clear and sagacious judgments.

The companion of Marshall, of Bushrod Washington, and of Story, he was qualified for such lofty association—and his death leaves a void that cannot be very easily supplied.

In his private and domestic relations, Judge Thompson was exemplary—as in his public trusts; and his death will be lamented alike as a private and public bereavement.'

In relation to a successor of Judge Tompson, the New York Tribune says:

There are various surmises already about the City Hall as to who will be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court. Among the most prominent of the names we have heard mentioned are those of. His Honor Judge Betts, of the District Court; John C. Spencer and Judge Tallmadge. The latter gentleman, late a highly distinguished Judge on the Bench of the Superio Court of this city is said to be on terms of personal intimacy with the President, and his appointment would not be unexpected. We have also heard Daniel Webster, Geo. Wood and Hon. Green C. Bronson named, John Sargeant of Philadelphia is also spoken of a gentleman every way qualified for the station; but the man whom we would suggest, is the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck of this city, a gentleman not only of eminent legal and literary acquirements, but with a character pure and unblemished, a mind trained to close and accurate thought, careful and industrious in the investigation of abstract and intricate truths—he would at once bring to the discharge of his duties as one of the Justices of the most august Judicial Tribunals in the world, an amount of varied learning and of ripe experience which it would be difficult to find united to the same extent in any other man in the Union. But after all, from presents indications, it seems to us most probable that the appointment lies between Mr Spencer and the Hon. D. B. Tallmadge.

The New York Evening Post, in addition to the above, suggests the names of the late Chief Justice Savage, of New York; Chief Justice Nelson, and B. F. Butler, late United States Attorney General.

IN A BAD WAY.—The Princess Anne Herald states, that Somerset county is indebted for state taxes up to March next (4 years) nearly $33 000, not a farthing of which has been paid; & for the county levy up to July next, (3 yea s,) about 40.000—making together $73,000. The Herald may well ask the question, 'when will the county be able to pay this enormous sum?' It is high time to make a commencement, for every dollar of the state tax will most assuredly have to be paid. How much better it would have been for the people of Somerset to have collected the taxes annually, than to permit them thus to accumulate. Farmers will find it difficult to dispose of their lands without this incumbrance being made a part of the consideration; they should therefore remove it as speedily as possible, as the taxes bear interest from the time at which they are required to be paid by law.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The Boston Advertiser says:—Late letters received in Boston from Port au Prince, announce that the Haytien government had established the rate of duties on imports, which existed before the late revolution, and that hereafter the duties will be payable in Spanish money or its equivalent, and not in the currency of the Island. By this alteration all the principal articles of American production are made to pay an increased duty of nearly, or quite fifty per cent.

The Annapolis Herald, (L F.) says the following persons named as among those from whom the Locofocos will make their selection of a candidate for Governor:—James M. Buchanan, Esq Gen. Marriott, James Carroll, Esq. Col. Solomon Hillen William Frick, Henry G. S. Key, William D. Bowie, and Virgil Maxey, Esquires.

DIED.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 30.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all our Patrons, and a double portion of happiness to those who have paid their subscriptions for the PAST, and a three-fold share to those who have paid in ADVANCE, thus shewing by their acts, that they likewise wish us a very happy New Year.

AN EXHIBITION—It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns, that there will be an Exhibition of Scriptural Paintings on the evening of New Year's day in the room lately occupied as a Roman Catholic chapel—the proceeds to be divided between the Dorcas society and the Sunday school. As the object is so praise-worthy and the paintings very beautiful, it is to be hoped there will be a crowded house.

☞We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr Standbe g, Confectioner and Baker, in another column—We have been favoured with a loaf of his Bread & a sample of Cakes, Candies, &c all of which is certainly of a very superior quality.

We received, last night, from P. F. Thomas, Esq a copy of the Governor's message, for which he will accept our thanks—it will appear in our next.

Yesterday, we understand was the day fixed upon by the Legislature to go into the election of U. S. Senator, and that the Hon James Alfred Pearce would receive the Whig vote.

THE PENITENTIARY.—We learn from an authentic source, the gratifying fact, that the Penitentiary of this State, which has for some years been a burthen to the State, will this year clear about $500 above all expenses.—[Sun.

CLERKS AND REGISTERS.—According to an amendment of the Constitution of Maryland passed in 1837 and confirmed in 1838, all Clerks and Registers were made subject to the appointment of the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were to hold their offices for seven years, 'provided, nevertheless,' as the law goes on to enact, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the conformation of this act as Clerks of the several County Courts—as Clerks of the Court of Appeals—as Clerk of Baltimore City Court; as Registers of Wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, anni from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five.' According to this proviso, the terms of office of the Clerks and Registers in office in 1838, expire on the first of February, 1845, & the Governor to be elected next October will have the filling of the places.

The district of the State of Maryland from which the next Governor is to be chosen, is composed of Baltimore city and St Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.

About two hundred ship carpenters were discharged at the Washington Navy Yard on Thursday last.

IMPORTANT—The Hagerstown News states, that during last week about thirty appeal cases were thrown out of the Washington county Court, and each party ordered to pay its own costs, in consequence of a defect in the issuing of the warrants. The court decided that after naming the return day it is necessary to insert the word instant or next, as the case may require in order that the time for the defendant's appearance may be explicitly and unquestionably understood and fixed. In case of a postponement, it is necessary also, that the day to which the trial is postponed be marked upon the back of the warrant at the time of postponement.

JAMES WILLIAMS, charged with the murder of his wife, was tried at Leonardtown, in St Mary's County, in this State, last week, and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

JUDGE BUCHANAN.—We deeply regret to see it announced in the Civilian, that the Hon John Buchanan, chief Judge of the High Court of Appeals of Maryland, 'lies so very ill at his residence near Williamsport, that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.'

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of M. St. Clair Clark as Six Auditor of the Treasury.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Alexander Dallas Bache, to be Chief of the Bureau of Coast Survey, in the place of Ferdinand Hassler, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Washington Spectator says:—The re-appointment of Benjamin Walker, Eugene Van Ness, Charles H. Smith, and Peter Muhlenberg, as Paymaters in the Army, was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday in Executive session.

From the Wheeling Times, Dec. 19.

THE BANNER STAFF.—Messrs. J. H. Forsyth & Co. received yesterday the great Clay Banner Staff, cut of the Ash of Ashland by the hand of Henry Clay and hewn by the same hand, intended for the prize banner of the Baltimore Convention. It is 15 feet long, four inches through at the base, and two at the top, and as straight and true in the grain, almost as the great Statesman himself. It will go on by Greene & Co's Express.

ARRIVAL OF THE BANNER STAFF.—The cars arrived last evening from the west, bringing the staff for the Whig prize banner. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the rain pouring down in torrents at the time of the arrival of the cars, more than a thousand Whigs had assembled at the cars to receive it; and at the same time to bid welcome to the two 'same old coons' sent by the Whigs of old Allegany as a present to the Whigs of the city.

The car in which the staff was brought was tastefully decorated with evergreens; and was marked in large letters 'HENRY CLAY, 1844' and perched on it was 'THE SAME OLD COONS'

The Whigs formed in procession, and with a band of music, marched to the Baltimore Patriot Office, where the staff was duly received, and the 'coons' cordially welcomed. It was curious to observe how satisfied and pleased the coons were on their introduction to the good old Whig quarters in our city, and they gave evident indications that there was 'no mistake' in the disposition that had been made of them.

The inclemency of the weather prevented the delivering of the addresses which were arranged; but Mr. Fahnestock, chairman of the whig Banner Committee, in a few excellent remarks, introduced an appropriate preamble & resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting, after giving three cheers for Harry of the West, adjourned.

INCOME TAX LAW.

At a meeting of the Baltimore Bar held on Saturday evening, December 23d, 1843, Jonathan Meredith was called to the Chair, and William F. Giles, appointed Secretary. The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, Reverdy Johnson offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it has been represented to this meeting that a report is in circulation that the members of the Bar of this city, whose professional incomes are subject to taxation under the acts of Assembly of 1841 and 1842, propose to resist the same, and under such circumstances it is deemed proper that the opinion of the Bar and the conduct which they intend to pursue, should be stated and understood:

Therefore be it Resolved, That the members of the Bar of this city, although they believe that the Acts of Assembly in question might be greatly improved in their details, are nevertheless of opinion that in the present condition of the State will out inquiring into the propriety of the present tax, it is the part of patriotism to pay the same.

Resolved, That instead of resisting the payment of such tax, the members of this Bar have many of them paid the same, and will all of them willingly and cheerfully so pay it, and will unite in all efforts to redeem the State from the condition in which she is placed, and to prevent a temporary delay in meeting her obligations from resulting in a permanent and disgraceful sacrifice of public credit and honor.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the people of Maryland are able and it is believed a vast majority of them are willing and determined, to meet and discharge the obligations of the State.

Resolved, That all the newspapers in the State be respectfully requested to publish these resolutions.

They were seconded by Wm. Schley and unanimously adopted. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

J. MEREDITH, Chairman.
WM. F. GILES, Secretary.

[For the Gazette.]

Mr. Editor:—Strange things happen in these latter times, and probably that gorgeous display of *consistency* now exhibited by the *wise ones* who sit in our commissioners room, in the Court House, is one of the grand wonders of the nineteenth century. But as wonders are so common in the history of our *great* men, we would pass this by without a remark, were it not that silence might be considered as sanction, and the sons of the poor be permitted to rise up and declare that their rights had been wrested from their forefathers, without one voice being raised in their defense.

It is well known that the people of this county have long been divided on the Primary School question; and the party now in power has always declared itself the uncompromising friend of education. Indeed if we believe they were sincere in their lamentations in thirty eight, Primary Schools were then paramount to every thing else. When Mr. Kerr, persuaded the Legislature to repeal the existing law, the people insensibly flew to arms; and his downfall paved the road to power for his political enemies. The first thing after they obtained the charge of affairs was to restore the ancient order of things, and then with lamps and arms in their hands they placed themselves at the gates of the citadel to guard its interest.—School Houses were built; stationary furnished, Teachers employed on such terms as promised to secure instructors worthy and competent to discharge the task; in short, every arrangement was made and entered into to carry into effect an efficient system of Education, And to prevent any line of demarcation being drawn between the rich and poor, the whole expense was paid by the public Treasury.—Every friend of education hailed the or-

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