INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
GOVERNOR PRATT.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun.]

Senators, and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

It will be expected by you that I should in accordance with the example of my predecessors, address you upon some of the topics of paramount importance, which will demand your deliberation and action during the present session of the Legislature.

During the canvass which resulted in my election, I visited most of the counties of the State, and thereby possess the advantage of knowing the views and wishes of our common constituency, upon the subject to which, I shall invite your attention.

The subject which, above all others, will demand your early deliberation and your energetic and manly action, is the provision which it will be your duty to make for the immediate payment of the interest upon the public debt of the State. No people on earth *could* feel more deeply than the people of Maryland, the degrading position now occupied by the State in reference to this subject, and no people in the civilized world could be more unanimously determined to wipe off this, the only stain which has ever rested upon the honor and integrity of their government. I profess to speak the almost universal sentiment of the people of Maryland *of all classes* and of *all parties*, in asking of you prompt and efficient legislation to relieve the State from her present humiliating position.

The principal of the public debt bearing interest, amounts to the sum of about $12,000,000. Upon this debt the amount of interest due on the first of December last the end of the fiscal year, was about $1,40 ,000, and the annual interest upon the debt is $655,341.

The plain duty then devolves on you to make such provision for the payment of the interest *now due*, and for the future payment of interest *as it becomes due*, as will relieve the public mind of all apprehension of another failure on the part of the State to meet its liabilities.

The existing tax laws, properly executed will yield a larger revenue than has hitherto been derived from that source, but will be still inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, and to pay the interest of the public debt by about the sum of $150,000 per annum, and further legislation is therefore necessary to raise this sum.

Direct taxation is more objectionable to the people, because thought by them to be more unequal than any other species of taxation by which the public revenue can be raised. I would therefore suggest to your consideration some subjects of taxation not embraced in the existing laws, which it may be, would raise the required amount, and which would probably be less onerous to the people, than an additional direct tax for that purpose.

I would then recommend that every Executor or Administrator to whom letters testamentary or of administration shall hereafter be granted, shall out, of the commissions to be allowed him by the Orphan's Court, pay to the Register by whom they are granted, to be by him paid into the Treasury, one per cent upon the amount of the personal estate of his testator or inetstate.

Under the existing laws the maximum of compensation allowed to an executor or administrator is ten, and the minimum five per cent.,—the effect, therefore of the proposed legislation will be to give to the State one per cent., and to reduce the maximum of allowance to the executor or administrator to nine, and the minimum to four per cent. This provision would yield a revenue of not less than $25,000—it would, in my judgment, be without a well founded objection, and would be universally acceptable to the people of the State.

The next subject of taxation not embraced by the existing laws, to which I would invite your attention, is a tax upon *collateral inheritances*. I would recommend that whenever any person shall hereafter die, seized or possessed of real or personal property, without leaving lineal descendants to inherit the same, or leaving lineal descendants shall devise or bequeath real or personal estate to any other than to such luteal descendants, that the person entitled to the same either as heir at law or as devisee or as legatee, shall pay to the Register of the county in which such real estate shall be situate, or of the county in which the personal estate shall be, *five* per cent., upon the assessed value of such real and personal estate, to be by the Register paid into the Treasury. Should this suggestion meet with your approval, it will yield a revenue of not less than $25,000, and will in my judgment be entirely acceptable to the people.

I would next recommend that every donee or grantee of real estate should at the time he deposits for record, the deed or instrument for writing which conveys to him the title to such estate, pay to the clerk in whose office such instrument is under the existing laws to be recorded, to be by him paid into the Treasury, I per cent. upon the assessed value of the estate by such deed or other instrument conveyed. I have no data upon which I can form an *accurate* estimate of the amount of revenue which this provision would place in the Treasury; but from full reflection upon the subject and the information which I have been able to collect I am persuaded that an estimate of $10,000 as the annual revenue which would be derived by the State from this source would approximate correctness.

Although I have fully reflected upon the provision which I am about to recommend for your adoption, and have convinced myself that it would occasion little or no inconvenience, and would at the same time yield a *very large revenue* to the State, I yet feel some reluctance in suggesting it to your consideration, as it *may be thought by some* that it would prove a shackle upon the trade of the commercial community. I would then with entire reliance upon your judgment and confidence in whatever conclusion you may arrive at, purpose that no bond, note, inland bill of exchange, or other obligation for the payment of money hereafter to be taken, should be good or pleadible, or given in evidence in any court of law or equity in this state, unless the same should at the time they are signed be stamped in the manner provided for by the Legislature. and I would provide that the State should receive for the stamp required on a note or other obligation for the payment of sums of $100 or under, the sum of twenty-five cents; sums of more than $100 and less than $ 00, one dollar; of sums of more than $500 and less than $1000, two dollars; of sums of more than $1000, and less than $5000, three dollars; and of sums of more than $5000 five dollars. Practically the effect of this legislation would be to impose upon the borrower of money only an additional interest equal to the stamp duty, whilst in most cases where the obligation is given for a preceding indebtedness the creditor would pay the tax. If the details of the proposed law are so framed as to avoid inconvenience by rendering the stamps readily accessible to the citizens of any part of the State, it would in my judgment obviate the only objection which could be reasonably urged against it.

Your own reflection will convince you that whilst this law could in no case occasion individual oppression, it would operate to relieve at least from additional taxation that portion of the community (*the landed interest*) who have hitherto borne the greatest share of the public burthen.

Aided by the operations of a similar law passed by Congress during our late war with Great Britain, I would estimate that a tax such as I have recommended, operating upon all monied securities, would yield a probable annual revenue of $150,000.

The income tax law imposed by the act of 1841, ch. 32 , in its application to professional men and all others who have not a fixed income or salary, is difficult of enforcement and inquisitorial in principle, and is consequently more objectionable than any other mode of taxation by which the same amount of revenue could be raised.—I would therefore recommend that this law should be restricted in its operation to persons whose income is fixed and certain, and that all practicing attorneys and physicians and the several clerks of the County Courts and Registers of Wills, should be required to pay annually to the clerk of the county or city in which they reside some reasonable amount, to be by the clerks paid into the treasury. No portion of the community feel a deeper solicitude for the maintenance of the State's credit than the persons here indicated—and no class of the community will more cheerfully contribute to the public necessity. The amount received in the treasury during the present year from the income tax was about $13,000, and I have no hesitation in saying that the proposed alteration of that law will insure the punctual and cheerful payment of double that amount into the treasury. I would next recommend that all holders of the funded debt of the state (whether certificates of stock or bonds of the State) on which the State pays interest, shall, *without exception*, be liable to assessment of one fourth of one per cent., in the same manner as all other property of the State. By the existing laws this tax does not extend to the stocks of the State, the interest on which is payable *out of the State*. No difference can be perceived to exist between the debt of the State, the interest on which is payable at the loan office, and *that* the interest on which is payable in London: and the income tax law of Great Britain clearly recognizes the right of taxing her debt, which is, however, entirely domestic, whether in the hands of citizens or foreigners. This recommendation, if it should meet with your approbation, together with the tax on the stock of the city of Baltimore not hitherto collected, and to which your attention is especially invited by the Treasurer in his report, will place in the treasury about $30,000 annually.

There is one question connected with this subject which imperatively demands your immediate & efficient action. I refer to the non payment by some of the counties of the tax levied by the act of 1840.—Justice requires that citizens residing in every portion of the State, should bear an equal share of the public burthens, and the citizens of the counties who have hitherto paid the State tax, demand at your hands such legislation as will insure the payment of the tax in every part of the State. The difficulties which are supposed to surround this question are imaginary, for I speak with entire confidence in saying, that a large majority of the people in those counties in which the taxes have not been paid are equally desirous with the residue of the State to pay their quota of the public indebtedness, and that the apparant delinquency of those counties is to be attributed to the fact, that hitherto the State has had no collector in those counties to whom the tax could be paid.

In view then of the fact that in some of the counties no collector has qualified to whom the taxes could be paid, and in view of the oppression which might be consequent upon the coercive payment of the entire taxes now due, the people of the so called delinquent counties are intitled to the indulgent consideration of the legislature.

If a bill were framed authorising the appointment by the Executive or the Treasurer, of a collector for each of those counties (without regard to residence) and empowering such collector to receive for the taxes of 1841, '2, and '3, the notes of the tax payers, bearing interest and payable at such time as the legislature might designate, I have every confidence that an efficient collector could be obtained, and that the law would be cheerfully complied with. By providing in the law that copies of the notes so taken should be recorded in the clerk's office and be a lien upon the real and personal estate of the drawer, with authority in every case where the note is not paid at maturity, to the clerk, to issue execution upon the note as if a judgment had been regularly entered upon it, I have entire confidence in that all the notes would be paid at maturity.

For those who would refuse to comply with the provisions of such a law, by either paying in money or by Judges as required, no public sympathy would be felt, and the law should provide for the *immediate and coercive* payment from all such. The notes which would be received under the provisions of this law could be made available to meet the exigencies of the State. To ensure the early resumption and future *regular payment* of the interest on the public debt, I apprehend that it will be expedient for you to fund the arrears of interest now due from the State, & in that event the interest to accrue on the notes so taken would be sufficient to meet the interest on the funded debt *to the extent* o the Taxes due from the delinquent counties, and *secured by such notes*. If you will further provide that the debt so funded should be *payable at the pleasure* of the State, it could be paid as the notes taken for the taxes are collected, and no public or private inconvenience would result from the proposed indulgence.

The people of Maryland are well aware that taxation is the only present resource for the payment of the liabilities of the State; but whilst they desire and expect at your hands the imposition of such taxes as will be adequate to the mainetnance of the public credit, they will expect of you such judicious legislation as will gradually lessen the amount of taxes to be paid and finally render taxation altogether unnecessary.

The public debt has been incurred in the prosecution of gigantic works of internal improvement designed to develope the resources of the State.

By the sinking fund already established, the punctual payment of the interest insures the ultimate liquidation of the principal of the debt.

Of the public debt bearing interest, $7,194,666, has been expended in the partial construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the annual interest upon this sum is about $400,000.

The canal has for some years been completed to its present terminus at Dam No. 6, and no revenue has hitherto been derived from it.

A sufficient time has in my judgment transpired to enable us to say that this investment will *without further legislation*, remain a continued burthen upon the State, until it is paid off by the operation of the sinking fund established by the existing laws. The great question then for your consideration, and decision will be, whether any and if any, what legislation can be adopted by you to make the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal yield a revenue equal to the interest on the State's investment.

If you should concur with me in opinion, that the true interest of the State would require the completion of the canal to a more western terminus than Dam No. 6, it is manifestly expedient that you should without further delay adopt such measures as will ensure the immediate accomplishment of that object. If, on the other hand, you should deem it more expedient to stop the work for the present, at its present terminus, it is clearly important that you should embrace the earliest opportunity practicable to make such arrangement with the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail Road Company, as will secure to the Canal the transportation from Dam No. 6 of so much coal or other freight as will be adequate to pay the interest on the State's advances to the Canal Company.

In making this suggestion of the probable expediency of an arrangement with the Rail Road Company, I am prompted by the difficulties which might at this time be encountered in rasing the requisite sums to complete the Canal. If it be possible for you, by the credit of the Canal Company, to raise the amount necessary to finish the Canal, I would not hesitate to advise its completion without further delay; but if you should find it impossible to raise the required amount at this time, and you should think that the true interest of the State would be promoted by such an arrangement with the Rail Road Company, it should continue only until the restored credit of the State will make it practicable to complete the Canal.

It is understood that large sums received by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company, which rightfully belonged to the State, have been applied by those companies to meet other than their engagements with the State. These difficulties can only be corrected by a more efficient organization of the supervisory power on the part of the State over those corporations.

The present State's agents are deservedly esteemed for their general worth and intelligence, but as they receive no remuneration for the time devoted to the public service, they are expected to exercise a general superintendence only, which is wholly inadequate to the protection of the vast interests which are in their charge.—The State could not fail in my judgment to derive important advantages by the appointment of a board of public works to consist of not more than three persons, who should receive liberal compensation for their services out of the monies to be derived from those works, and who should be clothed with full power to supervise and protect the interest of the State therein.

The establishment of such a board would induce the practice of greater economy in the expenditures of those companies, and would for the future secure to the State the application of the revenues of those companies, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The Legislature might also rely upon a board thus constructed, for full and accurate information in reference to the condition of those corporations, to guide their future action.

In view of the magnitude of the investments which the State has made in her works of internal improvement, and which are now practically unprotected, any expense which might be consequent upon the establishment of such a board is utterly unworthy of consideration.

In a representative government the purity of the elective franchise is of vital importance. Where the permanency of the government depends upon the will of the people, it is all important that they should be thoroughly satisfied that the ballot box has fairly expressed their wishes, and that those who are to rule over them are in truth the choice of a majority of the citizens of the State. In view of the excited feeling which pervades the public mind upon this subject, I cannot too strongly urge upon your attention the consideration of this important question. I would recommend such alterations in the existing laws as will satisfy the public mind that for the future no fraud can be committed upon the elective franchise. I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of passing a general registry law, applicable to the whole State, confining the right to vote to those who should furnish the evidence of their citizenship, and record their names in accordance with the provisions of that law.

Two arguments have been heretofore successfully urged against the application of such a law to the several counties of the State; first, that it would be inconvenient for the voters residing in the country to comply with its provisions; and secondly, that such a law is unnecessary, as applicable to the counties, because of the small number of votes taken at any poll, and the consequent facility with which an attempt to vote illegally would be discovered. On the other hand our fellow citizens of Baltimore, whilst they admit the ease with which the guards thrown around the elective franchise may be evaded within the limits of the city, yet with much force deny the right of the legislature to apply the provisions of such a law exclusively to them. This argument, gentlemen, may be urged with additional and almost irresistible force when your Senators representing the several counties of the State, and you gentlemen of the House of Delegates, the representatives of the People, of those counties, will admit that in the recent election, every poll book in every county of the State, if investigated, would disclose some illegal votes. I cannot think that any inconvenience consequent upon the compliance with the provisions of such a law should outweigh the benefits which would result from its enactment. I know that the people in every part of the State will cheerfully conform to the provisions of any law you may enact which will ensure to them the knowledge that they are governed by their own Representatives. If in your judgment a Registry Law would be inadequate to protect the elective franchise, I would advise that any person who shall hereafter vote fraudulently shall be liable for such offence to confinement in the penitentiary for such time as the Legislature shall designate.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1845.

In the House of Delegates this morning, reports relative to the attendance of Judges in the several counties and concerning monies paid into the Treasury, were received and referred.

A memorial was received from Mr. Bowlus of Frederick county, contesting the seat of Daniel S. Biser, Esq.

The Speaker was directed to order a new election in Anne Arundel County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Robt. Garner, Esq.

The message of the Governor was here read Four only of its topics have as yet been referred, viz: the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal question to a select committee, and other internal improvement matters, the Penitentiary and finance questions, to the usual committees, all of which are hereafter to be appointed.

At half past two the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Leave was asked by Mr. Mathews to report a bill to give the County Courts the authority to extend time to Collectors to effect their collections.

The morning session was principally taken up with the reading of the very long message of the Executive.

Some time was passed in counting the late vote for Governor, by which it appeared that Mr. Pratt had received 35,028 and Mr. Carroll, 34,492 votes.

ANNAPOLIS, January. 2d, 1845.

The Speaker presented the report of the principal of Govanstown academy, and reports from several county clerks, relative to the attendance of Judges and concerning moneys paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Biser submitted an order, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of taking the vote of the people of this State, on calling a convention to revise the present, or form a new constitution, which by 37 yeas to 35 nays was determined in the affirmative.

The printing was directed to be contracted for by the Clerk, until action be had by the committee on the subject; provided he pay no more than has heretofore been paid.

A call was made on the Treasurer for information relative to the amount paid and balance due, of the loans made under the act of 1831, ch. 281 for the removal of the colored population of the State.

An order was adopted, that Messrs. Buckey and Bowlus, claimants of seats in the House, be allowed a place upon the floor, and take part in any discussion on their claims.

Mr. Springer, of Balt., and Mr. Jump, have not yet made their appearance in the House, being detained by indisposition.

The House passed an order to supply the members with newspapers during the session, to the amount of the cost of one daily paper.

The House granted leave to Mr. Potte to report a bill to abolish imprisonment fo debt. Also granted leave for a bill to extend further time to Wm. Dellinger, collector of Washington County, to complete his collections.

The following are the standing committees of the House, as announced by th Speaker:

Com. on Elections——Messrs, Potter Raymond, Gallagher, Long, Keen, Ward Ford of St. Mary's.

Ways and Means—Messrs, Johnson o A. A. Holliday of Kent, Johnson of F. Pu nell, Graves, Raymond, Worthington of B. Co.

Claims—Messrs, Kilgour, Calvert, Stewart, Harrison, Stansburry of B. Co., Fletcher, Maffitt.

Grievances and Courts of Justice—Messrs. Long, Kilgour, Potter, Williams of Balto. city, Holliday of Cecil, Clark, Archer.

Military Pensions and Rev. Claims—Messrs. Hopewell, Randall, Hance, Bowdle, Harris, Worthington, of Frederick, Jump.

Int. Improvements—Messrs. Wootten, Johnson, of Frederick, Sprigg, of Aleghany, Purnell, Boteler, Williams, of Baltimore city, Polk.

Education—Messrs. Hughes, Spencer, Springer, Lynch, Bouchell, Wootten, Williams, of Som.

Militia—Messrs. Worthington, of Baltimore County, Amos, Frasier, Wootten, Tilden, Hart, Worthington, of Frederick.

Insolvency—Messrs. Polk, Shriver, Hammill, Keen, Stansbury of B. City, Lamden, George.

Crimes & Punishments—Messrs. Shriver, Clarke Rogers, Ford, of Q. A., Keene, Holiday of Cecil, Hellen.

Pensions to Indigent persons by county assessment—Messrs. Waters, of Montgomery, McKnett, Walker, Neff, Harrington, Hance, Jump.

Agriculture—Messrs. Sprigg, of P. G., Lankford, Poole, Patterson, Boteler, Goldsborough, Henry.

Inspections—Messrs. Thomas, Freeman, Philips, Yellott, Morsell, Springer, Fitzpatrick.

Manufactures—Messrs. Biser, Frazier, Walker, Fitzpatrick, George, Thompson, Motter.

Lotteries—Messrs. Calvert, Hughes, Philips, Thomas, Tilden, Amos, Fletcher.

Expiring Laws—Messrs. Ford, of St. Mary's, Stewart of A. A., Holiday, of K., Ware, Ebaugh, Fookes, Bouchell:

State Library—Messrs. Johnson of A. A., Ghiselin, Harrison, Poole, Lamden, Sprigg of Al., Howard.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Freeman, Stansbury, of B. Co., Worthinton of A. A., Hellen, Sprigg of P. G.

Printing—Messrs. Calvert, Yellott, Waters, Johnson of A. A., Graves, Shriver, Bowdle, Rogers, Tall.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Johnson of Fd., Wootten, Harrington, Archer, Randall, Long, Spencer.

Divorces—Messrs. Stansbury, of Baltimore City, Harris, Thomson, Henry, Keene, Neff, Fatterson.

Retrenchment—Messrs. Morsell, Tall, Ford of Q. A., Ebaugh, Hammill, Hart, Maffit.

Colored Population—Messrs. Ghiselin, Hopewell, Worthington, of A. A., Howard, Goldsborough, Williams of Somerset, Harris.

Corporations—Messrs. Gallagher, Lynch, Biser, Fookes, McKnett, Lankford, and Neff.

Select Committee on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Messrs. Johnson of Fred., Clarke, Sprigg of Alleghany, Kilgour, Biser.

Bills were passed for the benefit of Noah Rider and Charles Parkes of Somerset county.

And the House granted leave to report a bill to limit the power of the Commissioners of Washington County in relation to the apointment of Constables. Also, to report a bill relative to illegitimate children born at the alms house of Baltimore City and County.

The House meets again at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

January 3d, 1845.

The President announced the following Senators to compose the standing committees of the Senate.

On Finance——Messrs. Beall, Gaither, Ely, Palmer and Sellman.

On Judicial Proceedings—Messrs. Hambleton, Frick, Blackistone, Mathews and Bowie.

On Internal Improvements——Messrs. Gaither, Constable, Beall, Frick & Roberts.

On Invalid Deeds and Defective Proceedings—Messrs Blackistone, Frick, Gaither, Bowie and Phelps.

On Revolutionary Claims——Messrs. Charles, Townsend, Quynn, Parran and Howard.

On Insolvent Laws—Messrs. Palmer, Newcomer, Parran, Moores and Quynn.

On the Library—Messrs. Phelps, Bowie and Constable.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Matthews, Howard, Sellman, Palmer and Moores.

On Pensions——Messrs Newcomer, Parran and Townsend.

On Corporations—Messrs. Constable, Gaither, Bowie, Beall and Sellman.

On Elections—Messrs. Howard, Hambleton, Frick, Blackistone and Ely.

On Agriculture——Messrs. Townsend, Constable, Charles, Quynn and Bowie.

On Colored Population—Messrs. Sellman, Roberts, Bowie, Parran and Townsend.

On the Militia—Messrs. Ely, Newcomer, Townsend, Parran and Charles.

On Executive Nominations——Messrs. Hambleton, Gaither and Bowie.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S CASE.

The following is a copy of the official record of the sentence:

Official Sentence in the Case of Bishop Onderdonk.—The court of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, convened under the authority of Canon III of 1844 of the General Convention of said Church, for the trial of the presentment of the Right Reverend Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, by the Right Reverend William Meade, Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia the Right Reverend James Hervey Otey, Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, and the Right Reverend Stephen Elliot, Junior Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, upon charges and specifications in said presentment set forth; having fully heard the allegations and testimonies of the parties and deliberately considered the same, and a majority of the said court having declared that in their opinion the accused is guilty of certain of the charges and specifications contained in the presentment; which declaration of a majority of the court has been reduced to writing, and signed by those who assented thereto and has been pronounced in the presence of the parties; and the court having proceeded after hearing the accused, to pass sentence upon the accused in conformity with the provisions of said canon, and having determined that the penalty to be affixed and pronounced in said case shall be that of suspension.

It is hereby ordered and declared that the sentence of this court upon the respondent, is suspension from the office of a Bishop in the Church of God, and from all the functions of the sacred ministry; and this court do hereby solemnly pronounce and declare that the Right Reverend Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk is suspended from all exercise of his Episcopal and ministerial functions; and do order that the notice this sentence, required by said canon, be communicated by the presiding Bishop, under his hand and seal to the ecclesiastical authority of every diocese of this Church.

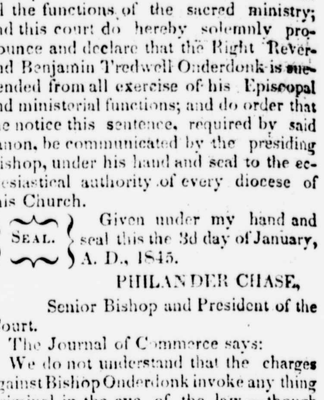
SEAL. Given under my hand and seal this the 3d day of January, A. D., 1845.

PHILANDER CHASE,
Senior Bishop and President of the Court.

The Journal of Commerce says:

We do not understand that the charges against Bishop Onderdonk invoke any thing criminal in the eye of the law,—though much that is reprehensible, and especially so in the case of a person holding a high station in one department in the Christian Church.

It is a most extraordinary coincidence, that two brothers should be simultaneously Bishops of the two most important Episcopal Dioceses in the country; and that within a few months of each they should both be virtually deprived of their Episcopal functions.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 11.

LECTURES. The Introductory lecture to the course on Chemistry and Natural Philosphy, advertised to be delivered at the Academy yesterday afternoon, was, we understand, postponed until next Monday.

The great length of the Annual Message of Gov. Thomas precludes the insertion of it entire in our columns; we give a synopsis taken from the Balt: Patriot, containing those portions which relate to the more important affairs of the State.

A Correspondent from Annapolis, under date of Jan. th, informs us that Col. Wm. F. Wootten, of Prince George's county, has been appointed, and has excepted the office of, Secretary of State.

SPECIAL ELECTION. A special election is to be held in Anne Arundel county, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. for the choice of a member of House Delegates, in place of Mr. Garner, deceased.

Annapolis, Jan. 6.

The House accompanied by the Speaker and mace, at 12 o'clock adjourned to the Senate Chamber, for the purpose of witnessing the Inauguration of Governer Pratt. The oaths of office were taken in the presence of both Houses and of a large audience of the ladies and gentlemen, after the administration of which Governor Pratt delivered his Inaugural address, which was ordered to be inserted on the journal of the Senate:

COMING EVENTS.—A letter from Washington in the New York Herald, states, from actual knowledge, the new Collectors for the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, will be suffered to hold on under Mr. Polk, and that the Post-Master at New York and the Collector at Boston, will have early leave to retire. In reference to the new Cabinet, the writer says, you may rest satisfied that Romulus M. Saunders, for the Post Office Department, Robert J. Walker, for the State, George Bancroft, for the Treasury, and Gen. Armstrong, for War, is as certain as anything in the future can be. It is confidently expected that the Globe, the Madisonian and the Constitution, will all three be rolled into one, under the auspices of a new editor—Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, and Mr. Claiborne, of Mississippi, are spoken of for the place—when this is consummated, Blair is to have a foreign mission. Mr. Harris, an editor from Tennessee, a native of Massachusetts, is to be Mr. Polk's private Secretary. This may be so, but this Mr. Harris is now well provided for with a foreign agency. As to Mr. Ritchie, he deserves well of his party, but we think he will hardly permit himself to be transferred to editorial drudgery at Washington.—He is too old for the service. He may remain "every inch a King" at Richmond, but would find his power at Washington like the kingdom of Lear, divided between contending factions,—and himself denied even the poor show of regal power for which he may stipulate.

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