FRANCE.—O. P. Q.

Treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England.

PARIS, Dec. 4, 1830.

Sir—Mr. Pitt said 'France and Britain have by their past conduct acted as if they were intended for the destruction of each other; but I hope the time is now come, when they shall justify the order of the universe, and show themselves better calculated for the more amiable purposes of friendly intercourse and mutual benevolence.' This was wise, humane, just and reasonable. I need not show know Mr. Pitt's policy was opposed to Mr. Pitt's eloquence, nor prove how well he could turn a period for peace, and charge the cannons of war. No one will dispute his talents—but the civil nature of his policy is as clear as a sun-beam. But what means the heading which I have prefixed to this letter? 'Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive between France and England!' I will tell you.

Yesterday, no later back than yesterday, an English Journal which is published in Paris, and which is called after its proprietors Galignani's Messenger, published at two o'clock, in its second edition, the following most important paragraph:

'We are assured that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England, was signed at London, on the 24th ult. and that the Treaty arrived at Paris on Wednesday for the ratification of King Louis Philip.'

When this morceau of intelligence was read by the English and French subscribers to the Messenger, they were astounded, though delighted, and breathless with joy they hastened to the Bourse—to the cafes—to the salons—and to the promenades, to give circulation to so important and memorable an announcement. The first impression which was produced by the intelligence, or by the reports was that of joy—but the next was that of suspicion—and thousands exclaimed 'It is too good to be true.' After joy and suspicion came inquiry, and those who are not in the habit of seeing or reading this Galignani's Messenger naturally inquired into the character of that Journal—of its proprietors—and of the degree of confidence which might be placed in the news it announced. The answers to these inquiries were more satisfactory than otherwise, and the French public learnt, that inasmuch as the Journal in question was a compilation from other, and especially from English newspapers, and that it hardly ever gave a syllable of orignal news or original matter, that, therefore, more confidence might be placed in such news when given, since like angels' visits, such intelligence 'was few and far between.' In less than three hours almost every corner of Paris was put in possession of this joyful intelligence. The funds rose in value. The countenance of thousands became enlivened with hope. The English were every where questioned and cross-questioned; even by strangers, as to whether they thought the news was true—and the gloom of the past two months seemed at once dispersed. 'We are assured that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England, has been signed,' was repeated a thousand and ten thousand times in the course of the evening—and, go where you might, you were asked, 'Have you heard the news—the glorious news, of an Alliance between England and France?' The Messager des Chambres and Gazette de France of yesterday evening repeated the news without confirming it; and the Moniteur of this morning was looked to with anxiety, in order to discover if any official paragraph should be inserted, either confirming or negativing this joyful and important intelligence. But the Moniteur is silent. The official or semi-official newspapers of the French Ministry are silent; and except a sort of oracular, delphinic conclusion to a leading article in the London Courier of Thursday, which to-day has reached us by express, we have no news from England confirming the truth of the intelligence, which thirty-two millions of people in a few hours all desire to be true. In this state of uncertainty are we placed to-day. Some state that a question may be put in the Chambers; others that a communication may be made, by the Ministers, others, that the Minister of the Interior may forward the joyful intelligence to the House.

But, perchance, all these hopes will be disappointed—perchance the Galignani's Messenger was in error—perchance some one imposed upon the proprietors, and even obtained the insertion of the paragraph, not for the avowed but for the hidden purpose of raising the price of the Funds—perchance we have been in a dream, and that we have to wake to the sad reality of 'no Treaty, no alliance, and the paragraph all a mistake.'

But shall this discourage us? Shall we derive no advantage from even this false report, if false report it be? Shall we allow such a fact—such an exhibition of public feeling—such a marked and unanimous desire that the report might be true—to pass unnoticed, and to die away like the other dreams and shadows of life? No, no; we will do no such thing! If this Treaty do not yet exist, it must—it shall do so. Thirty-two millions of Frenchmen desire it; and we are persuaded that no British Patriot—no British Statesman—no lover of his species, of civilization and human happiness, can do otherwise than sincerely wish that such a Treaty may speedily exist.

Take it, then, as you will—that there is a Treaty, or that there is not a Treaty—that it has been signed, or that it has not been signed; yes—take it as you will, the paragraph in question was most important, and may lead to consequences at which not merely the present but future ages will rejoice.

'A Treaty of alliance Offensive and Defensive between France and England!' and let me ask, why not? Are the interests of France really distinct from those of Great Britain? Would the prosperity of the one be the ruin of the other, and would France and Britain be so divided in heart as they are in their territories? is the dark blue ocean which rolls between to be the grave of national friendship, and in a passage of three hours are we to leave behind us all the humanity and benevolence of our nature?

Must it be that France and Britain shall be estranged in order to secure the safety of the Thrones—the peace of Europe—and the happiness of man? Must it be that those who live under similar laws, who possess similar Charters, who have alike shaken off the despotism of their rulers, and have become free, and who have the same objects in view in the diffusion of education, the emancipation of the slave, and the progressive improvement of the arts and sciences—I ask, must it be that two such nations shall ever be opposed to each other by petty jealousies, miserable rivalry, and by that mutual want of sympathy which should only be felt by the ignorant and the wicked? No, no, England and France must become real allies—for civilization demands it—the peace of Europe demands it—the more than threatening aspect of the North of Europe demands it—and all the men of sense and feeling, honour and virtue, who live or have lived in the first thirty years of this nineteenth century of the Christian Æra demand it.

'Yes,' says yonder timid old man, who would startle at the sound of a pop gun—and tremble with fear at a loaded pistol, 'Yes—yes,—let England and France be good friends—but an alliance offensive and defensive would be a measure which would endanger instead of secure the peace which you so much desire.' Poor old man! he has lived his seventy years in vain, and if possible I will endeavour to convince him of this, though perhaps it will be almost cruel to do so. But though cruel to him it wil be kind to the millions, and therefore I will explain. No—an alliance offensive and defensive between England and France will not endanger, but will secure the peace of Europe. If this Treaty of Alliance shall displease any one, it will be Russia; and what can Russia do without France—without a fleet adequate to meet that of England—without a loan—and where will she find money out of England and France; and who will lend her money to fight the fleet of the one and the army of the other? But Russia will appeal to Prussia, to Austria and to Spain. And what can Prussia do, if France and England be united by a Treaty of Alliance? Prussia would then have reason to fear the Belgians, who in a few hours could, if aided by France, deliver the Rhenish provinces from their state of thraldom. We know too well the position of Prussia to fear her, if this Treaty should be signed. And then as to Austria, she must make up her mind, should she join Russia in her hostile designs, to lose all her possessions in the South of Europe; for if France would but give the signal, the Italians would rid themselves of their oppressors in a few short weeks. And Spain! oh this is too visible! Spain—without money—unable as unwilling to pay the interest of a loan ten years old—Spain, divided into fifty parties, but all against the existing state of things—Spain, forsooth! to march against England and France? Why the first British man of war off Cadiz would be the signal for dethroning Ferdinand, and the emancipated Spaniards would send a million of troops, and place them at the disposal of France and England. If Russia still persist—Turkey should attack her, the Poles should demand their freedom, even Norway and Sweden should lend their aid to defeat the Russian Autocrat. If Austria shall be disposed to attack, let her beware of Hungary—let her beware of Italy—let her ask herself who will buy Metalliques; and who will give her ducats to pay the expenses of the war? Turkey will not join Russia—it is against the policy of the Court of Constantinople. Norway and Sweden will not join Russia; it is against their interest as well as their desire to do so. Russia cannot make war single handed, and her allies would be useless. The sinews of war are gold and silver and Bank notes. But if Russia and Austria were engaged in a war with England and France, who would lend them a single florin? No, no, an alliance offensive and defensive between England and France *must* secure the peace of Europe.

To secure peace is alone an object of sufficient magnitude to render the treaty desirable. But besides this, the treaty would secure the advancement of liberty—the firm establishment of the principle of non-intervention as against the people, as well as against Kings—would lead to the improvement of the trade and commerce, arts, sciences, and agriculture of the two nations—would ensure the march of civilization—the progress of the human mind—and would gradually promote the establishment of free and representative institutions in Europe and the world. I am aware that the ill calculating shipowner—that the ignorant and timid tradesman that the believers in the monstrous systems of excessive taxation on all foreign articles—that the Anti Free Trade School—and the lovers of things as they are, not because they are good, but because they are—will cry aloud against this alliance, and pray night and day that it may not be consummated by a treaty. But these poor men, though they must not be ill treated, must be pitied; and whilst they refuse to open their eyes, and so call it night, we must labour night and day for 'an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England.'

Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

We see much in the newspapers, and hear much in private conversation, of what is called the freedom of the press. Some are loud in eulogizing the independence, and others equally strenuous in denouncing the subserviency of the press in this country. If we might be allowed to express an opinion in a matter in which we are somewhat interested we should incline to the latter. However free the American press may be, it is far from independent. We allude here to our daily journals as well as our weekly, semi weekly, and monthly periodicals. Look at our political journals for example, and take the daily prints in this city in proof. Are they free and independent—do they expound impartially and dispassionately the sense of the Constitution, at the risk of rendering the candidate they support liable to censure—or do they support that candidate at all hazards, glossing over his follies and prejudices, without a reference to truth and the welfare of the country? Let any honest and unprejudiced mind ask of himself the question, and surely the latter will be the answer. Party papers, generally speaking, instead of acting for the good of the whole people, endeavour to blind the eyes of the public to the errors of the men they support, and to open their eyes only to their good deeds. How different, for example, is the West India Trade viewed by the contending parties. If we believe the New York American and the Baltimore Patriot, it is the most pernicious treaty for our merchants that could have been effected; and if we credit the New York Courier and the Washington Telegraph, it is a most admirable movement, entailing immortal honour upon the diplomatic skill of our minister at the Court of St. James, as well as upon the administration that sent him there. If, therefore, these prints, each of which is respectable in point of talent, and possesses no inconsiderable degree of influence, if they expound the public acts and measures so differently, how shall the unprejudiced reader arrive at the truth—how shall he be able to tell whether the nation is on the verge of ruin, or on the pinnacle of prosperity? But, says a politician at our elbow, these papers have to give a different colouring to public events, or they would lose the patronage on which they depend for sustenance. Here, then, is a specimen of the liberty of the press in a political sense—it consists in nothing more than in perpetrating falsehoods, from day to day, for the *good of the party!*

But, aside from politics, let us see what operates to crush the independence of Editors. For what do people take newspapers? Is it to afford the conductors of them a living, to satisfy their own curiosity, or to contribute to their own interest? Few patrons contribute to public journals for the former motive, but many through the latter inducements. If, therefore, the keeper of a public hotel subscribes to a daily journal, and advertises his liquors for sale from day to day in said print, for which he pays a certain sum per annum, and if the editor of said print happens to be a member of the Temperance Society, and goes on from day to day in denouncing the use of ardent spirits of all kinds as a sin, and one that should be prevented by legislative enactments, thus injuring the business of his patron; would it be strange that the patron should withdraw his support from the editor? Certainly not. Self preservation is the first law of nature, and it would soon teach the tavern keeper to contribute rather to the ruin of the editor than himself. Yet this bold avowal would contribute in some measure to impair the liberty of the press.

What, then, is the independence of the press, and how shall it be preserved? These are questions which we find ourselves inadequate to resolve. If an editor is dependent upon a certain class of society, who have certain predilections, for support, he must hold himself amenable to that society, and, as far as practicable, consult their wishes and opinions, for if all his readers were idiots, and he had sense sufficient to know it, it would be a suicidal act on his part, and betoken very little wisdom, to tell them so. This, however, is a subject requiring enlarged discussion, and we shall refer to it again. [Bicknell's Detec.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Allegany County,		10,602	
Anne Arundel Co.	25,672		
Annapolis City,	2,614		
		28,295	
Baltimore County	40,251		
do. City	80,625		
		120 876	
Calvert County		8 899	
Caroline do		9,070	
Cecil do		15,432	
Charles do		17,666	
Dorchester do		18,685	
Frederick County	38,538		
do Town	7,255		
		45 793	
Harford County		16,315	
Kent do		10 502	
Montgomery do		19,816	
P. George's do		20,473	
Queen Ann's do		14,396	
St. Mary's do		13,455	
Somerset do		20,155	
Talbot do		12,947	
Washington do	21,894		
Hagerstown do	3,371		
		25,265	
Worcester do		18,271	
		446,913	

Males, Free white persons	147,715	
Females, do	143,778	
		291,093
Slaves, Males	53,429	
Females	49 449	
		102,878
Free coloured persons		
Males	24 920	
Females	28,023	
		52,942

White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb—under 14 years of age 47
Do do do 14 and under 25 32
Do do do 25 and upwards 53
Do do Blind 136
Do do Aliens, (Foreigners not naturalized) 4833

Colored persons, slaves and free, included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb—under 14 years of age 28
Do do do 14 and under 25 30
Do do do 25 and upwards 24
Do do Blind 117

RECAPITULATION.

Free white persons	291.092
Colored persons, slaves and free,	155,820
Total,	446 913

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

VOTE BY BALLOT AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The question of Reform is now agitated from one part of the country to the other, and petitions are daily coming up to Parliament, urging Ministers to fulfil their pledges upon this subject. The peaceful counties of Wales have been excited, and places which have never been roused on any other occasion, are roused upon this occasion.

What the particular plan of the Government may be we do not pretend to know; but it is more than possible that it will be progressive, and will not, in the beginning; strike at the root of the evils.

It is generally believed that all towns containing more than ten thousand inhabitants, and which do not send members to Parliament will be empowered to choose representatives in future. There are about thirty of these towns in England and Scotland, principally in the manufacturing districts; and as it is not intended to increase the number of members in the House of Commons, it is understood that part of the plan will be,—either totally, or partially, to disfranchise some of the more corrupt and rotten boroughs.

There are about sixty boroughs, returning one hundred and twenty members to Parliament, containing in the aggregate sixty, a population less than either Birmingham or Manchester contains at the present day. Suppose half of these boroughs to be disfranchised, or one member taken from each, this would give sixty members to be appropriated to the thirty great manufacturing and commercial towns which have hitherto been unrepresented.

From the Boston Patriot.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.

Alexander Hopkins, printer, was examined before the Police Court on a charge of having assaulted and beaten his wife on the head with a flat iron, on Wednesday night, and was committed for trial, being unable to give $5,000 bonds, required by the Court.

It appears that Hopkins, who is a genteel looking man, married a young woman of very respectable family at the North End, four or five years since; that he treated her ill; and that by the wish of her father, both went to live at his house last summer, her father remarking that he would find out which was to blame.

About the first of the week, as it is said, he asked Mrs. Hopkins to take a sleigh ride with him, which she refused to do, alleging that the terms on which they stood would render such an act very improper. He afterwards heard that she was going with another party on Thursday, which probably exasperated him. On Wednesday night Mrs. Hopkins went to a cotillion party, (she being very fond of dancing, and indeed having some time since taught it to her children.) On her return, while taking the kitchen door key from a window she told the young man who waited upon her he need not stop, as Alec was up, and she was therefore not afraid. Soon after she entered some words passed between herself and husband, when he seized her by the throat with one hand, and with the other took a flat-iron from the shelf, and gave her several dreadful blows on the head. In parrying the blows, one of her hands was split open, being held together only by the inside skin, and the nails were torn completely off the other hand by the edge of the iron. The physicians do not think she will survive her wounds. Mrs. Hopkins' father hearing the noise, came down and found his daughter weltering in blood. The alarm was given and Hopkins was taken at his mother's house between 8 and 9 o'clock.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.

Friday was the coldest day this winter. Thermometers in different situations were one, two, three and four degrees, and at the toll-house, Western Avenue, 8 degrees below zero. At Charlestown, 5 deg. below.—Gaz.

'1685.—Voted, that no member of this congregation, or inhabitants among us, sue one another at the law, before that Mr. Henry Vane, and the second elder, Mr. Thomas Oliver, and Mr. Thomas Everett, have had the hearing and decided the same, if they can.'

Boston Town Records.

We have seen with particular pleasure a new specimen of American skill in the art of engraving, in a print from the head of an old revolutionary soldier, drawn by *Neagle* of our city. It is entitled 'Patriotism and Age,' and intended for something more than the effect of a fancy sketch. Mr. Neagle is an able painter. His heads are in general masterly. He holds a pencil particularly graphic—remarkable for strength and exactness of expression.

Recitation.—Some folks have a fashion of teaching the little ones to recite off before strangers their own names, and the name of the town they live in, &c.—There is a little fellow by the name of King, that give it thus:—'My name is William, King of Portland, Count o' Cumberland, State Maine,' &c.—Portland Adv.

AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The Jackson men affect not to comprehend quite, or are ignorant, to a surprising degree, of the appropriate sense and meaning, of the words AMERICAN SYSTEM.

This ignorance we would willingly dissipate. —They are words, as some not improbably suppose, traceable to Mr. Jefferson, as, in a primary and leading application, having been designed to indicate the certain policy of the country, for the establishment of 'self-dependent power, by the introduction and nurture of the manufacturing arts, and the protection, generally, of the various products of American agriculture and industry. It was folly in the extreme, it was considered, to be year after year ejaculating our triumphs at an independence half imaginary, and to be but too cuttingly taunted as unable to supply ourselves with the most common necessaries—with a blanket, a razor, or a mouse trap, from the treasuries of our own ingenuity.

It was seen it would never do to remain essentially dependent for the indispensables of comfortable livelihood on the mere mercy of foreign nations, who would deny them to us, in War, and, for the supply of them in peace, would subject us to incontrollable extortions. There had been a confessed meanness and degradation, besides poverty, in enduring this.

To attain, however, that 'self-dependent power,' which

——— 'can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky,'

could be but by slow degrees; still it was to be attained, and, by an AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, all contending for it. Our nation was still young. The late war intervened, as if, in the catalogue of its glories, to bind us with new affection to the American System. The American System started like a phœnix out of the burnings of that perilous era, and rose to the hitherto unexampled prosperity and promise.

The memorable exposition of its principles by Mr Madison, after the war had closed, in his speech of Dec. 5, 1815, will never cease to confound the enemies of its welfare.

The American System has not, however, escaped opposition. Time brought about unanticipated distrusts, where plighted faith was its due; and it early became the apprehended subject of disaster. Mr Clay was the man, by his mighty genius to abate the storm; and to confirm for it a brighter future than ever. He has been called the father of this system. He did not originate it, it is true; but he was its deliverer, and its builder up, and is now to be, a second time, its availing and never forsaking protector.

Its triumph is as absolutely certain as the lapse of time, but Henry Clay alone can save it from impending peril. This is one reason why people declare themselves for Henry Clay, and the American System. But this is not all that people are beginning to understand by the American System. We wish Jackson men particularly to understand, that Henry Clay and the American System are words of still other, and not inferior import. In the fair and full sense of the terms, they embrace the entire ground of true Americanism. What it is to be true Americans, and so the firmest friends of the American System, in its fullest sense, may be subject of often remark; and of various and most important considerations.

[Harford Mercury.

TEXT.—Gen. Jackson in his letter to President Monroe, on appointments, said—'*Destroy the monster Party.*'

COMMENT.—Not many weeks since, Mr. Law, the late Collector of the port of New London, visited the seat of Government for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons why he had been removed. He waited on the President in person, and frankly inquired of him if it was owing to any delinquency on his part, or to any mal-administration of his public services, that he had been so unceremoniously discharged? The General made answer, that, touching his performance of the duties of the office to which he had been appointed, he had heard no complaint. 'But,' added he, 'I understand you once attended a meeting where a *Federalist* was in the chair, and voted!' Mr. Law, not deeming it necessary to offer any acknowledgment in extenuation of such a heinous offence, suffered him to proceed to another charge. 'I learn, furthermore,' says the high-minded and venerable chief magistrate 'that you once ordered a paper stopped, because it supported me and my administration.'—To this Mr Law replied, that he was happy to learn that no specific charges of dereliction from duty could be preferred against him, as he had endeavored conscientiously to discharge the trust which had been committed to him. He then left the apartment, and while the conversation was vivid in his memory, he noted it down with a pencil.

[Connecticut Mirror.

BASSIANA.—On the road to Worcester, there is a piece of fence made of the pews of an old Meeting House. Bass, happening to ride by this fence, looked at it with astonishment, and exclaimed, *Prok pu door!*

A little girl, by the name of Lilley, fell down in the snow a few days since. Bass, who was passing at the time, helped her up—Another girl said to Bass, Sir, you have picked up a *lily*. I should rather think replied Bass, that it was a *snowdrop*.

Bass was so unfortunate, the other day as to get a fall himself. A young man, a painter by trade, helped him up. Bass turned to him, and said, 'Sir, I well knew that you was a skilful painter—but I did not know, before, that you were so good at *Bass-relief*.

A person asking this morning, what the Editor of the Transcript meant, by wishing a newly married couple 'The blessing of the vine branch.' Bass replied, he presumed it meant, that they might have plenty of *suckers*.

QUALITY OF HEADS.

When Yates was Governor of this State, a gentleman was discussing with a Dutchman the comparative merits of De Witt Clinton and the reigning Governor. The Dutchman was in favor of Yates, while his antagonist supported Clinton. In the course of the debate, the advocate of Clinton, in speaking of his superior talents, said he had a very LONG HEAD. 'All dat may pe ferry drue,' replied the Dutchman—'put I'm shure if Guffernor Clinton has got a longer head as Guffernor Yates, 'tis not near so THICK. [N. Y. Const.

BEHIND HAND.

An idle fellow the other day complaining of his hard lot, said he was born the last day of the year, the last day of the month, and the last day of the week, and he had always been *behind hand*. He believed it would have been fifty dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all!

This man belonged to the same school of wits no doubt with him who hired himself out to labor for life at eight dollars a month, with an agreement that he should have half his pay at the end of every month, and the rest when his *time was out*. [Taunton Reporter.

Cure for Frost bitten Feet.—Take the fat of a dunghill fowl and rub the place or places affected with it, morning and evening, over a fire—at the same time wrapping a piece of woollen cloth, well greased with the same fat, round the frost bitten parts. In two or three days they will feel no pain, and in five or six will be quite cured. If the inner bark of elder, or the leaves of plantain, be first simmered with the fat it will be the better.

We called a few days since, at the office of the Howell Works Company, 173 Water street, to examine a stove. It is the invention of Dr. Stephen C. Roe, and is one of the most economical articles we have yet seen. The first cost being only five dollars, will make it an object to persons in middling circumstances, and the saving in fuel—not more than half a peck a day being required—is an additional inducement to bring it into general use.—N. Y. Gaz.

ROYALTY IN 1830.

This has been an ominous year for Princes. Three have died—the Kings of England and of Naples, and the Pope of Rome. Three have been driven from their dominions—the Kings of France and Saxony, and the Duke of Brunswick. Queen Donna Maria has been refused admittance into her kingdom, and the King of Holland has lost half of his: while two thrones, Belgium and Greece, are going a begging.

[Age.

LEGISLATURE OF MD.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Wallis presented the petition of Joseph N. Gordon, Clerk of Kent County Court, and Frederick Wilson, Register of Wills for said county, praying the passage of an act authorising the Levy Court of said county, to levy a sum of money for the purpose of enlarging and repairing their respective offices, in said county; which was read and referred to Messrs. Wallis, Brown and Piner.

Mr. Tilghman from the Committee on Ways and means, delivered the following report:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to which were referred several bills for amending the license law of this state,

Report—That they have given them serious consideration. The license system being intimately connected with the interests of society, both as a police, and a revenue measure, requires the most deliberate action of the legislature. The Committee therefore beg leave to say that in their opinion, the importance of the subject demands, for it consideration, more time than the advanced stage of the session now admits of; and as they cannot hope that their labours in preparing and digesting a system which would be acceptable to the public, and at the same time protect the revenue, would be crowned with success, they have reported a bill, which, with the proposed amendments they believe will correct some of the defects of the existing law, leaving it to the wisdom of a future legislature to devise a system which may be commensurate with the interests involved. Your Committee will report separately on the several bills referred to them.

By order,

ISAAC HINES, Clk.

Which was read.

Mr. Tilghman from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill reported by Mr. Hughlett, entitled, An additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 117, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others, reported the same with the following amendments:

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

At the end of the 1st section, add the following proviso:

'Provided, That any person applying for a license as aforesaid, who shall refuse to state the amount of capital which he, she or they, have in trade or expects to keep on hand, shall pay the highest grade of license authorized by this act.'

Add the following as the 3d section of the bill:

'And be it enacted, That so much of the 7th section of the original act to which this is a further additional supplement, as imposes a fine of fifty dollars for any violation of the provisions of the said section, be, and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, That such repeal shall not prevent the prosecution and trial of any presentment or indictment for any breach of the section aforesaid.'

Which were read.

Mr. Merrick reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending, and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons, passed at November session 1727, chapter 101.

Mr. Tilghman from the Committee on Ways and Means made an unfavourable report upon the bill reported by Mr. Hunt, entiled, A third supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others, passed at December session 1827, chapter 117; which was read.

The bill reported by Mr. McElfresh, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, was taken up for consideration.

When on motion by Mr. Hughlett, the first section of the bill was amended, by inserting after the word 'newspapers,' in the 14th line thereof, these words 'if any be published in the county, otherwise to be set up at the court house door'

On motion by Mr. Steele, said bill was further amended, by adding at the end of the 3d section thereof, the following proviso: Provided, the person or persons making such payment had notice of said proceedings.

The said bill was then read the second time, assented to, and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Merrick, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled An act for the benefit of University of Maryland, was taken up for consideration.

When on motion by Mr. Ely, the first section of the bill was amended by inserting after the word 'the,' in the 26th line thereof, these words 'library, chemical apparatus; furniture, fixtures, and all other.'

On motion by Mr. Ely, said section was further amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

'Provided also, That the said professors shall not be credited in the adjustment of their said accounts, with any sum or sums of money whatsoever, except such as may be due for expenditures made by them in the purchase of ground, erection of buildings, and providing apparatus and furniture for the same.'

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The House met. Present the same members as on yesterday.

The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal, leave was given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act directing the mode for taking leases in this state. Ordered, That Messrs. Burchenal, Hicks, and Jones, report the same.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Trustees of the University of Maryland; which was read and referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents.

On motion by Mr. Keene, Ordered, That the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the Governor and Council of this State, to appoint a commissioner or commissioners in the several states composing this Union, and the District of Columbia to administer oaths, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other instruments of writing, and report to this House, by bill or otherwise.

The House adjourned until Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

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