institutions from the fall which awaits them if destinies are to be much longer entrusted to the guidance of the present corrupt and imcompetent bands. The meeting was called to order by William S. Johnson, and organized by the appointment of mr. John L. Lawrence, as President, Peter Sharpe and Isaac Minard, Vice-Presidents, and Ellis Potter and Joseph Hoxie Ssoretaries —David B. Ogden then ascended the stage, where he was received by the warmest marks of applause. And it was truly a gratifiying spectacle, to find these old favourites of the public, who have been retired from political life for many years, thus coming again forward at the call of their country. Mr. O. spoke for nearly an hour, in his wonted able and happy manner, and was listened to with the most profound & eager attention, save only when interupted by oft repeated peals of applause. The speech of Mr. Ogden was received throughout with the most deserved marks of approbation Mr. Hoxie then made an address, which was listened to with great attention and frequently applauded. At the close of the address, Hiram Ketchum, Esq. read various resolutions, in which HENRY CLAY is nominated as a candidate for President of the United States Mr. K. followed the reading with a short but animated address, which was received with frequent and loud bursts of applause. Indeed, we never witnessed a meeting where so much deep and patriotic and generous feeling was manifested; there was a spirit pervading the vast assemblage, which augurs a sure and triumphant victory! The address, and sketches of the speeches of Messrs. Ogden and Ketchum, will be published in a day or two.

CAUSE OF BANKRUPTCIES. Some time since a black Barber who is some what noted for pompous language and attempts at gentility, closed his shop and with grief marked phiz, proclaimed a failure. Being asked how much he owed, he answered; "Six shillings!" "What amount have you due?" "Only four and six pence," responded Tony with a sigh. "And to what do you attribute failures now a-days; to that mischievous cotton speculation."

CONGRESS.

December 30.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dickenson, in pursuance of notice given, asked, leave, and introduced a joint resolution, so that no person who shall have twice been elected to the office of President of the U. States shall again be eligible to that office. In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, the testimony on the part of the U. States was concluded; Charles S. Hempstead, Edward Charlids, and Wharton Rector, having been examined, and testimony of a documentary nature having been submitted by the managers. The Court then adjourned over to Monday next, at the request of Mr. Meredith, made in consequence of the absence of Mr. Wirt, who was suddenly called home, by the sickness of one of his family. The Senate meets to-day, at 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, among the petitions presented yesterday, was one by Mr. Hall, from the midshipmen of the navy, praying that a grade of naval officers be established, to be called sub-lieutenants, by which passed midshipmen may be placed on a footing with the graduates of the military school at West Point--it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; and one by Mr. Varnum, from Elisha Bigelow, builder of a steam engine, so constructed that it is not liable to the ordinary accidents of bursting, & proposing to make his discovery public for a suitable reward; which was referred to a select committee. A short discussion arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Speight, to the resolution proposed on Tuesday, by Mr. Howard. This amendment called for the printing of the reports of the Committee of Ways and means of 13th March, 1828, and the report of the Committee on Commerce of 8th February, 1830. It was opposed by Mr. Howard, on the ground that if it were adopted, others would be offered, and the object ultimately defeated. This amendment was lost; and Mr. Cambreleng proposed to amend it by adding the report of General Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury, in March, 1792, and that of Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State, in February, 1793, relating to the subject embraced in the reports mentioned in the resolution. Upon this amendment a discussion arose. Messrs. Howard and Mallary opposed, & Messrs. Cambreleng, Wayne and Archer, advocated it; before the question was taken, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the meeting of the high Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck; and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin of South Carolina, in the chair; when, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, they proceeded to the Senate chamber to attend said trial; and on returning and reporting progress, the House adjourned, to meet to-day at 12 o'clock.

January 1.

In the Senate, Mr. Sanford presented a memorial signed by a number of the citizens of New York, in behalf of the claims of James Monroe, late President of the U. States; which was read and laid on the table. Mr. Barnard presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

In the House of Representatives, the bill provided for establishing a land office in Michigan and two land offices in Illinois; and the bill making an appropriation for paying the annuity of the Seneca tribe of Indians, were read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering the bill for the relief of mr. Monroe, late president of the United States. Mr. Mercer detailed the history of the claim; explained the grounds upon which it was founded; dwelt at great length on the meritorious services of the claimant: and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the sympathies of the house, in behalf of the distinguished gentleman for whose relief the people of Albemarle county, in Virginia, and those of the city of New York, had petitioned the house. Mr. Cambreling followed on the same side, in a strain equally eloquent. He passed a high wrought panegyric on the public services of mr. Monroe: and alluded to the necessity of maintaining, not only the honor and dignity of the Union, but of rendering it illustrious among nations. The bill was opposed with great force & spirit by mr. Chilton, of Kentucky, and mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio; who showed, that the veteran who had rushed to the standard of liberty, held the bayonet to the breast of our enemy, and mingled his blood with the soil of his country, in the trying period of the war of independence, was permitted to sink into the grave, in penury and distress: no eloquent tongue was heard in the councils of the nation, painting in the glorious charms of poesey, his patriotism, & his sacrifices in the great cause of civil liberty: no voice was to be heard on that floor, appealing, not to the generosity, but the justice of his country, and imploring, in his behalf, not a large and princely fortune, to pamper his pride, but a mere pittance to relieve the wants of nature, and mitigate the asperities of approaching dissolution; while the house was entertained with all the inspiring as ociations connected with a venerable name, and its sympathies sought to be awakened, in order to lavish 67 thousand dollars on one who had lately had his accounts settled on principles of equity, and received from the treasury of the nation 87 thousand dollars of the public money. The Committee rose and reported progress, before the question was taken on the passage of the bill.

Telegraph.

Indiana Senator.—On Saturday last Mr. Hendricks was re-elected Senator from the State of Indiana, for six years from the 4th of March next.—Mr. Boon was his principle opponent, and there were four ballotings.

A new material for bonnets—Some one in the State of New York has manufactured Bonnets out of the raw material of the hornet's nest.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To call up this long contemplated measure, at this period, may seem trite and dilatory, but in our opinion, the occurrences of the last fortnight, render its claims to public consideration, manifold and highly imposing. Before it might have been esteemed a mere demonstration of party, a political manœuvre, now, it is really an act of national precaution and preservation. Until the last message, the administration preserved at least, a shew of regard for the Tariff and Internal Improvements. In that document, at length the veil is removed, the pretexts and evasions so long employed, abandoned, & the policy persued by the General Government in the first instance, for forty, and in the latter twenty six years, is openly assailed. If there be any profit, truth or justice in that course of policy termed the American system? if it is not a political juggle imposed on the people of the United States, by the Fathers of the Revolution, every friend to its existence, whether Jackson or Anti Jackson, must present himself in behalf of the Convention. It is no longer a struggle between the President and Mr. Clay, but between the former and the American System—it is impossible to sustain both, and every patriotic adherent of the President, may rise against him and say, it is not that I loved Caesar less, but that I love Rome more. Rockville Journal,

Gabriel Moore, now Governor of Alabama, has been elected to the Senate of the U. States in the place of Mr. J. M'Kinley, whose term of service expires 3d of March next.

MD. ASSEMBLY.

☞ By the polite attention of our friends at Annapolis, we learn that the House of Delegates have elected the Hon. Richard Thomas, Speaker, George Brewer, chief clerk, (in place of Mr. Pearce) and Mr Milbourne, reading clerk. Messrs. Richardson, Watkins, and Farquhar, of the Western, and Messrs. Seegar and Hines, of the Eastern Shore, committee clerks. G. Grammer, sergeant at arms, and John Quynn, door-keeper.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Dec 30, 1830.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees.

Committee on Elections and Privileges. messrs. Yoe, Blackston, Gale, Stockett, Keene, Wallis and Monroe.

On Ways & means. messrs. Chapman, Tilghman, Nicholas, Hughlett, M'Mahon, Teackle and Spence.

On Claims. messrs, Stuart, Hawkings, Turner, Dalrymple, Brown of Queen Anns, Burchenal and Kemp.

On Grievances and Courts of Justice. messrs. Merrick, Blackstone, Brawner, Spence, M'Elfresh, Purnell and Hunt.

On military pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—messrs. Rogerson, Brewer, Evans, Charles, McKinstry, Brookheart and Ridgely.

On Internal Improvement. messrs. Lee, Wootten, Nicholas, Jenifer, Evans Montgomery and Bell.

On Education. messrs. Teackle, Kent, Mitchell, Claude, Goldsborough, Edelen and M'Kinstry.

On the militia. messrs. Hood, Dickinson, Amos, Goldsborough, Reid, Comegys and Duvall.

On Insolvency. messrs. Gough, Ely, Richardson, Gantt, Parker, Hardcastle and Gettings.

On Divorces. messrs. Purnell, Jenifer, Comegys, Hawkins, Moffett, Kershner and Smith.

On Crimes and Punishments messrs. Nicholas, Brewer, Denny, Mackall, Wright, Jones and Harding.

On Pensions to Indigent Persons by County Assessments.—messrs. Gantt, Smith, Burchenal, Dudley, Brookhart, Brown of Kent, and Shaw.

On Agriculture.—messrs. Dickinson, Stockett, Ballard, Moores, Charles, Thomas of Queen Anns, and Kemp.

On Manufactures.—messrs. Ely, Stuart, Hicks, Wilson, Hunt, Piner, & Kershner.

On Inspections.—messrs. Wootten, Turner, Gale, Waters, M'Kinstry, Reynolds, and Mitchell.

On Lotteries.—messrs. Steele, Brawner, Worthington, Tilghman, Hunt, Brewer, and Montgomery.

On Expiring Laws.—messrs. M'Elfresh, Yoe, Wilson, Bell, Wright, Edelen, and Kent.

On Engrossed Bills.—messrs. Wilson, Biles, Stockett, Holmes, Hicks, Parker and Brown, of Queen Anns.

Interesting Foreign Intelligence.

By the last arrivals from Europe, a mass of highly important news is received; the most interesting parts of which we this day present to our readers. *The downfall of the Duke of Wellington*, and the late high tory ministry and the succession of their opponents of the whig party to the Cabinet, is not the least surprising. The riots in London, the fortifying of London Tower, the fears for the safety of the King and Ministers at the proposed Lord mayor's feast, and their consequent refusal of the invitation, bespeak a critical state of affairs.

The following is believed to be the new ministry, the official annunciation of which was to appear in the Gazette of the 28d:

Lard Grey, First Lord of the Treasury; marquis of Lansdown, President of Council; mr Brougham, Lord Chancellor; Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the Commons; Lord Palmerston, Foreign Affairs; Lord Holland, Duchy of Lancaster; Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Melbourne, Home Office; mr. James Grant, Board of Control; Lord Durham, Privy Seal, Lord Goderich, Colonies; marquis Anglesea, Ireland; Secretary for Ireland, mr. Stanley; Duke of Richmond, master of the Ordinance, mr. R. Grant, Judge Advocate, or Secretary at War; mr. Denman, Attorney General; mr. Horne, Solicitor General; Lord Hill, Commander in Chief; Lord Auckland, of the Board of Trade: the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain: Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland: mr. Penefather, Attorney General of Ireland: mr. Edward Ellice, and mr. Spring Rice are to be joint Secretaries of the Treesury; mr. Paulett Thornton Treasurer of the Navy and Vice President of the Board of Trade: mr. Ponsonby, Lord of the Treasury, and Irish Vice Treasurer: Lord John Russell to be Paymaster of the Army: and Sir James McIntosh, according to some of the papers, is to be Judge Advocate.

Communications.

For the Centreville Times.

To the Farmers of the Eastern-Shore of Md.

There is a practice prevailing among us fraught with the most pernicious consequences to ourselves, to society, and to our servants—that is, the practice of authorizing and encouraging the observance of what is generally called *Holydays*—but which may be emphatically called days of wickedness. There is no man more averse to rigid servitude than myself—and no one more disposed to meliorate the condition of the unfortunate and degraded sons of Africa and their descendants. If these Holydays were spent in devotional services, in innocent amusements, or in industrious and laudable pursuits, I would be their advocate—but every man of observation must have remarked, that these days are generally spent in dissipation and licentiousness—and are followed oftentimes by severe diseases and incurable injuries—*to say nothing of the demoralizing and corrupting tendency of these scenes of reveling and debauch.* This latter consideration should not be overlooked—for degraded and depressed as this unhappy people are, feelings of humanity and the injunctions of our holy religion should prompt us to use efforts to reclaim their wandering steps by the inculcation upon them of virtuous principles. If we were to look alone at their comfort and interest, we should discontinue this practice at once—but besides the injury that this people themselves sustain, it will be found that this is a fruitful source of the pilfering and stealing carried on among this class of our population In order to appear finely dressed and to be able to offer to a friend, a cheerful glass on such occasion, every intermediate opportunity of thieving either from their master or his neighbours is seized upon to lay up in store for these great festivals. The articles so stolen are deposited with the free negroes, who receive a large commission for their agency. Besides all this the observance of these days especially at Easter and Whitsuntide is a material injury to the farmer himself. These occur at a very busy season of the year, when a few days are of vast importance—and although the Holydays do not last longer than two days, their effects are often felt for several days, and sometimes for weeks after their conclusion. The scenes of riot and warfare, which often take place occasion disease or various kinds of injuries, and sometimes death.

No man can point out any good resulting to the Negroes themselves by the observance of these days—and there is no reflecting man, who cannot see incalculable mischiefs growing out of it. If this then be true, it is high time some remedy was found out for this evil—and I can think of no better plan than, that all the farmers in each county, or a majority of them should call meetings and pass resolutions to discontinue the practice themselves and to discountenance it in others. In lieu of these Holydays let us give to our servants pieces of ground upon which they can raise potatoes or some other vegetable, and allow them time to till their "patches," or pay them in money for those days, as you would other labourers: or at the end of the year make them suitable presents—or give them occasionally as many days. Every farmer should feel himself bound in conscience to render his servants comfortable and not to work them too hard. He should feed and clothe them well, and when sick see that they neither want for medicine, medical aid or suitable food. I am glad however for the honour of the profession to be able to say that on this shore, this advice is almost unnecessary, as most of our masters are indulgent and humane; but at the same time I must confess that the domestic slave trade carried on among us is an exception to this last remark. If none but the vicious and disobedient were sold, the trade would be more excusable; but we often find the faithful and dutiful servant and unoffending women and innocent children sold to supply the exhausted coffers of a beastly drunkard—a rake, or a foppish fool; and too often the tender hearted & amiable master, reduced by misfortune or good nature to poverty, has the mortification to see his faithful negro torn from him by relentless creditors and sold to men, who grow rich upon the price of *blood & sinews bought and sold!* I turn with abhorrence from this abominable and wicked traffic for the present. In connexion with the evil effects of Holydays, I would say that we ought also to discountenance night Husking Matches, and as far as possible the use of ardent spirits in our harvest fields. If I did not think by recommending too many things I might incur the displeasure of my brother farmers I would recommend our patronizing the Colonization Society, so that we might not only get rid of the Free Negroes with their own consent, but in time roll away from our happy country the evils of involuntary slavery altogether. Then and not till then can a righteous and just God look upon us with complacency, or at least till our efforts tend thitherward. A FARMER.

Queen Ann's County }
Jan. 5, 1831. }

☞ Editors on the Eastern Shore will please insert the above in their respective papers.

PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE!

☞ The following extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Nov. 27th, is highly interesting.

"From Russia we have official intelligence of the raising of troops; of the non-recognition of our Louis Philip King of France; of the determination of the emperor to maintain the cursed Holy Alliance system of 1815; of the marching of troops to the environs of Germany; and of the Protest of the St. Petersburgh Court against the exclusion of the House of Nassau from Belgium, and against the revolutionary spirit!!! in the west of Europe!

From Prussia we have official intelligence of nearly one hundred thousand troops being ready to march into Belgium at an instants notice; we have the fact of the marriage of two members of the families of the King of Holland and Prussia which binds them together to oppose the late Revolution in Belgium; we have next to official news of the concord existing between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburgh, as to the course which should be adopted, in case the House of Nassau should be excluded.

From Belgium we have official intelligence of the exclusion for ever of the House of Nassau from all power in Belgium!! adopted by a majority in the Congress of seven to one! But we have more than this! We have official intelligence that this decision was come to, notwithstanding before the decision a diplomatic communication was made to the Congress on the part of Russia, which stated that in case the House of Nassau should be excluded from the throne of Belgium, the peace of Europe would be disturbed. When this communication was made, were the brave Belgians intimidated and disconcerted? Oh no! On the contrary, they proceeded at once to the Order of the Day; paid no attention, to the diplomatic communication, which was intended to intimidate them; and finally resolved that the house of Nassau was for ever excluded from the throne!

From Holland we have intelligence which is too confirmatory of our fears of war. Prussian troops are entering Holland. Maestricht is reinforced by Dutch soldiers. Venloo is retaken; Antwerp is not to be abandoned: the armistice is in fact broken, and king William remains obstinate and decided. Luxembourg is to be occupied with an army of the Germanic confederation: and the king of Holland treat the Belgian revolution as an insurrection, and the Belgians as rebels. He is encouraged in his views by Russia, Prussia, Austria and Spain, who have all common interests to protect, and common views to guide them.

From Austria we have intelligence of the levy of fifty thousand men in Vienna: of the dissatisfaction of the court of Vienna with the present order of things in France: of the occupation of the south of Europe by 150,000 Austrian troops: and of the resolution of the emperor and prince Metternich not to recognise the Belgian revolution.

Of Naples, Sardinia, and Spain, I will say nothing! They will follow their leaders! If then we are to have war, it will begin about the question of Belgium. France will not allow Belgium to be attacted, and Prussia will resent the interference of France. Russia will not admit the exclusion of the house of Nassau, and the Belgians have rejected them.

What then do I fear? That war is inevitable. Try to avert it! Assist in preventing it. But if it must come, then let Great Britain and France act together, and the contest against them, in the final result, will be as ludicrous as that of *Don Quixotte* and the windmills."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

By this morning's mail, we learn that London papers to the 30th November, are received at New York, being eight days later than the news brought by the Hudson. They contain intelligence of vital importance. A general war in Europe, is considered inevitable. Indeed a passenger who left London a few hours later than any of our printed dates, states that just before his departure he saw an extra issued from the office of the Courier which stated that Russia had actually declared war against France.

Times & Advertiser,

CENTREVILLE: (E.S.) MD. JANUARY 8

☞ Errata. In the obituary notice of Mrs. Sellers, published in our last week's paper, 'Thursday' was printed for Tuesday, and 'desolation' for dissolution

☞ We will thank any friend at Annapolis to transmit us, regularly, the Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates, and Senate of Maryland.

☞ A correspondent and friend writes us, from Annapolis, that DANIEL MARTIN, Esq. was re-elected Governor of Maryland, on Monday last.

The Council is composed of the following gentlemen—

Gen. Worthington of Frederic.
Samuel Turner Esq. of Calvert.
Geo. Howard Esq. of Ann Arundel.
William Potter, Esq. of Caroline, and
Henry Page Esq. of Dorset.

☞ *Beat this who can*—Mr. Christopher Cox, near this place, killed on Monday last, two Hogs, one of which weighed 312 pounds! and the other 539 pounds!!

The Worcester hog may hide its head after this.

☞ We have little to say relative to the report brought by one of the passengers