life. I desire, before we separate, and in conclusion of this, my last communication, to aver, that, whatever errors may have been committed because of my imperfect intelligence, I have discharged the various obligations devolved upon me by the Constitution and the Laws, according to the dictates of my conscience and my convictions of right.

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

THOS. W VEAZEY.

Annapolis, January 2d, 1839.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, January 4th, 1839
IN THE SENATE.

The President announced the following standing committees.

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

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

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

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

On Invalid Deeds—Messrs. Ricaud, Maulsby, Scott, Eccleston and Stewart Committee on elections already reported.

On Pensions—Messrs. Wilson, Eccleston and Martin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is no end to the applications for divorces. A wedded life is rather unpopular with many of our citizens male and female. Mr. Charles Boon and Mrs. Eliza Schrimp petitioned the Senate to day to make them single If not out of the way, I would suggest that in the event of divorces being granted in these cases Mr. Boon takes to his bosom Mrs. Schrimp, and vice versa. I have heard of such things, and report speaks well of the happy result.

Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore, reported a bill to incorporate the American Silk Company.

It was ordered, that the committee on Judicial proceedings be instructed to enquire into the expediency of limiting or abolishing the right of free people of color to acquire, or hereafter hold real estate in Maryland; said committee to report by bill or otherwise.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators to fill vacancies which may occur from death, or resignation during the recess of the Senate.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Announced by the Speaker, Jan. 4th, 1839

Committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Page, Ridgely, Wharton, Spence, McPherson, Coade and Thomas.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Estep, Townsend, Wilmer, Watson, Keene, Wilson and Boyle.

Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice—Messrs. Bowie, Pitts, Spencer, Causin, Thomas, Schley and Mason.

Committee on Internal Improvements—Messrs. Wooton, Causin, Pitts, Handy, Comegys, Maulsby and Blocher.

Committee on Coloured Population—Messrs Sollers, Bowie, Orrick, Roberts, Matthews, Comegys and Rider.

Committee on Corporations—Messrs. Spence, Ridgely, Handy, Stewart, Fitzhugh, Schley and Roberts.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Jones, McNamara, Huddleson, Berret, Waters, Primrose and Hellen.

Committee on Education—Messrs. Shaw, Collins, Calvert, Williams of Somerset, Shower, Lloyd and Watkins.

Committee on the Militia—Messrs Maulsby, Stewart. Neff, Beall, Watson, Hook and Furnell.

Committee on Insolvency—Messrs. Ridgely, Handy, Boyle, Stevens, Gillespie, Purnell and Blocher.

Committee on Divorces—Messrs. Risteau, McNamara, Beall, Stewart, Leary, Watkins and Berret.

Committee on Crimes and Punishment—Messrs. Maulsby, Pitts, Spence, Roberts, Williams of Somerset, Shower and Chieslin.

Committee on Pensions to Indigent Persons by County Assessment—Messrs. Stewart, Forwood, Neff, Calvert, Hook, Woolford and Swann.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Bruce, Roberts, Tyler, Hammond, Lloyd, Woolford and Dade.

Committee on Manufactures—Messrs. Townsend, Leary, Powder, Hellen, Colston, Hope and Hammond.

Committee on Inspections—Messrs. Ghiselin, Tyler, Fitzhugh, Foard, Wilson, Hardcastle and Matthews.

Committee on Lotteries—Messrs. Purnell, Nicols, Stewart, Williams of Harford, Roberts, Tyler and Colston.

Committee on Expiring Laws—Messrs Sollers, Roberts, Biser, Blocher, Redden, Williams of Somerset, and Hammond

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs Redden Orrick, Wilmer, Charles, Blocher Biser and Beall.

On motion of Mr. Collins, of Baltimore, it was resolved to appoint a committee, to visit the Hospital and report on its present condition past government and future prospects. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Collins, Nichols of Dorchester, and Mason, of Washington, on the committe. This institution is one of the most deserving in the State, and I hope a more liberal spirit will be indulged towards it by the present Legislature, than in times past.

A motion to appoint a committee to visit the Penitentiary was laid on the table. The full and thorough investigation made into the affairs of this institution by the joint committee in 1837, of which General Maulsby was Chairman, and the able report presented by him at the last session, was deemed by many as rendering unnecessary further examination at this time—the more especially as the bill reported by that committee, and which passed both Houses, and as the law, goes into operation this month and will cure every defect which existed under the former laws.

Mr. Pitts, of Baltimore, obtained leave to report a bill supplementary to the act providing for the weighing of live stock.

A committee was authorized to report a bill providing for the uniform taking of testimony in cases of contested elections.

Mr. Spencer, of Queen Ann's, submitted the following:

"Ordered, that the committee on elections, in the case of Wm. S Lassell, be instructed to report, if from certified copies, with the seal of office annexed, of the Clerk of Kent county Court, from the certificates, duly made and affixed to the poll books on the day of election, by the proper judges who held said election in the several districts in said county on the third day of October last, it shall appear, that said William S. Lassell received a sufficient number of votes to entitle him to be returned as a member of the House of Delegates, that he is, *prima facie*, entitled to his seat in this House, and ought to qualify as a Delegate from Kent county."

Mr. Spencer advocated his resolution in a speech of considerable length. He argued that the correction of the poll book by the Judges, after having made out one return, was illegal. That, as soon as they had made one return, their powers ceased. He made an appeal to the members to abjure party & allow Mr. Lassell to take his seat—whose vote, he said, could not affect the Whig ascendancy in the House.

Mr. Handy, of Somerset (Chairman of the Committee on Elections) made a reply.—His position demanded that he should at once repel any imputation on the firmness and impartiality of the Committee. They had proceeded regularly, on the petition of Mr. Lassell, himself, to investigate his claim to a seat. All the papers in the case, the poll books and certificates had been sent for, and at an early day, when all the facts are collected, they will report. This was the regular course, and when the report was made, it would then be time enough for the House to adopt an order, *predicated upon the facts*, as proven, and not on an assumed statement of facts, which, if correct, would be unsafe ground to go on, as they were *exparte* and partial.

The views presented by Messrs Handy and Causin were enforced by Messrs. Page of Dorchester and Bowie of Prince Georges.

Mr. Causin now offered as a substitute the following—

Ordered, That the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of W. S. Lassel, and that W. S. Lassell, upon the evidence, *is not* entitled to a seat in the House of Delegates as a member from Kent county.

The House, at this point of the discussion, adjourned.

The Senate has been sitting nearly all day with closed doors upon Executive business.

In the course of the day the Governor communicated by the Secretary of State J. H. Nicholson, Esq. the information called for by Dr. Wharton, as to an order given to Gen. Williams, of Washington county, to draft three hundred men, to be ready for active service at a moment's warning. The order had been given on the representation of Gen. W. that it was difficult, at short notice, to get volunteers for suppressing riots among the laborers on the Chesepeake and Ohio Canal. The measure was one of sound caution.

ANNAPOLIS, (Saturday) Jan. 5, 1839
IN SENATE.

There was nothing of importance done in the Senate to-day. They were again in Executive session.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Mr. Collins, of Baltimore city, as chairman, reported the adoption of the Registry Law.

The report was concurred in.—A similar order was passed by the Senate. Thus has been officially ascertained the adoption of this law by the people of Baltimore.

The House next resumed the consideration of the order submitted by Mr. Spencer and the substitute proposed by Mr. Causin.

Mr. Handy made a few remarks, and moved to postpone the subject till the first of February.

The motion to postpone was lost by a tie 31 to 31.

The House then adjourned, Mr. Williams, of Harford having the floor.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as refers to the vote taken in the city of Baltimore upon the "Act for the registration of voters" beg leave to report:

"That it appears by the certificate of the Registers of voters within the city of Baltimore, transmitted to the House of Delegates with the Governor's message, that a majority of voters did not decide against the law passed at December session, 1837, ch. 333, and they accordingly recommend the adoption of the following order:

"Ordeted, That the Speaker notify the Governor of said result."

From the Old Dominion.

The Federal Whigs have for so long a time claimed *all the deceney* and *all the religion* in the land, that it may seem unpardonable presumption to doubt the propriety of the position they have assumed. The following choice extracts from the declarations of their acknowledged leaders may give some of our readers additional light upon the subject.

Bailie Peyton, a Whig member of Congress, spoke to a withess in the Committee room of the House of Representatives as follows:

"The d——d infernal scoundrel shall not insult me here; Constitution or no Constitution. I will have the life of the d——d villain"

Mr. Wise, a Whig from Virginia, of the same Committee, said to Peyton:

"Don't, Peyton, the d——d scoundrel is not worth minding.'

Mr. Peyton to Mr. Whitney:

"You are a d——d plunderer, and a d——d dog. You shan't speak. G—d d——n you; hold your tongue. G—d d——n, you, take your eyes off of me; you shan't look at me."

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, to Speaker Polk:

"Go home, G—d d——d, you, where you belong."

This last comes from a candidate for the Presidency. The whole only needs, for a cap sheaf, a toast drank at a Federal celebration in Vermont, which is as follows:

"*Martin Van Buren.*—G—d d——n him."

How long will a virtuous, religious, and enlightened community patiently endure such scenes as these? In what civilized nation have they a parallel? And shall no steps be taken to purge our Legislative Halls of such accumulated infamy?

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 15, 1839.

MR. SWARTWOUT.—We have forborne saying any thing heretofore upon the defalcations of this individual, preferring to await a full development of facts, that we might be better enabled to present the whole matter in its proper light before our readers. But finding the Whig presses and the agitators of the Whig party in Congress, endeavoring to punish the administration for the sins of this man, we place in review before our readers such particulars as are in our possession; and in doing so we will confine ourself strictly to a plain detail of facts. Mr. Swartwout was appointed Collector of the Customs for the Port of New York in 1830, in which office he continued to serve until 1838, when he was superceded by Mr. Hoyt, the present Collector.—Mr. Swartwout's removal took place in the early part of the past year.—Nothing transpired during his whole term of service to lead in anywise to a suspicion that he had misused the public money. Nor was it until November last that the Department discovered that he was a defaulter; his returns bearing upon their face all the marks of correctness.—The first misuse of the public money by Mr. Swartwout appears to have occurred during the very first year of his appointment.

Mr. Fleming, Auditor of the Custom House, in a letter addressed to the Solicitor of the Treasury, dated 16th November, 1838, says—"When Mr. Swartwout's term of office expired, it became necessary to make a thorough examination of all outstanding bonds, and to render abstracts for the delivery of the same to his successors. This work was completed, after much labor, in the month of August last; and when the total amount was ascertained, it was found to fall short of the amount appearing due by the books of the office, by six hundred and forty six thousand dollars. This alarming circumstance I mentioned to the cashier, Mr. Ogden, and requested him to communicate the fact to Mr. Swartwout. On the following day, the cashier observed to me, that I had better inform Mr. Swartwout myself of the condition of the Bonds. I at once did so. He seemed greatly surprised, and remarked that it must be impossible that so large a deficiency could exist, and requested that the amount might be re-examined. It was accordingly re-examined, and every bond found paid by the records of the office was marked off. Still the same deficiency existed. A list was then prepared of all the bonds unchecked and unaccounted for, and was placed on file in the office; prior to this, and during the re-examination, Mr. Swartwout sailed for England."

Upon these developments becoming known the Whig presses with their usual unfairness exclaimed "another sub-treasurer gone!"—Now we would ask, what the Sub-Treasury had to do with the defalcation of Swartwout. Let us examine. The reader will remember that Mr. S. was appointed in 1830, in which year he commenced embezzling the public money, and at which time the United States Bank was the fiscal agent of the Government. We would ask, why did not she prevent the misapplication of the public money? or why taunt us about the Sub-treasury which was not then even proposed as a system for the better regulation of the revenue. Mr. S. was also in office during the whole period of the State Bank Deposit System, and under that system he was also enabled to pilfer the public money. In May, 1837, the Banks suspended specie payments, and the President finding they had failed to fulfil their obligations, and witnessing the difficulties and disadvantages which they imposed not only on the Government but every class of industry, with becoming patriotism, recommended a divorce of the Government from all connexion with them. Mr Swartwout at once apostatized—became a Conservative, and an open and zealous brawler against Mr. Van Buren's administration. These "third party" men, possessing no numerical force, were in due season received into the ranks of the opposition, sometimes called the 'Universal Whig party' from the fact that it is made up of as many factions as Jacob's coat was of colors. We oberve by a very recent No. of the Alleganian, published at Cumberland in this State, that this same Mr. Swartwout had been riding through Allegany county, making heavy purchses of Land, and *all the time* electioneering against Mr. Van Buren. The same paper adds—"Any man who desires, can repair to the Clerk's office, and they will there see for themselves, that a MORTGAGE is now laid upon Swartwout's Lands in Allegany county, in favour of the Government."

To say that Mr. Swartwout was friendly to Mr. Van Buren's administration is to hazard an assertion directly opposite to truth—To attempt to denounce the financial system proposed by the Administration after the failure of the Banks to perform their duty, because Mr. Swartwout defrauded the Government of a large amount of money during the existence of the U. S. Bank and the State Bank Deposit System, is too ridiculous for a moment's serious reflection. The Sub-Treasury scheme has not yet been adopted by both branches of Congress. It is true, by the suspension of the Banks the Government had naturally to protect herself by resorting to such lawful regulations as the emergency required, which, in an imperfect form, brought the system into practical operation; not however, until Swartwout had committed his depredations.

We are now more strongly than ever impressed with the good results which will flow from the adoption of a system which seems so indispensable as that of the Sub-treasury.—It will afford the people the surest guarantee for the good conduct of their public agents, by binding them under the most rigid penal enactments, and requiring of them ample securities, for the faithful performance of their duty. Let but the Constitutional Treasury bill become a law, and go into operation, and our life upon it, defalcations will be rarely, if ever witnessed.

CONGRESS.—We feel quite at a loss to say what Congress is doing. Much of the time of the Senate has been recently occupied in discussing the bill for reducing the price of the Public Lands, and the substitute offered by Mr. Clay of Ky. Mr. Clay was for postponing the whole subject until next Congress. Swartwout's defalcation has called forth several lengthy Speeches, and occasioned the loss of much precious time in the House. Bell, Wise, and others of the *clique* are hammering away right and left at the Administration, while Mr. Adams is, on every opportunity, harassing the House with Abolition petitions.

In the Senate on the 9th inst. Mr. Prentiss presented certain resolutions adopted by the Whig Legislature of Vermont. They embodied sentiments strongly hostile to the system of slavery, and favourable to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Calhoun spoke in a very spirited and excited manner in regard to the resolutions from Vermont. He was not only opposed to printing, but considered the Resolutions as dangerous and destructive to the Union of the States. The course of the Abolitionists he considered destructive of the best interests of the States, and if persisted in would forthwith lead to the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. King, of Al. spoke in a manner still more excited, and said if the matter embodied in the resolutions was discussed and considered, he and his friends would forthwith leave the Hall, and the Union would be dissolved.

The usual motion to print then was rejected.

Miss LANDON the poetess, familiarly known in the literary world as L. E. L., is reported by a passenger, who recently arrived at Boston from the Western Coast of Africa, to have died shortly after her arrival there from the effects of the climate.

The Legislature of Georgia has decided by a large majority, against a National Bank and in favor of a total divorce of Government from Banking Institutions.

An M. D. of New Orleans by the name of John O'Neil, was convicted of perjury on the 22d ult and sentenced to five years hard labor in the State Prison. It appeared that O'Neil had given his washer woman a note for some six or seven dollars, which was due to her, and afterwards denied on his oath that the note was his hand writing, which was contradicted by the testimony of Judge Morgan and others.

☞ Dr. Willson, of the State Senate, we understand has positively refused to go into caucus with either party, and that he will be governed in his votes by a strict adherance to his professions of party neutrality. We shall see.

We understand the Whigs have not as yet been able to fix upon a candidate to run for the U. S. Senate. The rival claimants are Merrick, the present incumbent, and Reverdy Johnson. We have seen published a letter written from Dover, Delaware, which states that Mr. Johnson had made a thundering speech (all whigs being eloquent of course) before the Court of Appeals, quite eclipsing by his unparalleled eloquence, his transcendantly beautiful gestures, and his rich and melodious voice, such men as John Sergeant and Walter Jones, eminent lawyers who were also engaged in the trial of the cause. The *puff* is seasonable.

We devote a large space of to-day's paper to the last message of Gov. Veazey. Is his Excellency ship serious in recommending a Registry law for the entire State? The ancient proverb truly sayeth, "God gives short horns to the mischievous ox."

SECRETARY OF STATE.—His Excellency Gov. Grason, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, has appointed Cornelius McLean, of the city of Baltimore, Secretary of State.

☞ The Gazette man knows not on which leg to dance. In his last paper he has bothered his wits to work out by a logical reasoning peculiar to himself, that the newly appointed Secretary of State, Mr. McLean, is a Federalist. The Editor being a federalist of the true blue stamp himself, is continually striving to fasten the same name upon others. If he is acquainted with the age and politics of Mr. McLean he has stupidly insinuated what is not true—if he is not, then he will blush for what he has said when he is informed that Mr. McLean is quite a young man, and has always been a uniform and consistent Democrat.

☞ We thank our worthy friend of the *Centreville Times* for his kind feelings towards us. We wish he may live forever and a day after, as every good sort of a fellow should. By the bye, we are coming up that way soon, when we expect you to "fork" over the "long-necks," and help us to empty them to boot.

☞ The free negroes of Queen Anns appear to be fond of poultry, if we may judge from the numerous depredations which they are said to have committed through the agency of slaves, upon turky-houses, hen roosts, &c.

☞ The "Star spangled Banner" floated gracefully from the State House steeple on Tuesday last, and a salute was fired, in commemoration of the glorious victory achieved by the American forces under Gen. Jackson, over the enemy on the 8th of January 1815.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Spence of the U. S. Senate, for public documents.

Mr. James A. Chaplain has been appointed Post Master at the Trappe, in this County.

DELAWARE

From the Wilmington Gazette, we learn that the House of Delegates of Delaware has, by a vote of 11 to 9, INDEFINITELY POSTPONED the resolution from the Senate, fixing on Thursday, the 17th inst. for a joint meeting of both Houses to go into an election for United States' Senator.—The same paper in speaking of the relative strength of parties in the Legislature, says:—In the Senate there are six Van Buren men, and three Whigs. In the House, eleven Whigs and ten Van Buren men; which gives the latter party a majority of two on joint ballot. In regard to the election of a U. S. Senator, a difference of opinion prevails among the *Reform* members from Sussex Co, who hold the balance of power. In the last Delaware State Journal, is to be found a long communication from the whig portion of that Delegation, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Maull, Aaron Marshall, Richard Jefferson, Robert Houston and Joseph W. Neal, addressed to their five colleagues, who are in favor of a Van Buren Senator, proposing that all resign their seats, and refer the matter directly to their constituents. Whether this proposition will be accepted or not, we are not sufficiently advised as to warrant the expression of an opinion—but *presume* that it will not.

Easton, January 8th, 1839.

Agreeably to public notice, a number of persons friendly to the Silk Culture in Talbot County, assembled at the Court House in Easton. Doct. Sydenham T. Russum was called to the Chair, and Thomas C. Nicols appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, to be, the choosing of delegates to represent this county in the State Silk Convention, at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 15th inst.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen, viz:

S. HAMBLETON, Jr.,
JOHN HARRINGTON,
JOHN H. HARRIS, &
WM. H. TILGHMAN,

On motion it was then resolved that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Whig.

SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM, Ch'r.
Thos. C. NICOLS, Sec'ry.

RETRENCHMENT.—In the Maryland Senate on Tuesday last, on motion of Mr. Scott of Harford, leave was granted the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to reform the Judiciary of this State, and to diminish the expenses thereof.

Mr. Scott also offered a Message for the appointment of a Joint Committee to inquire into the causes which have increased the expenditure of the State Government, and report what retrenchment may be made by the abolition of useless offices or otherwise, so as to reduce the public expenses to a standard suited to the revenue and resources. Messers. Scott, Stewart and Purnell, committee.

There are some offices in the state mere sinecures, and the sooner they are abolished the better for the people?

ANNAPOLIS,
January 7th, 1839.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.

DEAR SIR—This was indeed a glorious day for the Democracy of Maryland. At one o'clock the Governor elect (Wm. Grason,) was inaugurated in the Senate Chamber, in presence of the Senate and members of the House of Delegates and a large number of citizens. After he had taken the oaths of office, he addressed his fellow citizens, for the space of ten minutes—during which time the flag of our country majestically floated from the State-House steeple, and the roar of Artillery continually poured forth from the rear ground of the Capital. The Governor then retired to the Council Chamber where he was waited upon and congratulated by many of his fellow citizens.

I can hardly say which Governor goes out of office with the least credit, Veazey of Md., or Ritner of Pa. Certain it is neither of them were placed in power by the *will of the People*—neither of them acted in accordance with the will of the majority whilst in power; and it is equally certain that both have the *consent of the majority* to retire to the shades of private life.

The contested elections from Annapolis city, and Frederick and Kent counties, are not yet disposed of. The committee on elections have sent for persons and papers, and will progress early in settling the questions.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The London Morning Chronicle, of Nov. 23d. states that the question of boundary between the possessions of Great Britain in North America, and the United States, is on the eve of being formally adjusted, and in a manner, it is supposed highly satisfactory to the public on both sides, and in accordance with the views of the two governments. The river St. John, is said to be recommended as forming the separating line between the two contending parties, which will give to England that portion of the State of Maine which we have heretofore claimed, and, as an equivalent, the coast and territory lying between the rivers St. Croix and St John, equal in size to what is given up this side, will be made over to the United States. If this plan should be finally settled upon, England will have secured an object which she is believed to have always had in view, namely, an uninterrupted right of way from Nova Scotia to Canada. On the other hand, Maine will have obtained a considerable addition to her sea coast; which, perhaps will recoincle her to the swap.

A Noble Act.—We have received information, of which we can rely, that Mrs. Reed of Mississippi, daughter of the late Captain Ross, has bequeathed her large estate to the Mississippi Colonization Society. This donation consisted of her *farm, one hundred and twenty-three slaves, and about six hundred bales of cotton.* The Rev. Z. Buler, and others, were appointed to carry the benevolent purpose of this lady into effect.

From the Maryland Gazette—EXTRA.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR GRASON.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the qualification of the Governor elect, the usual preliminary messages were interchanged by the Senate and House of Delegates.—At one o'clock the Governor was invited into the Senate Chamber, where he promptly attended, and took his seat at the right of the President. The Speaker of the House of Delegates, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and followed by the Members, then entered, in compliance with the invitation of the Senate, when the Governor elect proceeded to take the several oaths of office.

After which he addressed the crowded assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, including the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Chancellor of the State, Public Officers and Citizens, to the following effect:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is natural that I should feel gratified with the distinction, of being the first Governor of Maryland elected by the people; and that I should wish to discharge my duties in such a manner, as to justify the expectation of those, who have thought me worthy of their confidence. But the office of chief magistrate is of such a nature, as to exclude the hope of giving entire satisfaction, either to the public, or to his own personal friends. He is often obliged to make selections for office, without a personal knowledge of the applicants, and to bear the responsibility of injudicious recommendations.—Sometimes he is compelled to choose between persons of equal merit, and to overlook claims, which appear to be entitled to a preference. While the Governor was appointed annually by the Legislature, and was associated with an executive council, the errors of his administration, whether real or imaginary, were often ascribed to his constitutional advisors, and sometimes to that branch of the government, upon which he was dependant for office. Being now elected by the people, and alone responsible for his official acts, he must expect to bear all the public censure and personal resentment, which may be incurred in the discharge of his duties. He therefore owes it to his own character, to the dignity of his office, and to the people who have honoured him with their confidence, to depend in some degree upon his own judgment, in all his official proceeding; and to select to office, such men, as he believes to be capable of serving the public, even if others, of inferior qualifications, should have stronger claims upon his friendship, or present a greater number of recommendations.

The most painful duty of the Executive is the negative one of declining to interrupt the course of justice. The power of arresting prosecutions and of pardoning criminals, is the more liable to abuse, because it is difficult to resist its exercise, when the life or liberty of a fellow-creature is depending upon it; and when it is expected that official errors will be readily excused, if they are supposed to spring from feelings of humanity. The power of pardon is however a public trust, intended for extraordinary cases, which could neither be distinctly described, nor provided for, in any general law. It ought, therefore, to be used in such cases only; and not for the gratification of the person invested with it, or for party purposes, or in opposition to the general policy of the criminal law; the object of which, is to suppress vice, preserve the public peace, and protect every citizen from injury and violence.

It is my intention to act according to the views now expressed, as far as my power and means of information will enable me to do so; and to perform, faithfully, whatever duties are required of me by the constitution and laws.

I enter upon the discharge of my duties, with a deep sense of what I owe to the people of Maryland; with an earnest desire to promote their interests; and with a hope, that, at the end of my official term, I shall return to private life, without having forfeited their confidence.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1839.

From the Old Dominion.

THE MASK THROWN ASIDE.

Hon. William C. Rives has at length cast off all disguises and has gone over to the opposition. We rejoice that he has taken an open stand—we now know where to find him.—This was predicted by the Whig letter writers weeks ago; but we were inclined to doubt it; we expected that he would continue to play at his favorite game of "fast and loose" until after the senatorial election in our Legislature; but his spleen could not be retained. We think his late speech manifests more of malignity and ill temper than we have seen expressed in so many words, for a long time. We give the opposition joy at their new convert, whom they have been pleased hitherto to designate as the "little expunger." By the way, *expungers* seem to be growing in favor with the universal Federal Whig party. Who will they take next?

The Globe has the following remarks upon this subject:

MR. RIVES.—The Opposition letter writers have given out, a week since, that Mr. Rives was preparing to make a decisive demonstration against the Administration. The prophecy was verified to-day. Mr. Rives not only took the charge of opening and directing the batteries of the enemy on the Administration but gave a pledge of his earnest, and, as Mr. Tallmadge would express it, 'uncompromising hostility to Martin Van Buren,' by the direct attacks upon the President himself.—Mr. Rives has greatly relieved many worthy friends, by this act, from the doubts, in which they were involved by his repeated declarations that he only differed from his Republican brethren on a single measure. He has now not only joined the Opposition heartily, but is put in front of their battle. Mr. Clay's colleague, Crittenden, was prompt to follow and sustain Mr. Rives—defended his consistency—vouched for his patriotism, and, while he justified all his invective with characteristic humor, softened the philippic of his too eager ally, by throwing a little pleasant sarcasm into the debate.—There was a perfect understanding between these gentlemen as to the part they were to enact; for we observed that when Mr. Crittenden, without naming the passage he wished to consult in the volumnious report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and without being able to find it, was promptly furnished with the document opened for him at the page by Mr. Rives. This, we imagine was conned over at the half way house, before the companies took up their journey together for the place of common destination.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Miss Sarah E. Norton, of Edgartown, N. Y., died very suddenly a few days since. She was to be married on the following day, and was adjusting her dress at the mirror when she fell and expired.

The Legislature of Kentucky have given favor to a proposition to enact that *habitual drunkenness* be a sufficient ground for a divorce.