of unmarried females shall be deemed slander, and so treated by the Courts.

2 Authorises such female so traduced or defamed, to maintain an action for slander and recover judgment.

3. In case of her being under age, her parents, guardian, or next friend may sustain such action.

4. The husband may sustain such action for offence against his wife previous to marriage.

5. In all such cases, proceedings shall be the same as in actions for slander in other cases.

OYSTER LAW. Reported by Mr. HANDY. To repeal the act of 1837, relative to the destruction of Oysters in the waters of this State, passed December Session 1833, ch. 254.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

KENT COUNTY ELECTION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Jan. 24.

The undersigned, the minority of the committee of elections and privileges, entertaining opinions different from the majority of said committee, in the case of the memorial of Wm. S. Lassell submit the following report:

By the evidence before the house, it appears that an election for delegates to the General Assembly, was regularly held in Kent county in October last, and that after the ballots were counted in the several election districts of said county, the proper and legal certificates were placed by the judges, on the several poll books, of the number of votes then and there given to each of the candidates. By the certificates, it appears that James S. Primrose received five hundred and thirty-nine votes; William S. Lassell five hundred & thirty-six votes; Benjamin Kirby five hundred and thirty-five votes; William S. Constable five hundred and thirty-five votes; John McDaniel five hundred and thirty-four votes, and James H. Gall five hundred and thirteen votes, as delegates to the general assembly of Maryland. It also appears that on the second day after the said election, being the day appointed by law for the return judges of the said election, to make out their returns, from the several certificates endorsed on the poll books on the day of election of the delegates elected from said county, two of the sitting judges of district No. 2, for said county, placed upon the poll book of said district, a certificate designated an amended certificate, thereby deducting one vote from the number of votes, which by their certificate made the day of election and affixed to said poll book, were received by the said Lassell. From this amended certificate and the certificates made as aforesaid on the day of election, the return judges of said county made out their return, that James S. Primrose was elected a delegate from said county, and that there was a tie between said William S. Lassell, Benjamin Kirby and William S. Constable. It is manifest that if the return judges had made their return according to law, that the said William S. Lassel would have received his certificate of election, and that he would have qualified as a member of this house, on the first day of its sitting.

The undersigned are of the opinion that the said return judges in departing from the certificates affixed to the poll books, and in making their returns in part from the said amended certificate, thereby depriving the said Lassell of his constitutional right to a seat on this floor, acted without authority of law, and usurped power and privileges, dangerous to freemen and subversive of the purity of elections.

By the 14th section of the election laws of the State of Maryland, as soon as the ballots shall be read off and counted, and the number for each candidate ascertained, the judges of the election shall make out under their hands, attested by the clerks of election or one of them on the books of the poll, two certificates of the number of votes which shall then and there have been given, for each candidate. That being done the duties of the sitting judges are at an end.

By the 15th section of the same law, it is enacted that the presiding judges of elections on the second day after every election shall meet at the place of the sitting of the county court of each county with the books of the polls, and the certificates aforesaid, and the said judges when so assembled shall cast up the votes given to each candidate according to the respective certificates made on the day of election.

The form of the certificate to be made by the sitting Judges, and by the return Judges is prescribed in the said election laws.

The several recited sections of the said election laws prescribe the duties of the judges of elections, and no departure from those duties should be tolerated.—By the first the sitting judges are bound to make their certificate as soon as the ballots are read off and counted, and by the second the return judges are required to make their return from the said certificates. They are appointed for a special purpose, and cannot assume to themselves any power or authority not delegated to them. The sitting judges have no authority to amend their certificates, after they have placed them on the poll books. The return judges have no authority to recognize such amended certificate. They are tied down to the certificates made on the day of election. It is also expressly stated in the form prescribed by law. Notwithstanding this (and though the setting judges as appears by the evidence in the possession of the house, consulted upon the ticket, the illegality of which is urged as the justification of their conduct, and ordered it to be counted for Mr. Lassell,) the return judges departed from the course enjoined on them by the laws, and from the aforesaid amended certificate of the sitting judges returned Mr. Lassell as tied with Messrs. Kirby and Constable.

If such conduct on the part of judges of election be paliated, then it is easily seen that the organization of this house is entirely at their mercy. If they can two days after an election subtract by an amended certificate one vote, they can in like manner subtract, ten or any other number. In this case it will be perceived by the evidence, that when a ticket was taken from the ballot box by the chief judge Mr. Nicholson, he read it Barrell, Bassell or Lassell; that he handed it to Mr. Sappington one of the associate judges, who stated it was intended for Lassell, that then it was handed to the other associate judge Mr. Mansfield, who being asked by the chief judge if it should be counted answered he supposed so The two judges Messrs. Nicholson and Mansfield who made the amended certificate, testify to these facts. But they justify themselves on the ground that though they agreed at the time that the ticket ought not to have been counted they did not ascertain their concurrence of opinion until the next day. It will be observed, the testimony discloses that when they ascertained their concurrence of opinion, they were in full possession of the result of the election in the county. This house is called upon to express an opinion upon the impropriety of their conduct. If not discountenanced its effects may be attended with the most pernicious consequences.

But conceding the question that the return judges erred in not returning Mr. Lassell as a delegate to this house, is there any thing in his case adverse to his claim to a seat.

The undersigned are of opinion that there is not. By the precedents in this house, wherever the intention of a voter can be arrived at, it will be carried out. In the case of Philip B. Travilla, who claimed his seat as a delegate to the General Assembly of this State in the year 1829, in the place of Hugh Wallis, who had been returned from Kent county, it appeared that several tickets were voted at the election, on which were written candidate for Congress, George E. Mitchell, after the name of the said George E. Mitchell, there was a black line, then following the names of Edward Freeman, James Boone, Philip B. Travilla, Jonathan Harris. It appeared in evidence before the house of delegates that Philip B. Travilla was a candidate for said house, and that as such he was voted for. The act of assembly requires that the purpose for which each vote is given should be plainly designated. There was on the said ticket no designation except as to the candidate for Congress—and yet the house of delegates, entertaining no doubt as to the object of the voter gave Mr. Travilla his seat.

In the present case from the evidence in the possession of the House, it appears that William S. Lassell was a candidate as a delegate to this House, that as such he was voted for—that there was no other candidate of the same name in the county—that there was but one other person of the same name, his father, residing in Kent county; that there is no such person residing in said county, nor has there been such a person as Bassell, that there is but one person in said county by the name of Barrell, who was not a candidate for any office, and that the name about which the dispute in this case exists, and which is said to read Barrell, Bassell or Lassell, appears on a printed ticket, plainly designating the object of the voter; a printed ticket for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, on which three names were printed, one of which was erased, and the name Lassell inserted on the margin.

The objection made to the ticket as appears from the testimony of Mr. Mansfield, was that it had no christian name on it. If this be an objection, then a like defect appeared on a ticket which was counted for William S. Constable.

It will appear, from the testimony taken before your committee, that an attempt was made to prove that a ticket was voted and counted for William S Constable. Two witnesses were called to prove the fact. The chief judge of the elections who stated he well recollected it, and a certain James P. Harrison. But the testimony was overruled by a majority of the committee. Mr. Lassell has since taken the affidavit of the said Harrison to the fact which is filed as a part of this report. If the objection is entertained by this House to the ticket on which the name of Lassell is written, because it has no christian name affixed, then will the same objection exist against the ticket which was counted for Mr. Constable. The effect of which will be, that both Messrs Lassell and Kirby are entitled to seats in this House.

The undersigned have no doubt but the ticket was intended for William S. Lassell. It is evidently written by an illiterate man—but all the circumstances plainly shew for whom it was intended. If Mr. Lassell's claim should be rejected, the consequence will be, that thousands of illiterate men will loose their votes—they often prefer to write their own tickets, and go unmolested to the polls. There is no election held in which tickets of the kind are not voted; and if such were rejected there is scarcely a member on this floor who could retain his seat.

The following resolutions are recommended for the adoption of this House.

Resolved, That the presiding judges of election in Kent county have exercised a power not delegated to them by any law, and subversive of the purity of elections, by varying from the certificates of the sitting judges made on the day of election, and the books of the polls.

Resolved, That the sitting judges of election, after having on the day of election made and affixed their certificate to the poll books, had no legal right whatever to alter or change such certificates, and that the exercise of such a right is a usurpation of power dangerous to the liberties of a free people.

Resolved, That William S. Lassell ought to have been returned as a delegate from Kent county by the presiding judges of the several election districts in said county.

Resolved, That William S. Lassell is duly elected as a delegate from Kent county, and is therefore entitled to his seat in this House, and that he qualify as said dellegate.

All which is submitted.

WM. A. SPENCER,
PHILIP F. THOMAS,
JNO. THOMSON MASON.

ABSTRACT

From the Proceeding of the Executive Journal, of the Senate of Maryland,

Thursday, Jan. 31, 1839.

The subject before the Senate, being the nomination of Samuel Sutton, of Harford, as one of the Inspectors of Salted Fish, in the city of Baltimore, as submitted by the Governor on the 24th inst.;

The question was put,

"Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Samuel Sutton, agreeably to the nomination?"

The yeas and nays were asked for, and on taking them, they appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Ely, Evans, Goldsborough, Martin, Matthews, of C. Matthews, of A. Maulsby, Scott, Wason, Willson,—10

Negative.—Messrs. Thomas, prest. Beckett, Boone, Eccleston, Donoho, Magruder, Potts, Pratt, Purnell, Ricaud, Stewart,—11

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Boone,

The following order was read:

Ordered, that it be noted on the executive journal, that the Senator from Caroline county, would not have voted for the rejection of Samuel Sutton, of Harford county, nominated as one of the Inspectors of Fish, but for the declaration of the Senator from Washington county, that it was his purpose, as one of the nineteen recusant electors, by refusing to go into the Electoral College, to destroy the then existing constitution of this State, in order that a better one might be substituted.

The question was put upon assenting thereto;

The yeas and nays were asked for, and on taking them, they appeared as follows.

Affirmative.—Messrs. Thomas, president, Beckett, Boone, Donoho, Magruder, Potts, Pratt, Purnell, Ricaud, Stewart, Willson,—11.

Negative.—Messrs. Ely, Evans, Goldsborough, Martin, Matthews, of C. Matthews, of A. Maulsby, Scott, Wason,—9.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ely,

It was ordered, that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings of the Senate, in executive session, touching the nomination and rejection of Samuel Sutton, as Fish Inspector.

On motion of Mr. Ricaud,

It was ordered that the said proceedings be published.

Attest:
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Cl'k.
Senate of Maryland.

SILK CONVENTION.

The Convention of Delegates appointed by Citizens of Maryland, friendly to the formation of a "State Silk Society," for the encouragement of the culture of Silk in the State, assembled on Tuesday the 15th of January, 1839, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the Court House in the city of Annapolis.

Judge EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, was called to the Chair, and Doct. DENNIS CLAUDE appointed Secretary.

The Counties were called in order—and the names of the Delegates from each reported to the Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That all the Gentlemen present from the several counties of the State, friendly to the objects of the convention, and not duly appointed Delegates be invited to take seats in the convention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature be invited to attend the meetings of the Convention, and participate as far as they may think proper in the proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention then

Resolved, That it is expedient now to form a State Silk Society, and appointed its Chairman together with Nicholas I. Watkins, Jacob Cronise and I. O. Law, Esqrs a Committee to draught a Constitution for the Society

CONSTITUTION OF THE MARYLAND SILK SOCIETY

Article 1. This society shall be called the "Maryland Silk Society," the objects of which shall be to promote the production and manufacture of silk in the State of Maryland, and shall be auxiliary to the American Silk Society.

Art. 2. Any member of this convention, and any other person approved of by the Executive Committee hereinafter provided for, may become a member of this society by signing the constitution, or by signifying his wish to the Corresponding Secretary, and by paying into the Treasury any sum not less than one dollar, and the same annually, and ten dollars paid at the time of subscription will constitute a member for life, and any properly organized silk company or association may claim a perpetual membership in the Maryland Silk Society by the payment of ten dollars annually into the treasury in advance, and shall be entitled to two representatives in the annual meeting.

Art. 3. The society shall meet annually at such time and place as a majority of the members present shall appoint.

Art. 4. The officers of this society shall be President, and two Vice Presidents, (and the Presidents of each county society auxiliary to the Maryland Silk Society, shall ex officio be Vice Presidents of the same), a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, to consist of the President, Corresponding Secretary, and nine members, of whom three shall constitute a quorum, and shall be elected annually.

Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the society, to perform the duties assigned to such office, and to deliver an address before the society on its great objects and interests, at the meeting succeeding to the one at which he was appointed. In the absence of the President, the oldest Vice President shall preside until a President is appointed.

Art. 6. The Recording Secretary shall keep the books and papers of the society, and shall record its proceedings.

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct the correspondence of the society, and cause to be published such papers and documents as the Executive Committee shall direct.

Art. 8. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the society, and lay them out on the order of the Executive Committee, he shall also receive and dispose for exhibition, all specimens of machittery, or of silk, produced for premium or exhibition, and shall furnish his account annually.

Art. 9. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to devise and execute plans for the promotion of the interests of the society; they shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body; shall make an annual report of their proceedings, shall recommend measures for the adoption of the society; and shall award premiums and medals under the regulations of the society.

Art. 10. The society may elect any number of honorary members who may meet and deliberate, but not vote with the society.

Art. 11. Not less than nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular meeting.

Art. 12. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of twosthirds of the members present, on a recommendation of the Executive Committee requesting such alteration, or amendment.

Mr. Cronise presented a letter from Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq. of Pennsylvania, relating to the subject of the silk culture in that State.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the Hall of the House of Delegates, the use of which had been politely accorded to the Convention.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met and having appointed Messrs. Shelman, Dukes and Carter a Committee to report to the next meeting of the Convention what business it would be advisable to act upon; adjourned till to-morrow evening 7 o'clock.

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1839.

The Convention met, and the Committee appointed for the purpose reported the following:

The committee to whom the subject had been referred, handed in the following Report and Resolutions which were read and adopted.

The committee appointed to take into consideration what further business it would be advisable for the convention to act upon, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report the following Resolutions for the consideration and action of the Convention.

1st. Resolved, That it is the opinion and firm belief of this Convention, that the soil and climate of all the counties of the State of Maryland, are well adapted to the raising of the Mulberry Tree and the culture of silk, and that it would not only be of great advantage, by encouraging domestic industry, but a highly valuable article for domestic purposes and of commercial exchange.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of be appointed to draught an address to the people of Maryland on the importance and great advantage to be derived from the culture of Silk.

The blank in this Resolution was filled with the names of Doct. C. C. Cox, Mr. Martin and Mr. Mills.

3d Resolved, That the Convention recommend the Piedmontese Reel, or any other, combining its principles and proportions, as recommended by the National Silk Convention, to be used by the silk growers of the State of Maryland.

4th. Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all who are engaged in raising the Mulberry Tree, to turn their attention particularly to the cultivation and production of silk.

5th. Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of the silk culture, throughout the State of Maryland, to form County Societies, to carry out as far as possible the objects of this Convention.

6th. Resolved, That the "Journal of the American Silk Society," be recommended to the attention of the people of this State, as well calculated to promote the culture of silk.

It was then on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of members, be appointed to prepare and present to the Legislature now in session a Memorial setting forth the advantages that will accrue to the people of this State from the culture of silk, and respectfully soliciting the patronage of the State Government towards it, in the form of bounties for the Cocoon, Merchantable raw silk, and sewing silk; and also praying the enactment of laws for the protection of mulberry plantations from depredation by trespassers, and making the taking and carrying away, breaking cutting or destroying of Mulberry trees, and the stealing of Mulberry leaves acts of felony.

The blank was filled with the names of Judge Chambers and Messrs. Smith, Murray, Tilghman, Redue and Teackle.

On motion it was further,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the cause of the silk culture in the United States, recommends itself to the patronage of the humane and philanthropic of all professions; inasmuch as it furnishes an interesting and important desideratum; in the employment which it yields to a large portion of the community who are now, either obliged to drag out an existence of meagre support, or become the helpless subjects of public charity.

On motion

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due, and they are hereby tendered to Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, for his early and eminently valuable services, in introducing and rearing the Morus Mukicaulis, and for calling the attention of the American people to the propagation of that plant for feeding silk worms, and the cause of the silk culture generally.

On motion

Resolved, That Edward P. Roberts, Esq. of Maryland, deserves well of the country for his early and efficient exertions in aid of the silk culture, through the columns of the "Farmer and Gardner," and his valuable "Silk Manual."

Resolved, That the two foregoing Resolutions be severally signed by the President and Secretary, and presented to the gentlemen therein named.

The Convention then adjourned to meet tomorrow ten o'clock, A. M. at the court house.

Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

The Convention met at the court house of Anne Arundel county, as per adjournment.

The proceedings of last evening having been read it was

Resolved, To proceed to the formation of a Maryland Silk Society, auxiliary to the American Silk Society, and a number of gentlemen having enrolled their names as members. The Convention adjourned

The members of the Silk Society organized and on motion

Resolved, That a Committee of be appointed to nominate Officers for the Society.

Messrs. Smith, of Balt.; Randall, of Cecil; Redue, of Kent; McFeely, of Queen Anne's; W. H. Tilghman, of Talbot; Dukes, of Caroline; Watkins, of Annapolis; and Shelman, of Carroll; were appointed the committee; who reported the following nominations.

For President—Judge Ezekiel F. Chambers
Vice Presidents—Judge Hopper and Doctor Dennis Claude.
Corresponding Secretary—Gideon B. Smith.
Recording Secretary—I. O. Law.
Treasurer—L. I. Cox.
Executive Committee—James Murray, Wm. H. Tilghman, John McFeely, Doct. Ths. C. Kennard, Henry Hollingsworth, Doct. Wm. D. Jenks, Doct. G. T. Martin, J. L Shelman and Ed. P. Roberts.

The question was put upon the report of the committee and concurred in—which, on motion it was

Resolved, Unanimously that the Society now adopt the Constitution prepared by the Convention.

On motion

Resolved, That the Pesident of the Society, upon the request of the Executive Committee, shall call a general meeting of this Society whenever it shall be deemed advisable.

Resolved, That each and every member of the Society be requested on his return home, to make it his business to obtain members to said Society, and that a printed copy of the Constitution be furnished by the Secretary

The Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January 1840, at the city of Annapolis.

The convention again assembled and passed the following Resolutions—

On motion of Col. Shelman,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the President and Secretary, for the able and dignified manner in which they have severally performed the duties of their stations.

On motion of Dr. C. C. Cox,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby tendered to the Delegates from the city of Annapolis, for the courtesy which we have individually received at their hands, as well as the excellent arrangements which have been made by them for our accommodation as a Conventional body.

On motion of Mr. G. B Smith,

Resolved. That the Secretary of this Convention be requested to prepare, and cause to be published the proceedings of this Convention and of the State Silk Society, as speedily as convenient, and to request its publication in the papers of the State generally.

E. F. CHAMBERS, President.
D. CLAUDE, Secretary.

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE AND DEFICIT IN THE TREASURY.

The readers of our Congressional proceedings will know that, some weeks ago, Mr. CLAY of Kentucky called on the Secretary of the Treasury to report how much would have been the distribution of revenue among the several States, if the land bill had passed which President JACKSON arrested, and that the Secretary reported it would have been about $7,000,000 in the gross, and so much in particular to each State.

Since that time Mr. BENTON made a call upon the Secretary to report how much would have been the deficit in the Treasury if that bill had passed, and had been acted upon; to which the Secretary reported that, leaving out the deposites with the States, it would have been about $49,240,000; counting those deposites and a small balance in the Treasury, and it would have been about $19,250,000

These are the answers to the two calls; and as the deposites with the States are not available, and cannot be counted upon for the support of the Government, it maybe assumed that the deficit in the Treasury, to be made up by loans, duties, Treasury notes, &c. would have been about FIFTY millons if Mr. CLAY's electioneering bill had passed.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 12, 1839.

To the Democratic Republican voters of Caroline County.

You are requested to meet at Denton, on TUESDAY next the 12th inst. to take into consideration the course pursued by John Boon, Esq. and adopt such measures as the circumstances may require.

MANY VOTERS.

Denton, Feb. 1, 1839.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—We have received the report of the Select Committee on Imprisonment for debt. It ingeniously argues against the system, and declares it to be unwise, impolitic and unjust, oppressive, cruel and odious. We will lay the report before our readers next week.

☞ We had determined to pass unnoticed the remarks of those Federal Whig papers that have become the *apologists* of Mr. Boon of Caroline; nor do we now intend to enter into a controversy with *them* upon a subject which would be as endless as profitless, and wish them so to understand us. It is Mr. Boon, the Senator himself, that we wish to hear upon this subject, and not the sophistical reasoning of his party papers. *If he* should see proper to call in question the correctness of what we have preferred against him, we assure him, and the Editors and correspondents who have in so many fantastical forms taken up the cudgels in his behalf, that our proof shall publicly appear in a shape most unquestionable.—We shrink from no responsibility; make no assertion but what we will abide, and now defy *him* to come on. We war not against his being a Whig; for in that school he was probably taught the lessons he has since so successfully practiced; but we war against his violation of that human attribute which alone renders inestimable the character of the man who dwells in a hut or lords it in higher places.

In reference to Mr. Boon's course we spoke from evidence before us. We deliberately preferred our charges and challenged contradiction, not from Whig newspapers, for that we expected, but from the accused himself.—If those charges were of that grave import which our cotemporaries declare them to be, we now ask, were they not worthy of the Hon. Senator's contradiction? Has he surrendered his cause into the hands of those who but a short time since were foremost in the political chase to hunt him down, or has he been advised by *Mr. Eccleston of Dorchester, and other Whig friends* to let the accusations pass uncontradicted? Probably he is waiting to be *led up like a doubtful voter*, conscious of his guilt, with nothing to plead in extenuation of his sentence.

☞ We do not profess to know the paternity of the Editorial article which appeared in the Easton Gazette of Saturday last, but we are half inclined to venture the prediction, that the Notary himself had a hand in its concoction. The mark of the beast is upon it. If our neighbor will light a candle at both ends, put on his magnifiers, and carefully read the history of the Charles street riot, we will wager him a dozen of Veazey's war, pestilence and famine proclamations, that he will never again repeat the word "tory" during his natural life.

The Centreville Times says that Mr. Boon stands on a lofty height. He is not the first man who a verdict placed on a lofty height.

The "Times" is sadly mistaken if it supposes we have been imposed upon by the "same person who addressed a letter to the people of Caroline." If we understand his allusion we positively deny ever passing a word with that gentleman upon the subject.

Will our friend of the Times inform us in what part of Caroline the "Advocate" is published? We were not aware of the existence of a press in our sister county until we found its articles endorsed by the Centreville paper.

☞ The Legislature of Delaware has not yet elected a U. S. Senator, the Whigs obstinately refusing to vote in joint ballot as is required by the law of the State.

We neglected to state last week, that Mr. William B. Tillitson had been appointed Postmaster at Hillsborough, Caroline county.

Extract of a letter, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1839.

There are several rumors in circulation here touching the Eastern Shore Rail Road company and other matters, of which I will acquaint you should further developments confirm them. The Kent contested election has not yet been decided. I understand that the appointments for your county will be sent to the Senate on Monday next. A resolution has been passed by both branches of the Legislature to adjourn on the 2d of March, though I think it hardly possible for them to get through the mass of business before them so soon. The Republicans are anxious to close the session as soon as practicable, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and expedite business, but being in a minority they cannot effect of themselves any measure without the concurrence of the Whigs. We had some excellent speaking the other day upon the contested election question; among the speakers was Mr. Thomas of your county. He made a very favorable impression upon the House.

The rejection of several of the Governor's nominations by the Senate, has had a very good effect upon our friends. It has united them not only here, but I am happy to inform you, the little differences that existed in Baltimore have been adjusted, and our friends there will be found as firm and united as they ever were.

Mr. Boon is looked upon here as a man who had some infectious disease. I have some items in my possession relative to that gentleman, and if I have time will furnish them to you shortly. "Honest men are easily bound, but you can never bind a knave."

The vote in the Legislature of Maryland for U. S. Senator, stood as follows:

For Merrick,	"	"	"	48
Blanks,	"	"	"	33
Scattering,	"	"	"	2
Absent,	"	"	"	14

Communicated for the Whig.

Mr. Editor,—As our citizens are getting interested in the enterprising subject of Agriculture, and as this is the season to mature plans and inform ourselves of the cheapest and best mode of improving our soil, an obscure individual who is fully aware and convinced with a corresponding opinion that it is worse than useless to cultivate poor land without improving it; Therefore, he would respectfully call the attention of his fellow farmers, to meet at some convenient place in their neighborhood this propitious season and to form companies and societies, and to fix on the best mode of cultivation, and the cheapest and most facilitating way to obtain manure for the improving of our land. The subscriber will not admit the idea that there is not sufficient capital in the country to improve every acre of Land on the Eastern-Shore. He believes there is, if it is properly employed, and if our land was only rich, we have as delightful a country as there is in the U. States, and little equal to it in convenience and luxuries. For it is a well known fact, pronounced by every traveller, that no country can boast of its extended rivers, creeks, bays, &c. to say nothing of its inhabitants. And now it is only necessary to carry out and extend to a greater degree those improvements that have partially and limitedly been begun, and to do this we shall not have to contend against impossibilities or uncertainties; but only to follow the examples of those in other parts, and where there is no natural resourses, to establish lime-kilns upon the banks of the rivers, sufficient distances from each other, to supply the country with lime. This has been done in other sections of the country, and the result has been beneficial, so much so that land has increased in price from fifty to one hundred per cent, and all the farmers who have improved their lands have become independent in consequence of the increasing fertility of their soil. We need not extend this article for proof—see the neighborhood of St. Georges, New Castle County, Del., and behold what lime has done for that country.—A very few years in the neighborhood of St Georges the land was a poor thin soil, hardly worth cultivating, and now it is one of the richest and best sections between the two bays; and the writer was informed a few years ago, whilst upon a visit to that place, that a farmer was offered twenty-two dollars per acre for his Clover hay as it stood in the field clear of all expenses, trouble, &c., and will any one pretend to say that we cannot establish lime-kilns and improve our lands to as great perfection as Pennsylvania, New-York, or any other State: we have advantages, that those States have not, which should prove a stimulus, to arouse us from a stupid and worse than retrograding State; advantages that should cause us to be up and doing, and not to abuse the greatest temporal gift of Heaven which affords food and iment. In short, let me say that I am in hopes the industrious citizens contigious to Denton, will get up a subscription, and let ONE enterprising man get a sufficient amount of stock subscribed, which can easily be done, and carry out the hints recommended above. T.

Tuckahoe, Feb. 1st, 1839.

From the New Orleans Courier.

TEXAS.

Just as our paper was making up, we were put in possession of Texas papers to the 13th inst. By them we learn that an express had arrived from the Mexican States, who was said to be the bearer of a proposition from the Federal party in Mexico, for assistance from Texas in putting down Bustamente and his adherents.

A law has passed the Texan Congress for raising a regiment of 550 regulars.

Fifteen Indians had killed a settler named Morgan, at the falls of the Brassos, and carried off four or five prisoners

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 31, 1838.

As the Mexican Government has not ratified the capitulation of 28th ult the French admiral will not permit the landing of cargoes, and it appears that the Mexicans are determined to act in the same manner. I therefore fear that all the vessels and their cargoes, which have arrived and are to arrive from your port and Havana, will be under the necessity of returning. A fleet of 12 sail of English vessels of war are in sight, some of them very large.

MEXICO, Dec. 27.

The Mexican Government has refused to permit vessels to land their cargoes at Vera Cruz; another humbug to commerce—the whole country is going to the devil.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH STEAM FRIGATE.

The French steam frigate Veloce, Capt. BECHAMEIL, comander, arrived here yesterday in seven days from Havana. The Veloce recently arrived at Havana in a short run from Cherbourg, and is now on her return to France, having come to Baltimore for repairs and fuel. Capt. Bechameil and his first officer started yesterday afternoon for Washington. Her appearance in coming up the river yesterday was highly imposing.

The frigate is about 500 tons burthen, and is iron rigged. She will be moored at the wharf at the Point this morning, and after the necessary repairs are completed, which will probably require eight or ten days, she will sail for France direct.—Balt. American of the 8th.

DISTRESSING MORTALITY.

We learn that NINE Federal Abolition Whig papers have died in Pennsylvania, since the election of Governor Porter. Several others are daily expected to depart this life. Where is Dr. Biddle?—Old Dominion.

GOV. RITNER'S RETIREMENT.

It is rumored that Gov. Ritner does not intend to return to Washington county for fear of the "rebels" and "masons"—but that he bought a farm in cumberland county and will put himself for the rest of his life under the *protection* of General Samuel Alexander, the valorous hero, who under his command, closed the Harrisburg war, in such a blaze of glory! We think this rumour is not far from the truth.—Keystone.

On Tuesday next at twelve o'clock, T. H. Burrowes, the famous *returner* of *returns*—