never dreamed that, at the antipodes of their country, yet scarce ten days sail from their habitual track, there would exist, in their own time, a little English world, with flourishing cities, and cultivated fields, and fantastic villas, harbors alive with the ships of every nation, and jostling crowds, and angry politics, and warring journals—all the savagery of a horde of buccaneers, and all the jealousies, vices, and vexations of the most civilized society. Such is the colony which now bears the name of New South Wales.

The rapidity of population may be known by the following facts. The first settlement of N. Holland was made at Sydney, in 1788, by landing a cargo of convicts. In 1827 it contained 36,000 inhabitants. In 1833 60,000, and in 1836 77,000.

This population was originally all, and is now half convicts. The result is one of the most singular social conditions, which human ociety has presented. All the extremes of pride, infamy, poverty, splendor, order, confusion, and crime here mingle in a heterogeneous compound, such as no imagination could conceive. In it we may easily trace, however the elements of a New English Empire, bearing the lineaments of our common ancestry, but unlike either England, America or India. They have the trial by Jury, and boldly demand a collonial legislature. So do the great Saxon principles make their way, moving on to the conquest of the world, sometimes by arms, sometimes by emigration, always by superior mind acting through superior institutions.—Cin. Chron.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

We copy from the Annapolis Republican, the following remarks of Mr. Stewart, of Montgomery county, made in the House of Delegates, on asking to be excused from voting on the ballot for U. S. Senator.

Mr. Speaker—It is with no unfeigned feeling of embarrassment that I rise to make the only motion left me in this stage of your proceedings, to ask of this house to excuse me from voting—and for this I would briefly assign my reasons. The question has been sprung upon us so suddenly, that I frankly confess I have been taken by surprise, or I should, at an earlier moment, have protested against going into an election of United States Senator in this manner and at this time. Why, sir, is this sudden movement made? What end is to be attained by this hasty procedure? With a decided whig majority on joint ballot, what do gentlemen wish, or what have we to fear? Not one hour has elapsed since the first movement in this house, and yet with such haste has this matter been pursued, that your message has been sent to the Senate, responded to, and the last act in this important event is nearly consummated. Why, without notice, should we be precipitated into a measure of such vast importance? Look to your lobby and galleries, crowded with witnesses, who have been in attendance here for days and weeks, to give testimony in the contested elections which are before us; the subject of a continued and deeply interesting debate. Why are the orders of the day set aside, business interrupted, and the discussion of the important questions before us arrested and postponed, for the purpose of going into this election? I impugn not the motives of gentlemen—I ascribe not this movement to party purposes, but I do consider it both impolitic and unjust. Are not many members absent who did not, who could not have anticipated this procedure? Are not the gentlemen who are contending for seats on this floor, entitled to a delay in common courtesy? Are not the people who sent those gentlemen here, entitled to be represented in this election on one side or the other? Every question involved in the contested elections may be settled to-day, tomorrow or the next day; but let a decision not be had for a month, what injury can arise? On the other hand, if you proceed in this election, what palpable injustice do you not inflict on a portion, aye, the whole people of this State? Yes, sir, this is a question which affects the entire people of Maryland; for wrong done in this matter to any one portion, works injustice upon the whole. If a free and equal representation is the best and surest foundation upon which a free government can be based, if the right of electing persons to represent the people in the Federal Government is an important right; much more important and sacred, in my apprehension, should be considered the representation and the right of electing persons to represent the sovereignty of the individual States. For the first, the term of office is short; but for the latter, the tenure is thrice extended in duration. If error is committed in electing the one, it may speedily be retrieved in the quick return of the power to remove, but in the other, the very duration of the office adds immeasurably to the importance of a right choice. The Constitution of the United States provides, that "the times, places and manner of holding election for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State, by the Legislatures thereof; but Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of chosing electors." No clause in the whole instrument was more fully or more ably discussed by the Conventions which considered and adopted the Federal Constitution, than the one which I have cited. Congress has left this important power in the hands of the State Legislatures.

By the act of 1809 chap. 22 the General Assembly of Maryland, assumed the obligations of the duty conceded to the States, and declared "that the Senator or Senators hereafter chosen to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, shall be elected by the joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature, and that the person or persons qualified as the Constitution of the United States directs, having a majority of the votes of all attending members in both branches of the Legislature, shall be declared as duly elected."

Is this House now fulfilling the high trust reposed in the Legislature of Maryland, when by the precipitous haste, you prevent this House being as full as in a few days it may be? When by this act you stifle the voices of a portion of the people, by refusing to wait till the contested seats are filled, and the whole State is fully represented? Sir, it is immaterial how those seats may be filled, whether by Whigs or Van Buren men—those and those only, who make out the best claim should have the right. If neither establish such claim, send them back to the people—we can wait till new elections be had; but do not by your act, to attain any end or to subserve any purpose, deprive any portion of the people of this State, of a right which enjoyed, constitutes freedom—but being denied, assimilates to slavery. In this matter, Mr. Speaker, I consider myself not as an inhabitant of any particular county, but as a citizen of Maryland.

In nothing that I have said do I mean to raise objections to the gentleman who has been put in nomination. True it is, he is not my choice, but for him personally I entertain the highest respect.—Among his supporters, I number those who are my most esteemed friends. In opposing this election, in refusing to give my assent to it, at this time and in this manner, I condemn a procedure which I consider wrong in principle, and dangerous in practice. I protest against it, because forced upon us as it is, infringes the liberties of the people of Kent, Frederick and Annapolis, who ought to be represented here; and by a denial of an equal participation to them, in so important a question, works an injustice, which cuts every freeman of Maryland to the bone.

[Subsequently Mr Stewart moved to have entered upon the journal his reasons for asking to be excused from voting on the ballot for U S. Senator. His motion was voted down, 29 to 28.]

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 19, 1839.

☞ Desirous to present to our readers the proceedings of the meeting held in Caroline on Tuesday last, we are compelled to omit several articles prepared for this day's paper. The Letter from our Annapolis friend will appear next week.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
ANNAPOLIS, 11th Feb. 1839.

PRIMARY SHOOL BILL.

Copy of an Act repealing Kerr's School Bill.

An Act, to repeal an "Act entitled a further supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools in this State."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an act of Assembly entitled, a further supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools in this State, passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirty seven, chap. 306, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, which being inconsistent with the said act, were repealed thereby, be and the same are, from and after the passage of this act, hereby revived.

The above law passed on Saturday the 9th.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Meeting of the People.

Pursuant to public notice a large number of the Republican voters of Caroline County, met at Denton on Tuesday, February the 12th 1839, to take into consideration the unjustifiable course pursued by the present Senator from this county.

The meeting was organized by appointing JAMES SANGSTON, Esq. President and Capt. James Rich and Nathan Todd, Vice Presidents, and Wm. Baily and John O. Morgan, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the president, it was on motion, ordered, that the Chair appoint a Committee of five to prepare an address to the People of the county, and Resolutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting. In obedience thereto, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:—M. Fountain, James Saulsbury, Peter Johnson, John Stevens, and Jno. A. Sangston; who retired, and after a short time returned and reported to the meeting the subjoined Address and Resolutions, which were read and adopted.

To the Citizens of Caroline County.

Having been appointed by a meeting of the Van Buren voters of this county to address you upon the conduct of your Senator, Mr. Boon, we present the following review of facts to your consideration:

In reviewing the course of policy which Mr. Boon has carried out in the Senate of Maryland, we witness with astonishment and surprise, the violated faith and honor of this gentleman to his constituents—a circumstance we believe unparalleled in the history of this or any other State. We have always believed and understood that the fundamental principle of all Representative governments, is based upon the principles of Democracy. The representative to carry out in all acts of Legislation the will of his constituents, whether expressed or implied. When he departs from this rule or principle he at once ceases to be a Representative in fact, but assumes to himself the power of a dictator: the servant becomes the master, the creature the creator. We cannot view Mr. Boon's course in any other light; having departed from his solemn pledges to his constituents previous to his election, not one of which has he redeemed, he stands in the unenviable position of a betrayer of the confidence reposed in him by the people. The question might here be asked, what are those pledges? We answer, first—Mr. Boon in announcing himself a candidate holds the following language to the voters of this county, which induced us to place his name at the head of our ticket for the Senate of Maryland.

To the Independent Voters of CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a respectable number of my fellow citizens, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat in the Senate of Maryland. In thus presenting myself before the people, it perhaps would seem more consistent that some fair ground should be assumed so that I may stand justified before the people—My former political course is well known to those with whom I have associated in other days; and it only now becomes necessary that a few words should be said in relation to my course, if elected. The subject of reform in the Constitution has been a subject that I have always advocated, and in the repeal of the odious Qualification Laws no man went farther than I did; and so far as the state reform has progressed it has entirely met my approbation, and should it be the policy of Maryland to carry this subject any further, I trust that I shall be found acting with the great body of the people, always recognising the will of the majority. As respects my opinion of the policy pursued by the State in her works of internal improvements they are well known to those with whom I have conversed, at all times freely on the subject; it is therefore not necessary to say more on this subject. One word more; as our State Government is divided into three distinct departments and as the appointing power is by and with the advice of the Senate, I trust that my fellow citizens will always find me, heartily co operating with the Government for the public good. In conclusion fellow citizens, if elected, be assured that whatever talents I may have shall be used in promoting the best interests of the State.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BOON.

Sep. 11, 1838.

Here we have the gentleman's own language and we now say to the people of Maryland, and to the world, judge him by his acts, and see how far his acts are in accordance with his pledges to *his constituents*. Behold the man who has sacrificed himself and his constituents so far as he can, upon the altar of his unholy ambition, *and for what? for* a mere mess of pottage, to secure the petty office of a committee clerkship in the Senate of Maryland, to his son-in-law, which there was no more use for than the third wheel to a cart, and here we are forcibly reminded of a question once asked by the King of France of one of his ministry: what is the difference between *a whig* and *a tory*, the minister replied: That torys were whigs when they wanted office, & whigs were torys when they had obtained them, which we think may be applied to our Senator with all its force and truth. Thus we behold the Treasury of Maryland made subservient to his purposes.

Now to Mr. Boon's second address. "My becoming a candidate, is as before stated, at the request of a number of freemen, which I do as a freeman; and if elected by that body, as now organized, I shall consider myself BOUND TO GO FOR NOMINATIONS coming *from the constitutional head; be he who he may*, if the nominee's character is fair for honesty, *integrity and capability*. I cannot believe there can be danger from the success of any of the gentlemen now before the people of Maryland, for I have known them many years, and have been associated with the nominee for the whig ticket, in the House of Delegates."

We again call upon the people of Maryland, to judge the gentleman by his acts, his unjustifiable conduct rendering comment almost useless. After favoring the Reform effected by the firm and determined stand of the Nineteen electors in 1836, and expressing his determination to carry that reform even farther if desired; his running last fall upon the ticket with Mr. Keene, one of those very electors, and his support of that ticket, are strange contrasts with his opposition to the appointment of several gentlemen recently nominated to office by the Governor, and rejected by the Senate through his instrumentality. Does Mr. Boon suppose his constituents so blind as not to see and remember these things. If so, he pays their intelligence and foresight but a poor compliment, and adds insult to injustice.

But no sooner did the success of the party elevate him to an honorable station, than he basely betrayed their confidence. People of Maryland, what think you of such a man?

We appeal to every high minded and honorable man of all parties, and ask them what they think of a politician who can act as Mr. Boon has done. We had hoped that he would have closed the remaining years of his life with some credit and honor to himself and to his native county. But we are mistaken.

We will further state that a short time before the election Mr. Boon was given to understand that he had not entirely satisfied some of the leading gentlemen of the party, which was about to support him for the Senate, relative to the course he intended to pursue if elected. Mr. Boon, fellow citizens, waited on them, *and did pledge himself most positively* in case he was elected, that *he would go for and carry out the leading measures of the party*, and vote for a Democratic U.S. Senator, or if you please a Van Buren United States Senator. These facts, fellow citizens, can be sustained before a Court of Justice if necessary. Could more be asked or any greater assurances expected? Were they not such assurances as were every way calculated to win our confidence. Confiding in his integrity we supported him, for which support he has repaid us by a total abandonment of every promise which he made us. Mr. Boon deceives himself if he supposes his conduct meets the approbation of any member of the Democratic party, to which party he is solely indebted for his election. Has he so soon forgotten the efforts that were made to secure him a zealous support upon the faith of his pledges, and the defence that was made for him by the Democratic party, when he was violently assailed by the rancor and jealousy of a vindictive opposition in every section of the county. Was he not told to his face that he was "politically damned" with the Whig party—that he need never expect any thing from them, but strange to tell he has thrown himself into their arms for protection, and they in turn are eulogising and urging him on in his most unjustifiable course. Cannot Mr. Boon see through the shallow artifice of the Whigs? does he not know it is the sure and safe altar upon which to sacrifice him? When he has forfeited the confidence of those who elected him, the Whig party know that they have nothing to fear from Mr. Boon hereafter.

It is said by the Whigs—those very men who were so hostile to Mr. Boon last fall—that the Democratic party could not have elected any other man but Mr. Boon. Strange argument this—when it is notoriously known that Messrs. Keene and Hardcastle each received a greater number of votes than Mr. Boon, Mr. Keene too being one of the Nineteen Senatorial Electors in 1836, and against whom the Whigs have raised such a clamor. Mr. Keene received the greatest number of votes of any of the candidates on either of the tickets.

True Mr. Boon received eleven independent votes in the Upper District over Mr Hardcastle, our delegate. Add those eleven votes to Mr. Burchenal, and still Mr. Boon would have had a majority of two votes over his whig opponent. Still these whigs are contending, Mr. Boon owes his election to them.—Away with such assertions—We will once more quote his language, in his first address. "I trust that I shall be found acting with the great body of the people, always recognising the will of the majority." Has Mr. Boon been so weak and blind as not to perceive and understand to which party the majority belong; for it is so plain that a fool need not err therein. Was not the Governor's election a fair test of the popular vote of the State, and was not Governor Grason's majority over Steele 311 votes? did Mr. B. or any other man in the State want a better test—Was not Mr. B. elected by the same party—and did he not PLEDGE to act with the party and conform to the will of a majority of the people. His desertion is both moral and political treason against his constituents and the people of the State. We now leave Mr. Boon, to his God and injured country—to judge him & his acts.

WHEREAS, we view with regret the necessity that has called us together upon the present occasion; and whereas, we deem it one of the highest privileges belonging to a free people to investigate and examine the course pursued by their representatives; and whereas, we look upon the course pursued by the Senator from this county, as one of the most extraordinary cases to be found in the political history of any country.

Be it therefore, Resolved, That John Boon our present Senator has in every respect betrayed his trust and misrepresented the known will of his constituents, and *contrary* to all human expectation has lent himself for party purposes in violation of all his public and private pledges, and in direct violation of every obligation, public and private, which should bind all honorable men.

1. Resolved, That we view with the highest feeling of indignation, and regret the discredit brought upon the citizens of Caroline by the unrighteous and undignified course pursued by Senator Boon, by joining a certain faction for the plain and indisputable purpose of benefiting certain individuals, thereby taxing the Government with an additional office and unnecessary expense.

2. Resolved, That the reasons given by Mr. Boon Senator of Caroline county for voting against S. Sutton of Harford county, as Fish Inspector, as entered on the Executive Journal, January 31, 1839, does not satisfy his constituents; the reason given does not apply to Mr. Sutton, but to Mr. Wason of Washington county, who was not in nomination.

3. Resolved, That being one of the 19 is not a disqualification to office, neither could Mr Boon, so have considered it last fall or he would not have voted for R. T. Keene one of *the* 19 for a seat in the Legislature of the State.

4. Resolved, That the character of Messrs. Sutton, Palmer and Thomas, stands perfectly pure for honesty, integrity and capability, and that Senator Boon's course in the Senate, is in direct conflict with his public pledges.

5. Be it further Resolved, That we are not mistaken in the course that we have taken towards Senator Boon, and that it will meet the approbation of the freemen of this county.

6. Be it therefore Resolved, in behalf of the citizens of Caroline county, that Senator Boon resign his seat in the Senate of Maryland before the close of the present session, and thereby transfer back into the hands of the people, that trust which he has so wilfully betrayed.

7. Resolved, that the president of this meeting be requested to address a copy of these proceedings to Mr. Boon, and a copy to some one of the Van Buren Senators and that he be requested to have the same read at the President's desk.

8. Resolved, that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet on Thursday in next Court term, in case Mr, Boon should not consent to conform to the wishes of the party that elected him, by resigning his seat in the Senate.

9. Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to its officers.

10. Resolved, that these proceedings, be signed by the officers of this meeting, and be published in all the papers of the state friendly to the course we have pursued.

JAS. SANGSTON, Prest.

JAS. RICH, NATHAN TODD, } Vice Prest's.

WM. BAILY, JNO. O. MORGAN, } Secretaries.

Communicated for the Whig.

ESSAYS, Nos 1 & 2 on the Silk Culture (originally published in the Somerset Herald and copied into the Easton Gazette) into plain English for the benefit of common folks.

No. 1.

The excruciating extacies I experienced at the exhibitions, exhortations, explanations, examinations and expositions in the late Baltimore Silk Convention, cannot conveniently be conveyed to my countrymen by newspaper communications. But they were eminently calculated to stimulate, stigmatize, storeaway, astound and strengthen the preconceived, preexisting presentiments of the assemblage and to widen its works. They were indeed as thrilling as a streak of lightning or the bigest kind of a northwester "to the people of Maryland" and most particularly to the peninsular portion or part of the province placed East of the Chesapeake.

We need not now lament the languishing looks of our lands, nor laugh at the longitudinal length of our labourers faces, nor wonder at landlord's laziness. Our soil, stiff in some places, sandy in sundry others, sterile in all, here a stone, there a stump, here and there a stalk, is peculiarly prepared and provided by Providence for the production of the pure and perfect Piedmontese plant, while thousands thinly clad, thoughtless and thirsting, may engage their energies in enviable enterprize and employment. The staple is of supreme and superhuman, superexcellence; and I might marvel at the melancholy mental madness which has protracted the "impetus" now unfortunately impelling immediate improvements in impliments important in silk culture.

Advanced as I verily aver I am in the 'vale' and vexations of vitality I shall doubtless doze away, a day not far distant when the culture of silk for seines, sewing thread, shoe strings, stockings, shirts, shams, &c. &c shall prevail in our State—When negroes shall be seen hoeing corn in silk breeches, and boys can cull oysters in gloves of the finest fabric—when every man can case his cranium in a nonconductor of lightning and thus like Ajax of old defy the red thunderbolt—when the universal efforts of the benevolent reptile shall arrest the rude hand of the tempest and protect human life against the otherwise irresistible artillery of Heaven—when, in short, every man, woman and child can have a silk nightcap with a tassel to it, and we shall be able to sell some to the Dutch too. With the proper purpose to promote the prosperity of our province, the peninsular part particularly, I propose and promise to employ my paltry perfections in publishing to the people the policy, practicability and profit of this paramount production. And yielding to the call of my genius I will graciously endeavour to demonstrate that it is much better to raise "food for worms" than for horned cattle.

No. 2.

In my introductory I have promised what nobody else would promise; to wit, the exertion of abilities which I acknowledge to be poor, though I do not believe them to be so, in transmitting moonshine to a public already enjoying the benefit of Sol's morning rays—My style is unexceptionable to classical scholars, and for the vulgar I by no means think of writing. In addition to the fact that I use a great many words of uncommon length to beautify and adorn my sentences, I have a singular facility in coining and anglicising latinisms which enable me to talk very learnedly upon very simple subjects. Thus when I say "the riparian right to a piscatory" I speak in elegant English, which few, of course, understand, but when expressed vulgarly means the right to land herrings along shore. But this is shocking to my ear.

Well, to proceed with the "Silk Culture." The stages, subdivisions, ramifications, distributions, &c. &c are, firstly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, penultimately, ultimately, lastly, finally and positively done.

1. The curious contrivances in the cultivation of the Multicaulis and the "primary principles" in giving worms their food.

2. The way to multiply and replenish the earth with the "beneficent" reptile and the propagation of cocoons.

3. The reeling of the raw material and the manufacture of bed covers.

4. The way to cover yourself with them to keep off lightning and flees—the whole of which may be conducted in the interior of our inhabitants, whilst petrifactions in taste, leading lines, chaincables and cowbells will more properly employ the handicraft artizans of Nanticoke marshes and other populous places.

"The adaptation of our soil, climate and population to the culture in question" is notorious. There is no lack of sand in the first, no deficiency of drought attending the second and prodigious worming propensities manifest in the third. I expect to see the day when Dame's Quarter, Devil's Island, Hungry Neck, the marshes of Wicomico, Monokin, Annamessex and Pocomoke will become little Eden's with Mulberry leaves to hide nakedness, and when the worm and the sheep will lie down together, Oh! "our equable and mild temperature" and doubly Oh!! the pervading dryness of the season of hatching the operative worm" Twenty degrees below zero in January, and 100 above in July is a most desirable equability especially to worms and old women, the two classes likely to be the most "operative" in this business. And the "pervading dryners" deprecated as it has been as a curse in cutting short the means of supplying the belly is now hailed as a blessing as furnishing elegant covering to the back. How we admire the bee that from filth extracts its incomparable sweets! and how equally must we admire the silk grower who in famine has discovered plenty. To "pine in penury" and to be "exposed to the ills of indolence" is the fate of a class whose previous vocation in doing nothing and thus starving has abundantly qualified them with all the "skill and manipulation" (Heaven forefend me!) requisite in this new branch of industry.

The cultivation of the Multicaulis is the first thing to discuss, describe and ramify.—Let it be understood that not only "time" but also "talents" are necessary in the business, and it is therefore, I urge every body, both men and women to engage in it as soon possible. "No just objection can be arrayed," against a system of things by which knavery has profited much, and folly remains to be duped, and from which if you did but commence last fall you can realize 10 per cent upon the 10,000 per cent that was made upon you. You should be careful to plant your trees in rich ground; for you will thereby have a more luxuriant growth and more cuttings for sale. Although it is admitted that the leaf produced in poor ground is better for the worm, yet who will think of catering to reptiles as long as he can pander to avarice and folly?

But now the ball is in motion. The powder has been collecting for some two or three years, the Baltimore Convention prepared the cannon and cast the shot—the one at Annapolis put in the charge and I have put the match to it. Away it goes jollily and any one whose head it strikes will suddenly find himself taking leaves, nestling in cocoons and feeding worms—the fate of all mortals mad or sensible.

Appointments made by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, for Dorchester County.

Surveyor—John B Leckie.

Orphans' Court—Thomas Breerwood, James Dixon, John Rowins.

Levy Court—Not commissioned.

Magistrates' Courts.

No. 1—Matthew Smith, junr, Luke Messick, Francis B C Turpin.

2—William Newton, Daniel Cannon, Jas. Carroll.

3—George A Z Smith, Garrett McBride, Mitchell Thompson.

4—Whitefield Woolford, Moses Navey, Travers B Tolley,

5—Henry Shenton, Clement McNamara, David W Tyler.

6—Wesley Woodland, Charles Traverse, John Hooper.

7—Thos. Summers, Gardner Bayley, Richard Pattison.

8—Henry Cock, Wm. Byus, John Spedden of R.

Coroners—Edward Simmons, Hudson Cannon, William A Slacum, Peter Kirwan, Benjamin Johnson, Isaac Millikin, George W Loockerman, Samuel Corner, Jacob Howard, Wm. W Jones, Wm. W Thompson, Levin Wingate.

Magistrates—Samuel Pittison, Stanley Richardson, Solomon Robinson, James Hammersly, John G Abbott, Levin Jones, T. P., Thomas I Pattison, John W Dail, William S Byus, Wm. Banning, Alden B Smith, Lewis Ross, Thomas Barnett, James Mowbray, Hugh W Berridge, Henry Phillips, John Newton, John Thompson, John Shehee, Beacham Ackworth, Cain Hurley, James K Lewis, Henry C Elbert, William Warren, Whiteley Beckwith, Zachariah T Fooks, Jas. Gould, Samuel Sewell, Jeremiah Bramble, Wm. Turpin, Joseph S Hooper, John Wrightson, Thomas Adams, James Goslin, Algernon Thomas, Elijah Hurst, Salisbury Collins, Henry D Wright, John Woollen, James Smith of L, Richard Tull, Edward Brohawn, Brannock Moore, John D Stevens, Samuel Twilley, John B Caulk, Minos Adams, Ed. Thomas, Wm. Frazier, Samuel Abbot, Wm. Rhea, Nehemiah Beckwith, John Keene, (C H), Levi D Traverse, Levin Keene of H., Wm. Geoghegan of John, James Smith of S. C., Traverse Spicer, Leven Richardson, Moses L Keene, John Griffith, Thomas Jones, Joseph Wheatley, John T Stewart of Joseph, Samuel Craig, Hugh Neild, Moses Geoghegan, John E Eccleston, Stewart Keene, Wm. W Tall, Richard Tall, Wm. Crawford, Samuel Harrington, Henry Creighton of John, Samuel Dunnock, Marcellus D Keene, Philip H Graham, Goodman Gootee, Timothy McNamara, George Wallace of T. Solomon F Kirwan, Marcellus Insly, James Rea, George Tylor.

We publish the following correspondence, to correct the erroneous impressions of some persons that Mr. Boyle has been dismissed from office:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1839.

Sir: After active service in the Department for nearly twenty six years, it is matter of sincere regret that any act of mine should subject you to difficulty.

Grateful for the confidence reposed, as well as the kindness uniformly manifested towards me, that neither the President of the United States nor yourself may experience embarrassment on my account, I tender for acceptance my resignation as chief clerk.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BOYLE.

Hon. J. K. PAULDING, Sec'ry of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 17th Jan. 1869.

Sir: Your letter of yesterday, signifying your resignation of the office of chief clerk in this Department, was received last evening.

In accepting it, I cannot omit the expression of my regret that a circumstance, in no way reflecting on your character, capacity, or usefulness, should have made this step necessary, and that I should, in consequence, lose the services of one whose long experience and faithful assiduity were so valuable to me at this time.

With the most sincere wishes for your future prosperity and happiness,

I remain your friend and servant,
J. K. PAULDING.

JOHN BOYLE, Esq. Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 14th, 1839.

In the House of Representatives this morning Mr. Cambreleng stated that he had in his possession a memorial from Jesse Hoyt, collector of the port of New York, which he wished to present. Loud and vociferous exclamations of "no, no," "I object," &c. were instantly uttered, and Mr. Cambreleng said that he must move a suspension of the rules to enable him to get the subject before the House. Mr. Menifee asked Mr. Cambreleng to state the nature of the petition. Mr. Cambreleng replied that he would do so; but as there were loud cries of "no, no," and "order, order," he was not allowed to go on.

[I am informed that Mr. Hoyt complains that one of the witnesses examined by the committee of Investigation, has purjured himself, and given testimony that can be easily disproved, that he was ready to produce evidence to prove the utter worthlessness of that witness, but the committee of Investigation would not suffer him to go into its examination. He therefore prays the House of Representatives, to send the committee back to New York, with instructions to go into a full examination of the witnesses he is ready to produce.]

Mr. Cambreleng's motion to suspend the rules was decided in the negative, by a vote of 123 to 73, and thus was the subject for the moment at least disposed of.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, concerning a report of the charges preferred by Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, against Commodore Jesse D. Elliott. Mr. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, moved that the document be printed, and be referred to a select committee. Mr. Naylor, supported his motion, in a speech of an half hour's length, in which he assailed Commodore Elliott with great bitterness and wrath. He applied to him every epithet of rancor that can be found in the English vocabulary. He said, that while Elliott was in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, he was in the daily practice of every infamous vice known to the catalogue of moral delinquency. Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, followed Mr. Naylor, and whilst he insisted on having a committee of investigation, to examine all the reports against Commodore Elliott, he defended the reputation of that officer, and avowed his willingness to defend him at all hazards, till he was proved to be guilty. Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, next took the floor, and made a discursive speech. He did not attempt to sustain any charge; his only object was to advocate the necessity and propriety of ordering an investigation.

Mr Pickens, of South Carolina, next took the floor, and made a very warm attack on Com. Elliott, and left him in a most undesirable dilemma. Mr. Pickens, in the course of his remarks, made one very unfortunate and ill timed remark. In order to the general odium of Com. Elliott, he referred to the conduct of that officer at the "time of the sacred days of nullification," and said that he then appeared off the harbor of Charleston, in the sloop of war Natchez, with his guns unmuzzled, ready to fire upon his countrymen. The allusion was most unfortunate, as it lead many to suspect that Mr. Pickens was actuated by personal feelings. I did not suspect any thing of the kind, as I happen to know that Mr. Pickens, who is a most excellent genteman, is incapable of any such kind of action. After Mr. Pickens had concluded, Mr. Cambreleng demanded the previous question, and the resolution of Mr. Naylor, calling for a select Committee to investigate the rumors against Com. Elliott, was adopted without a division.

In the discharge of an act of common justice to an officer of the United States Navy, and as an act of common duty as a man, I feel myself constrained to solicit you to permit me to state a single fact, which if stated, will in some degree, as I think, relieve the excitement that is now raging against Com. Elliott. It has been stated in Congress, and out of it, that Com. Elliott has shrunk from an investigation, and anxiously endeavored to keep his difficulties from Congress. Such is not the fact; the very reverse of the position is true. I am authorized by the Hon. Levi Lincoln, of the House of Representatives, late the distinguished chief magistrate of Massachusetts, and who, as a whig, maintains a most elevated position with his party, that as soon as Com. Elliott was informed that resolutions were offered against him in the House of Representatives he wrote to him, (Governor Lincoln) and begged him to get an investigation without the least possible delay. I am further authorized to say, that Governor Lincoln has, day after day, seduously struggled to make Commodore Elliott's wishes known to Congress, and for the last three weeks, at the instance of Gov. Lincoln, Commodore Elliott's letter has been among the files of the House, has been printed, and is at the disposal of every man who will take the trouble to read it.

I respectfully ask you to state these facts, and if you will oblige me, you will do an act of justice. At the commencement of this outcry against Commodore Elliott, I was bitterly prejudiced against him. That prejudice is not yet entirely removed; but I confess that the events of the day have shaken it. After the Elliott affair was disposed of, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the appropriation bills.

In the Senate, Mr. Wall's report was the order of the day, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, made a long speech.

From the New York Express.

THREE PACKET SHIPS WRECKED.

Great Hurricane in England.—Seventeen days later.—By the Packet Ship Cambridge, Capt. Buesley, we have Liverpool papers of January 10th, with appalling accounts of the wreck of the Packet Ships, Oxford, St. Andrew, and Pennsylvania,—the two last almost a total wreck, outward bound, with large and rich cargoes of Dry goods on board,—and also with loss of lives The worthy Captain Smith, of the Pennsylvania, is among the drowned in his own ship. The Lockwoods, Capt. Sproule, for New York, is wrecked, with a great loss of lives

The Liverpool papers are filled with accounts of a violent and destructive hurricane which arose on the night of Saturday, January 6th, and continued during a great part of the next day. The Liverpool Courier of Jan. 9th says:—

"All around our district the destruction has been dreadful: and intelligence of buildings, out-houses, walls, roofs, chimneys, hay-stacks, fences, and trees having been destroyed or blown down, reach us from every quarter. In this town, the loss of life and property has been very great, and numbers of persons have been more or less injured, while multitudes are recounting particulars of narrow escapes from death, or fractured limbs.

The following is from the Liverpool Courier of Jan. 9th, dated 12 o'clock.

"The worst fears respecting the ill-fated ships mentioned in the accounts of our yesterday's news are unhappily confirmed. The New York packets Pennsylvania and St. Andrew