

FOREIGN.

From the N. York Jour. of Commerce, Dec. 23. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdridge, we have received London papers to Nov. 23d and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive.

The news is important, both politically and commercially. Since the date of our previous advices, there had been a rise in cotton, amounting to full three farthings per pound. A Tory Ministry has in part been formed in England, with Lord Wellington at its head. This event being wholly unexpected, has produced a strong sensation throughout the kingdom, and given rise to various public demonstrations, but from all we can gather, there was no immediate prospect of violence. The fact is, a great many of the Whigs were disgusted with their own Ministry, and felt no great reluctance in seeing it ousted. But perhaps they will not be so well pleased to see a Tory Administration in its place. Much however will depend upon the policy which "His Grace" intends to pursue. If, learning wisdom from experience, he should adapt himself to the new condition of things, and fall in with the current of salutary reform, his Administration might not be only popular, but eminently useful.

A new French Ministry has been formed, with the Duke de Treviso (Marshal Mortier) at its head, and embracing most of the members of the Cabinet as it existed previous to the appointment of the Duke of Bassano.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th of Nov. to the 15th of December.

It is stated in a Liverpool paper, that on the news of the formation of the Basco Ministry reaching Talleyrand, he immediately sent in his resignation as Ambassador to the Court of London.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT LIVERPOOL.

On Monday afternoon, Nov. 17th, about 300 people assembled on the Cheshire side of the river Mersey, near Bromborough Pool, Liverpool, to witness a pugilistic exhibition between two men, named Fee and Robinson, for two guineas a side. The fight began a little after twelve o'clock, and lasted upwards of three quarters of an hour. When finished, a number of persons embarked in boats, but two o'clock, to return to Liverpool. At this hour there was a remarkably strong ebb tide, the current of the river in the situation described being very powerful. The distance between the opposite shores at this point may be estimated at two miles. The boats were heavily laden, containing it is said, about thirty persons each—a dangerous number to be carried with safety in the description of ferry boats—light four-oared gigs, about 12 feet long, and very cranky, most in use on the Mersey.

The boat which left the rock-ferry first, had approached within half a mile of her destination, labouring with her cargo of human beings, and contending against a strong north-west breeze, as well as the ebbing tide, when she suddenly sunk, and all on board were precipitated into the foaming sea. Those who could not swim were anxious to seize upon those who could, and the latter being prevented from using their limbs freely, lost their self-possession, became suffocated in the desperate struggle to preserve life, and sunk to rise no more. Boats were immediately despatched, but notwithstanding all the exertions that were made, only a few were saved. Another boat, which sailed soon after the preceding, and still more heavily laden, sunk in the river, midway the rock-ferry and the Queen's Pier-head. Here the destruction of life was dreadful, because the unfortunate beings were further removed from those who could render them assistance. No less than twenty human creatures belonging to the last boat have found a watery grave. It is asserted by one of the survivors that one of the persons in the boats were much intoxicated. The number lost is estimated, by some at fifty, by others at forty; but perhaps the exact number will never be accurately ascertained. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that only seven out of the last boat containing 30, were rescued. The horrifying calamity has produced, as may be imagined, the greatest consternation throughout Liverpool and its neighbourhood. The great majority who attended the fight were men of very loose morals and character. There were, however, some attracted rather from curiosity than habit or principle, whose fate their immediate friends and relations have reason to deplore.

THE WELLINGTON MINISTRY.

From the London Spectator. On Monday the King came to St. James's Palace, and received the formal resignation of his late servants: the Duke of Wellington was sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department, and was also commissioned by his Majesty to conduct the business of the other principal departments of the state, with the assistance of the Under-Secretaries, until definite arrangements are entered into. On Friday he further received the seals of the Secretary of War, Paymaster of the Forces, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Duke is, therefore, pro tempore First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary at War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests! He will continue to act in these manifold capacities, and in any other, we presume, that may be deemed necessary, until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns. The choice of any office in the Government, including the Premiership, is reserved for that all-important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then, at

least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible minister of the Empire. This state of things is, we believe unprecedented.

But it is doubtful what arrangements will finally be made. Conjecture has been busy with the names of those who are likely to take office. Premising, therefore, that nothing certain is known, we may mention, that it is rumoured, and almost expected, that

Lord Lynhurst will be Sir James Scarlett

Sir Charles M. Sutton Home Secretary.

Sir Robert Peel Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Leader of the House of Commons.

Foreign Secretary, First Lord of the Admiralty.

President of the Board of Control, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sec'y. for Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir Henry Hardinge Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir C. Wetherell Ambassador to France.

Earl of Aberdeen Governor General of India.

Lord Stuart de Rothsay or Lord Munster, Master of the Horse.

Lord Maryborough Attorney General.

Sir Edward Sugden Solicitor General.

Mr. Follett or Mr. Pollock Mr. Goulbourn is to be the candidate for the Speaker's chair; and the Standard intimates that if the reformed House of Commons should refuse to install him at the Duke's word of command, an immediate dissolution will be the consequence; until Sir Robt. Peel shall return, the most important question, however, as to when the dissolution shall take place, if at all, will not be determined.

From the London Gazette, of Nov. 18. At the Court of St. James's, the 17th day of November, 1834, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty, having been pleased to appoint the most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, his Grace was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette of November 21.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honourable John Lord Lyndhurst; whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was by his Majesty's command administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

Nothing has yet been determined on respecting the arrangements of the Tory Administration; and however ingenious may be the speculations on the subject, we have the strongest grounds for asserting that, until the return of Sir Robert Peel, no one can pretend to say who are to be the men, or what are to be the measures of the new government: In the mean time the Duke of Wellington has stepped forward, and has volunteered to occupy with his own person all the important posts of the Ministry, and to maintain them at all hazards. His Grace is now Secretary of State for the Colonies, and on Monday, when the new Treasury Commission will have been issued, the Duke of Wellington will also be First Lord of the Treasury; the other Lords are to be the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Maryborough, Sir John Beckett, and Mr. Planta.

It is admitted on all hands, that the Duke regards Sir Robert Peel as the only hope of Toryism, and that his Grace and his immediate personal staff will yield with unconditional submission to the will of the Right Hon. Baronet, if he should undertake to form a Government—a matter, however, which seems by no means certain to those who know that he has more than once, with a supercilious coldness, disclaimed all community of feeling with what used to be called his own party. We need scarcely say, that the currency question is one which peculiarly involves the character of Sir Robert Peel as a statesman, and yet upon that question, in the last session of Parliament, he was deserted by a large body of the Tories, and had to rely for the vindication of his favourite measures upon the speeches and votes of the Whig Ministers and of their usual supporters. The Right Hon. Baronet complained bitterly of this desertion at the time; and we mistake his character much if he has forgotten it. Can it, therefore, be too much to anticipate that when Sir Robert Peel finds, as he will upon his arrival, the country convulsed from one end to the other at the bare prospect of the return of the anti-reformers to power—can it be too much, we ask, to anticipate that when he finds the country thus excited, he may come to the wise conclusion that he ought not to lend himself and his character to those Tory allies upon whose co-operation he could reckon only whilst he continued to minister to their bigotry, and to be the slave of their anti-national prejudices?

From the Times, Nov. 22.

The rumors of the day have produced a real curiosity, being nothing less than the purport, if not the exact words, of the letter addressed to Sir Robert Peel, by the Duke of Wellington. Of course we cannot vouch for its accuracy. The letter, or extract of the letter, is said to be in these terms:

I have received our Sovereign's commands to form a new Administration, which I have promptly obeyed. My opinion has long been, and still is, that the office of Premier should be held by a member of the House of Commons, and not of the House of Lords. I candidly admit that no one is so proper as yourself to hold that situation, therefore beg your immediate return,

and that you will accept that office. In respect to myself, I have no wish for office at all; but if I can be of any use to my Sovereign and my country, and if it shall be your wish, I will fill any office under your Administration that you may point out.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Nov. 22.

The all-engrossing topic of conversation in the city during the whole of the present week has been the recent dismissal of the late cabinet, and the appointment by his Majesty of the Duke of Wellington to form a new ministry. The commercial and moneyed interests in the city appear to view with comparatively little alarm the present state of things, as the opinion is general that the Duke of Wellington must adopt one of two courses, if he has the least expectation of continuing in power, and must come forward with a liberal line of policy, and reform the abuses of the Church.

Capitalists, at least, who are perhaps conservative to a greater degree than most of the great parties in the city, are not displeased at the change, entertaining an opinion that every exertion would be made by a Cabinet formed by the Duke of Wellington to maintain the value of the Public Securities, and that no attempt will be made to reduce the interest of the Public Debt. It is owing to this feeling, more perhaps than to any other cause, that the British Securities have this week undergone an improvement of full one per cent. on the depression of this day week.

Nothing further transpired in this city up to a late hour this evening relative to the progress made by the Duke of Wellington in completing the Cabinet. The appointment of Lord Lyndhurst to the office of Lord Chancellor is taken as an earnest that the whole of the appointments in the new Ministry will be strictly confined to parties who have heretofore supported the measures of the Duke of Wellington. The rumor has again been current to-day, that it is the intention of the Duke of Wellington to dissolve the present Parliament; and the consequence is, that preparations are in progress to obtain the means of carrying on the contracts in the different parts of the country, and which, in many places, are expected to be extremely service.

To provide the means for this purpose, sales of Stock have already been made, and powers of attorney were received to-day from the country for further sales for the same object.

A good deal of anxiety continues to be manifested by persons connected with Spain and Portugal to learn whether it is likely there will be any change in the policy of the Government with regard to those kingdoms. The more general feeling continues to be, that while the system of strict neutrality is adhered to under the new Government, still that no means will be taken to promote the cause either of Don Miguel or Don Carlos.

There has been rather a current statement in the city this afternoon, that one of the early measures of the Duke of Wellington will be to make some alteration in the Corn Laws, by reducing the duty on its importation, to a much lower standard than at present. There have also been reports current that it is intended to put on a picnic tax, and that the Duke will propose reforms in the Church of Ireland.

Attention has been drawn to-day to the rapidly decreasing stock of bullion held by the Bank of England, and the circumstance is viewed with increased alarm by the more timid capitalists of the city, as there is an attempt in the course of being made to occasion a demand for gold. In different parts of the city, as well as in the suburbs large placards have been posted, with the words "Stop him again—run for gold." The attempts, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has hitherto failed, for although there has been a very considerable increase in the demand at the Bank of England, as well as at the private banking-houses over that of the last few days, still we believe we are fully authorized to state that the quantity of gold paid at the Bank of England to-day has not been very considerably increased beyond the customary wants of trade, it being recollected that on each Saturday, above all other days in the week, there is an extra demand for gold and silver specie, being required extraordinarily for wages and other payments which custom has established as necessary to be liquidated on the last day of the week. Measures were taken during the day to remove as rapidly as possible the placards in question.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—We have inserted in another part of our paper accounts of various meetings held in the metropolis upon the subject of the dismissal of the Reform Ministry, and have no doubt that an expression of feeling equally decided will emanate from all quarters of the country.

A warrant was on Thursday sent to the Stamp Office to be stamped, for the recalling the Marquis Wellesley from the Government of Ireland, by order of the Duke of Wellington.

Morning Chronicle.

Expected Dissolution of Parliament.—We advise our brother Reformers to be on the watch—a new selection is at hand. The Parliament is only prorogued for three weeks, and before that time expires a dissolution will take place. We know that new writs are always prepared to be issued at a moment's notice. Let our countrymen look to it, that the King's proclamation—like the dismissal of the Reform Ministry—may not take them by surprise. Unity, good order, and salutary reform in church and state, be our motto. There must be no halting in a good cause.—Sun.

The Crisis.—What Ireland will do is now known. It was proclaimed at the meeting held yesterday at the Corn Exchange. That meeting it will be found, was attended by several of the Irish members, and by reformers of various shades of sentiment. It included many prominent repealers, and anti-repealers. There was, however, only one opinion—one determination.

All agreed, all pledged themselves to bury the past as far as it is connected with controversy or discussion, in oblivion, and to unite heart and hand for the single object of defeating the audacious attempts to force upon the country the baleful domination of a Tory Government. The principal resolutions were moved by Mr. O'Connell.—Dublin Morning Register, Nov. 22.

The Emperor of Russia.—His Imperial Majesty has arrived at Berlin, and performed the journey in the incredibly short time of ninety hours. His arrival created a great astonishment. The Prince of Holland has also left Holland for Berlin on receiving the news of the late change of the English Ministry. There appears a singular coincidence in all these movements accompanying the Duke of Wellington's return to power.

FRANCE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—We stated last week, that the Ministry named by the King of the French, on Tuesday existed but three days. The resignation of the Ministry is attributed to a disagreement between the King and his new Prime Minister as to the system which was to regulate the policy and acts of the new Cabinet.

The Duke of Bassano, though a man of years, had selected for his colleagues in the Ministry men who were in the prime of life, with a view of carrying with vigour every reformatory measure which he seems to have contemplated. But in the very outset of a career by which the restoration of the revolution of 1830 was to be accomplished, he had to encounter difficulties which he had apparently overlooked when he was induced to accept office.

The draft of his political faith submitted to the King, preparatory to its insertion in the *Moniteur*, was decidedly objected to. The Duke saw that he was destined to figure as the mere nominal chief of the Cabinet, and, finding that some of his colleagues had been so far disgusted with the reception which the news of their appointment had met with in many quarters as to have made their minds without any ceremony to withdraw, resolved at once on offering his own resignation. It was, as well as the other resignations, accepted by the King.

The King afterwards sent for Messrs. D. Rigny, Thiers, Guizot, and Duchatel, who arrived at the Tuileries, and were soon followed by Marshal Mortier, the Duke of Treviso, who was immediately invested with the offices of Minister at War and President of the Council. A courier was despatched to M. Humann, who had left town for Strasburg, and for whom the portfolio of Minister of Finance is destined. Thus the doctrinaire image of brass and clay, so lately broken to pieces, has been put together again, with a small infusion of new metal, and is again set up by the Citizen King upon the pedestal of his capricious favour. It is stated, that if the Chamber should not be as well pleased with the re-constructed Ministry as the King is, the Chamber will be immediately dissolved. This potent in the France of July are the words *le Rio le vent*.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY the 23d day of January next, at the court house door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock M the

Three Story House and Lot, situated on Church street, near the Market-house, now occupied by Gideon White. This lot is particularly described in a deed from Wm. T. T. Mason, and Anne his wife, to said Gideon White, in a deed dated 6th Dec. 1820, and duly recorded among the Land records of Anne Arundel county, and is believed to convey a good title. It contains 14,974 square feet of ground.

The lower story of the house is fitted up for a store, and it is believed to be among the best stands in the city for business. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are Cash on the day of Sale, or on its ratification by the Chancellor.

JAMES MURRAY, Trustee. Jan. 1.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court, bearing date the thirtieth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, in a cause wherein Jacob Weir, and others, were complainants, the subscriber will expose to public sale on FRIDAY 23rd day of January next, on the premises, all the tracts or parcels or parts of tracts of Land called *Haplins' Venture, Owens' Purchase* and *Fox Hall*, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, which was conveyed by Thomas Allen and wife, to the heirs of the late Benjamin Carr, containing about TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ACRES more or less. This land lies near the Patuxent, in Anne Arundel county, and adjoins the lands of Dr. James Owens, Alexander Owens, Mrs. Sherbert and Mrs. Allen—about one half of it is in wood and valuable timber, and the arable land is good and susceptible of improvement. The improvements on the land are a good Dwelling House, a new Tobacco House, two Quarters, a Corn House, &c. The land abounds with excellent water, very conveniently located. This land will be sold in one body, or in parcels to suit purchasers.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, one fourth of the purchase money in Cash on the day of sale, or on the final ratification thereof, and the balance in three equal instalments payable, in 12, 18, and 24 months from the day of sale, the whole to be secured by bonds, with good securities to be approved by the subscriber, and bearing interest from the day of sale. When the whole purchase money is paid, (and not before), the subscriber is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser.

JACOB W. BIRD, Trustee. Jan. 1.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1835.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Annapolis Temperance Society, on Friday the 13th day of January, 1835, a Proposition from the Brocton Temperance Society, to hold a Convention of the friends of the Temperance reformation in Anne Arundel county, at the city of Annapolis on the ninth day of January next, was considered, and the following resolution adopted.

Resolved, That we approve the proposition of the Brocton Society, to hold a county Convention of friends of Temperance at the city of Annapolis, on the ninth day of January next, and that Messrs. McNeil, Son, Pinsky and A. Randall, be appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of said Convention.

For the Maryland Gazette.

I will awake once more to thee, A mournful strain in numbers wild, Should it offend, 'Tis all for thee, Hereafter wags as sorrow's child.

Falls—all unguarded were, Those wild effusions which we lent To thee—Ah! then forgive me fair, Accord my pardon—I repeat, What'er was said in those few lines, Unkind of thee, I pray forgive; Not all the gems in Peru's mines, Such consolation e'er could give.

I think of all thy sweetest now— Thy fairy form—thy speaking eye, And can't imagine or tell how, My pen should give my heart the lie, Should you refuse to reinstate, Re-light again mild friendship's fire, But leave me to my wayward fate, Still thee alone I must admire.

For the Maryland Gazette.

My heart is troubled—fill'd with grief— No hours of rest have I; No friendly smiles afford relief, From beauty's thrilling eye, But darkly on the sea of life, Assaulted by each gale;

While every discord, trouble, strife, Fill and avail my sail, The charm of life from me has fled, And friendship's form has flown— My friends are numbered with the dead, My sorrow's all my own.

I seek my pillow, but to weep, And think of "thy gone days," And o'er thy rights will I keep, To utter mournful lays.

I seek alone sustaining grace, The ills of life to bear; I live alone—my Saviour's face I view—by ardent prayer.

Then why should I fear night below, If pain and sickness come; May I resign'd to ev'ry woe, Speak out, "thy will be done."

No kindred drop of blood have I, That runs in other veins; No one is there to grieve or sigh, Commiserate my pains.

Alone I'll bear my wayward fate, Alone I'll follow on; The path my Brothers tread of late, They have before me gone, And I will follow in the path That leads me to their side; Ne'er mind the world's rude scoff or jeer, Uncumber'd by a bride.

It has been some time since the news and many persons have not cleared it of pavements before their lots, and nothing been done to enforce the law, what the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen about see the violation of the law and will not see the violation of the law and will not see the violation of the law.

COURT OF APPEALS, December Term 1834.

Tuesday, Dec. 30th.—Present, Baltimore J. and Stephen, Dorsey, and Chambers, J. No. 44. The Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland Steam Navigation Co. vs. Thomas Hungerford. This case was argued by the appellants. No counsel argued for the Appellants.

No. 48. John Goyer vs. Maynard Ely Neth. The argument of this case was commenced by Pinsky for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

On motion of Mr. Taney for the Appellant, the case of the State of Maryland vs. the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, postponed until Friday next.

Wednesday, Dec. 31st.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of No. 48 was continued, Alexander and Johnson for the Appellants, and Pinsky for the Appellee.

Nos. 121, 122, 123. Elizabeth Lee vs. Robert Welch of Ben. et al. and Robert Welch, et al. vs. Elizabeth Lee—appeals from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county. Argument of these cases was commenced by Pinsky for Elizabeth Lee.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND, House of Delegates.

MONDAY, December 20th, 1834. This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government, for the opening of the General Assembly of this state, the following members appeared:

For St. Mary's County—William J. Blakistone, John H. Goshorn, and Henry C. Esquire.

For Kent County—James B. Ricard, James P. Gale, and Benjamin Kerby, Esquires.

For Anne Arundel County—Thomas Hood, and Charles S. Ridgely, Esquires.

For Calvert County—James Kent, John Beckett, and Samuel Turner, Esquires.

For Charles County—John Hughes, William B. Merrick, and James D. Carpenter, Esquires.

For Baltimore County—Hugh Ely, John C. Brick, John M. Wynn, and Jacob Shower, Esquires.

For Talbot County—George Dudley, Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Joseph Bruff, and Solomon Mathien, Esquires.

For Somerset County—Isaac D. Jones, Matthew Dashiell, and Littleton D. Teackle, Esq's.

For Dorchester County—Joseph Nicols, William J. Ford, Levin Richardson, and Samuel B. Craigdon, Esquires.

For Cecil County—William C. Scott, Lambert D. Nowland, Bennett F. Bussey, and Joseph Harlan, Esquire.

For Prince George's County—Thomas G. Pratt, Benjamin L. Gantt, Walter B. C. Worthington, and Philip Barton Key, Esquires.

For the City of Annapolis—Nicholas Brewster, and George W. Wills, Esquires.

For Queen Anne's County—John B. Thomas, and Daniel Roberts, and William S. Hambleton, Esquires.

For Worcester County—John P. R. Gilliss, Ebenezer Heron, Rowland Bovins, and John H. Williams, Esquires.

For Frederick County—William Roberts, Robert Annan, Francis Bragdon, and Daniel Durrant, Esquires.

For Harford County—Samuel Sutton, Henry H. Johns, James Moore, and James Nelson, Esquires.

For Caroline County—Thomas Burchenal, Thomas S. Carter, James Turner, and William M. Hardestyle, Esquires.

For the City of Baltimore—Joseph Cushing, and John Jones, Esquires.

For Washington County—Andrew Kershner, John O. Wharton, and Joseph West, Esquires.

For Montgomery County—Henry Harding, Thomas Gitting, Henry C. Gaither, and Daniel Traylor, Esquires.

For Allegany County—Alpheus Beall, William McMahon, Norman Bruce, and George W. Dickinson, Esquires.

A sufficient number of Delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, agreeably to the constitution and form of government.

And then adjourn'd until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Monday being the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly, the following Senators appeared in the Senate Chamber, and took their seats—to wit:—

Dennis Claude, Thomas Emory, William Hightell, James Montgomery, John B. Morris, Henry Page, Thomas Sappington, H. C. C. Wiles, and William Wootton, Esquires.

On motion of Mr. Claude, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President; Mr. Forrest was put in nomination—on examination of the ballot box by the clerk, it appeared there had been nine votes given, all of which were for Mr. Forrest; whereupon he was declared to be unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Sappington, it was ordered that the clerk communicate to the President of the fact of his election, and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber.

On motion of Mr. Wootton, the Senators present adjourn'd until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Benjamin S. Forrest and Samuel G. Osborne, Esquires, were also at the Seat of Government, but were prevented, by indisposition, from taking their seats.

TUESDAY, December 30.

Leonard Iglehart, Esquire, a delegate returned for Anne Arundel county, Uriah Lavelle, Esquire, a delegate returned for Calvert county, and John Willy, Esquire, a delegate returned for Washington county, severally appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

The house proceeded to ballot for a Speaker; the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, on examination thereof, it appeared that William J. Blakistone, Esq. received fifty-seven votes, and that there were fifteen blank ballots.

Whereupon, William J. Blakistone, Esq. was declared duly elected the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and accordingly took the chair.

Mr. Gaunt submitted the following order, which was twice read and adopted.

Ordered, That George G. Brewer, be appointed Chief Clerk, and Eli Durrall, the Assistant Clerk, of the present House of Delegates.

Ordered that they qualify as such.

Mr. Merrick submitted the following order, which was twice read and adopted.

Ordered, That George Bowlin, Jesse D. Reid, Benjamin Seeger, Josiah Brumwell, and Joseph C. Talbot, be, and they are hereby appointed Committee Clerks, for the House of Delegates, during the present session.

Ordered, That they qualify as such.

On motion by Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's County, That Gottlieb J. Grammer, be appointed Sergeant at Arms, and John Quyan, Door-keeper, during the present session, who severally qualified as such.

On motion by Mr. Ely,

Ordered, That the Rules and Regulations for the government of the last House of Delegates, be adopted as the Rules for the government of this House, until they be revised, or other Rules adopted, and that one hundred and eleven copies be printed for the use of the legislature.

Mr. Hightell submitted the following message which was read and assented to.