

DOMESTIC.

From the Richmond (Indiana) Intelligencer. DESCRIPTION OF RICHMOND. To those who are unacquainted with the rapidly increasing population in the western country, the following description of the village of Richmond, will not be altogether uninteresting.

Richmond is situated in Wayne County, Indiana, on the East bank of White Water, 44 miles west of Davton, 30 north of Brookville, and 50 north west of Cincinnati. The scene is uncommonly beautiful. Its elevation above the river is almost 100 feet. It is very level and dry, affording excellent water, and is remarkably healthy. The first sale of lots in this town, was on the 15th of August, 1816. It now contains 72 families, and 400 inhabitants, including 9 people of colour. There are 6 Stores, 2 Taverns, 1 Brewery, a Pot Still Distillery, 2 Carding Machines, 2 Tan Yards, a Printing Office, a Book Office, a Library, a School and 2 Physicians.

Mechanical Shops. 7 Cabinet Makers, 6 Black Smiths, 4 Hatters, 1 Wheel Wrights, 4 Shoemakers, 1 Silver Smith, 1 Saddler, 3 Tailors, 1 Chairmaker, 2 Coopers, 2 Butchers, together with a sufficient number of Carpenters, Brick Layers, Masterers, &c.

CULTURE OF COTTON IN CONNECTICUT.

The Norwich Gazette of the 9th inst. says, "On the 1st inst. we were presented with a sample of cotton which was raised in the garden of Mr. Lewis L. Nash, of Hidgefield, the last year. The seeds were planted about the middle of May, and with no more than the ordinary care of garden vegetables, the cotton was ripe by the 4th of October. The sample which we have received is as fine as any cotton we ever saw. A small skein of thread, spun from the same, accompanied it. If cotton can be raised in this part of the country with little trouble, we have no doubt that it would not be well worth the attention of the public."

EXECUTIONS.

Yesterday, Keta Loh and Kewabim, the Indians who were sentenced to death at the last September session of our supreme court, the former by the murder of Charles W. S. Madison, and the latter for the murder of Charles Ulrich, were executed to their sentence, hung by their necks until they were dead. The 1st Regt. of the territorial militia, under arms, and a guard of U. States troops attended the execution. The spectators were very numerous—not many of whom had ever witnessed a similar scene. The Indians, since their trial, often acknowledged that they deserved the punishment to which they were sentenced—and, in their own way, had prepared themselves to meet their fate. For several weeks past they appeared very anxious to obtain presents of tobacco, pipes, &c. none of which they used, but carefully laid them aside as an offering to the Great Spirit on the day of their death. They had contrived a sort of a drum, by drawing a piece of leather over the vessel that contained their drink, and often engaged in their solemn death dance. On the night previous to their execution, they continued their death dance to a very late hour, and commenced it again early in the morning. They had been presented, among other things, with some fine, well mounted figures of men, of quadrupeds, reptiles, &c. on their benches were also painted many figures among the rest, an Indian hanging by the neck, was observed. From the jail they were taken to the Poitiant Church, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. J. S. Hudson, (one of the gentlemen belonging to the Mission family.) The appearance throughout the whole of the solemn preparatory steps by perfectly collected—they walked firmly to the gallows, and previously to ascending the drop, shook hands with the Rev. Mr. Janvier, Mr. Hudson, the Sheriff and Marshal, and several other gentlemen who stood near them. They ascended the steps of the gallows in a manner peculiarly firm—after which, they asked through the interpreter, the pardon of the surrounding spectators, for the crime they had committed. They then shook hands and gazed for a few minutes on the assemblage and on the heavens, when their caps were drawn over their faces, and they were launched into eternity.

MURDERS IN MECKLENBURG.

Auld murders in Mecklenburg, Virginia. A scene was witnessed in Mecklenburg, James Hunt, who lives near Spanish Grove in this county, his three daughters, one about eighteen years old, one about twelve, and the youngest about eight, and a negro boy about the age of thirteen, were all the persons belonging to his family. Mr. Hunt having gone to Richmond, left his three daughters and the negro boy at home. On Thursday evening, the 17th December, the eldest daughter chastised the boy for some misconduct. At their usual hour the three girls went to bed, their bedding having been previously placed on the floor near the fire. A short time before day, the girl caused the boy to make a fire, and again went to sleep, but they soon slept the sleep of death, for the boy irritated by the chastisement lately received, and instigated by a diabolical desire of revenge, as soon as he perceived them tranquil, horribly murdered the three sisters as they lay asleep, by beating out their brains with an axe. Having remained after the perpetration of the murder until day, took whatever he imagined valuable to him, and set fire to the house, which was burnt down, and every article of Hunt's household furniture was consumed. Several persons who saw the fire hastened to the spot and got the girls out, but so deformed were they by the fire, that no human beings ever presented a more horrid appearance. Upon taking the boy up, he confessed every circumstance of the case, calling him before them, he stated to the jury every circumstance agreeable to his former confessions. He is now in jail & no doubt ample justice will be rendered to one whose youthful villainy has been so execrable. —Richmond Enquirer.

Letters from New York received in Charleston, state that the Bank of the U. S. has remitted 2,000,000 of dollars in the stock of that institution to England for sale—upon the strength of which they are now drawing bills of exchange, at a premium of 1 1/2 per cent.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

This territory which, before the war was little known, is daily taking into notice, and bids fair not only to equal, but even to surpass some of the eastern states both in commerce and internal resources. Detroit is already the centre of a very considerable trade—gypsum abounds in such profusion in the territory, that it is calculated enough may be procured to supply the whole country which harbours on the lake. The copper mines of the N. W. promise an abundant supply of that article of which Detroit will most probably be the receptacle. The soil of Michigan is prolific of almost all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. The farmers of that territory may with much propriety be said to feel upon the prospect of the advantages which they may derive from the completion of the Great Western Canal—but a few years will elapse before the produce of Michigan and Ohio will flow in rich abundance through this channel to the city of New York, whose market will afford an ample reward to the persevering industry of the farmer. —Zanesville Express.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

At a meeting of the committee of arrangement, on behalf of the Maryland Agricultural Society, at the dwelling of the chairman General Charles Ridgely of Hampton, it was resolved to distribute the premiums consisting of pieces of silver plate, amounting in value to \$500, at the Cattle Show and Fair, to be held on the last Thursday and Friday in May next, at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick Turnpike road four miles from Baltimore.

LIVE STOCK.

1—HORSES. For the best Stallion, a piece of plate valued at \$50. Second best do. 25. For the best Brood Mare, 20. Second best do. 15.

2—ASSES. For the best Jack, 20. For the best Jennet, 10.

3—MULES. For the best Male, 20. Second best Male, 10.

4—CATTLE. For the best Bull over two years old, 25. Second best do. 20. For the best Milch Cow, 20. Second best do. 15. For the best voke of working Oxen, 15. Second best do. 10. For the best Bull under 2 years old, 15. Second best do. 10. For the best Heifer, 15. Second best do. 10.

The premiums offered for the best Milch Cow will not be bestowed unless the exhibitor exhibits to the satisfaction of the awarding committee, an accurate account of the food and management of the cow; the quantity and management of the milk; and the quantity of cream and butter previously obtained from it for at least thirty successive days.

5—SWINE. For the best Boar, 10. Second best do. 5. For the best Sow, 10. Second best do. 5.

6—SHEEP. For the best Ram of the pure Merino blood, 10. For the best Ram of any other breed, 10. For the second best Ram of any other breed, 5. For the best two Merino Ewes, 5. For the best two Ewes of any other breed 10.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Plough, 5. For the best Straw Cutter, 5. For the best Drill Machine, 5. For the best machine, or mangle of a machine, for preparing unwetted flax for the wheel, 20.

Where premiums are taken for any of the above implements, the implement if, so taking the premium, or model of it, must be stamped with the name of the owner, and left in the possession of the Society for public exhibition.

Eleven premiums, amounting to one hundred dollars, will be received to be distributed at the discretion of the Society, to wit: One valued at \$20; two do. \$15; two at \$10; and six at \$5.

The committee of arrangement take this occasion to notify the Agricultural community, that the Society have in contemplation to hold another Cattle Show and Fair in the month of October next, when they hope that it will be in their power to award premiums for crops, and for Manufactures wrought in private families.

It is expected that from and after October next, the exhibitions will be held in that month and only once a year.

As some of the exhibitors in this state, are to be expected to call the public attention in this state, must necessarily be soved and planted, prior to the meeting in May; the Committee of Arrangement, deem it advisable at this time to indicate, in general terms, the objects for which it is supposed the premiums will be offered, leaving the details to be published as soon as practicable after the next show.

For the best 2 acre of Carrots, do. acre of Mangal Wurtzel, do. acre of Potatoes, do. 1-4 acre of Onions, do. acre of Cabbages for feeding, do. acre of Ruta Baga, do. acre of Common Turnips, do. acre of Indian Corn, do. acre of Orchard Grass, do. acre of Pumpkins, do. acre of Flax, do. acre of Wheat, do. Rye, do. Barley, do. Oats.

The persons who shall compete for the premiums that may be offered for crops, will have to give a description of the soil upon which the crops grew, state the kind and quantity of manure used; and also the manner and expense of cultivation and harvesting.

No animal will be considered entitled to any of the regular premiums, except such as have been bred in, and are at the time owned by persons residing within this state or the District of Columbia, and in no case will a premium be given for live stock, unless the owner shall have given one week's previous notice in writing, to Mr. John S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, stating himself to be the owner of the animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its pedigree, &c. &c. as near as practicable.

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Chairman.

J. E. HOWARD, Jr. Sec'y.

LATEST FROM AFRICA.

The U. S. schooner Shark, Lt. Comdr. M. C. Perry, arrived at this port last evening from the coast of Africa Jamaica and Havana. She sailed from Sierra Leone the 1st of November. The Colonists were still at Vavny Bay, and were all well when the Shark sailed. It had however been very sickly on the coast, particularly during the months of July and August. Mr. Winn and wife, Rev. Mr. Andrus, and six of the Colonists had died. The mortality among the European emigrants had also been very great, two thirds of them having died during the year. The British cruisers had also suffered severely particularly in officers.

New York, January 7.

In these pinching times, when every dollar is worth eight shillings of our currency, we presume it would be agreeable intelligence to many to learn that there are several money manufacturers in this city—none of any paper trash—but specie. But unfortunately the coinage is not exactly of that kind which will serve honest men to pay their debts.

For some time past the proceedings in and about a certain cellar in Beekman st. have been regarded by the neighbors as somewhat mysterious, and on the 15th inst. some sharp sighted and withal inquisitive gentlemen, who are terror to all evildoers, discovered a person by the name of Walton, at work in the cellar, with two large iron presses, and stamping twenty five cent pieces of the amount, for St. Domingo and other parts. A number of Dimes of different parts of the United States, and several other coins were found with him. This business, it appears from the communications of the man, has been carried on in this city to a great extent, and there are several other presses in other parts of the town, in full operation; and we believe money is coined for the metal is composed of copper and silver—about one fourth of the latter.

RISE OF THE OHIO.

On Monday last the ice commenced running in the Ohio river, together with a gentle breeze, which continued until our paper was put to press, at which time it had risen about ten feet. The immense quantity of ice which has broken up above, has carried every thing before it. Many loads of provisions, &c. &c. have passed the falls, deserted by their crews, and in a wrecked condition. The loss of property severely felt by the people of Kentucky and Ohio, as much of the produce of the river is destined for the New Orleans market.

The present rise has had the effect to float all the boats which have been lying up on the island at Shippingport for the past summer repairing.

We have information that the Kentucky river has had an immediate rise of about 15 feet, which has swept it clear of boats and craft.

How to account for so rapid a rise at this season, considering the uncommonly severity of the weather here, leaves us at a loss to determine from what tributary streams those waters flow.

CUT NOTES.

A notice was recently circulated that the Bank of the United States did not consider itself obligated to pay notes which had been cut in two, unless on the production of the original; published, it appears that in certain cases "in which the Bank declares she will not pay, the law (very emphatically) pronounces she shall pay."

The case of Martin vs. the Bank of the United States was argued at the last October Session of the Circuit Court of the United States in this city, upon a statement of facts, which set forth that the plaintiff was the owner of a number of notes of the Bank of the United States, amounting in the whole to \$50,000, which his agent, after the publication of a notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay out notes unless the same were produced, divided into halves at Cincinnati, Ohio, and forwarded in two parcels, by different mails, to Philadelphia, one of which parcels never arrived. The demand of the plaintiff was for the payment of the full amount of the notes.

Judge Washington stated he knew of no principle by which one party to a contract could prescribe terms to absolve itself from its obligation, without the assent of the other. If the Bank could dictate to the holder of her notes, the condition stated in this notice, upon the performance of which, and not otherwise, she would pay them, she might, with equal authority, prescribe any other condition, and declare in what case she would pay, and in what she would not.

"The note is the evidence of an engagement by the Bank to pay a certain sum of money to the bearer of it, and the general law of part of it should be lost or destroyed, the debt shall nevertheless be paid upon satisfactory proof being made of the ownership and loss. Thus sanctioned, these notes pass from hand to hand, and if the Bank can nevertheless discharge herself from her obligation to pay them, unless both parts of the note be produced, or unless the note be produced entire, (and there is no difference between the two cases) then the arbitrary declaration of the Bank must be stronger than law."

"Cutting a bank note into two parts," said the Judge "does not discharge the Bank from the debt of which the note was but the evidence, nor does it even impair the rights of the entire note can be made out. If one of the parts should be lost or destroyed, the debt would be no more discharged, if the entire note had been lost or destroyed. —The evidence is impaired indeed, not by the act of cutting the note, but by the same accident which would have affected the entire note had that been lost. In both cases the owner must resort to secondary evidence, and be bound to prove that the note did once exist, that it was lost or destroyed, and that he is the true and lawful owner of the note. If one part only of the note be lost, the difficulty which the rest of the note has to encounter, in proving his right to the debt, is diminished."

Judge Peters fully concurred in this opinion. —Union.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

A piece of White Flannel, manufactured in the State of New York, which had been sent here as a sample, was sold yesterday, at one dollar per yard. It is pronounced by Judges to be equal to the best Welch Flannel usually brought to this market.

SEAMEN'S PRAYER-MEETING.

On Tuesday evening last, a prayer meeting was held on board the fine ship Monarch, Capt Burnside. It was truly an interesting scene. A light was hoisted at the mast head, and an awning spread over the deck, from the edges of which sails were hung sufficient to protect the worshippers from the weather. On entering these airy walls, we were delighted to see about 100 hardy seamen collected, and waiting with serious silence for the gentlemen who was to officiate. Over the captain a large standard was hoisted, and this was the prelude to the singing of hymns, which were tendered for him. Lights were hung up in the evening, sufficient to enable us to see well that passed; and we can safely say, we never witnessed a more decorous and attentive meeting. Such prayer meetings it is intended to keep up, whenever the masters or owners of vessels shall offer them; and notice will always be given by hoisting the mast head at night. We understand Capt Burnside has politely offered the use of his ship for the same purpose again.

THE CHEROKEES.

We learn that the tribe of Indians here recently divided their country into several districts; have laid a tax on their people to build a court house in each; have appointed law officers, judges, and other respects are rapidly adopting the laws and manners of civilized life!

LONGEVITY IN GEORGIA.

Mrs Phoebe Johnson, aged 119 years, is still living in Columbia county. She came with her husband to this country in 1732, and was the first white female that landed in Georgia. Our informant is derived from her son in law; and he mentioned to him that the old lady intends removing with him to his family to Alabama, in the course of a few weeks. —Augusta Citizen.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 24.

For the Maryland Gazette.

HINTS ON ORATORY.

[Resumed.]

The action must not only be adapted to the word, and the word to the action, but the orator must also be careful not to "saw the air with his arm," since there is no gesture more graceless or ineffectual. To see a person raising his hand above his head, and with a violent effort carrying it again to his side, is one of the most ungraceful movements that can be performed by manual operation.

The words and actions of an orator are so dependent on each other, that they must concur in effecting the object to be accomplished, for when disunion becomes palpable, if not potent, Actions unaccompanied by words, would have their influence greatly diminished, so words unsupported by actions would leave but a faint impression. It is by uniting them, then, that the orator becomes irresistible. The orator should be choice of his expressions, since the more forcible and elegant the language he employs with which to besiege the fortress of the mind, the more effectual will be his subjugation. By a proper attention to the minutiae of style, such as nouns, prepositions and interjections, all of which are suitable instruments to be used in a verbal warfare, for like hand grenades they may sometimes in their operation prove destructive.

An orator as well as a general must survey the whole field of argument, that he may reconnoitre and observe the position of the enemy, and thereby be prepared to assail his adversary in the place most vulnerable. He must sometimes make a vigorous attack upon the ground of argument erected by his opponent, so as to force him by a ceaseless bombardment to capitulate. Such is the mode of warfare to which the orator should resort to ensure a victory.

In attacking the citadel of the human intellect, there are generally so many outworks of awe and reverence to break through, that it requires one skilled in worldly tactics to prostrate or overthrow the barrier of argument erected by his antagonist for the purpose of withstanding the roaring artillery of his eloquence. Should this method of assailing the fortress prove unavailing, some other more powerful expedient.

A dexterous speaker by making himself an orator, for what are pleadings but the blossoms of a tree without its roots, its foliage or its fruit, may so trench himself behind the fortification of the pleading here designated, as to render his cause incapable of being shaken, unless he is dislodged by any sally that he intended for the bar, should by no means neglect the study of that part of jurisprudence which Lord Coke emphatically pronounced to be "the most honourable, laudable and profitable thing in the law."

The science of special pleading is as essential to the orator in aiding his client's cause, as the most formidable implements employed for the purposes of an army. Viewing it thro' this medium too much attention cannot be bestowed on it.

While illustrating the position that eloquence in its impetuous course, removes every obstacle to its progress, it remains for me more particularly to give the finishing touches to the portrait of an orator.

How feelingly can one who is peculiarly gifted with the powers of persuasion vindicate the cause of suffering innocence, and rescue from "an ignominious death the executioner of crimes, and with men the oblivion of injuries," the culprit just tottering on the verge of eternity. Were it not for the tremendous and terrible thunder bolt of eloquence, than which nothing is more truly formidable, and which sometimes pierces the mind with a sudden peal, the victim would without remorse be handed over as an object of execration to the executioner that he may expiate on the gib-

ABSTRACT.

Of the Proceedings of the Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Allen reports a bill to remove the wing dam on the Susquehanna river.

Mr. Weaver reports a bill for the benefit of Robert Boone, which was passed and sent to the senate.

The bill to fix the salary of the council for the ensuing year was reconsidered, the blank filled up with \$500, the bill passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the relief of Peter Ulrich, of the city of Baltimore, rejected. The bills for the benefit of James C. Wheeler, for the benefit of Peter Tingitum, severally passed.

Mr. Hughes reports favourably on the petition of John Smith, jun.

Mr. Lockerman reports a bill for the benefit of Basil L. Stocker, and others.

Mr. Bruce reports a further supplement to the act to regulate lotteries.

Mr. Bowles from the committee of pensions and revolutionary claims, reports favourably on the petitions of Sarah Middleton, Michael House, Mark Goldsboro, Gilbert Middleton, Adam Ott, Ann Jackson, Edward Wood, Elizabeth Dunkin, Benjamin Uncles, Edward Stockbrooke, Ann Sawlings, Ann Spedden, Henry Carberry, Isaac Holland, Clement Sewell, Henry Wilmut, Henry Spirding, Sarah Windham, Elizabeth Isabell and John Williams.

Also unfavourable reports on the petitions of Standley R. Burton, Saml. Sprigg, John Barrett, James Curran, Thos. Chenoweth, Edward Markland, Anthony Davis, Francis Preston and John Leith.

Mr. Whiteford reports a bill for the building a bridge over Deer Creek, in Harford.

The bill in favour of Christian Baker, guardian of Virginia, and Colin Kemper, and the bill to regulate the inspection of tobacco, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

Adjourned.

Thursday Jan 17.

The further additional supplement to the act to regulate elections; the supplement to the act to provide for a new assessment, and to appoint collectors of the county tax for Baltimore city and county; the bill relative to the University of Maryland; and the resolution in favour of Jehu Chandler, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Saulsbury obtained leave to report a bill to aid and revive the proceedings of the orphans court of Caroline.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the relief of David Imbrice, passed with amendments, and the bill for the relief of Isaac Knight, passed with amendments; which were agreed to by the house.

George A. Smith was elected regent of wills of Caroline county by the two houses.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from Judge Shriver, which was referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

The clerk of the senate returns the bills to provide for building a bridge over Deer Creek; for the revaluation of real and personal property in Cecil; for the benefit of the heirs of Mary Logan; for the destruction of crows in Calvert; and the resolution relative to public property, severally passed. The bill to make said two deeds, rejected; the bill to incorporate the Baltimore Society for the Encouragement of Industry, passed with amendments; which were agreed to; and the supplement to the act to provide for the organization of the courts of common law in this state, passed with amendments, which were read.

Thomas Jones was appointed a committee clerk in the place of George A. Smith, elected regent of wills of Caroline.

Mr. Archer reports a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Chesapeake Academy. Adjourned.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

A petition from Wm. Stinecomb, of Anne Arundel, for a support—From sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's for a law suspending executions against debtors—From 270 inhabitants of Harford for a law to compel creditors to take the property of their debtors at a valuation.

Mr. Marriott reports favourably on the petition of the heirs of Anne Arundel county free school.

Mr. Orrick reports a supplement to the act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, &c.

Mr. Whitley reports a bill for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Caroline.

Mr. Piggan reports a supplement to the act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, &c.

Mr. Sprigg reports a bill for the benefit of Thomas T. Perry.

Mr. Weaver reports a bill to authorise the president and managers of Boonsborough turnpike road company to raise a sum of money by lottery, for the purpose of extending the extension of the charters of certain banks, &c.

Mr. Semmes offered for consideration a resolution in favour of George H. Lantiam, late sheriff of P. Georges.

Mr. Martin offered for consideration a resolution respecting the resolution of 1817, No. 41, in favour of the clerk of the council. The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the benefit of Garrison Forest Academy, rejected; and the bill fixing the salary of the members of the council of the ensuing year, and the resolution in favour of Abraham Hise severally passed.

A bill relative to the Academy to revive the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline; the resolution in favour of Dr. Mackenzie; the resolution requesting the governor to transmit to the governor of Pennsylvania, an authenticated copy of the act for the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehanna; the resolution in favour of the petition of the survivors of the Revolutionary War, and a bill reported by Mr. Harwood, for the benefit of the Havre de Grace bank, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to report a bill for the construction of indigent deaf & dumb persons.

Mr. Bruce reports a supplement to the act to regulate licences to retailers of dry goods, &c.

The President reports a bill to incorporate the President and commissioners of the town of Elkton.

Mr. Billard reports a bill to establish the place of holding elections in the third district of Somerset.

Mr. Archer reports a further supplement to the act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford.

The clerk of the senate returns the resolution in favour of Geo. H. Lantiam, and the bill to lay out ground for a wharf and lumber yard at Stapleford's Creek in Dorchester, severally passed; the bill for the benefit of Elijah Nelson, rejected; and the bill supplementary to the act to establish the City Bank of Baltimore.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to authorise the levy court of Anne Arundel county to levy a sum of money, for the further supplement to the act for the erection of a new market-house in Hagerstown, and the resolution requesting the governor to forward a law to the governor of Pennsylvania, severally passed; and the bill for the benefit of George and William Reed, rejected.

The bill to revive the proceedings of the orphans court of Caroline, passed; and delivers a supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Millard reports a further additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco; passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Marriott offered for consideration a resolution authorising commissioners therein named, to take testimony in Frederick county, and inquire into the official conduct of Judge Shriver, on the following charges, preferred by Samuel Barnes against said Judge, viz.

1st. That the said Abraham Shriver, has corruptly, and from motives of partiality and favoritism,