# FOREIGN.

*From the New York Commercial Advertiser of January 30.*

By the Packet Ship Amity from Liverpool.

There are some articles of intelligence, that are important. Private letters announce, on the authority of the London Courier, one day later than we have received, that Persia has not only declared war against the Turks, but actually commenced hostilities. The same letter adds that Russia had put her armies in motion for the commencement of hostilities against the Porte also. The latter story we are inclined to doubt.

The young men of Naples, it is said, are leaving their country to join the Greek forces. We hope they will fight better for their neighbours than they did for themselves!

The article from Zante, of Oct. 8, announces that the Turkish fleet had been joined by a squadron from Egypt, together making upwards of 60 sail, including four line of battle ships. On the 9th the fleet sailed for the Levant

The news from Spain is of a still more alarming character than received by our former advices. It would seem, indeed, as though the trail half-republican, half monarchial government was on the very verge of dissolution.

The King has peremptorily refused to dismiss his Ministers, as demanded by the people. He replied, "If Ministers be culpable, let their responsibility be made the ground of their impeachment, and let them be tried, if they be not, they ought to continue at their post Such is my will, emanating from the prerogative granted me by the constitution, which I will observe; but I also require that it be observed."

One of the latest letters from Madrid says, "This capital is, at this moment, threatened with a repetition of the revolutionary scenes of Saragossa. Our Jacobins assembled in numerous groups this evening, and are running through the streets, shouting loudly. The whole garrison and the militia are under arms." Orders have just been given to fire upon the rioters if they refuse to disperse. Terror is at its height. The citizens have all locked themselves in their dwellings. The rallying cry of the clubists is, "Tragala perro" They announce that the government has in view to produce a counter-revolution, and that it must be taken possession of by force.

An article from Trieste mentions an attack by the Greek squadron on the Turkish fleet in the Ionian seas, in which one Turkish vessel was taken and seven sunk.

Forty Turkish vessels, it is said, put into Zante, but the inhabitants compelled the English authorities to send them off, after a riot, in which four English soldiers were killed

The Parguinotes to the number of 400 having united with the Souliotes, made a desperate attack on the fortress of Parga, but were repulsed; part of them retreated into the mountains, the remainder, including the wounded, sailed for Corfu; but Sir T. Maitland had issued a proclamation, allowing them only ten days for the removal of their families and property, and ordering their perpetual exclusion after that period from the Ionian Islands. The Greek Monks of Mount Athos amount to 12,000, of whom it is said 3000 are well armed.—The mountain and the Isthmus which joins it to the Continent are well fortified.—Athens has been reoccupied by the Turks. On their approach the inhabitants took to flight, with the exception of 500 men who barricaded the streets and houses, and fired on the Turks. Flames presently issued from some of the houses, but it could not be correctly ascertained by which party the fire had been kindled. The lower town is almost consumed The Turks occupied the citadel before the insurrection, so that the monuments in it have not been destroyed. The Temple of Theseus has not suffered any damage; but the Turkish College, the Mosques, and the Temple of the Winds have been more or less injured.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received our latest papers, being London to the 4th of December

*From the London Courier of December 3.*

*Important news from Paris*

Rumours, with respect to France, of a very contradictory nature, have prevailed since yesterday morning—one that the King of France is dead; another, that the Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved—that the French Funds had experienced a great fall, &c. In this case, as in most others, we are able to lay before the public, intelligence upon which they may rely.

The news from Paris is certainly of an unpleasant nature, so far as relates to communication between the King and the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies have presented an address to the King, in which they indirectly insinuate, that peace has been preserved by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the French name and the dignity of the Crown.

It is meant to be insinuated that the King has not interfered with sufficient vigour, with respect to Turkey and Russia. The King, in his answer, rebukes the Chamber for indulging a supposition, that he could ever consent to sacrifices unworthy of the nation he governs and the crown he wears. The address and the answer of the King were delivered last Friday night They are contained in the Moniteur of Saturday, which we received this morning by express. In this state affairs remained when our messenger left Paris; but is is probable, and, indeed, generally expected, that the Chamber will be dissolved forthwith, or that there will be a change of Ministry. "The Ministers," says a private letter we have received of Saturday, "tendered to the King, immediately after his reply to the Deputies, their resignation, which his Majesty refused."

The same letter adds—"It is supposed the Chamber will be dissolved as soon as the King shall be assured by his Ministers, that the future nominations will be less hostile to the march and principles of his government" The french funds fell on Saturday to 89f. 15c.

Nor is this all. The situation of affairs in the east of Europe has assumed a very different aspect from what we expected Persia, according to private letters, has not only declared war against Turkey, but has actually commenced hostilities in Asia against the Turks. The fact is stated positively, and it is inferred that this would not have been done without some previous concert or communications with Russia, and that Russia will put her armies in motion against Turkey as soon as military operations can be undertaken from the banks of the Pruth.

The following are the Address to the King of Prussia, and his Majesty's answer:

OFFICIAL.

From the Moniteur of Saturday, Dec. 1.

Paris, Nov. 30.

"To day, Nov. 30, at eight o'clock in the evening, the King received in his cabinet the simple deputation of the Chamber of Deputies, composed of the President, and the two Secretaries, who conformably to the orders of his Majesty, delivered to him the Address voted by the chamber.

The address voted by the Chamber of Deputies, in a Secret Committee, on the 26th of November, is in the following terms:

"Sire,—Your faithful subjects, the Deputies of the Departments, approach the foot of the Throne, with the profound expression of their devotion and respect; to which they are happy to be able to add that of truth, which a legitimate King is alone worthy of hearing.

"Your sorrows, Sire, have been those of all France; she consoles herself, with her King, on the sacred cradle in which reposes the heir of our love, and that of your example. This infant will accomplish the promises of his birth, and the desires of your tenderness He will grow up under your eyes for the public happiness; and full of your mind, he will unite all hearts.

"We congratulate you, Sire, upon your continued amicable relations with Foreign Powers, in the just confidence that a peace so precious has not been purchased by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the nation, and the dignity of your crown

"The benevolent thoughts of your majesty extend to all the calamities which afflict Europe Foreigners as well as Frenchmen, bless the protecting hand which aids them for the honour of humanity Let religion, let the interests of subjects, weigh fully in the scale of a generous policy, and these calamities will find a term.

"Thanks are due, sire, to your tutelary foresight! Our menaced frontiers invoke it in their peril; they solicit the most effectual and rigorous measures to close every channel of introduction to the contagion.

"The prospect of our internal situation, the progress of industry and of the arts; the new life promised to commerce by increased facilities of communication; the riches of the public treasury, which increase our credit; the progressive reduction of taxation, which a more extensive economy will still further alleviate; the hope of renouncing provisional measures, and the first steps made, under your auspices, towards a regular system of administration; the order and discipline of a faithful army, which honour, and a love of its king have invincibly attached to its banners; all these features united, form, sire, a picture of a general prosperity, well calculated to affect the paternal heart of your majesty

"Organs of the gratitude and filial piety of your subjects, we do not fear that we shall diminish a joy so pure, by causing to be heard at the foot of the throne, the respectful complaints of the agricultural interests, that faithful nurse of France. The continually increasing distress in the departments of the east, west and south, proves the inefficacy of the tardy precautions which are opposed to the fatal introduction of foreign corn.

"An interest not less urgent affects the first necessities of your subjects. Full of those generous sentiments which your Majesty has known how to read in their hearts, they claim the completion of your gracious views They await those necessary institutions without which the charter cannot exist They demand of its immortal author that the whole of our laws may be placed in harmony with the fundamental law.

"Then, sire, all the wishes of your majesty will be accomplished; the passions will calm of themselves and mistrust will vanish.

"The monarchial and constitutional spirit which is the spirit of France, will attain without effort, that unity of views which your high wisdom recommends to us. A government constant in its principles, and firm and sincere in its course, will insure the glory and stability of that throne which has been so nobly styled by your majesty, "the protector of public liberty"

To which the king replied—

"I know the contents of the address which you present to me.

"I know the difficulties which attend the sale of corn. Notwithstanding the recollection of a recent dearth, I have for the first time restrained the importation of foreign grain. The laws have been executed, but no law can prevent the inconvenience which arises from a superabundant harvest—the whole of Europe experiences it at this moment.

"The amelioration of a plan of which the chamber has traced, speak in favour of the acts of my government They can only be preserved and multiplied by the loyal concurrence and wisdom of the chambers.

"In exile and persecution I have supported my rights, the honour of my race, and that of the French name On the throne, surrounded by my people, I feel indignant at the bare supposition that I can ever sacrifice the honour of the nation, and the dignity of my crown

"It is pleasing to me to believe, that the majority of those who voted this address, have not duly considered the import of all its expressions. If they had had time to consider them, they would not have hazarded a reflection, that as a king, I ought not to characterise—as a father, I wish to forget.'

The late and present proprietors of the London paper entitled "John Bull," have been prosecuted, tried and found guilty, for publishing a libel upon the late lady Wrottesley. The court sentenced them to nine months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1100£ sterling. Their names are Messrs Weaver, Shachell and Arrowsmith.

On the 29th November, the sarcophagus containing the remains of Major Andre, was deposited in front of the cenotaph, in Westminster Abbey, which was erected by his late Majesty, to the memory of that officer. The reinterment took place in the most private manner, the Dean of Westminster superintending in person.

## IRELAND.

*Inhuman Outrage.*

From the Clonmel Advertiser.

A more horrid enormity was never perpetrated by monsters in the human shape The whole inhabitants of a house, sixteen persons, male and female, (one of the latter Mrs. Shea, in the most advanced state of pregnancy) burnt alive, of whom not one escaped to tell the mournful tale. In order to effect their diabolical purpose, it is probable the monsters set fire to the thatch in several places at once; and that the inmates taken by surprise, in rushing towards the door, created a fatal confusion, which retarded their progress till the roof fell in, and overwhelmed them—for the remains of 11 of 12 of them were found near to the door. The master of the house was one of them, he was distinguished by being lame of a leg and having lost a tooth in the front of his mouth; he was found reclining with part of his bowels protruded from his belly, where many suppose a ball to have entered, and near one of his hands lay the barrel of a blunderbuss he was supposed to have been carrying. Close by him, and by the door, lay a man with the key of the door in one hand, and a gun barrel near the other.

It was a most unfortunate circumstance, there was but one door to the house, or some of the people might have escaped; and that they seemed to depend upon their arms and their strength in a thatched building.—It is mentioned they had ten stand of arms within; this is very probable, as we saw the barrel of a large iron blunderbuss, the barrel of a fowling piece, five shorter gun barrels, one pistol barrel, and three locks of arms carried away from the ruins by the police stationed at Fethard. From the position in which Mr. Edmond Shea, (the proprietor of the house) was found, as above related, it is supposed he was in the act of drawing the bolt from the door when he met his death. A child, about two years old, was found placed in a pail of water, where it remained untouched from the fire, save only what floated above water.

At each side of the door there was a loop hole for small arms, about three inches in diameter, which commanded the entrance; these however, did not appear to have been used, as the glass remained entire in one of them on Wednesday, and the other was little broken.

It does not appear that Williams or Dillon saw any of the monsters engaged in this havoc, as they came in the direction of the smoke; but we understand that six men were seen about the fire, by persons observing from near three quarters of a mile distant; and it is also mentioned that so late as eight o'clock in the morning, a fellow who remained sleeping in the straw in the haggard, adjoining the scene of the conflagration, rose up and ran off, on being observed by some women who came to view the ruins.

About two in the afternoon of Wednesday, the remains of the sixteen sufferers were taken in twelve coffins from the ruins, seven to Cloneen church yard, four to that of Kilveennon, and one to Grange. The sight was mournful in the extreme Several clergymen attended with hatbands, as did several gentlemen, farmers and others, all evidently impressed as they should be on so melancholy an occasion.

Of the neighbouring magistrates, there attended on Wednesday at the place of this most alarming and inhuman enormity, Messrs James G Jacob, William Barton, James Purefoy Poe, F. Despard, Richard Chadwick, and R. Cooke o Kiltynane These gentlemen opened a subscription for offering rewards for the discovery and prosecution of the Gorgons concerned in the before recited infernal act, which was signed on the spot by numbers. The magistrates then adjourned their meeting until yesterday, at Cloneen, when there were there assembled Messrs Robert Cook, B Bennett Bradshaw, James Purefoy Poe, Wm. Barton, Francis Despard, Richard Chadwick and Richard Millett These gentlemen had summoned nearly forty persons from the immediate vicinity of the scene of woe, many of whom had lost their nearest relatives or friends. The Sheas are known for ages in this county—opulent, respectable and esteemed; the Mullally's are connected with a determined and extensive body of men; one of the young women who perished on the occasion had four hundred pounds fortune, and was to have been married in a few days.

The Dublin Journal of Monday contains the following: In the parish of Sallahead, unlawful oaths have been administered. In the county of Waterford also some outrages have taken place. A tenant in Old Parish was distrained for rent, and a keeper stationed to secure the produce The object of the deluded peasantry is evidently to abolish tithes and rents In the disturbed districts, the system of intimidation is paramount, and carried to an extent almost incredible.

As a striking instance of this fact, we are assured that the burned remains of Jeremiah Scully were lying on the side of the road, and not one of his relations or friends would venture to remove, or any way interfere with them. This circumstance shows the tremendous influence of the banditti, who can thus overawe the strongest feelings of our nature. Some particulars have come to our knowledge respecting the late atrocity in the eastern part of the county of Tipperary, which, although they by no means palliate the infliction of so barbarous an act of revenge; yet, as they tend in some degree to explain the causes of that contest, which now seem to be waging by the peasantry of that part of Munster, may not be unworthy of record. O'Gorman, the tenant to Shea, who is brother to the man savagely murdered, was not ejected for non payment of rent, but for want of title He had only an alleged written promise of a lease, and thereon built the cottages, and made other improvements; he was ejected by civil bill, before the assistant barrister, from the idea that this title in equity, could not prevent the decree at sessions, the case was again tried at the assizes of Clonmel, and the late Shea, on being called by the tenant to prove his brother's hand writing, denied the validity of that document. The tenant being thereby defeated, Shea was put in possession by his brother, who is himself only a lessee: having thus provoked the resentment of the peasantry, and his unfortunate family seem to have fallen a sacrifice to the savage notions of retribution of these nocturnal legislators. It appears, therefore, that this action, however atrocious in itself, has no immediate connection with the disturbances in Limerick It is, alas! not without frequent parallels in the history of this unhappy country, and we fear is only one proof more of the depraved state of morals, not only among the poor peasantry, but even among those of higher station."

*From Freeman's Dublin Journal.*

SECOND OUTRAGE, MURDER OF MAJOR COLLIS

On the night of Thursday last, Major Collis was brutally murdered in his bed, by a gang of ruffians, who broke into his house at Tralee Spa, within less than two miles of the town of Tralee. Seven persons entered the house, but the number who actually committed the murder was three. The Major's skull was fractured by the stroke of an iron bar, and six balls are said to have entered his body. He died in great agony. The house was robbed of money, and property of various descriptions, to a large amount. Major Collis was a most amiable and excellent gentleman. He had never given offence, or done injury to any individual. He had been long in the army, had lost an arm in the service of his country, and was in his 70th year. He was a native of the county of Kerry, and when he retired from a military life, he returned to his original place of residence, where he lived many years, expending his property and his half pay, and dispensing acts of kindness and humanity to all around him. He was a magistrate of the county of Kerry. It was understood that he kept a large sum of ready money constantly in his possession. The neighbourhood in which he resided was very thickly inhabited, several gentlemen living within reach of a musket shot of his house.

*From the London Courier of Dec 3.*

Dublin, Friday night, Nov. 30

The outrage to which I made allusion in my last letter, of the burning of a church in the county of Kerry, is no longer matter of doubt The following paragraph from the Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday, affords the fullest confirmation of this sacrilegious atrocity:

BURNING OF A CHURCH.

On Friday night, some villains maliciously set fire to the Parish Church, of Knockane, near Killarny, in the United diocess of Ardfert, and totally consumed it, with a number of Bibles and Prayer-Books contained therein. The church wardens of the parish were also threatened, a few days before, with either loss of life or property, if they did not desist from collecting the Church cess

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a barn and haggard, the property, we learn of a Mr Cuffe, were burnt, near the north east foot of Sliebnaman mountain beyond nine mile house, close by Killemry, and just within the bounds of the county of Kilkenny. Clonmel Herald.

*Attempted assassination of Lieutenant Waters.*

We stated the rumoured murder of Lieutenant or Capt. Waters, in a late communication The subjoined from the last Cork papers is on the subject—

"Captain Waters, a most inoffensive gentleman, who has been for sometime past on the half pay establishment was, on the night before last fired at and wounded, mortally it is feared He was on his way home to his residence near Newmarket at the time he was attacked.. So little hope was entertained of his recovery, that Mr. Daltera, one of the Coroners, is now, 3 o'clock, on his way to hold an inquest. We have seen a letter from a Magistrate in the neighbourhood, who describes himself and all around him, as in the utmost alarm."—Cork Adv.

## ENGLAND.

New Agents in the Ministry.

The Rt Hon. Robert Peel, as we announced on Saturday, succeeds Lord Sydmouth in the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department—but his lordship, we believe will still have a seat in the cabinet The Marquis Wellesley and Mr Goulburn succeed, as we announced on Saturday, Earl Talbot and Mr Grant, as Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland The successor of Mr Goulburn, in the Colonial Department is not yet finally arranged—it will be difficult to find a gentleman of equal abilities, activity and experience. It is not true, as has been hinted in a morning paper, that Mr Canning is going to India. The Duke of Montrose is about to resign the office of Master of the horse, which will be conferred upon the Duke of Dorset. The Duke of Montrose succeeds the Marquis of Hereford as Lord Chamberlain. There may be some other arrangements, but they are of minor importance.

Vienna, Nov. 11.

Authentic letters from Galaxidi of the 10th Sept confirm the complete defeat of the Turkish army marching against Boetia and the Peloponesus, has experienced at Thermopylæ Four Pachas commanded that army The first Benin Pacha, died at Larissa, before the battle, and his troops dispersed. The three others continued their march with 5000 men to Zitouni and thence to Thermopylæ. They bivouaced near the village of Molos, and reconnoitred the position of the Greeks with 300 men. The Greeks attacked them at a disadvantage, and slew them all except 60.

The next day the Turkish army advanced en masse, and endeavoured to force the lines of the Greeks, and to pass to Thermopylæ, but they encountered a vigorous resistance. The fighting was hand to hand and the Greeks remained conquerors.—More than 1200 Greeks have been killed. The Greeks have taken 300 carriages of provisions, 7 cannon, much ammunition, 17 colours, many horses, &c.—Menin Pacha was beat by the Capt. Gouras. He is concealed in the forest with his men, and they hope to make them prisoners. The Greek army prepared to march towards Zitouni.

Frankfort, Nov. 20.

The Greeks are stated to have obtained fresh successes in Candia, several actions having taken place in that Island, in which the Turks sustained great loss.

A short time ago, a gentleman of Barton-upon Humber, received a brown paper parcel by the boat from Hull, which on being opened, was found to contain an ancient manuscript music book, a map of Europe, two plates representing the system of heraldry, together with four shillings in silver, and an anonymous letter, of which the following is a literal transcript:—"An individual sends you this, who once was at your house some years ago, and took these things, and now the Gospel having come with power, has shewn his error to him, and he now wishes to restore them; he humbly entreats your pardon, begging you not to make it public." The above articles being of such small value, had not been missed; they are however recognized with pleasure by the owner as old acquaintances, and in future will be preserved and esteemed by him, as valuable records of reformation to his conscientious correspondent. By the same vessel, another parcel, containing some silver, and also under other coincident circumstances and proofs of a renewed mind, was addressed to a person in Barton; and the two cases have excited a strong desire as to a recollection of the convicted and converted sinner, but at present without success. He is, however, strongly suspected to be a Bartonian, and it is thought proper to make it public that he may have the satisfaction of knowing he is freely forgiven.—Lincoln Mercury.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1827

*The case of Judge Shriver.*

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice have acquitted Judge Shriver of the charges preferred against him by Samuel Barnes, and published in the Gazette of the 24th January, but have submitted to the House of Delegates the following report, which is predicated upon a charge of the Judge having attempted to tamper with the integrity of a witness subpoenaed to give evidence on behalf of said Barnes. This charge is substantiated by the testimony of Matthias Bartgis, sen.

"The committee of grievances and courts of justice to whom was referred the order of the house of delegates of this date, instructing them to report on the facts submitted by them in relation to the charge made by Matthias Bartgis, as to the conduct of Judge Shriver, beg leave to recommend to the consideration of the house of delegates, the expediency of adopting the following address:

*To the Governor of Maryland.*

It appears to the general assembly of Maryland, that Abraham Shriver, an associate judge of the fifth judicial district, has so tampered with the integrity of a witness subpoened to give evidence on behalf of Samuel Barnes, indicted and tried in Frederick county court for a libel on the said Abraham Shriver, as to render it inconsistent with the public interest, that the said Abraham Shriver should be permitted further to discharge the duties of the office of an associate judge.

You are therefore requested to remove the said Abraham Shriver, from his office of associate judge of the fifth judicial district of this state."

The above was submitted to the house on Friday On Saturday a communication from Judge Shriver was read to that body, in which he states, that he will be prepared to rebut the charge made against him on Monday next.

This communication was followed by an address to the house from Matthias Bartgis, praying that certain witnesses may be summoned to testify to his character, he having understood that testimony will be offered to shew that he is not entitled to credit as a witness.

The communication of the Judge and the application of Mr. Bartgis, have given birth to several new orders Some for summoning winesses, and one fixing upon Monday as the day on which the house will hear testimony.

## ABSTRACT

*Of the Proceedings of the Legislature.*

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. A. Spence reports a bill authorising special courts of oyer and terminer, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cannell reports a supplement to the act for founding a college on the western shore of this state, &c.

The supplement to the act relating to the removal of causes for trial within the sixth district; the bills to give validity to a deed; to authorise the recording of a deed from Jacob Charles; to authorise the abutment of a bridge on the Maryland shore of the Potomac river at Harper's ferry; to incorporate a company to make a turnpike from Boonsborough to Hager's town, &c; the supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund; a supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make the road from Hager's town through Nicholson's Gap; the bill to provide for the opening of East street in the city of Baltimore; the supplement to the act to incorporate the Benevolent Society of the city of Baltimore; the bill to authorise an additional warehouse in Baltimore, and the bill relating to public notices in certain cases, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the relief of Wm Woods, and the additional supplement to the act authorising the appointment of wood corders in the city of Baltimore, severally passed

Mr. Bowles obtained leave to report a supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Hager's town to intersect the Gettysburg road at the Pennsylvania line.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill to alter the time of holding the county court of Somerset.

Mr. Bruce reports an additional supplement to the act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, &c.

Mr. Garner reports a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Hydrant Company of Port Tobacco

The clerk of the senate returns the bill in favour of Margaret Lewis, rejected; the supplement to the act to prevent the destruction of oysters in this state; the supplement to the act to confirm the proceedings of the commissioners of the town of Princess Ann; the bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Dedman and others; the bill for the relief of Elizabeth Morris and others; the bill to lay out a road in Baltimore county, and the resolution in favour of Richard Graves, severally passed.

Mr. Bruce reports a bill apportioning the number of justices of the peace in each county

Mr. J. S. Spence reports unfavourably on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the state relative to a circulating medium.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties, for a change of the time of holding the courts in said counties.

A memorial from the trustees of the Baltimore College, for a donation or a lottery for the benefit of the same.

Thursday, Jan 31.

The bills to make valid a deed therein mentioned; appointing commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the village of Hillsborough; the resolution in favour of Solomon Frazier; the supplement to the act to establish a patrol in St. Mary's, &c. the bill to appoint commissioners for the purpose of altering the divisional line between the 1st and 4th election districts in Allegany; the supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund, and the resolution relative to the sale of the right of the state to subscribe for stock in the Bank of Baltimore, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to Worcester, and the further supplement to the act to provide for the opening and

[Resolution of instruction to the city of Baltimore, passed; and the bill relating to justices of the peace in the city of Baltimore.

The bill to withdraw the donation now given to an academy in Harford, and appropriate the same to the education of poor children in said county, was rejected.

The bill to regulate the fees of the different officers in this state, was rejected, 32 to 23

Mr. J. S. Spence reports a bill for the relief of the poor of Worcester.

Mr Kennedy reports a bill to incorporate the president and managers of the shot tower company of Baltimore;

Mr. Barney reports a further additional supplement to the act to provide for the opening and extension of Pratt street in the city of Baltimore.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the benefit of Basil L Stoker & others, and the bill for the relief of Roswell Noble of the city of Baltimore, passed with amendments, and the further supplement to the act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford counties, passed.

Friday, Feb. 1.

The supplement to the act for founding a college on the western shore, &c. the bills for the benefit of Wm. Harness, Wm Osborn, Thomas I. Perry; to continue in force the laws which would expire with the present session; for the benefit of Marcellus Keene of the city of Baltimore; and the further supplement to the act to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

Mr Waters reports a further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court.

The clerk of the senate returns the bills for the benefit of Robert Usselton and Benjamin Arno; and empowering the levy court of Cecil to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Octorara creek, severally passed.

Mr. Bruce reports a further supplement to the act for licensing and regulating ordinary keepers.

Mr Edelin obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act authorising a lottery to raise a sum of money to build a church in Cumberland.

Mr. Pigman reports a bill for the benefit of Barbara Hoffman and others.

Mr. Norris reports a bill to authorise a lottery to pave the streets of Belle Air.

Mr. Forwood reports a bill altering and amending the road from Baltimore to Belle Air.

The bills for the benefit of Moses Sheppard; to incorporate the Jefferson Association, and to make valid a deed, were rejected.

Mr. Martin reports the bill to change such parts of the constitution as relate to the election of the governor and council, as amended.

The bill for the relief of Sarah Flemming, was rejected

Mr Duvall reports a bill to authorise the levy court of Montgomery, to sell certain land.

Saturday, Feb 2.

The resolution in favour of Richard W. West, was passed and sent to the senate.

A PETITION.

From the presidents of the banks in Baltimore counter to the petition of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Mr Benjamin Forrest announced the death of James Brooke Esq a delegate from Kent county, and moved the following order which was assented to Ordered, that the delegation from Kent county, together with that of Prince George's, be a committee to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the interment of the honourable James Brooke, a delegate from Kent county, this day deceased

On motion by Mr, Semmes, the following was read assented to and sent to the senate.

By the house of Delegates, Feb 2d, 1822. Gentlemen of the senate.

In the discharge of a melancholy duty we inform you of the decease of James Brooke, Esq late a delegate from Kent county, and a member of this House. As a testimonial of respect to his memory, we propose that the members of both branches of the Legislature convene to morrow evening at 3 o'clock, to join in procession at his funeral

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the following was read, assented to and sent to the senate.

Resolved, That the Legislature, in respect to the memory of the late James Brooke Esq deceased, a delegate from Kent county, who departed this life, while attending to the discharge of his duties, wear scarfs and bands during the remainder of the Session, and that the funeral expences be placed on the Journal of accounts

The clerk of the Senate returns the said resolution endorsed, assented to, and the following message:

By the Senate Feb 2d, 1822.

Gentlemen of the house of delegates.

We concur in your proposal that the members of both branches of the Legislature, convene to morrow evening at 3 o' clock, to join in procession at the funeral of James Brooke, Esq. late a member of your house, from Kent county.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

Monday, Feb. 4.

A petition from Marcey Brightley, counter to that of his wife for a divorce From the commissioners for building a bridge over Octorara creek, for a further levy. From Somerset for the destruction of crows From Caroline, that when there is no dispute, judgment may be entered without taking party before a justice.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Orphaline Charity School, was passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Loockerman obtained leave to report a supplement to an act for the relief of the sheriffs and collectors.

The clark of the senate returns the resolution in favour of Luther Martin, dissented from. Also the following bills passed: Supplement, to preserve the navigation of North West Branch. Supplement to make a turnpike from public square in Hager's town. To authorise abutment of a bridge at Harper's ferry. Authorising the building of two bridges over Deer Creek. To repeal the act for relief of poor and distressed families. Supplement of execution for debt and distress for rent. Supplement for distribution of fund to establish free schools in several counties therein named. For the benefit of Robert Boone. Also a bill concerning the Shepherd's town bridge company, and a bill relating to crimes and punishments in the city of Baltimore; for the concurrence of the house.]